



European
Commission

EXPORTER GUIDE

for Submitting Alternatives to Methyl Bromide Treatment to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Webinar – 13 March 2020



Presenting The EU Exporter Guide

1. Introduction
2. Process for Developing an Alternative Treatment Proposal

Stage 1 – Preparatory Stage

Stage 2 - Preparation of Application for Alternative Treatment in the EU

Stage 3 – Review of Application in Canada

3. Discussion on Possible Alternatives to Methyl Bromide (MB) Treatment
4. Information Resources annexed to the Guide

Introduction

- ❖ The Exporter Guide was produced as part of the continuing implementation of the Comprehensive and Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) and is a result of the joint efforts by Canada and the EU to strengthen cooperation and facilitate bilateral trade.
- ❖ The Guide assists EU exporters of fruit, vegetables and other agricultural commodities to understand Canada's phytosanitary requirements.
- ❖ Canada requires MB as the only approved quarantine treatment for some commodities; with MB banned in the EU, this poses a challenge for EU exporters.
- ❖ This Guide lists the steps exporters must take to develop, validate, and propose effective quarantine alternatives to Canada and provides resources to help them in this task.
- ❖ The Guide is targeted to quarantine situations where MB is currently required. *It is not an overall export-development guide.*



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Preparatory Stage (Stage 1)



First Steps in the Submission Process for MB Alternatives

- ❖ Partnering with an experienced Canadian importer
- ❖ Understanding and complying with the Canadian import requirements:
 - Consult the Import Requirements Database;
 - Check Canada's List of Regulated Pests;
 - Review relevant regulations and guidance documents (refer to CFIA's Guidance Document Repository); and

 **Determine if requirements can be met**



Do you meet the Canadian Phytosanitary Import Requirements ?

- ❖ If the import requirements listed in AIRS for the commodity/growing location/end use and Canadian destination are met, the Canadian importer can proceed by following the directions in AIRS.
- ❖ If the import requirements are not met because of a MB treatment requirement, an alternative treatment may be proposed to allow import into Canada.
- ❖ If the commodity is not in AIRS, the national (EU) NPPO or the Canadian importer can contact the CFIA, who will determine if a Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) is required.



Preparation of Application for Alternative Treatment (Stage 2)



Your National Plant Protection Organization

- ❖ The National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) Head Officer in your country is your communication link with Canada.
- ❖ Your national NPPO is responsible for communicating with the CFIA.
- ❖ If MB treatment against quarantine pests is required, exporters should notify the NPPO that they wish to propose an alternative to MB treatment.
- ❖ The NPPO has the responsibility to review and submit the proposal to the CFIA on the exporter's behalf.



Application for Alternative Treatment

- ❖ A MB alternative can be single treatments, methods and processes such as chemical, physical, and biological methods and combinations of these, which are referred to as “systems approaches”.
- ❖ Alternatives must be developed for each commodity, individual location, and agronomic, packing, and shipping situation, tested and validated.
- ❖ Identify possible alternative methods to comply with requirements:
 - Other exporters may have already developed and validated MB alternatives that may be applicable or adapted to suit various situations.
 - Check if ISPM and RSPM standards provide examples of acceptable alternatives.
- ❖ Collect data and conduct research on the alternative method.
- ❖ Draft detailed treatment plan or method.



Review of Application in Canada (Stage 3)

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NPPO submits application and data to CFIA

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Review and evaluation of application by CFIA

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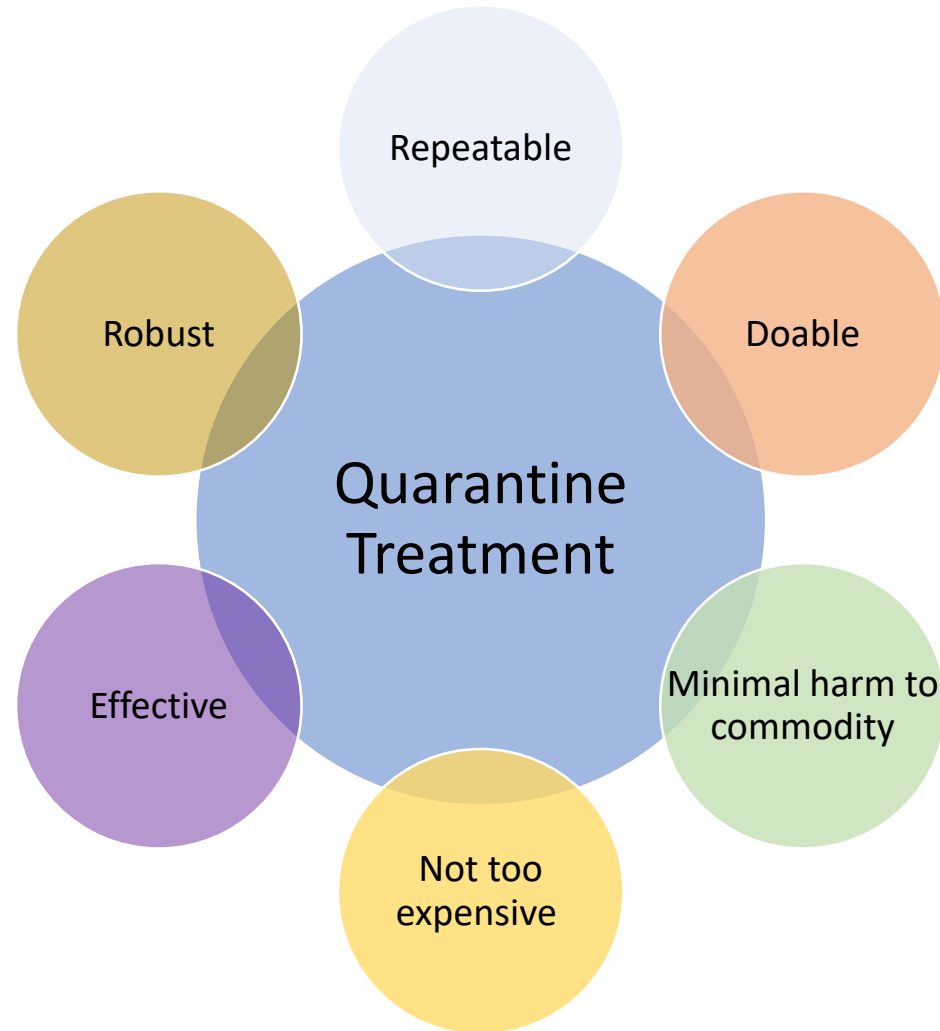
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Developing A New Quarantine Treatment



Presently Available Treatments Potentially Suitable for Canadian Market Use

- ❖ Cold
- ❖ Heat
- ❖ Low oxygen
- ❖ Combinations of the above
- ❖ Systems approaches



Resources for Quarantine Treatment Development: Scientists

- ❖ Universities
- ❖ Regional laboratories
- ❖ National laboratories
- ❖ European Union Reference Laboratories



Possible Resources for Quarantine Treatment Development: Research Funding

- ❖ Growers and Grower Associations
- ❖ Export Associations
- ❖ Local and Regional Agriculture Departments
- ❖ European Union



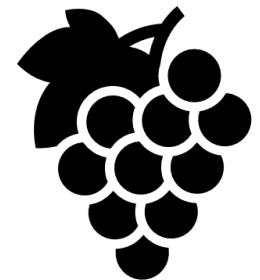
Systems Approach: An EU/Canada Agreement for Table Grapes and Plums

Growers in Italy and Spain wanted to ship grapes and plums to Canada. With the ban on MB there was no quarantine treatment available. A systems approach was developed in Italy and Spain and approved by Canada to allow shipments.



Elements of this systems approach are:

- Inspection and monitoring for quarantine pests in orchards
- Orchards free of quarantine pests
- Various inspections of harvested commodity including sampling
- Stringent record treatment requirement



Information Resources

- ❖ NPPO names and contact info by country
- ❖ Research resources
- ❖ Market access support organizations
- ❖ Canadian pest risk analysis flow chart
- ❖ Relevant RSPM and ISPM standards
- ❖ Further import requirement resources



Your copy of the EU Exporter Guide is available for free download on the following websites:

- DG TRADE and EU Delegation to Canada

https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2020/march/tradoc_158662.pdf

Thank you for your attention!

We acknowledge and sincerely thank the EU fruit and vegetable marketing and export associations, EU scientists, the European Commission, the EU Delegation to Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency for their information and advice.