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منظمة  
الأغذية والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

# COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

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<b>Agenda item 12.1</b>
<b>Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat</b>

## I. IPPC National Reporting Obligations Programme and Procedures

1. In 2013, CPM-8 requested the review of the IPPC Information Exchange Programme and this has been ongoing for the past 2 years.
2. CPM-8 also agreed to focus the IPPC Information Programme on the National Reporting Obligations (NROs) in future and the current IPPC Information Exchange Programme was revised to the IPPC NRO Programme.
3. To assist with this process, the IPPC NRO Advisory Group (NROAG) was established by CPM-8 (2013) but this body took longer than expected to become operational. The NROAG met for the first time in July 2014 and provided advice on a wide range of NRO subjects from practical communication of NROs to national plant protection organization (NPPO) management and policy (including collection and verification of data). The report of the meeting can be found on the IPPC<sup>1</sup>
4. NROAG continues to work via the Internet in fulfilling their Terms of Reference as agreed by the CPM Bureau but the level of engagement of some members needs to be improved.
5. The IPPC Secretariat, with input from the NROAG, has developed an IPPC NRO Programme (presented in Appendix 1 to this paper) based on the format agreed by the Open-ended Working Group on Implementation.
6. General NRO-related procedures necessary for the sustainable implementation of the NRO programme, are detailed in Appendix 2 to this paper. These procedures include CPM decisions made in previous years and new guidance based on advice received from the NROAG.

<sup>1</sup> Report of 2014-07 NROAG meeting: <http://bit.ly/14VBLcB>

7. Specific NRO-related CPM procedures for the sustainable implementation of this programme, are detailed in Appendix 3. This table details NRO provisions detailed in the IPPC and provides additional CPM procedures to improve clarity and fill gaps when the IPPC does not provide adequate guidance, based on advice received from the NROAG.

8. The revised IPPC NRO Programme and procedures will be implemented after CPM has agreed to them, although there are components that are already active, as they are existing activities that can be undertaken based on the advice of the NROAG, e.g. the Year of the IPPC Contact Point.

9. The NROAG and the IPPC Secretariat are developing the IPPC NRO work plan which will be presented to CPM-11 (2016).

10. There are components of the NRO programme that need implementation by NPPOs and RPPOs. In addition, the Secretariat will integrate some of these components into the Secretariat work plan.

11. CPM should note that the full implementation of the IPPC NRO Programme will not be possible without the allocation of sustainable resources.

12. The NROAG strongly recommended that the Secretariat should initiate a quality control programme to review data uploaded by contracting parties. NROAG requested the Secretariat to elaborate “NRO Quality Control guidelines” for the NROAG's consideration and for approval by the CPM Bureau. The Secretariat will not verify or make recommendations on the technical content of the NROs. However, the Secretariat will give advice on the placement of information or on NRO-related procedures agreed by CPM.

13. The CPM is invited to:

- *consider* the proposed IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Programme (Appendix 1) and the proposed IPPC NROs procedures (Appendix 2) and provide suggestions for improvement and revision.
- *adopt* the IPPC NRO Programme and IPPC NROs procedures (presented in Appendix 1 and 2), and agree that past CPM decisions relating to NRO activities of the IPPC Information Exchange programme are superseded by the revised NRO Programme and NRO procedures.
- *agree* that the Secretariat will undertake basic quality control on information uploaded by the contracting parties and that this will be based on “the NRO Quality Control guidelines” which are to be produced through the NROAG for approval by the CPM Bureau in 2015.

**Appendix 1****Proposed National Reporting Obligations Programme (2014 – 2023)****1. Background**

The National Reporting Obligations (NROs) of the IPPC are outlined in the Convention. Contracting parties (CPs) implementation of reporting obligations and the role that the IPPC Information Exchange Programme (initiated in 2001) can play in helping members to meet reporting obligations was in need of review and updating due to the challenges outlined below.

**2. Critical Issues**

There are a number of issues, the critical issues are:

- 1) NROs are not being met consistently by CPs.
- 2) The continued need to create awareness in CPs and national plant protection organization NPPOs to meet and understand their NROs.
- 3) The continued need to develop national or regional capacity to address underlying IPPC activities that support NROs, e.g., surveillance, pest identification, and pest risk analysis (PRA).

**3. Contributing factors**

Many factors contribute to the challenges, including:

- 1) Lack of political will.
- 2) Lack of human and financial resources due to national resource priorities and lack of awareness of the IPPC or its obligations.
- 3) Large turn-over in NPPO staff.
- 4) Poor institutional memory regarding the IPPC and NROs.
- 5) Lack of underlying capacity in the NPPO to fully support and engage in the IPPC NROs; and
- 6) While access to internet greatly has expanded since the New Revised Text of the IPPC was adopted in 1997, limited internet access still persists in some regions / countries.

**4. High-level goal**

A functional NRO programme that contributes to food security, safe trade and the protection of the environment through the prevention of the introduction and spread of pests.

**5. Objective**

Contracting parties meeting NROs, based on the IPPC and ISPMs, will contribute to the prevention of the introduction and spread of pests and enable more countries to share information on pest status in order to support food security, facilitate trade, and protect the environment.

The pilot IPPC Implementation Programme on Surveillance will enable the IPPC Secretariat, CPM and member countries to address a number of key NRO implementation challenges in a simple, carefully-planned and coordinated manner.

**6. Scope**

Establish a global programme that supports contracting parties in meeting their NROs by:

- 1) Providing clear guidance to CPs about what NROs are and what their purpose is via guidance documents, ISPMs, and awareness raising materials.
- 2) Providing sample templates or best practices examples that demonstrate to CPs how to clearly and consistently publish NRO information.
- 3) Providing technical assistance through the IPPC capacity development programme to CPs who need assistance with underlying capacities like PRA, surveillance and pest identification in order to meet NROs.
- 4) Recognizing and building on existing CP systems and structures that meet NROs; and

- 5) Linking existing CP NRO systems and structures with IPP in a clear, coherent and consistent fashion. The IPPC NRO Programme will cover all NROs covered by both the IPPC (1997) and the ISPMs, supported by the appropriate decisions as and when relevant. At a national level, implementation of specific programmes in their country can be initiated by the contracting party.

## **7. Duration**

As with the previous information exchange cycle, it is expected the NRO programme will last 10 years, with appropriate adjustments / updates as and when necessary. The NRO work plan should be categorized into immediate, short-, medium- and long-term goals.

The NRO Programme is ongoing but has specific capacity development needs to enable many countries to meet their NROs that need addressing in the long term. Therefore, there will be close coordination and cooperation with the pilot IPPC Implementation Programme on Surveillance and other IPPC Core Programmes as and when required.

## **8. Activities**

### **8.1 NPPO Management**

Substantial strengthening of NPPO ability to implement an active and sustainable NRO programme is needed. The nature of support needed will vary substantially between countries. Key management related activities will include:

- 1) Country-level evaluation of NRO implementation (global programme develops tools and guidance for the evaluation; CPs conduct and report on the evaluation; global programme encourages, monitors and analyses the extent of CP delivery)
- 2) Sustainable resourcing of national programmes (human, financial and infrastructure resources, planning tools, resource mobilization resources, management training).

### **8.2 Advocacy and communication**

Advocacy and communication needs to be undertaken in a sustainable and ongoing manner due to the fluid movement of staff and structural re-organizations. Key activities include:

- 1) Create awareness of national reporting obligations in NPPO and senior national decision makers;
- 2) Advocacy activity on the nature and the purpose of NROs and implications if NROs are not met, support for institutional development of NRO capacities, policies and the resources needed (need to compile evidence, case studies, best practices, success stories);
- 3) Regional or sub-regional workshops to share experiences if and when resources or opportunities arise; and
- 4) Develop online advocacy material and training that can be used whenever needed.

### **8.3 Technical**

Technical capacity and needs will vary substantially between countries. However, the following activities need to be addressed:

- 1) Support regional initiatives for development of systems for data collection, management, verification and training on how to report this information to meet NROs;
- 2) Strengthen information exchange mechanisms between contracting parties, the Secretariat and RPPOs;
- 3) Develop national and regional expert networks to share information on meeting NROs (including electronic user groups);
- 4) Develop or review NRO technical manuals and guidelines, including:
  - a) General guidance material for NROs (how to report and use of the information – understanding the multiple uses)

- b) Guidance on the collection and validation of NRO information, including how to manage NPPO relationships with RPPOs and other groups (academia, researchers, Plantwise, private sector, etc.) to collect, manage and validate information;
  - c) Specific guidance material on pest reporting, list of regulated pests and official contact points; and
  - d) Utilizing guidance material on surveillance and pest status developed under the pilot IPPC Implementation Programme on Surveillance; and
- 5) Improvement and alignment of ISPMs related to NROs and identification of gaps for standard development.

#### **8.4 National Policy**

Policy related to NROs should often be included in other official policies e.g. surveillance and pest reporting. However, NRO specific policies are still needed to ensure appropriate resource allocation and national prioritization. Activities will include:

- 1) Facilitate the creation of national NRO policy and procedures to support countries in their implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs;
- 2) Support NPPOs to ensure NRO-related tasks (and resources) are included in other appropriate policies e.g. surveillance and pest reporting involving research, extension services, environment and forestry ministries, agencies and bodies; and
- 3) Support NPPOs and other government bodies to engage relevant resources to support development/updating of national legislative/policy/regulations/procedures.

#### **9. Indicators of success – how will we know if the programme is making a difference?**

Use available baseline data to describe and establish the current situation (prior to NRO programme implementation) to enable the IPPC Secretariat, RPPOs and NPPOs to measure progress, or lack thereof. Data needs to be collected on an annual basis and reported to CPM.

##### **9.1 National reporting through IPP**

Increased national activity or meeting NROs will be visible for:

- 1) Improved frequency and quality of pest reporting (Art. VIII.1a);
- 2) Improved number, frequency and quality of lists of regulated pests reported (Art. VII.2i);
- 3) Improved number of and accurate contact information for IPPC Official Contact Points (Art. VIII.2);
- 4) Improved number and quality of descriptions of the NPPOs (Art. IV.4);
- 5) Improved number and clarity of phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions reported (Art. VII.2b);
- 6) Improved number and frequency of entry points with restrictions reported (Art. VII.2d);
- 7) Improved number and frequency of emergency actions reported and updated (Art. VII.6); and
- 8) Increased reporting in FAO languages as stipulated in IPPC Article XIX.

##### **9.2 Tools available to facilitate NROs**

The tools available to facilitate pest reporting will also increase and will be visible as:

- 1) An annual NRO campaign to raise awareness and increase activity in a specific area of NROs established;
- 2) A substantial increase in support guidance material available and updated;
- 3) On-line training available;
- 4) Availability of tools, such as reporting through RPPOs, functional and active.

##### **9.3 Value added to NRO data**

This will primarily be visible through the IPP:

- 1) Improved user interface for data extraction and particularly data entry;
- 2) Increase availability and quality of NRO statistics;
- 3) Automated reminder systems functional and utilized;
- 4) Increased analysis and display of NRO data.

#### **9.4 Synergies with other IPPC programmes and activities**

Far greater integration and synergies will be visible than in the past. These will include activities such as:

- 1) Support and integration with the IPPC Pilot Implementation Programme on Surveillance, i.e. related to collecting, management and reporting of pest related information;
- 2) Increased feedback into the IPPC Standard Setting Programme e.g. implementation challenges and gaps in ISPMs;
- 3) Support and integration into the IPPC Capacity Development Programme e.g. planning and participation in NRO-related activities; and
- 4) Create linkages within NRO material available on the IPP.

#### **9.5 NPPO Management**

- 1) Increased sustainable national support for NPPOs and specifically NRO activities;
- 2) Increased NRO activities, including reduced response time to queries, improved quality of information; and
- 3) Availability of on-line material to increase awareness, responsibilities and progress with regards NROs.
- 4) In an increasing number of CPs, the IPP will serve less as a centralized repository of information because most information related to reporting obligations can be found on CP websites. Countries need to understand the difference and decide what suits their needs.

### **10. Challenges and risks to the programme**

The inability to overcome the challenges and deal with the risks associated with this programme could result in failure, or reduced success, of the NRO programme. This will vary substantially between IPPC contracting party and can be divided into a number of general areas:

#### **10.1 Challenges and risks associated with the CP / NPPOs**

- 1) A poor understanding of national roles and responsibilities;
- 2) Decision-makers do not prioritize staff and financial resources to meet NRO and participate in program;
- 3) Lack of political will;
- 4) Countries provide information to trading partners on request as required by IPP but do not make bilateral information available globally because of trade concerns;
- 5) Civil conflict, political instability, natural disasters;
- 6) Instability of human resources and organization;
- 7) Poor national organizational arrangements results in limited cooperation and coordination between national stakeholders;
- 8) Complexity of the issue (for management and communication);
- 9) Inability to promote the value of the programme (including the lack of availability of information);
- 10) Capacity development not undertaken or technical assistance not provided when needed;
- 11) Poor or aggressive response from trading partners;
- 12) Poor timeliness of response; and
- 13) Poor accuracy of information i.e. poor verification of information.

#### **10.2 Challenges and risks associated with the CPM**

- 1) CPM not able to decide on priorities for IPPC work programme;
- 2) Lack of funding or making resources available (for a global programme, national needs, and Secretariat); and

- 3) Inability to promote the value of the programme (including the lack of availability of information).

**10.3 Challenges and risks associated with the Secretariat**

- 1) Lack of adequate financial and staffing resources to support a sustainable NRO programme;
- 2) Instability of human resources and organizational arrangements;
- 3) Limited coordination within Secretariat;
- 4) Complexity of the issue (for management and communication);
- 5) Inability to promote the value of the programme (including availability of information and benefits / risks); and
- 6) Capacity development not undertaken.

**10.4 Challenges and risks associated with the FAO**

- 1) Inadequate organizational support to the IPPC Secretariat activities;
- 2) Inadequate resource allocation to the IPPC work programme and support staff; and
- 3) Duplication and conflict of activities in other FAO programmes e.g. emergency assistance and EMPRES.

**10.5 Challenges and risks associated with the RPPOs**

- 1) Not fulfilling RPPO IPPC obligations i.e. facilitation role;
- 2) Lack of alignment between IPPC, RPPOs and others;
- 3) Inability to promote the value of the programme (including availability of information); and
- 4) Capacity development not undertaken by RPPOs.

## Proposed IPPC National Reporting Obligations (NROs) procedures

The following general CPM procedures are established as per Art. VIII 1(a) of the IPPC.

	Subject	CPM Procedures	Remarks
1.	The use of <b>electronic media</b>	<p>The primary, and preferred, mechanism of communicating NROs is electronically as this is more efficient than paper communications and substantially reduces resources needed by the Secretariat to process paper.</p> <p>For the purposes of the IPPC, the phrases "make available to", "reported to", "submit to", "transmit to" and "communicate to" the Secretary means the Secretary to the IPPC must be notified directly and the preferred mechanism of undertaking this is by publishing on the IPP (apart from the nomination of the IPPC Official Contact Point, which is published on the IPP by the Secretariat).</p>	
2.	The use of the <b>International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To make optimal use of the Secretariat resources and ensure fast and effective communication, posting NRO information on the IPP is considered by CPM to be meeting contracting parties' (CPs) national reporting obligations, which includes those which specifically need to be sent to the Secretary, other CPs, national plant protection organizations (NPPOs), regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) or any combination thereof.</li> <li>2) The IPP is the preferred IPPC information exchange mechanism for NPPOs, CPs, the Secretariat and RPPOs to meet NROs.</li> <li>3) Any NRO that needs to be reported to the Secretary, is reported by CPs on the IPP and hence public (apart from the nomination of the IPPC Official Contact Point which is published on the IPP by the Secretariat).</li> <li>4) Official Contact Points can nominate editors to assist the CP meeting their NROs, but this needs to be done by formally notifying the Secretary of such.</li> <li>5) Once a report is posted on the IPP by a CP it should be regularly checked, by Official</li> </ol>	The form to nominate an IPP editor by an Official Contact Point is available on the IPP.



		<p>Contact Points or their editors, and updated to reflect the most recent legislation in force and the status quo of the present time.</p> <p>6) The IPP makes allowance for either the direct uploading of NRO information onto the IPP, or can be done by making links available to their CP website/s where the NRO data is maintained.</p> <p>7) The Secretariat is available to provide guidance to CPs in meeting their NROs, but should not upload NRO information on behalf of CPs.</p>	
3.	<b>Pest reporting through Regional Plant Protection Organizations</b>	<p>The CP can undertake their pest reporting through RPPOs. However, CPs need to liaise with their RPPO to ensure that they have a mechanism to allow pest reporting in this way.</p> <p>The CP needs to provide the Secretariat with a signed form notifying that they are using this possibility/option for reporting (<a href="https://www.ippc.int/publications/national-pest-reporting-through-regional-plant-protection-organizations">https://www.ippc.int/publications/national-pest-reporting-through-regional-plant-protection-organizations</a>).</p>	The form for contracting parties to provide legal authority to RPPOs to undertake pest reporting on their behalf is available on the IPP.
4.	Reporting <b>information other</b> than NROs by countries	CPs can post other information on the IPP that they feel would be beneficial to other contracting parties, but meeting NROs should be given priority.	
5.	<b>Non-contracting parties</b>	Countries that are not CPs are encouraged to use the IPP. They can appoint "IPPC information points" and post IPPC-related information on the IPP.	
6.	<b>Programme</b>	CPM changed the IPPC information exchange programme established in 1999 to <i>IPPC National Reporting Obligations Programme</i> in 2014.	
7.	<b>Advisory Group</b>	NROs Advisory Group (NROAG) was created in 2014 to advise the CPM on the NRO Programme.	

## NRO National Procedures

All obligations mentioned in the table constitute national reporting obligations to all Contracting Parties of the IPPC Convention. In cases where improved clarity of procedures is needed, or guidance is lacking, the following CPM procedures are agreed as Art. VIII 1(a) of the New Revised Text of the IPPC.

The CPM agreed that the preferred mechanism to execute national reporting obligations is the use of the International Phytosanitary Portal (the IPP).

**Art. IV** (General provisions relating to the organizational arrangements for national plant protection), **VII** (Requirements in relation to import), **VIII** (International Cooperation), **XII** (Secretariat) and **XIX** (Languages) of the IPPC are the basis for this table. There are 3 types of reporting: basic, event-driven and on request, while there are 2 methods of reporting: public or bilateral.

Article	Type	Method	Responsible	Receiving: in accordance with the IPPC text	At least one of FAO Languages (Art. XIX)	Reason	Constraints and solutions
<b>VIII.2</b>	<b>Designate an Official Contact Point (OCP) for the exchange of information</b>						
	Basic	Public	Contracting Party	Not specified	1. Requests for information from contact points as well as replies to such requests, but not including any attached documents (Article XIX.3(e)).  2. Any document made available by contracting parties for meetings of the Commission. (Article XIX.3(f)).	1. Official Contact Points are central to whole NRO programme and the broader IPPC programme.  2. Important to facilitate role of exchanging information in implementation of the IPPC as a whole e.g. standard setting.	1. Takes a lot of time to manage changes to contact point.  2. Need to rely on many sources to ensure maintenance of the Official Contact Point system.  3. Need to create increased awareness and priority that NPPOs & CPs give to this task.
<b>CPM Agreed Procedures</b>							
<b>The Role of IPPC Contact Points (CPM-1 (2006) / Report (paragraph 152), Appendix XVIII)</b>							
1. The IPPC contact points are used for all information exchanged under the IPPC between contracting parties, between the Secretariat and contracting parties and, in some cases, between contracting parties and Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs).							
2. The IPPC contact point should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have the necessary authority to communicate on phytosanitary issues on behalf of the contracting party, i.e. as the contracting party's single IPPC enquiry point;</li> <li>• ensure the information exchange obligations under the IPPC are implemented in a timely manner;</li> <li>• provide coordination for all official phytosanitary communication between contracting parties related to the effective functioning of the IPPC;</li> <li>• redirect phytosanitary information received from other contracting parties and from the IPPC Secretariat to appropriate official(s);</li> <li>• redirect requests for phytosanitary information from contracting parties and the IPPC Secretariat to the appropriate official(s);</li> </ul>							

- keep track of the status of appropriate responses to information requests that have been made to the contact point;
3. *The role of the IPPC contact point is central to the effective functioning of the IPPC*, and it is important that the IPPC contact point has adequate resources and sufficient authority to ensure that requests for information are dealt with appropriately and in a timely manner.
4. Article VIII.2 requires contracting parties to designate a contact point, and therefore it is the contracting party which is responsible for making, and informing the Secretariat of, the nomination. There can be only one contact point per contracting party. The contracting party, by making the nomination, agrees that the nominee has the necessary authority to fulfil the functions of the contact point as determined within the framework of the IPPC. Individual persons cannot appoint themselves as contact points.

- The following NROAG guidance should be respected contracting parties while making an OCP nomination:**
1. OCP nominations of contracting parties should be sent to the Secretary to the IPPC.
  2. A contact point should be an actual person (with first name/s and family name) and not an anonymous entity or specific office.
  3. The notification of a new contact point must be signed by a relevant person more senior than the new IPPC contact point i.e. no self-nominations.
  4. The information needs to be reported in a timely manner so that there is no gap in communication through the Official Contact Point.
  5. It is preferable for the OCP to be in the NPPO as the NPPO is responsible for the implementation of most of the IPPC actions.
  6. Outgoing Official Contact Point should not nominate the new (incoming) Official Contact Point but arrange for the nomination to reach the Secretariat in a timely manner.
  7. RPPOs and FAO representatives can facilitate a nomination of the OCP.
  8. Unofficial Contact Point should be confirmed or a new OCP designated within 3 months from receiving correspondence from the Secretariat that OCP should be designated by a Contracting Party.
  9. The nomination of the OCP should be reported to the Secretary who will make it public on the IPP. Then the OCP is responsible for keeping their contact information up to date.
  10. Editors are nominated by OCPs to assist in delivery of the NROs including physical upload of data on the IPP.
  11. Countries which are not contracting parties to the IPPC can appoint '*Information point*' for the purpose of the exchange of information.

<b>IV.4</b>	<b>Submit a description of NPPO and changes</b>						
<b>XII.4(d)</b>	Basic	Public	Contracting parties	Secretary	Art. XIX.3(a) says that information provided according to Article IV paragraph 4 shall be in at least one of the official languages of FAO.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confirmation that NPPO exists</li> <li>2. Provides basis for other Contracting parties (CPs) to understand the NPPO</li> <li>3. Ensures a degree of transparency and indication of how organizations of the NPPO are organized.</li> </ol>	Remind CPs of this NRO but concentrate on others first.

CPM Agreed Procedures							
<p>1. A description of a NPPO should have the form of an organogram. Ideally, a description of its organizational arrangements should be mentioned on that organogram (i.e. who is responsible for which area and what are the connections between different parts of the NPPO). That would satisfy reporting on a description of NPPO and organizational arrangements for plant protection at the same time.</p> <p>2. A description of a NPPO should also identify the organizations that act under the authority of the NPPO as provided in Article IV.2 (a-g).</p>							
<b>VII.2(b)</b>	<b>Publish and transmit phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions</b>						
<b>XII.4(d)</b>							
	Basic	Public	Contracting party	Any contracting party or parties that CPs believe may be directly affected by such measures.	<p>1. Art XIX 2(b) states that cover notes giving bibliographical data on documents transmitted according to Article VII paragraph 2(b) shall be in at least one of the official languages of FAO.</p> <p>2. Art XIX 2(c) says that information provided according to Article VII paragraph 2(b) shall be in at least one of the official languages of FAO.</p>	To facilitate the efficient trans-boundary movement of plant, plant products and other regulated articles. To result in minimum impediment of international movement of plants, plant products and other regulated articles.	This was initially understood by the IPP Support Group to mean "all legislation and regulations". Ambiguous provisions in the IPPC in Article VII 2(b) and Article XII 4(d).
CPM Agreed Procedures							
<p>1. Art. XII 4 (d) says that the Secretary receives phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions referred to Art. VII 2(b) and disseminated them to all CPs. To meet this requirement CPs should publish these on the IPP to meet all that NRO.</p> <p>2. 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 believed to be affected or not).</p> <p>3. Phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions can also be posted by CP on their own websites or their RPPOs websites. In such cases information should be linked through the IPP.</p>							
<b>VII.2(d)</b>	<b>Designation and publication of specified points of entry for plants or plant products</b>						
<b>XII.4(b)</b>							
	Basic	Public	Contracting party	Secretary, RPPOs of which the contracting party is a member, all contracting parties which the contracting party	Art XIX 2(c) says that information provided according to Article VII paragraph 2(d) shall be in at least one of the official languages of FAO.	To facilitate trans-boundary movement of plant and plant products. To result in minimum impediment of international movement of plants, plant products and other regulated articles.	Not clearly understood in the same manner by CPs.

				believes to be directly affected, other contracting parties upon request.			
<b>CPM Agreed Procedures</b>							
This NRO could be reported together with phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions.							
In cases where there are no restrictions concerning entry points for consignments of plants and plant products into a country, no report is needed. However, it is recommended that information about the lack of restrictions should be posted on the IPP.							
<b>VII.2(i)</b>	<b>Establish and update lists of regulated pests</b>						
<b>XII.4(c)</b>							
	Basic	Public	Contracting party	Secretary, RPPOs of which they are members, other contracting parties on request.	Art XIX 2(c) says that information provided according to Article VII paragraph 2(i) shall be in at least one of the official languages of FAO.	To allow trading partners to understand which pest are regulated by importing country and for which they will need to meet established national measures.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A lot of confusion with a "list of pests" being confused by many countries with "list of regulated pests".</li> <li>2. National surveillance systems need strengthening.</li> <li>3. Extensive Capacity Development, including pest identification, surveillance and pest risk assessment is needed in a number of CPs before they can meet this NRO.</li> </ol>
<b>CPM Agreed Procedures</b>							
Regulated pest lists should be made available on IPP and therefore public to ensure all provisions of IPPC are met and to eliminate any contradictions.							
<b>IV.2(b)</b>	<b>Reporting of the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests, and of controlling those pests</b>						
<b>&amp; VIII.1(a)</b>							
	Event driven	Public	NPPO and Contracting party		Art XIX 2(d) says that notes giving bibliographical data and a short summary of relevant documents on information provided according to Article VIII paragraph 1(a) shall be in at least one of the official languages of FAO.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basis for cooperation</li> <li>2. It contributes towards the identification phytosanitary risks,</li> <li>3. Stated in the preamble of IPPC (avoidance of introduction and spread of</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A large number of CPs do not have the capacity to undertake pest reporting in a sustainable manner.</li> <li>2. Political commitment to pest reporting – a need to increase awareness.</li> <li>3. National surveillance systems need strengthening. Capacity development for</li> </ol>

						pests of plants).	surveillance and pest identification for some CPs.
<b>CPM Agreed Procedures</b>							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidance is provide by ISPM 17.</li> <li>Art. VIII 1(a) states that the reporting of pests will be undertaken “... <i>in accordance with such procedures as may be established by the Commission ...</i>”. By publishing pest reports on the public IPP CPs meet all reporting requirements in this way.</li> <li>Pest reports can also be made through existing RPPOs on condition that a CP signs an appropriate form to satisfy the legality of that action (the mechanism now exists for the exchange of such data).</li> <li>A pest report should contain important information that allows CPs to adjust as necessary their phytosanitary import requirements and actions to take into account any changes in pest risk. It was noted that reporting of any pest, even if that would seem excessive, may in fact be desirable in the IPPC framework due to different understating by CP of ‘<i>a pest of immediate or potential danger</i>’ which should be reported.</li> </ol>							
<b>IV.4</b>	<b>Organizational arrangements for plant protection</b>						
	On request	Bilateral communication only but public posting on the IPP is encouraged.	Contracting party	Other contracting parties upon request.	Art XIX.3(a) says that information provided according to Article IV paragraph 4 shall be in at least one of the official languages of FAO.	To understand the operation of the NPPO.	Not all CPs have developed such information, or kept existing data up-to-date.
<b>CPM Agreed Procedures</b>							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This obligation is considered to be transmitted as a bilateral</li> <li>This requirement does not relate to the general structure of an NPPO (mentioned in the first sentence of Art IV.4), but to organizational arrangements described in Article IV.2 &amp; 3.</li> <li>The report should contain a description of functions and responsibilities. It can be combined in one report with a NRO regarding a description of a NPPO and made public on the IPP as a single report.</li> </ol>							
<b>VII.2(c)</b>	<b>Make available to any contracting party the rationale for phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions</b>						
	On request	Bilateral communication only but encourage public posting on the IPP	Contracting party	On request, to any contracting party.		To ensure CPs can trade with minimal negative impact on trade and research. To ensure that unjustified measures are not in place. To result in minimum impediment of international movement of plants, plant products and other regulated articles.	Lack of PRAs on “old” regulated pests, on pathways and commodities. Lack of technical capacity within NPPOs.

<b>CPM Agreed Procedures</b>							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Rationale' is understood to refer to compliance with the requirements stated in Article VI.1(a) and (b) for quarantine and regulated non-quarantine pests.</li> <li>Suggested one of FAO languages to facilitate transparency and communication</li> </ol>							
<b>VII.2 (f)</b>	<b>Communicate significant instances of non-compliance with phytosanitary certification</b>						
	Event driven	Bilateral communication only.	Importing contracting party	Exporting or re-exporting contracting party.		To notify the exporting country of significant problems, eg. interceptions of quarantine nature.	Need to build a mechanism to allow CPs to exchange this information on a bilateral basis restricted to parties concerned only. Most CPs already have bilateral mechanisms in place to report noncompliance
<b>CPM Agreed Procedures</b>							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove these data from the public IPP.</li> <li>Need to build a mechanism to allow CPs to exchange this information on a bilateral basis restricted to parties concerned only.</li> <li>Advice provided by ISPM No. 13 on non-compliance.</li> <li>Suggested one of FAO languages to facilitate transparency and communication</li> </ol>							
<b>VII.2 (f)</b>	<b>Report the result of its investigation regarding significant instances of non-compliance with phytosanitary certification</b>						
	Event driven	Bilateral communication but public posting on the IPP is encouraged.	Exporting contracting party	Importing country on request.		To allow exporting country to justify and improve CP phytosanitary procedures.	Lack of response to non-compliance communications.
<b>CPM Agreed Procedures</b>							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice provided by ISPM No. 13 on non-compliance.</li> <li>Suggested one of FAO languages to facilitate transparency and communication</li> </ol>							
<b>VII.2(j)</b>	<b>Maintain adequate information on pest status and make such information available</b>						
	On request	Bilateral communication but public posting on the IPP is	Contracting party, to best of ability	Make pest status information available on request by CPs.	Art XIX 2(c) says that information provided according to Article VII paragraph 2(j) shall be in at least one of the official languages of FAO.	To enable categorization of pests, and for use in the development of appropriate phytosanitary measures	Surveillance system needs strengthening.

		encouraged.					
<b>CPM Agreed Procedures</b>							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ISPM 8 provides additional guidance, including the definition of the term 'pest status'.</li> <li>The term 'Categorization' is understood to refer to the differentiation of regulated and non-regulated pests.</li> <li>ISPM No. 6 provides guidance on what is meant by 'adequate' information.</li> </ol>							
<b>VII.6</b>	<b>Immediately report emergency action</b>						
	Event driven	Public	Contracting party	Contracting parties concerned, Secretary, RPPOs of which the contracting party is a member.		Report new phytosanitary challenges that may affect the national phytosanitary status and those of partners / neighbours.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not everyone understands the concept of emergency action.</li> <li>Some confusion caused by being combined with non-compliance, hence the need to revise ISPM 13.</li> <li>Some confusion caused by the fact that sometimes 'an emergency measure' and sometimes 'an emergency action' is mentioned in the IPPC text and ISPM.</li> </ol>
<b>CPM Agreed Procedures</b>							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarification is already provided in ISPM No. 13.</li> <li>Additional clarification may be provided through the TPG or SBDS</li> <li>Need to address both emergency measures and emergency actions in reporting.</li> <li>Suggested one of FAO languages to facilitate transparency and communication.</li> </ol>							
<b>VIII.1(c)</b>	<b>Cooperate in providing the technical and biological information necessary for pest risk analysis</b>						
	On request	Bilateral communication but public posting on the IPP is encouraged.	Contracting party, to the extent practicable	Other contracting parties.		To support the PRA process	Timeliness in meeting obligations not always satisfied.
<b>CPM Agreed Procedures</b>							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bilateral communication only but encourage public posting on the IPP.</li> <li>Suggested one of FAO languages to facilitate transparency and communication</li> </ol>							