



# NROs Update

NATIONAL REPORTING  
OBLIGATIONS' NEWSLETTER

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## Benefits of reporting Phytosanitary legislation

A fundamental aim of the Convention is that contracting parties cooperate with each other to prevent the dissemination of pests. The reason for having Phytosanitary legislation as a national reporting obligation is to ensure that a minimum amount of official phytosanitary information is available that can be used as the basis for ensuring safe trade while safeguarding crops and protecting the environment. There are undoubtedly advantages of reporting Phytosanitary legislation. The official, accurate and up-to-date information included in the report should:

- ◆ make it easier for an exporting country to meet phytosanitary conditions of an importing country in a more sustainable manner,
- ◆ enable importing countries to more accurately determine their phytosanitary requirements,
- ◆ facilitate safe trade and increase market access,
- ◆ facilitate the protection of cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests,
- ◆ contribute to a decrease in the number of interceptions and rejections of (noncompliant) consignments,
- ◆ positively contribute to the avoidance of phytosanitary disputes,
- ◆ facilitate cooperation and coordination between countries while building trust in bilateral relationships due to transparent communication.

The contracting parties are invited to consider if/how they are meeting this NRO in order to take advantage from the described benefits.

## The Year of Phytosanitary legislation

This series of newsletters Vol. 4 will be published during the period: April 2017 – March 2018 and will mainly focus on issues relevant to reporting phytosanitary legislation. Please make sure you read them all.



## Phytosanitary legislation – overview (continued)

**National Reporting Obligation:** Publish and transmit phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions

### Remarks:

- ◆ This [NRO] was initially understood by the IPP Support Group to mean “all legislation and regulations”.
- ◆ In accordance with Article VII.2(b) of the IPPC, “*Contracting parties shall, immediately upon their adoption, publish and transmit phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions to any contracting party or parties that Contracting Parties believe may be directly affected by such measures*”.

In accordance with Article XII 4 (d) of the IPPC, “*the Secretary shall disseminate information received from contracting parties on phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions referred to Art VII 2(b)*”.

Article VII.2 (b) of the IPPC does not explicitly set out any obligation for Contracting Parties to notify phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions to the IPPC Secretariat. Article XI.4 should be therefore interpreted as implying the duty of the Secretariat to publish phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions only where such information is received from the relevant Contracting Parties.

### CPM adopted procedures:

- ◆ Article XII.4 (d) of the IPPC sets forth the duty of the Secretary to disseminate information received from Contracting Parties on phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions referred to Art. VII 2(b). The ICPM-3 adopted the recommendation that “*all information on restrictions, requirements, and prohibitions be available through national or RPPO websites and/or national webpages within the IPPC website linked through IPP*” (Report of the ICPM-3, Appendix XV, paragraph 18).
- ◆ Contracting Parties are encouraged to make phytosanitary requirements more widely available than in the past through their inclusion in the IPP (available to all countries whether affected or not by such measures).
- ◆ Phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions can also be posted by CP on their own websites or RPPOs websites. In such cases information should be linked through the IPP.

The first part of the overview can be found in the previous issue of NROS UPDATE Vol. 4(1) May 2017.

## Did you know?

On 5 July 2017 the 40<sup>th</sup> Session of the FAO Conference approved a resolution with the aim to declare the year 2020 as the International Year of Plant Health. [You can read more about this event here.](#)



## Statistics on Phytosanitary legislation on the IPP (data valid: 12 July 2017)

Phytosanitary legislation			
Region	Number of contracting parties	Number of reporting parties	Number of reports
Africa	50	27	77
Asia	25	17	108
Europe	45	32	101
Latin America and Caribbean	33	22	120
Near East	15	8	38
North America	2	2	6
South West Pacific	13	7	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>491</b>



Phytosanitary legislation		May-June 2017	
Region	Reporting party	New	Updated
Africa	Mozambique	0	1
Asia	China	2	6
Europe	Switzerland	0	1
Latin America and Caribbean	Chile, Ecuador	0	4
Near East	Qatar	1	0
North America	-	0	0
South West Pacific	Samoa	1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>



## Changes among Contact Points in May and June 2017

In May and June 2017 new Contact Points were registered for: Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Fiji, Gabon, Japan, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Sudan.





## Think before your travel – understand the consequences of your actions

How often do we travel and buy wooden curios, flowers or agricultural products to take home to your friends and family? THINK before you do this – you could be taking pests back to your country that could result in a very significant negative economic, food security or environmental impact.

**Prevention is better than cure**  
**Be responsible for your actions!**

### THE ACRONYM FINDER

CP	IPPC Contracting Party
CPM	Commission on Phytosanitary Measures
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IPP	International Phytosanitary Portal ( <a href="http://www.ippc.int">www.ippc.int</a> )
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
NPPO	National plant protection organization
NROs	National Reporting Obligations
NROAG	National Reporting Obligations Advisory Group
OCP	Official Contact Point of a Contracting Party to the Convention
RPPO	Regional plant protection organization

### USEFUL LINKS

#### The role of the IPPC Contact Point

<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/role-ippc-official-contact-points/>

#### A nomination form for the IPPC Contact Point

<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/ippc-official-contact-point-notification-form/>

#### A nomination form for the IPP editor

<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/ipp-editor-nomination-request-nppos/>

#### Guide to National Reporting Obligations (Version 1.1, May 2016)

<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/80405/>

#### General info on NROs

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/information-exchange/nro/>

#### NROs UPDATE: previous editions

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/information-exchange/nro/the-year-of-the-official-contact-point/>

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/information-exchange/nro/the-year-of-the-organization-of-the-nppo/>

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/information-exchange/nro/the-nro-year-of-the-pest-reports/>

#### Summary of NRO reports provided by countries

<https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/>

#### List of IPPC Contact Points

<https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/all/contactpoints/>

#### Summary of pest reports provided by countries

<https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/all/pestreport/>



### Contact the IPPC

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