

Canadian Food Inspection Agency / Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

ISPM 15 implementation in Canada

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Implementation of an export program

- March 12, 2001 E.U. imposed temporary emergency measures for coniferous wood packaging material (WPM)
 - Pinewood nematode
- October 1, 2001 E.U. fully implemented
- CFIA established certification program to comply:
 - Register facilities
 - Prescribe standards of production and handling
 - Control credibility of marking
 - Establish third party oversight of accredited facilities
 - Verify compliance of the system

Canadian export program

- Since the early 1990's Canada has had an official system for the production of certified heat treated wood
- D-03-02 Canadian Heat Treated Wood Products Certification Program (CHTWPCP) for Export
 - Systems approach for the production of heat treated lumber
- In Canada most WPM is produced from heat treated wood
- D-01-05 The Canadian Wood Packaging Certification Program (CWPCP) for Export
 - Systems approach for the production of ISPM 15 compliant WPM

Canadian export program

- Elements of both programs include :
 - Prescribed standards for treatment and/or production - critical control points
 - Control of the application of marks
 - Control of source inventories, segregation of products, etc.
 - Maintain records attesting to system operation (e.g. inventory and treatment records, training, etc.)
 - External audits confirm compliance with standards
- Canadian certified production:
 - ~ 450 heat treatment facilities
 - ~ 475 wood packaging manufacturers

Canadian export program



Heat treatment

Treated wood shipped to WPM production facility

Traceability

Segregation during production

Assembly

Certification

Verification of compliance

Shipment readied for export

Export non-compliance

- Canada is the world's 12th largest exporter at \$458 billion
- Canada received 31 notifications of non-compliance in 2013
- All were associated with exporters who shipped commodities on uncertified WPM
- CFIA or approved third parties conduct outreach to improve compliance

Implementation of an import program

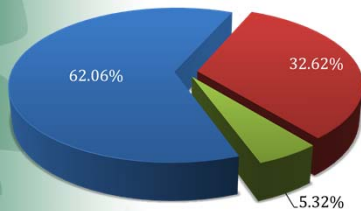
- ◊ 2002 IPPC adopts ISPM 15, Canada, the U.S. and Mexico agreed to implement the import components of the standard in a harmonized way;
- ◊ The three countries began implementation in 2004 and fully implemented in 2006;
- ◊ Canada and the U.S. agreed to forgo implementation of ISPM 15 requirements for WPM produced in Canada or the U.S.
- ◊ Canada and the U.S. are moving to remove this exemption

Canadian import program

- ◊ Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Montreal and Halifax
- ◊ Manifested goods reviewed
- ◊ High risk shipments re-directed for breakdown inspection within a designated sufferance (bonded) warehouse
- ◊ Inspection targeting based upon:
 - ◊ Shipments likely to contain WPM,
 - ◊ Compliance history,
 - ◊ Commodity type, etc.
- ◊ About 3000 – 4000 shipments inspected annually

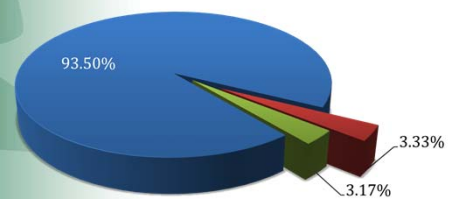
Compliance 2006-2007

- Compliant
- Shipments without certification (no visible signs of infestation)
- Infested shipments with or without certification



Compliance 2012-2013

- Compliant
- Shipments without certification (no visible signs of infestation)
- Infested shipments with or without certification



Examples of frequently intercepted pests

- ◊ *Arhopalus* sp.
- ◊ *Sinoxylon* sp.
- ◊ *Monochamus* sp.
- ◊ *Trichoferus* sp.
- ◊ Siricidae
- ◊ Unidentified Bostrichidae, Cerambycidae, Curculionidae & Spondylidinae



Conclusions

- ◊ International implementation of ISPM 15 has reduced pest risks associated with WPM;
- ◊ However since implementation Canada continues to see about 5-6% non-compliant shipments
- ◊ About 1/3 of non-compliant shipments are infested
- ◊ About 3/4 of infested shipments have an IPPC mark
 - ◊ Poor treatment application?
 - ◊ Fraud?
 - ◊ Potential re-infestation, if the wood is poorly debarked?
- ◊ Non-compliance continues to present serious quarantine risks;
 - ◊ Infestations of *Agrilus planipennis*, *Anoplophora glabripennis* likely originated from infested WPM