

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

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Report Name: African Swine Fever Secondary Control Zones for Animal Feeds

Country: Canada

Post: Ottawa

Report Category: Grain and Feed, Livestock and Products, Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety

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Report Highlights:

In response to African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreaks, Canada has declared secondary control zones for certain animal feed ingredients which represent one of the prevention strategies which Canada has put in place to guard against the introduction of ASF. These provisions apply to feed ingredients originating in countries which are currently reporting outbreaks of ASF, as well as those which have reported an active case within the last five years.

On March 19, 2019 Canada declared secondary control zones for the prevention of the introduction of African Swine Fever (ASF) and established the ports and processes through which these products must pass (in secondary control zones) in order to enter Canada. This declaration was made in accordance with provisions under the [Health of Animals Act, 27.1\(2\)](#). Canada has declared marine ports exclusively as the secondary control zones for ASF. Six ports fall under this category including the Port of Vancouver, Port of Prince Rupert, Port of Toronto, Port of Montreal, Port of Quebec, and Port of Halifax (see Appendix 1 for further details).

Further to this declaration, [an order](#) was made on March 29, 2019 designating any grain, oilseed, or associated meals that are destined for use in livestock feed, further processing, or for cleaning as being capable of being affected or contaminated by ASF. Currently, no products destined exclusively for human consumption are declared as part of the order (see Appendix 2). Secondary control zones and associated restrictions apply only to those countries identified as countries of concern for ASF (see Appendix 3); defined as countries which have reported ASF in domestic or wild pigs within the past five years. These orders do not prohibit the import of livestock feed or ingredients from countries of concern for ASF but do impose additional permit and sanitary/phytosanitary requirements on imports.

Similar to any feed grain imports into Canada, imports from countries of concern for ASF must acquire an [import permit](#) from CFIA. Additionally, in accordance with [Canada's Health of Animals Act and Regulations](#), unprocessed or raw grains, oilseeds and/or other plant-based materials, which have originated from countries under secondary control zone orders, must also acquire an [animal health import permit](#).

As part of this permit application, the applicant is also required to provide information indicating that importing the feed ingredient of concern into the secondary control zone is not likely to introduce ASF into Canada. This requires both the [exporting](#) and [importing](#) facility to complete a questionnaire. All importers (permit holders) in Canada must also keep detailed records of these imports, including place of origin, exporting facility, date of arrival in a secondary control zone, treatments applied to shipment in Canada, and where the product was sold/distributed in Canada once released from the secondary control zone. These records must be retained for a minimum of two years after distribution and must be shared with CFIA inspectors if requested. For information please see the [African swine fever - fact sheet](#).

In addition to the permit requirements, the following conditions are imposed on imports of plant-based feed ingredients from ASF affected countries or countries of concern:

Raw or unprocessed grains or oilseeds:

- The shipment must be shipped by the most direct and appropriate route from the point of import to the address of destination in Canada.
- Bulk shipments must be transported in **either** single use bulk containers **or** containers lined with a single use, plastic liner.
- Bulk shipments must be handled in such a way to prevent cross contamination.
- Products must be handled in a manner in the importing facility(ies) that prevents the direct or indirect contact of untreated product with treated product. Any direct or indirect

contact of untreated materials from any source will then be considered untreated and require heat treatment or a hold period.

- Prior to sale or distribution, the product must undergo a heat treatment at the importing facility where the product temperature reaches at least 70 degrees Celsius for thirty (30) minutes or 85 degrees Celsius for five (5) minutes **or** the product must be held at the importing facility in Canada for a minimum of twenty (20) days at twenty degrees Celsius (20°C) or one hundred (100) days at ten degrees Celsius (10°C).
- Any untreated materials must be disposed of in a manner that will not result in the product entering the feed chain or being accessible to wild pigs or other animals, and as per local environmental regulations.

(Source: CFIA)

Meals:

- The product must only be imported from the exporting facility(ies) listed on the import permit.
- The shipment must be shipped by the most direct and appropriate route from the point of import to the address of destination in Canada.
- Bulk shipments must be transported in **either** single use bulk containers **or** containers lined with a single use, plastic liner.
- Bulk shipments must be handled in such a way to prevent cross contamination.
- The product must have undergone processing in the country of origin that has included a heat treatment where the product temperature reached at least 70 degrees Celsius for thirty (30) minutes or 85 degrees Celsius for five (5) minutes.
- No untreated materials have been added to the processed product following the heat treatment.

(Source: CFIA)

All shipments of raw or unprocessed grains or oilseeds and meals outlined in Appendix 2 were required to comply with the above regulations on or before April 30, 2019. All imports are subject to post-entry, on-site oversight and inspection by CFIA inspectors; inspection for compliance may occur as deemed necessary. Countries of concern for ASF are added to Appendix 3 at the discretion of CFIA inspectors according to Canada's *Health of Animals Act*.

Appendix 1: List of ports declared as secondary control zones for ASF (Source: CFIA)

The Port of Vancouver, defined as:

the navigable waters under the jurisdiction of the Vancouver Fraser Port Authority and the real property and immovables that the Vancouver Fraser Port Authority manages, holds or occupies as set out in the letters patent published in the Supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, Part 1, February 27, 1999, Vol. 133, No. 9 (as amended from time to time).

The Port of Prince Rupert, defined as:

the navigable waters under the jurisdiction of the Prince Rupert Port Authority and the real property and immovables that the Prince Rupert Port Authority manages, holds or occupies as set out in the letters patent published in the Supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, Part 1, May 1, 1999, Vol. 133, No. 18 (as amended from time to time).

The Port of Toronto, defined as:

the navigable waters under the jurisdiction of the Toronto Port Authority and the real property and immovables that the Toronto Port Authority manages, holds or occupies as set out in the letters patent published in the Supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, Part 1, June 5, 1999, Vol. 133, No. 23 (as amended from time to time).

The Port of Montreal, defined as:

the navigable waters under the jurisdiction of the Montreal Port Authority and the real property and immovables that the Montreal Port Authority manages, holds or occupies as set out in the letters patent published in the Supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, Part 1, February 27, 1999, Vol. 133, No. 9 (as amended from time to time).

The Port of Quebec, defined as:

the navigable waters under the jurisdiction of the Quebec Port Authority and the real property and immovables that the Quebec Port Authority manages, holds or occupies as set out in the letters patent published in the Supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, Part 1, May 1, 1999, Vol. 133, No. 18 (as amended from time to time).

The Port of Halifax, defined as:

the navigable waters under the jurisdiction of the Halifax Port Authority and the real property and immovables that the Halifax Port Authority manages, holds or occupies as set out in the letters patent published in the Supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, Part 1, February 27, 1999, Vol. 133, No. 9 (as amended from time to time).

Appendix 2: Products of concern with respect to ASF (Source: CFIA)

Chapter 10

- 10 01 19 Durum wheat: Other
- 10 01 99 Wheat and meslin Other: Other
- 10 02 90 Rye: Other
- 10 03 90 Barley: Other
- 10 04 90 Oats: Other
- 10 05 90 Maize (corn): Other
- 10 06 10 0102 Cereal – Rice – grain
- 10 07 90 Grain sorghum: Other
- 10 08 10 0104 Cereal – Buckwheat – grain
- 10 08 60 0084 Cereal – Triticale – grain

Chapter 11

- all commodities

Chapter 12

- 12 01 90 0111 Glycine max (Soybean), grain
- 12 01 90 6000 Soybean seeds heat processed
- 12 04 00 0113 Linum usitatissimum (Linseed, Flax), grain
- 12 05 10 7200 Canola seed (grain)
- 12 05 90 7200 Rape seed (grain)
- 12 06 00 Sunflower seeds
- 12 07 60 Safflower (Carthamus tinctorius) seeds
- 12 07 99 9999 Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (grain)
- 12 08 Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, other than those of mustard

Chapter 23

- 23 02 Brans, sharps, and other residues derived from cereals or leguminous plants
- 23 03 10 6213 Corn syrup process residue with filter
- 23 03 10 6214 Corn gluten meal
- 23 03 10 6215 Corn gluten feed
- 23 03 10 6216 Corn gluten, other
- 23 03 10 6217 Corn syrup process residue
- 23 03 10 6220 Rice gluten
- 23 03 10 6223 Maize zein
- 23 03 10 6224 Corn protein concentrate
- 23 04 Oil-cake and other solid residues from extraction of soya-bean oil
- 23 06 oil cake and other solid residues from extraction of vegetable fats or oils:
 - 23 06 10 Of cotton seeds

- 23 06 20 Of linseed
- 23 06 30 Of sunflower seeds
- 23 06 41 Of rape or colza seeds (low erucic acid)
- 23 06 49 Of rape or colza seeds (other)
- 23 06 90 Other
- 23 09 90 6230 Modified soybean meal
- 23 09 90 6228 Acid chlorinated soybean meal
- 23 09 90 6227 Acid chlorinated canola meal

Appendix 3: Countries of concern with respect to ASF (Source: CFIA)

(Countries that have reported active cases in domestic or wild pigs within the last 5 years.)

States of Origin (original list)

- Belgium
- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Bulgaria
- Burundi
- Cabo Verde
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- China
- Congo
- Cote D'Ivoire
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea-Bissau
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Italy
- Kenya
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nigeria
- North Korea
- Philippines
- Poland
- Republic of Korea
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Sierra Leone
- Slovakia
- South Africa
- Tanzania
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- Vietnam
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Attachments:

No Attachments.