This document is one in a series which updates the information originally circulated in the MTN/3E/DOC/9 and Addenda series. For non-tariff measures (NTM) other than those covered by this document, please refer to document AG/DOC/1 which provides an overview of the way in which NTM information is organized within the AG/DOC/- series.
Notes relating to health and sanitary regulations notified earlier in regard to certain live animals and meat

A notification classifiable, in CCCN-terms, under headings 01.01 - live horses, etc., 01.02 - live animals of the bovine species, 01.03 - live swine, 01.04 - live sheep and goats and 01.05 - live poultry and 02.01 - fresh, chilled or frozen meat and meat offals, designated "HS" (for health and sanitary regulations) was contained in MTN/3E/DOC/9/Add.4, without any specification of the nature of the problems encountered.

As the measure and the positions concerned have not so far been the subject of a specific renotification, the present document retains only an excerpt from the Canadian comment in view of its continuing relevance for certain other notifications listed on page 5 of this document.

(c) Comments by the country maintaining the measures:

The measures come under the Animal Disease and Protection Act and the Meat Inspection Act, both of which have been in force for more than seventy years. All animals and fresh or processed meat imports must comply with one or both of these Acts.

Both domestic and imported products are required to meet the same health and sanitary standards. There is no discrimination against imports as such.

With the exception of dogs and cats, all live animals from countries other than the United States require an import permit to be eligible for entry into Canada. Some species of animals and birds such as psittacine birds, foxes, skunks and turtles from the United States also require an import permit. Other species of animals from the United States are exempt from this requirement on the basis of the similarity in health and sanitary standards and conditions of the two countries.

Freedom from foot and mouth disease, rinder pest and other epizootic diseases is the objective of the Canadian rules. Meat and meat products cannot be imported into Canada (other than cooked and canned meats) from countries not recognized free of epizootic diseases by the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture can designate countries to which the restrictions are not applicable, based on their meat inspection systems and freedom from disease. Imports from such countries are permitted provided the required certification under both Acts mentioned above can be obtained.

The Department of Agriculture reviews, on an ongoing basis, foreign meat inspection systems and plants operating under such systems for compliance with Canadian requirements. Only countries which operate under a meat inspection system that is essentially equivalent to our own may export meat products from establishments identified by the country concerned and found acceptable by the Canadian authorities. Importation of meat products from acceptable establishments is subject to restrictions by the Animal Health Division, as outlined above.
Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:

Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cuttings and slips, etc. (06.01; 06.02)

Canada

EEC

Romania

United States

(a) Description:

Health and sanitary regulations: prior import permits are required from most countries for most living plant parts for propagation.

Prohibition of imports of plants surrounded by earth.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

This measure is to prevent the introduction of plant pests and diseases into Canada.

Canada is a member of the FAO Plant Protection Convention (1951) which established guidelines for the movement of plants and plant products, and which set up a widely-accepted international phytosanitary certificate.

The Canadian regulations are designed to keep out of Canada several insects and diseases found in the United States but not in Canada. In recent years there has been considerable progress made in establishing uniform quarantine regulations between the two countries because of their proximity.

In Canada there is one uniform set of plant protection regulations for the whole country, whereas the United States has separate regulations in each State.

Imports of plants surrounded by earth are prohibited because of the risk of introducing into Canada certain pests such as the golden nematode and potato wart disease, which are widespread in Europe and which can live in soil for quite a long time. With the increased use of air freight it is becoming expensive to ship soil in any case; and the speed of such air shipment has reduced the need to include soil to increase the livability of the plants.

Soil on plants is regulated from certain areas of certain states of the United States because of soil-inhabiting pests not present in Canada.

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<tr>
<th>Product: Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Apples (08.06) Canada</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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(a) **Description:**

Health and sanitary regulations

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

**Australia:** Australia considers that the Canadian requirement for fumigation of apples prior to shipment has resulted in a severe curtailment of Australian exports to Canada.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Quarantine restrictions on the import of Australian apples are applied because of the presence of light brown apple moth in Australia. Acceptable alternative measures to replace fumigation to guarantee that fruit is free of this pest have not yet been provided by Australia.

January 1983
Product: (CCCN)  
Preserved and prepared meat; (16.02) and sauces, soups (21.04; 21.05)

Country or group maintaining measures: Canada

Countries indicating an interest: Switzerland

(a) Description:
Health and sanitary regulations; a veterinary certificate is required for all meat-based products.

(b) Comments by other countries:
Switzerland considers that the sanitary regulations and methods of analysis are extremely strict.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
cf. page 2.

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