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| **Question and Answer session** | |  |
| IPPC webinar: Enhancing the understanding of the concept on authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions | | |
| # | **Question** | **Answer(s)** |
| 1 | Question for Brent Larson. Are there many countries that do not delegate authority to apply the ISPM 15 mark to wood packaging? | The purpose of the study was to provide an overview of the different types of authorization programmes in use. In Appendix 6 there is an example of the use of Authoriztion to apply the ISPM 15 mark, but we did not try make an inventory of all the countries who use authorization for ISPM 15. From personel experience, I am aware of many countries who do authorize entities to treat wood packaging materials according to ISPM 15 and then, the entities are authorized to apply the ISPM 15 mark. Brent Larson |
| 2 | To Ukraine: The consequences or risks that you mention (if the the NPPO authorize third parties to do some phytosanitary actions). Do you have concrete proof that this happens? | We talked about potential risks and present our concerns. |
| 3 | Question for IPPC, Does a country have the right not to give this authorization to other entities. What will happen to this country if it decides not to give the authorization? | A country has the right to not use authorization programmes. |
| 4 | Question for Brent:Does the study look into similar trends and development in the areas of food safety and animal health? What are the experiences and lessons? | No, it focused on phytosanitary programmes only |
| 5 | To Ms Cleland, Are the regional assurance managers from government or private sector? | The regional managers are from government not the private sector |
| 6 | К господину Andre Peralta, Kто устанавливает тарифы и платят за такие работы как "карантин после ввоза" (Post entry Quarantine) и " полевые инспекции (Pield inspections) частным организациям? | Fees are set up by the authorized company. The importer pays the fee directly to the quarantine station or to the lab, without the NPPO intervention. After clearance in the point of entry the NPPO sends the consignment directly to the quarantine station or collects the sample and sends directly to the lab. |
| 7 | Dear Nico, why some of countries of your RPPO dont like this ISPM which is only guidance for CPs if they want to authorize? | Depending on the structure in a country, the NPPO in some countries cannot decide themselves on delegation and that may affect their competence, size and funds to a large extent, even to the extent that they cannot be fully responsible for all delegated tasks anymore. |
| 8 | to M. Peralta, do you find more challenges than success when you authorize entities? | Dear Alphonsine, in general we have being successful on authorizations. Audit is the key. |
| 9 | to M. Moses have you many challengies when you authorize some entities to perform? thank you. | The NPPO engages entities in Nigeria through different ways which include collaboration, work plan between contracting parties and as service providers, most challenges are addressed through understanding reasons for collaboration , protecting environment by controlling /prevention of quarantine pest among countries and contractual agreement with the service providers  All the challenges must have been resolved with different arrangement before engaging entities |
| 10 | How to effectively manage disputes (e.g. conflict with clients/trading partners) between the authorized entity and other parties in the system if these matters arised? | The NPPO is responsible for ensuring that the authorized entity performs the phytosanitary actions according to the NPPO’s requirements. With the authorization, the phytosanitary action is performed by the entity but the responsibility remains with the NPPO. The authorization programme developed by the NPPO should set out the scope and objectives of the programme the NPPO is responsible to clearly define the phytosanitary actions the entity is authorized to perform and the performance criteria. |
| 11 | Dear Peter,  IVAs are public or private entities or associations or others? | In New Zealand, the IVA’s can be public or private entities. Some public entities that provide commercial services. The requirements in our standards, including auditing, are the same for both public and private entities. |
| 12 | Dear Nico, EPPO has regional standards on authorization of diagnostic laboratories. The assumption is that delegation of this function was not challenged by the same countries which are currently opposed to the IPPC draft under development. Why there is suddenly a change in perception? | Dear Marine, some countries consider diagnostics another type of activity than the specific NPPO tasks like inspection, regards, Nico |
| 13 | When third party agency is authorized for perform phytosanitary operations such as fumigation and field certification, can it be endorsed on PSC without spervision of such operations by NPPO officers | In Brazil we only issue the PC after inspecting the consignment. It's true that some pests cannot be visible (fungi, bacteria, virus) but in our case there is a high level of confidence between the NPPO and the authorized personnel. Training and audits are the keys of this confidence. |
| 14 | I have no question. I just would like to commend the presenters, the IPPC, and everyone that made this session possible, and offered us the chance to listen and be part of this action. Thank you. | Thank you very much, well noted. |
| 15 | To Australia's experience, How to protect the AO from compromised, could you please provide some examples? | Here are some examples: Legislation protects Authorised Officers; ongoing audits; increasing audit rates if there are concerns; Regional Assurance managers can cross check. I hope this helps. |