National Reporting Obligations (NROs)

Regional IPPC Workshop

Date

Venue





What we do

International framework for protection of plants from pests

3 pillars

- > Standard setting organization
- National Reporting Obligations (NROs)
- > Capacity development





Reporting History

Original IPPC adopted in 1951

Revised in 1979

- > FAO responsible for reporting
- Did not work

Revised again in 1997 to be consistent with principles of the SPS agreement

- formalizes Secretariat and standard-setting
- primary reporting responsibility = countries / NPPOs





IPPC

Protecting the world plant resources against pests

National Reporting Obligations

Benefits

Facilitation of safe trade

Increased ability to undertake risk assessment and management
Minimize delays and improve accuracy of data
Transparency

Trust between trading partners

Communications / awareness





CPM

Systematic analysis of reporting obligations

- > ICPM-3
- > IPP as preferred method
- > >10 years of NROs = mixed results
- much room for improvement
- > 2013 is start of the review of existing NRO programme





WTO: World Trade Organization

- IPPC is one of the "three sisters" of international standard setting recognized by the SPS agreement: Codex, OIE, IPPC
- Reporting to WTO
 - Does not meet IPPC reporting obligations
 - > A lot of information reported to the WTO is not reported to the IPPC, although it could be and should be.





Basis of NRO

A single IPPC official contact point

- ✓ Central to the functioning of the IPPC
- Official phytosanitary communication on behalf of the country
- > Meet obligations / update / correspondence
 - timeliness and accuracy (verification)
- Usually NPPO
- > Editors to assist OCP
- Succession planning and training





Secretariat

Facilitates meeting NROs

> IPP

Meets Secretariat reporting obligations

Outreach

- > Workshops
- > Training

Supports countries and RPPOs

Extensive communication with / through IPPC contact points





IPP: International Phytosanitary Portal



Editors manual: https://www.ippc.int/publications/editor-guide-international-phytosanitary-portal





National Implications

Information is available

> may need extensive capacity development and strategic planning

National collection, verification and communication system is place

Ability to maintain the system

Involvement of all stage holders

Appropriate authority

Delegation of tasks

Timeliness





National Reporting Obligations (NROs)

Contracting parties provide:

> A single official contact point for each country

Phytosanitary restrictions, requirements and prohibitions

Legislation and regulations

Official Pest Reports (event driven)

- > Single report per pest
- Interim reporting





Reporting Obligations

Description of the National Plant Protection Organization

> structure

Points of entry

> restrictions for plants and plant products

List of regulated pests

Emergency actions





Event Driven Reporting

Non-compliance (ISPM 13)

Organizational arrangements of plant protection

operations

Pest status

> surveillance

Rational for phytosanitary requirements

> PRA / scientific justification





Role of RPPO

Disseminate

Facilitate countries meeting obligations

Reporting on behalf of countries

- > Written authority
- Automated mechanism built = e-mail (XML)





Challenges

Big improvement, but inconsistent provision of information

Contact Points not maintained well

Completeness

Timeliness

Updates

What can be done to improve participation?

- Secretariat
- NPPO
- RPPO





NRO Review

All aspects of the NRO programme NRO Advisory Group

Feedback from members

> Surveys, including ISPM 17 & 19 surveys

Collection of data (how)

- > format
- national capacity
- > frequency and accuracy

Presentation/retrieval of data Legal basis





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