



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Securing Market Access for Canadian Forest Products – M. Dawson

22 January 2020



RDIMS: 12561458

Canada

Government of Canada Objective

Report of Canada's Economic Strategy Tables: Agri-food (September 2018)

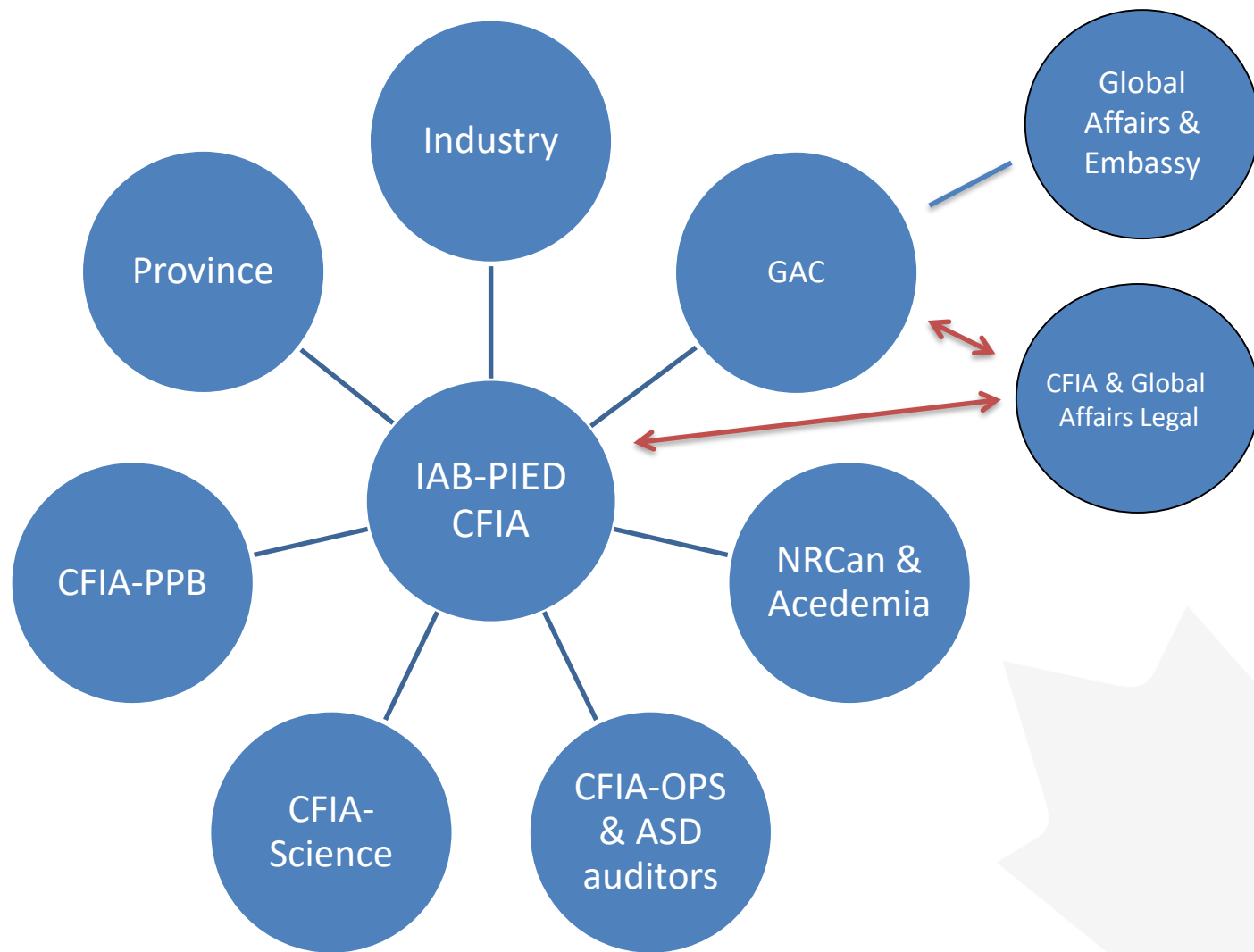
- “In February 2017, the Minister of Finance's Advisory Council on Economic Growth identified Canada's agri-food sector as having great potential to be a driver of economic growth for the nation. In Budget 2017, the Government of Canada presented a challenge to the sector by setting a goal of \$85 billion in exports by 2025 (from \$64.6 billion in 2017).”

AAFC 2018/19 Departmental Plan

“We also have a strong focus on trade, setting a target of \$85 billion in agriculture and food exports by 2025.”

Honourable Lawrence MacAulay
Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food

Dynamics of securing market access



Canadian Forest Phytosanitary Working Group (CFPWG)

- CFPWG : CFIA, NRCCan, GAC, provinces, Canada Wood, CLSAB, QWEB, CWPCA and independent research scientists
- Set phytosanitary market access priorities for Canadian forest products
- Discuss and find solutions to address SPS market access challenges

Market access inquiry

What is the first step?

- Verify the importing country's requirements?
- Importing country determines whether exports are:
 - Authorized (with or without phytosanitary certification);
 - Prohibited; or
 - Not Authorized Pending a Pest Risk Assessment (NAPPRA)

NAPPRA: next steps

- **Forest industry Market Access priorities go through the Canadian Forestry Phytosanitary Working Group (CFPWG)**
- The industry representatives must complete a questionnaire for each product/country issue and provide a priority ranking of the request relative to other market access challenges for each industry sector.
- Requests are then prioritized by CFPWG. They consider factors such as: value of the market/market analysis, need for science support, i.e., research, expected ease of resolution, etc.

Pest Risk Assessment (PRA)

- The importing country decides if one is required.
- The purpose of the PRA is to identify pests of potential quarantine concern (q pests) that may be associated with the commodity in Canada.
- CFIA prepares a package of information to support the importing country's PRA process (product information, production practices, pests, pest management, etc.)
- The CFIA may engage with the province, industry and other SMEs to develop a formal Market Access Package (e.g. for green softwood lumber to Australia);
- CFIA then makes a formal market access request to the importing country and provides this information package, to facilitate completion of the PRA.
- The foreign country evaluates CFIA's market access request and prioritizes it relative to other requests from Canada and requests from other countries.

Pest Risk Assessment

- The foreign country will determine the timeline for completing their PRA;
- The foreign country then shares their q-pest list with Canada for comment and there may be an exchange of additional technical information;
- A site visit may be required to gather information to complete the PRA (e.g. Australia visited BC in 2016 to evaluate our green softwood lumber certification program);
- The q-pest list is finalized by the importing country;
- Some of the pests on the q-pest list may require additional risk mitigation measures.

Phytosanitary Import Requirements

- Further negotiations and exchanges of technical information to identify appropriate risk mitigation measures for the q-pests;
- CFIA consults with stakeholders to ensure risk mitigation measures are achievable by industry and verifiable by CFIA;
- Operations and Science Branches are consulted with on potential resource implication of new export market;
- Importing countries ultimately determine what their phytosanitary import requirements are, but they must respect international standards, e.g., ISPM 1, 2 and 11;
- Import requirements are finalized;
- A formal agreement: workplan / phytosanitary arrangement may describe the requirements;
- Legislative changes are made in the importing country.
- Market access!!!

Implementation Phase

- Steps to transfer the export program to CFIA-OPS need to start early;
- Update ECS/DSDP;
- Operational Guidance maybe needed to supplement ECS/DSDP, especially if there is a new export program or new processes for registered facilities / compliance agreements;
- IAB-PIED continues to be the CFIA point of contact for the foreign NPPO and CFPWG (sending registered facility lists, non-compliances, etc.)

Audits and Trial Periods

- An audit may be required to verify risk mitigation measures prior to shipping.
- Importers may need to secure permits in the importing country.
- CFIA inspection and phytosanitary certificates, or NPPO recognized alternatives, i.e., HT certificate, required for each consignment.
- Exports may initially be under a pilot program or trial period.
- Commodity is subject to inspection in the importing country.
- Additional site visits / audits may be required in the future (on a schedule, resulting from a non-compliance and/or for no particular reason).

CFIA-PIED's role & responsibilities for incoming missions

Prior to access

- Notify industry & OPS
- Invitation letter
- Partner with industry to coordinate visit
- Consult with other government partners (Global Affairs Canada, provinces, etc.)
- Coordinate visit with OPS (regional & national)
- Host delegation (or co-host with OPS)
- Follow-up on visit
 - Technical
 - Administrative

After access

- Notify OPS, clarify scope of audit and R&R
- Invitation letter
- Technical exchanges & problem solving with foreign NPPO
- May attend opening /closing meeting and accompany auditors, as appropriate

How long does all this take?

- The timing and what the final import requirements look like are largely determined by the importing country;
- Recognition of the Canadian heat treatment (HT) program for softwood lumber to S. Korea took 10 years
- Gaining access to a new market often takes a long time and requires significant industry and government resources.
- However, existing phytosanitary certification systems, e.g., HT Program, are broadly recognized and can be promoted or adjusted to facilitate new market access or build upon existing market access.
- Existing industry standards, i.e., lumber grades for KD-HT may be recognized and included as part of a phytosanitary certification program.

Renegotiating Market Access

Import requirements may sometimes be re-negotiated:

- If the importing country identifies a new quarantine pest and that organism is present in Canada;
- If a quarantine pest to the importing country becomes newly established in Canada;
- To address non-compliances;
- To ease a phytosanitary requirement based on a demonstrated history of compliance; etc.
- To obtain approval for a new treatment/process (ie; HT 71/1200 for ash lumber to the E.U.)
- If a less restrictive phytosanitary risk mitigation measure can be found

International Phytosanitary Standards

- Canada's participation in International (IPPC, IFQRG) and regional (NAPPO) plant health organizations
- Importance is establishing international and North American phytosanitary standards and guidelines in facilitating trade

Current Priorities

- E.U. recognition of 56C/30min for ash and walnut
- Continuation of E.U. derogations for softwood lumber by the UK post BREXIT
- E.U. and India acceptance of bark tolerance for *Thuja* spp.
- India acceptance of HT for cherry, walnut, birch and hickory

Current Priorities

- Australia – BMSB requirements for lumber
- Japan - maintain access for logs with bark
- Iran - recognition of HT program
- Mexico – bark tolerance for HT lumber
- Sri Lanka – acceptance of HT for oak and cherry

Research to support market access

Canadian Forest Service research partner

- Analysis of published research to develop science based positions
 - EU Ash systems approach
 - Australia green sawn wood
- New research to address uncertainties in existing knowledge
 - EAB systems approach (MacQuarrie/Humble)
 - HT Lethal thermal dose (Humble/Noseworthy)
 - Brown marmorated stink bug (Noseworthy)

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB)

- Reported by Australia as a potential contaminating pest of Canadian wood products
- CFS conducting surveillance studies to delimit BMSB in the BC lower mainland and determine if it is present at production or containerization sites



Lethal Thermal Dose Research

What is the appropriate lethal target temperature?

Varied thermotolerance results for *Agrilus planipennis*

Publication	Survival		
	Life stage	Temp/Time	Substrate
McCullough et al. 2007	Prepupae	55/20	chips
Myers et al. 2009	Larvae	60/30	firewood
	Prepupae	55/30	firewood
	Adult	55/30	firewood
Nzokou et al. 2008	Adult	60/30	logs
Goebel et al. 2010	Adult	56/30	firewood
Haack and Petrice 2010	Adult	< 56/30	logs
Sobek et al. 2011	Larvae	< 56/30	Log bolts
	Pupae	< 56/30	Log bolts

Actual Treatment Temperature (°C)

49.35
±
0.02

51.02
±
0.02

53.43
±
0.02

55.33
±
0.01

57.49
±
0.01

72.69
±
0.01

control

Emerged adults

No. of Emerald Ash Borer
(mean ± 1 SE)

12

a

8

ab

b

4

b

control

48 °C

50 °C

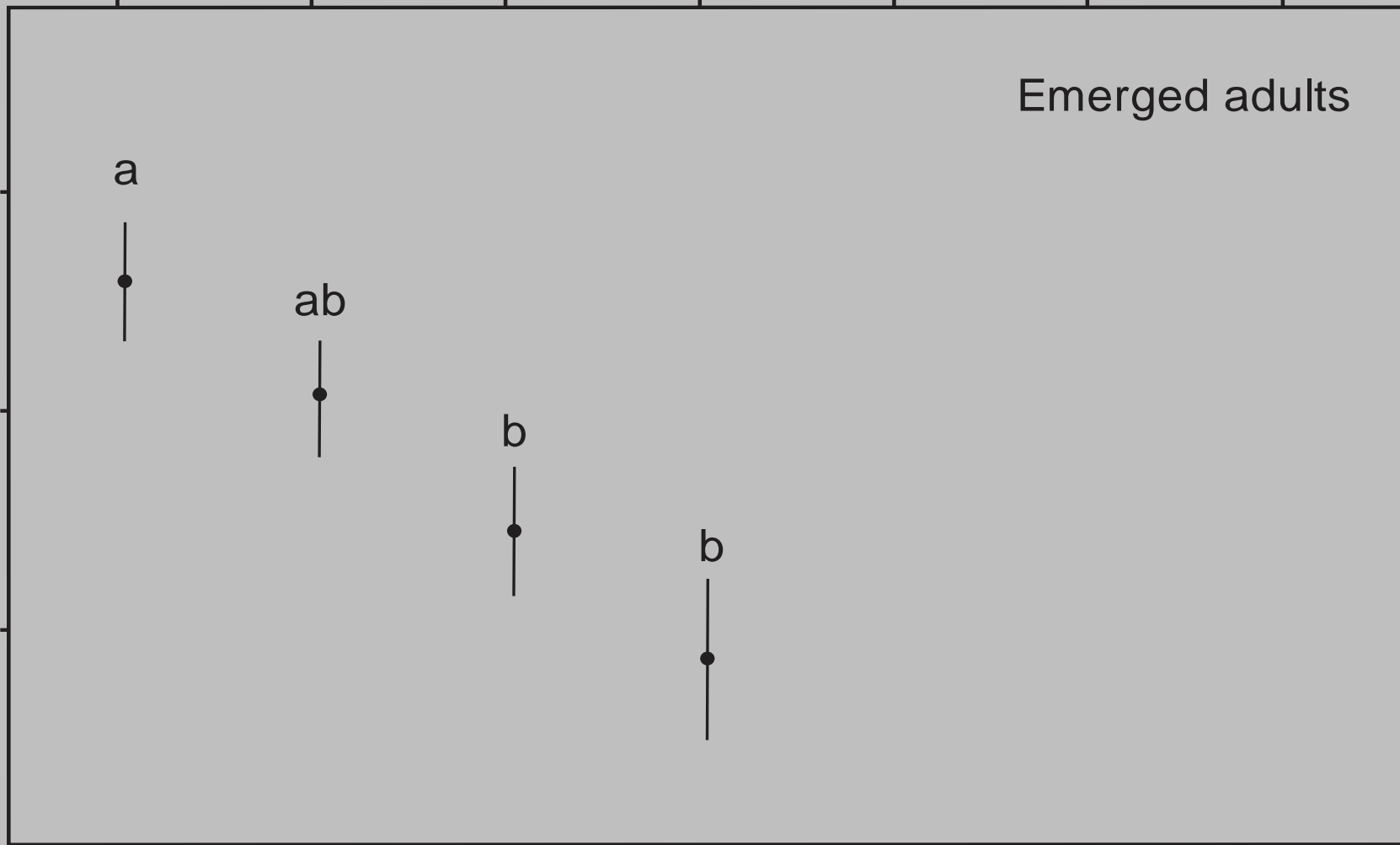
52 °C

54 °C

56 °C

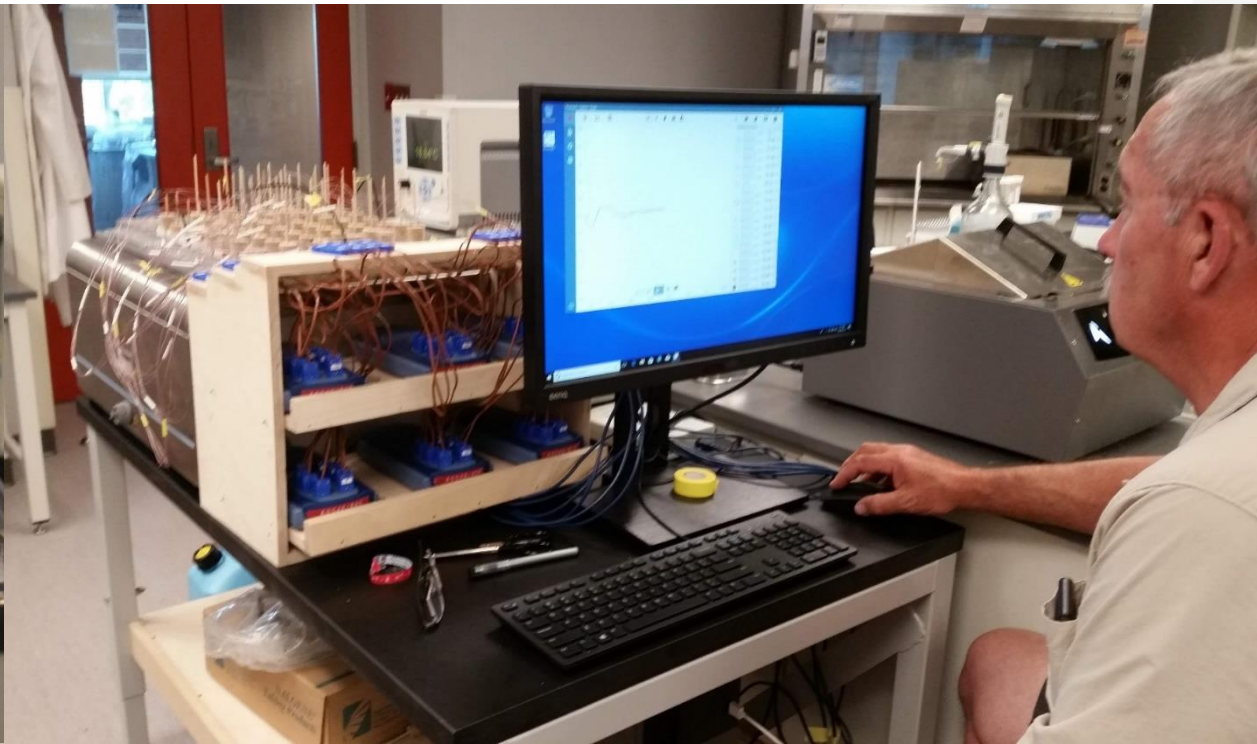
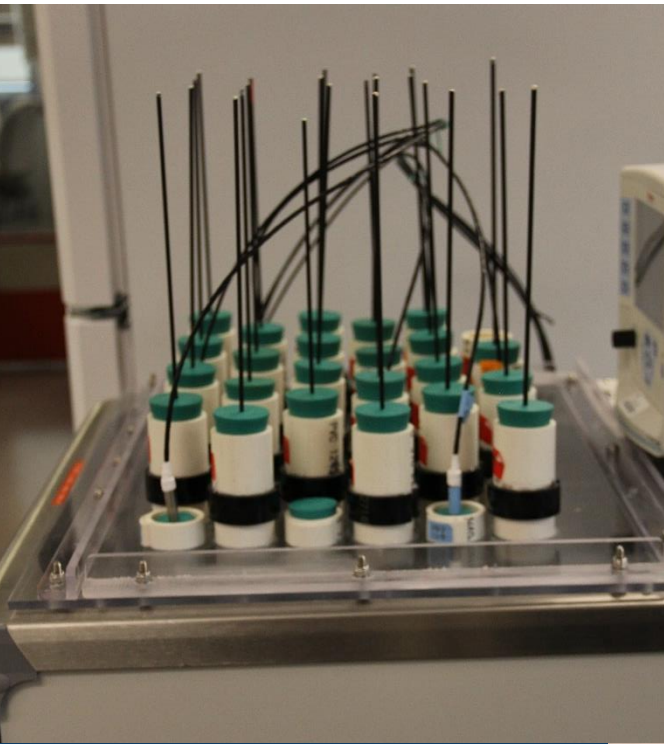
71 °C

Target Treatment Temperature



Lethal Thermal Dose Research

- Precision measurement of treatment temperatures causing mortality
- Goal to test a wide range of quarantine organisms, especially EAB



Questions?

Canada