

Canadian Food Inspection Agency



Setting the stage for Alternative Service Delivery

NAPPO Annual Meeting

Montreal, Quebec

Darlene Blair & Marie-Claude Forest Canadian Food Inspection Agency Thursday, November 3st, 2016



Outline

- Definitions
- Role of ASDs in trade
- Benefits
- Elements of a succesful ASD
- Existing ISPMs & RSPMs which include references to ASDs
- New CFIA policy on ASDs



A few proposed definitions

- ASD is the provision of public services through arrangements other than the traditional departmental structure (OAG)
- An ASD arrangement is one in which an external party delivers a program or service that directly pertains to the NPPO's mandate and that would otherwise be delivered by the NPPO.
- External party: Provincial, Territorial or Municipal governments in Canada, or private entities, including notfor-profit.

ASDs and their role in the global trade of plant products

 Facilitate the certification and shipment of plant products, esp. when there is harmonization or recognition of equivalent amongst trading partners (e.g. GCP)

Benefits (to NPPO and Regulated Parties)

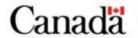
- Leverages external expertise
- Timeliness
- Flexibility
- Increased collaboration
- Improved maintained sustainability
- Increased predictability
- Maintain the country's phytosanitary reputation
- Effective use of resources
- Consistent with government legislation and policies
- Maintain or improve accessibility to services and programs
- Measureable performance and improvement



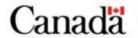
Key to a successful ASD

- Meets its objectives relating to public purposes (i.e. public objectives)
 - should provide better service to the public, meet its public objectives without undue negative impacts, and do so in a costeffective manner.
- Accountable
 - should ensure that adequate provision is made for accountability to the governmental authorities.
- Transparent
 - should ensure the availability of key information to the government and the public.
- Protects the public interest
 - the public objectives should be kept in focus through the service delivery arrangement.





Examples of Existing International and Regional Standards that Include References to ASDs



From the text of the IPPC:

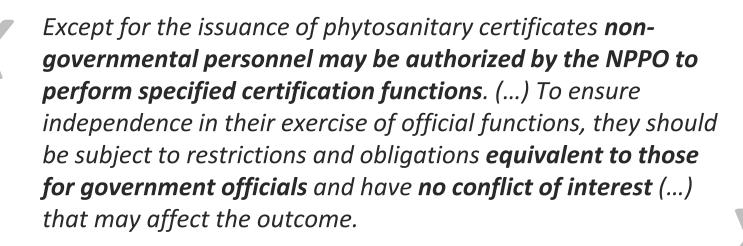
Article V - Phytosanitary Certification

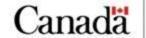
- 2. Each contracting party shall make arrangements for the issuance of phytosanitary certificates in conformity with the following provisions:
 - (a) Inspection and other related activities leading to issuance of phytosanitary certificates shall be carried out only by *or under the authority* of the official national plant protection organization. The issuance of phytosanitary certificates shall be carried out by public officers who are technically qualified and duly authorized by the official national plant protection organization to act on its behalf and under its control with such knowledge and information available to those officers that the authorities of importing contracting parties may accept the phytosanitary certificates with confidence as dependable documents.



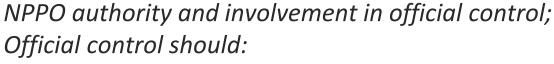


- ISPM 7 Phytosanitary Certification Systems
 - Section 3.1:





- ISPM 5 Glossary of phytosanitary terms
 - No specific definition, however, section 2.7 of Supplement 1: Guidelines on the interpretation and application of the concepts of "official control" and "not widely distributed":



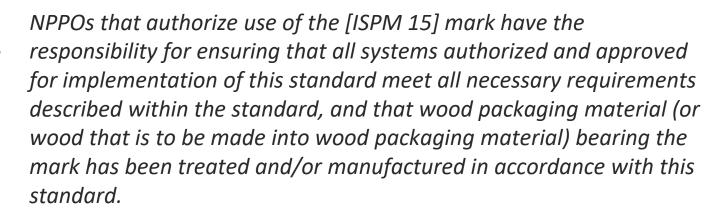
- be established or recognized by the contracting party or the NPPO under appropriate legislative authority
- be performed, managed, supervised or, at minimum, audited/reviewed by the NPPO
- have enforcement assured by the contracting party or the NPPO
- be modified, terminated or lose official recognition by the contracting party or the NPPO.





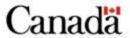


- ISPM 15 Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade
 - Section 4.1:

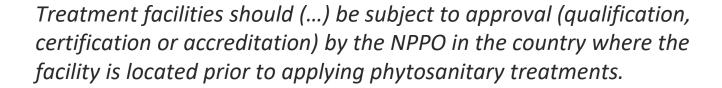


The NPPO should supervise (or, as a minimum, audit or review) the application of the treatments, and authorize use of the mark and its application as appropriate.



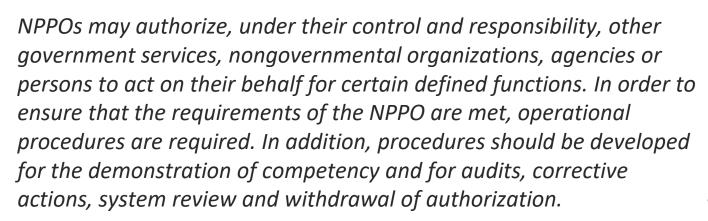


- ISPM 18 Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure
 - Section 5: Approval of Facilities



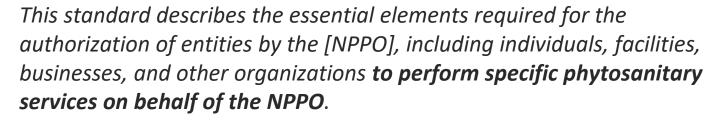


- ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system
 - Section 5.1.7: Systems for authorization of non-NPPO personnel





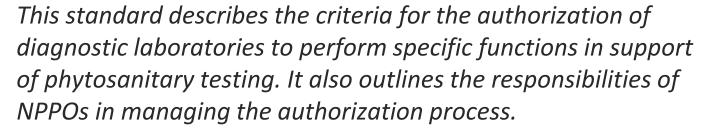
- RSPM 28 Authorization of Entities to Perform Phytosanitary Services
 - References throughout the standard, but more particularly the scope section:



Such entities may in turn authorize third parties to carry out certain phytosanitary services



- RSPM No. 9 The Authorization of Laboratories for Phytosanitary Testing
 - References throughout the standard, but more particularly the scope section:





CFIA's Alternative Service Delivery Policy (effective date: July 13, 2016)

- Background
 - CFIA delivers plant (and animal and food safety) programs and services but may also enter into alternative service delivery (ASD) arrangements to help deliver its mandate.
 - The CFIA has entered into ASD arrangements related to various regulated plant commodities for quite some time:
 - Canadian Nursery Certification Program (CNCP)*
 - Canadian Greenhouse Certification Program (CGCP now GCP)*
 - Canadian Heat Treatment Wood Products Certification Program (CHTWPCP)
 - Seed certification program with phyto component (e.g. crop inspection)
 - Need for a consistent approach to ASDs across the Programs (Plant, Animal, Food Safety).

CFIA's Alternative Service Delivery Policy

- Objectives of the policy are to promote:
 - a consistent Agency-wide approach to establishing and overseeing ASD arrangements;
 - rigorous analysis of proposed ASD arrangements prior to their establishment; and
 - effective oversight, review, evaluation and reporting of ASD arrangements.
- ASD arrangements include arrangements in which:
 - the CFIA collaborates with or authorizes an external party to deliver programs or services; or
 - the CFIA authorizes an external party to allow other parties to deliver programs or services.



CFIA's Alternative Service Delivery Policy

- ASD arrangements do not include:
 - Administrative arrangements
 - Services or programs which are outside the CFIA's mandate or legislated authority
 - Recurring and standardized research-based arrangements
 - Arrangements where the sole purpose is for an advisory body or committee to recommend actions for the Agency, based on findings from authorized verification, assessment or evaluation.



CFIA's Alternative Service Delivery Policy cont'd

- ASD arrangements do not include:
 - Equivalency arrangements with foreign countries
 - Arrangements the CFIA enters into with other federal government departments and agencies (for example, grain inspection activities conducted by the Canadian Grain Commission).

Canada