

NATIONAL REPORTING OBLIGATION

Develop and maintain adequate information on pest status and make such information available

References in the IPPC: Article VII.2(j):

Contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status in order to support categorization of pests, and for the development of appropriate phytosanitary measures. This information shall be made available to contracting parties, on request.

Type: On request¹

Method: Bilateral communication but public posting on the IPP is encouraged²

Responsible entity: Contracting party, to best of its ability

Receiving entity: Pest status information should be made available on request by contracting parties.

Languages (Article XIX of the IPPC): Article XIX.3(c) sets out that information provided according to Article VII.2(j) shall be in at least one of the official languages of FAO.

Reason:

- ◆ To enable categorization of pests, and for use in the development of appropriate phytosanitary measures.

Remarks:

- ◆ National surveillance systems need to be strengthened to carry out this task.

CPM adopted procedures:

- ◆ ISPM No. 8 Determination of pest status in an area provides additional guidance on this reporting obligation, including the definition of the term 'pest status'.
- ◆ The term "Categorization" is understood to refer to the differentiation of regulated and non-regulated pests.
- ◆ ISPM No. 6 Guidelines for surveillance provides guidance on what is meant by "adequate" information.

1/ Type:
Basic = an obligation regardless of circumstances
Event-driven = triggered by a specific event
On request = triggered by a request
2/ Method:
Public = reported via the International Phytosanitary Portal (www.ippc.int)
Bilateral = reported in direct communication between countries



International Plant Protection
Convention (IPPC)

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