

IPP

National & Regional Summary

Statistics

Under the International Plant Protection Convention (1997) it is the responsibility of contracting parties to engage in the exchange of official phytosanitary information. The Convention clearly identifies that phytosanitary information which contracting parties are obliged to report, and it also lists several optional reporting areas. The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures has established the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP: <https://www.ippc.int>) as the preferred forum for information exchange by contracting parties and the IPPC Secretariat.

This paper provides an update to and expansion of the IPP statistics provided in CPM 2010/23. These data presented come from the IPP only and are correct as of 15 March 2010¹. Some countries provide links on the IPP to other sites where additional reporting information is maintained, but it is not possible for the IPPC Secretariat to summarise reporting carried out through means other than the IPP.

I. Status of Contact Points and IPP Editors

Table 1 provides a summary of the current status of IPPC contact points of contracting and non-contracting parties. Over the past year, four countries have adhered to the Convention, and there has been a decrease in the number of countries with “unofficial²” contact points. The Secretariat notes that the following contracting parties need to formally notify the IPPC Secretariat who is their official contact point:

- *Africa*: Botswana, Seychelles
- *Asia*: Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Myanmar
- *Europe*: Greece
- *Latin America & the Caribbean*: Bahamas, Saint Kitts and Nevis
- *Near East*: Bahrain, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates
- *Southwest Pacific*: Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

Likewise, some contact points have not provided the Secretariat with updated information where official contact point details have changed (including e-mail addresses).

Contracting parties are requested to provide formal notification of new contact points and/or updates to contact information as soon as possible. This contributes substantially to improving communications with the Secretariat and between contracting parties.

Table 1: Summary of the status of NPPO contact points for NPPOs of contracting parties and non-contracting parties.

Region	Contracting parties		Non-contracting parties
	Official ³	Unofficial	Information Points
Africa	41	2	7
Asia	18	2	8
Europe	45	1	1
Latin America & Caribbean	31	2	0
Near East	12	3	1
North America	2	0	0
Southwest Pacific	9	4	3
Total	158	14	20
Total no.	172		

¹ This information is also available on the following page of the International Phytosanitary Portal: <https://www.ippc.int/index.php?id=1110726>

² Represents a contracting party which has not complied with the criteria for the designation of an official contact point (e.g. the IPPC Secretariat was not informed of the nomination through someone more senior in the government or more than one person was nominated; the contact point was self-appointed).

³ Represents a contracting party; the IPPC Secretariat was informed of the nomination through official channels; only one person nominated; contact point was not self-appointed.

II. General reporting information available on the IPP

Reporting obligations are listed in the New Revised Text of the Convention (1997) and are described in detail in Annex XV of the ICPM-3 Report. Records on the IPP indicate that only twelve of the 172 contracting parties have provided information in support each of the basic reporting requirements (i.e. provided a description of the NPPO, a list of entry points, a list of regulated pests, some information regarding phytosanitary restrictions and least one pest report). Thirty-seven percent of the contracting parties have not provided information on the IPP for any of the categories. A full list of the information provided by each country is provided in Annex 1 at the end of the document. It is important to note that some countries meet their reporting requirements through means other than the IPP.

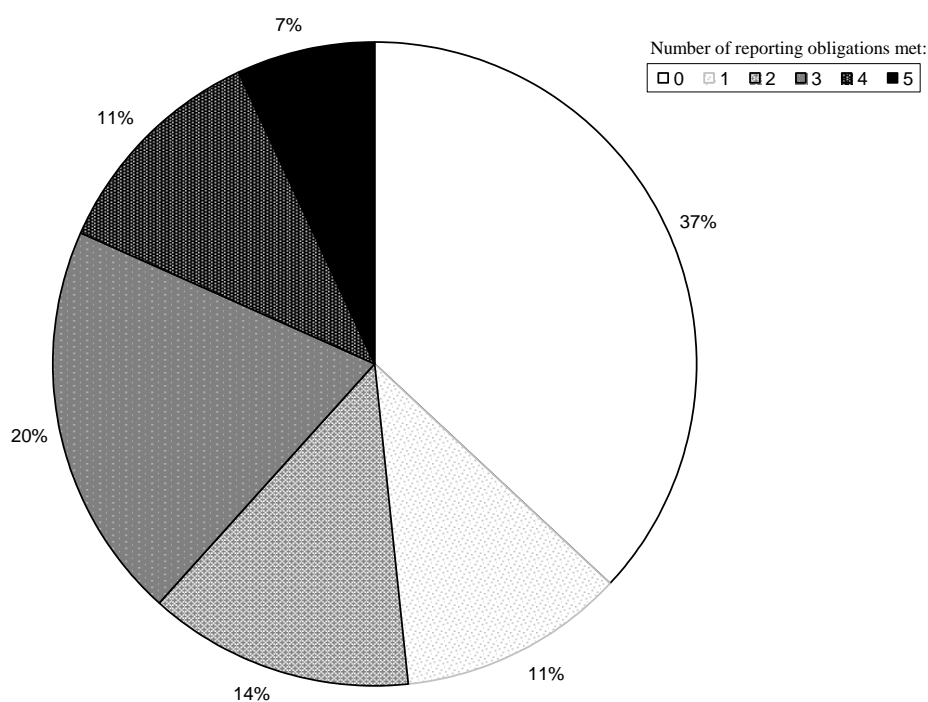


Fig. 1. The percentage of contracting parties providing information regarding information in support of the basic reporting requirements.

Table 2 below shows the percentage of countries per region with information published on the IPP for each reporting type.

Summary IPP Reporting Statistics
(as of 16 March 2010)

Table 2: Percentage⁴ of countries per FAO region with reporting information on the IPP for **A.) Contracting parties** and **B.) Non-contracting parties**.

A. Contracting parties

	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	Near East	North America	Southwest Pacific
Basic Reporting:							
Description of the NPPO	40	45	45	54	7	100	38
Entry points	37	25	34	54	20	100	53
List of regulated pests	13	20	43	39	6	100	31
Phytosanitary restrictions	34	45	47	48	27	100	31
Event-driven Reporting:							
Non-compliance	2	10	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency actions	2	0	2	3	0	100	15
Pest report	11	15	19	42	0	100	31
Request-driven Reporting:							
Organizational arrangements of NPPO	11	0	4	9	0	0	15
PRA / rationale for regulations...	0	0	8	6	0	0	7
Pest status	0	5	2	3	0	0	15
No. of countries:	43	20	46	33	15	2	13

B. Non-contracting parties

	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	Near East	North America	Southwest Pacific
Basic Reporting:							
Description of the NPPO	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entry points	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
List of regulated pests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phytosanitary restrictions	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Event-driven Reporting:							
Non-compliance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency actions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pest report	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Request-driven Reporting:							
Organizational arrangements of NPPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRA / rationale for regulations...	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Pest status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of countries:	7	8	5	0	1	0	3

Over time, information published on the IPP for some reporting categories has remained relatively flat (e.g. Lists of regulated pests, Entry points, Descriptions of NPPOs) since 2006 whereas the cumulative number of Phytosanitary restrictions and Pest reports has been steadily increasing (Fig. 2). This may be because some reporting information is more static whereas other categories are more event-driven.

⁴ Percentage = ((no. of countries in a region with one or more documents for a reporting category) / (total no. of countries in the region)) X 100

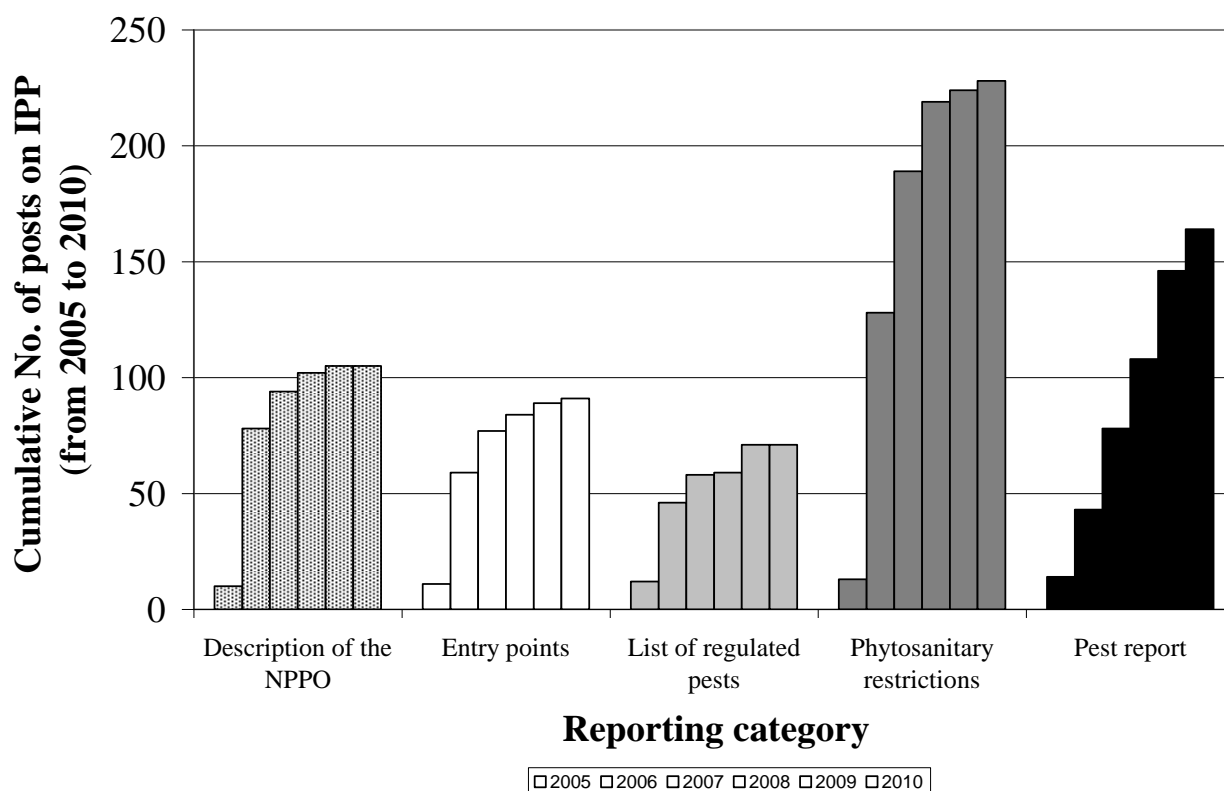


Fig. 2. Cumulative increase in posts per year for each reporting obligation under the IPPC (from 2005 to 2010; data for 2010 includes January through 16 March).

III. Pest reporting

Thirty-eight countries have posted a total of 164 official pest reports on the International Phytosanitary Portal. The following twelve countries have posted four or more pest reports on the IPP (no. of countries in parentheses): Australia (34), Canada (6), Chile (5), Czech Republic (6), France (6 for French Polynesia), Jamaica (6), Latvia (4), Mexico (7), Netherlands (12), Saint Kitts and Nevis (4), Slovenia (5), and the United Kingdom (17).

One hundred and twenty-eight different pest organisms were addressed in a pest report from one or more countries. Thirty-three of these organisms were reported on the IPP for the first time in the past year. The most frequently reported pest species were as follows: *Achatina fulica* (2), *Bactrocera albistrigata* (2), *Bactrocera invadens* (2), *Candidatus Liberibacter Asiaticus* (3), *Ceratitis capitata* (4), *Drosophila suzukii* (2), *Fusarium mangiferae* (2), *Globodera rostochiensis* (2), *Homalodisca coagulata* (2), *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (2), *Mycosphaerella fijiensis* (2), Papaya ringspot virus-P (2), *Phakopsora euvitis* (2), *Phytophthora ramorum* (3), Plum Pox virus (3), Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd) (3), *Ralstonia Solanacearum* (5), *Raoiella indica* (5), *Scirrhia pini* (2), *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (3), *Solenopsis invicta* (2), *Thrips palmi* (2), Tomato chlorotic dwarf viroid (TCDVd) (2), *Ustilago scitaminea* (2), *Wasmannia auropunctata* (3), and *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* (2). Insects were reported most frequently followed by fungi and viruses (Table 3). The number of weeds reported as pests has increased considerably (from 1 to 9 in the past year).

Table 3. Number of pest reports on the IPP by pest taxonomic grouping.

Type of organism	Number of reports
Bacteria	10
Fungus	17
Insect	55
Mite	4
Mollusc	1
Nematode	4
Oomycte	6
Phytoplasm	1
Virus	21
Weed	9

Plants from over 46 different families were listed as hosts of the reported pests (Table 4), and many pests attacked multiple hosts. Plants of the Solanaceae family were most frequently cited as potential hosts (35) followed by Arecaceae (10), the Poaceae (10), the banana family (9 reports), Roseaceae (9) and citrus (8). In 50 pest reports, the host plants were either not known or not specified.

Table 4. Number of pest reports on the IPP by taxonomic grouping of the host plant / commodity affected.

Plant family	No. Pest reports
Agavaceae (Agave)	1
Alliaceae (Garlic)	1
Amaryllidaceae (Daffodil)	2
Anacardiaceae (Cashew, mango)	8
Apiaceae (Mustard, parsley)	2
Apocynaceae (Desert rose, frangipani)	2
Araceae (<i>Aglaonema</i> , taro)	2
Arecaceae (Coconut and other palms)	10
Asteraceae (Safflower, sunflower)	2
Balsaminaceae (Impatiens)	1
Begoniaceae (<i>Begonia</i>)	1
Betulaceae (Hazel, hornbeam)	2
Bignoniaceae	1
Brassicaceae (<i>Brassica</i> spp, canola, oilseed rape)	5
Bromeliaceae (Pineapple)	1
Cannaceae (Canna)	1
Caricaceae (Papaya)	1
Cucurbitaceae (Cucumber, pumpkin)	3
Cupressaceae (Cypress)	1
Cycadaceae (Sago palm)	1
Ericaceae (Blueberries, rhododendron)	4
Euphorbiaceae (Cassava, poinsettia)	3
Fabaceae (Beans, clover)	4
Fagaceae (Beach, oak)	4
Heliconiaceae	1
Lamiaceae (Teak)	1
Lauraceae (Avocado)	1
Malvaceae (Cotton, hibiscus)	3
Meliaceae (Mahogany)	1
Musaceae (Banana, plantain, etc.)	9
Myrtaceae (Guava)	2
Oleaceae (Ash)	1
Onagraceae (Fuschia)	1

Summary IPP Reporting Statistics
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Plant family	No. Pest reports
Pandanaceae	1
Passifloraceae	1
Pinaceae (Fir, <i>Larix</i> spp., pine)	7
Poaceae (Corn, bamboo, rice, sugar cane, wheat, etc)	10
Rosaceae (Apple, cherry, Cotoneaster, hawthorn, mountain ash, pear, strawberry, etc)	9
Rubiaceae (Coffee)	2
Rutaceae (Oranges, lemons, etc.)	8
Salicaceae (Willow)	1
Sapindaceae (Maple)	1
Solanaceae (Eggplant, groundcherry, pepper, potato, tomato, etc.)	35
Theaceae (Camellia)	1
Verbenaceae (Verbena)	1
Vitaceae (Grape)	4

The majority of the reports dealt with pests that were present either in only some parts of the specified area (Table 5). To inform of changes in the status of the pest organism, several countries have either updated the initial report or posted a follow-up report.

Table 5: Pest status and description of status for organisms reported on the IPP.

Pest status	Description of status	No. of reports
Absent		22
	intercepted only	5
	pest eradicated	10
	pest no longer present	5
	pest records invalid	2
Present		109
	at low prevalence	9
	but managed	1
	except in specified pest free areas	2
	in all parts of the area	4
	in all parts of the area where host crop(s) are grown	4
	only in protected cultivation	2
	only in some areas	50
	subject to official control	14
	under eradication	23
Transient		13
	actionable, under eradication	10
	actionable, under surveillance	3
Unknown	-	21

IV. IPP Usage

Each year, on average, there are 330,000 unique visitors to the IPP who as a group view over 1,650,000 pages. Approximately 30% of the IPP visitors spend more than two minutes on the site. From year to year, these values have remained relatively constant.

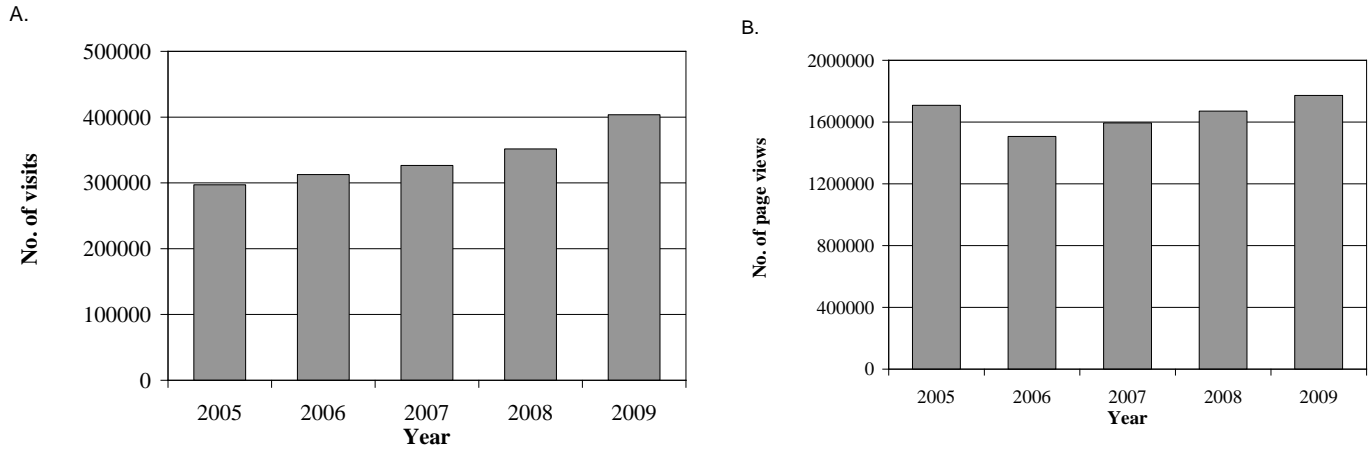


Fig. 3. IPP usage for the period from January 2005 to December 2009: A.) Total numbers of site visits and B.) pages viewed per year.

Number of IPP pages per country for each reporting category

The following table lists contracting parties' information on the IPP for the basic reporting obligations. The table is sorted by FAO region.

Country	Description of the NPPO	Entry points	List of regulated pests	Phytosanitary restrictions	Pest reports
No. Countries w/ reports:	75	71	51	73	38
AFRICA					
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	2	1	0	1	0
Burundi	1	1	1	1	0
Cameroon	1	2	0	7	0
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	1	0	0	0	0
Chad	1	1	0	0	0
Comoros	1	0	0	0	1
Congo	0	0	0	0	1
Côte d'Ivoire	3	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	1	0	1	0
Ethiopia	1	0	0	1	0
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	1	1	0	1	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	1	1	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	1	1	3	0
Malawi	0	1	0	0	0
Mali	1	1	1	1	0
Mauritania	3	1	1	7	0
Mauritius	0	1	1	4	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	1	1	1	1
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	1	1	0	2	0
Nigeria	1	1	0	1	0
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	1	0	0	1	2
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	1	0	0	4	4
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania, United Republic	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	0	0	0	0	0

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		Description of the NPPO	Entry points	List of regulated pests	Phytosanitary restrictions	Pest reports
	Country					
	Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0
	Uganda	0	0	0	0	0
	Zambia	1	1	0	0	0
ASIA						
	Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0
	Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0
	Cambodia	1	0	3	1	0
	China	1	0	1	1	2
	India	3	1	0	1	0
	Indonesia	1	0	0	2	2
	Japan	1	2	0	2	0
	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0
	Korea, Republic of	0	0	1	0	0
	Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0
	Malaysia	1	1	0	5	0
	Maldives	0	0	0	0	0
	Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0
	Nepal	0	1	0	0	1
	Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0
	Philippines	1	0	0	6	0
	Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0
	Thailand	1	1	0	5	0
	Viet Nam	1	0	1	1	0
EUROPE						
	Albania	1	1	1	0	0
	Armenia	0	0	0	1	0
	Austria	2	1	1	4	0
	Azerbaijan	1	1	1	4	0
	Belarus	0	0	1	1	0
	Belgium	1	2	2	1	2
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0
	Bulgaria	2	0	1	1	0
	Croatia	1	1	1	4	0
	Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0
	Czech Republic	3	1	1	5	6
	Denmark	1	1	1	2	0
	Estonia	0	1	1	0	1
	European Union	0	0	0	0	0
	Finland	0	1	1	1	0
	France	2	2	2	10	6
	Georgia	0	0	0	2	0
	Germany	0	0	0	1	0
	Greece	1	1	2	1	0
	Hungary	0	1	0	0	0
	Iceland	0	0	0	0	0

Summary IPP Reporting Statistics
(as of 16 March 2010)

	Country	Description of the NPPO	Entry points	List of regulated pests	Phytosanitary restrictions	Pest reports
	Ireland	0	0	0	0	0
	Israel	0	0	0	0	0
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0
	Latvia	1	1	0	0	4
	Lithuania	1	0	0	0	0
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0
	Malta	1	1	1	0	0
	Moldova	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	1	1	1	1	12
	Norway	0	0	0	0	0
	Poland	1	1	1	1	1
	Portugal	0	0	0	0	0
	Romania	0	0	0	0	0
	Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	0
	Serbia	1	0	0	2	0
	Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0
	Slovenia	1	2	1	4	5
	Spain	0	0	0	0	0
	Sweden	0	0	0	1	0
	Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0
	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	0	1	1	0
	Turkey	1	0	2	1	3
	Ukraine	1	0	1	1	0
	United Kingdom	1	0	1	1	21
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN						
	Antigua and Barbuda	1	1	1	1	1
	Argentina	1	0	2	0	0
	Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0
	Barbados	0	0	0	4	0
	Belize	0	1	0	0	0
	Bolivia	3	1	0	1	0
	Brazil	1	1	0	1	1
	Chile	3	2	1	2	5
	Colombia	0	0	0	0	0
	Costa Rica	2	2	1	2	3
	Cuba	1	1	1	4	0
	Dominica	1	1	0	0	1
	Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	1
	Ecuador	0	0	1	4	0
	El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0
	Grenada	0	0	1	1	2
	Guatemala	2	1	2	19	0
	Guyana	0	0	0	0	0
	Haiti	0	0	0	0	0
	Honduras	1	1	0	0	0
	Jamaica	1	1	0	0	6
	Mexico	0	1	0	12	7

Summary IPP Reporting Statistics
(as of 16 March 2010)

	Country	Description of the NPPO	Entry points	List of regulated pests	Phytosanitary restrictions	Pest reports
	Nicaragua	1	1	0	0	2
	Panama	2	0	0	0	1
	Paraguay	6	3	6	13	0
	Peru	2	1	1	4	0
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	2	2	2	4
	Saint Lucia	0	1	1	0	0
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	0	0	1	1
	Suriname	2	0	0	0	0
	Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	0	0	3
	Uruguay	0	2	1	5	0
	Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0
NEAR EAST						
	Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0
	Egypt	0	0	0	0	0
	Iran	0	0	0	0	0
	Iraq	0	0	0	0	0
	Jordan	0	0	1	0	0
	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0
	Lebanon	0	3	0	7	0
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0	0	0	0
	Oman	0	1	0	2	0
	Qatar	0	0	0	0	0
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0
	Sudan	0	0	0	0	0
	Syria	0	0	0	0	0
	United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0
	Yemen	1	1	0	3	0
NORTH AMERICA						
	Canada	2	2	2	8	6
	United States of America	1	1	1	2	7
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC						
	Australia	1	3	3	7	35
	Cook Islands	0	1	1	0	1
	Fiji	0	0	0	0	0
	Micronesia, Federated States of	0	1	0	2	0
	New Zealand	1	2	1	2	0
	Niue	1	0	0	0	0
	Palau	1	1	0	0	0
	Papua New Guinea	0	1	1	0	0
	Samoa	0	0	0	4	0
	Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0
	Tonga	0	0	0	0	0
	Tuvalu	0	1	0	0	1
	Vanuatu	1	0	0	0	1