



Food and Agriculture
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The People's Republic of China



International
Plant Protection
Convention







Report on The IPPC Regional Workshop on National Reporting Obligations

**Nadi, Fiji
10th-11th August 2017**

IPPC Secretariat

**Participants of the 2017 IPPC Regional Workshop
on National Reporting Obligations (NRO)
Nadi, Fiji on 10th-11th August 2017**



  Food and Agriculture
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United Nations  Australian
Aid  The People's Republic of China  70
FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme
2017 IPPC REGIONAL WORKSHOP
IPPC National Reporting Obligation (NRO)
Training Workshop
10-11 August 2017 - Nadi, Fiji  Pacific
Communauté
Communauté
du Pacifique

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AST	Asian Subterranean Termite	MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
BAF	Biosecurity Authority of Fiji	MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
CDC	Capacity Development Committee	NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation
CPM	Commission on Phytosanitary Measures	NRO	National Reporting Obligation
DAWR	Dept. of Agriculture and Water Resources	NROAG	National Reporting Obligations Advisory Group
DBS	Direction de la biosécurité	OCP	Official Contact Point
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation	OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia	PPPO	Pacific Plant Protection Organisation
GeNS	Generic ePhyto National System	PAQR	Plant and Animal Quarantine Regulations
GLOMCI	<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>	PRA	Pest Risk Analysis
ICDC	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee	RPPO	Regional Plant Protection Organization
IPP	International Phytosanitary Portal	SPC	Pacific Community
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention	SQS	Samoa Quarantine Service
IRA	Import Risk Assessment	WTO	World Trade Organisation
ISPM	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measure		

Contents

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2	Background	2
3	Opening of the Workshop	2
4	Session 1 : Workshop Objective and Overview of the NRO Programme	2
4.1	Objectives of the Workshop.....	3
4.2	National Reporting Obligations Programme Overview	3
5	Session 2 : Basic Information on National Reporting Obligations	5
5.1	Public Information on NROs	5
5.2	Public & Bilateral NROs.....	5
5.3	General and specific NRO rules and procedures	6
5.4	NRO Educational materials and statistics on the IPP	6
6	Session 3 : Latest Development in NROs	7
6.1	NROs Update	7
6.2	NRO Year of Phytosanitary Legislation	7
6.3	NRO Oversight Body	7
6.4	e-Learning	8
6.5	NRO automatic reminders	8
7	Session 4 : National Reports – Presentation by Participants	9
8	Session 5 : Hands-on Training : IPP Data Entry (Uploading of reports by participants)	9
9.	Session 6: Obstacles in reporting, established good practices at national level (success stories), experience sharing, problem- solution sharing	10
10	Session 7: Frequently asked questions and common mistakes	10
11	Session 8: Feedback from participants on NRO automatic reminders, e-learning. NRO Statistics .	11
12	Session 9: Other Businesses	11
13	Closing Remarks	12
14.	ANNEXES	13
	Annex I - Participant List	13
	Annex II - Agenda	15
	Annex III - National Reports – Presentation by Participants	17
	Annex IV - IPPC Contact Point – verification exercise	28

2017 South-West Pacific Region
IPPC National Reporting Obligations Workshop

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) National Reporting Obligations Workshop for the South-West Pacific was held in Nadi, Fiji on 10th and 11th August 2017. The Workshop was jointly organized by the IPPC Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), and supported financially by the FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme and the Australian AID. Twenty nine (29) participants, including eight female participants from twenty one (21) countries belonging to the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO), attended the Workshop.

Mr Josua Wainiqolo, PPPO Executive Secretary and Biosecurity & Trade Coordinator of the SPC, facilitated the Workshop, and the official opening by Mr Bruce Hancocks, Deputy PPPO Chairperson, IPP Editor-Australia NPPO, and Assistant Director of the Biosecurity Plant Division Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Australia. Mr Hancocks chaired Day 1 (Sessions 1-5) of the Workshop. Day 2 (Sessions 7-9) was chaired by Mr Timothy Tumukon, Director, Biosecurity of Vanuatu.

The two day Workshop presentations and trainings were conducted by IPPC Secretariat NRO Programme Officer, Ms Dorota Buzon, and Ms Paola Sentinelli, IPPC Secretariat Knowledge Manager. Ms Dorota Buzon presented an overview of the NRO Programme, and objectives of the Workshop to disseminate knowledge, improve quality of reports on the IPP, experience sharing, and obtain feedback.

Participants were provided with basic information on the National Reporting Obligations (NROs) relating to Public and Bilateral NROs; General and specific NRO rules and procedures; NRO educational materials and statistics on International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Participants were also updated with latest developments in the NROs through the NROs UPDATE newsletter; the NRO Year of Phytosanitary legislation; new NRO oversight body; e-learning; NRO automatic reminders; NRO statistics and were given practical advice based on frequently asked questions.

A hands-on training of the IPP data entry, and upload of reports brought by participants was conducted at the Workshop. Valuable feedback from participants regarding possible improvements to reporting on the IPP website was collected to serve as the basis for future work and improvements in the NRO area.

The participants thanked the IPPC Secretariat, SPC, FAO and the Australian Aid for successfully organising the NRO Workshop, and achieving the objective by improving quality of the country reports on the IPP website.

2. Background

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) National Reporting Obligations (NRO) Workshop for the South West Pacific was held in Nadi, Fiji on 10th and 11th August 2017. The Workshop was jointly organized by the IPPC Secretariat and the Pacific Community (SPC), and supported financially by the FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme and the Australian AID. Twenty nine (29) participants, including eight women from twenty one (21) countries belonging to the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) attended the Workshop. List of participants is attached as **Annex I**.

The Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO) established in 1994 is the Regional Plant Protection Organization for the South-West Pacific region based with Land Resources Division of the Pacific Community. The PPPO is tasked with coordinating harmonization of phytosanitary measures, and fostering co-operation in plant protection services and other phytosanitary matters among members, as well as countries and organizations outside the Pacific region.

3. Opening of the Workshop

Mr Josua Wainiqolo, PPPO Executive Secretary and Biosecurity & Trade Coordinator of the SPC, welcomed the participants, and briefed them on the two days workshop programme, attached as **Annex II**.

The Workshop was officially opened by Mr Bruce Hancocks, Deputy PPPO Chairperson, IPP Editor-Australia NPPO, and Assistant Director of the Biosecurity Plant Division Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Australia. Mr Hancocks thanked the participants on behalf of the IPP Secretariat, for providing the information requested, and playing an active role in raising awareness on compliance to the IPP reporting obligations in their respective countries. Participants are expected to share their different experiences on reporting through their focal or contact points, as the information is important for the IPP Secretariat and for conducting training in the NRO Workshop.

Mr Hancocks chaired Day 1 (Sessions 1-5) of the Workshop. Day 2 (Sessions 7-9) was chaired by Mr Tumukon of Vanuatu.

4. Session 1 : Workshop Objective and Overview of the NRO Programme

The presentations and trainings at the two day NRO Workshop Sessions 1–3, were facilitated by Ms Dorota Buzon (NRO Programme Officer), and Ms Paola Sentinelli, (Knowledge Management Consultant) from the IPPC Secretariat, UN FAO, Rome.

Below are the key highlights of the presentations by Ms Dorota Buzon, on the Workshop Objective and Overview of the NRO Programme:

4.1 Objectives of the Workshop

- Disseminate knowledge (basics and latest developments)
- Improve number of reports and their quality on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP)
- Experience sharing
- Feedback

4.2 National Reporting Obligations Programme Overview

- NRO Support staff joined the Secretariat: June 2014
- 1st meeting of National Reporting Obligations Advisory Group (NROAG): July 2014
- The monthly “NROs Update”: since October 2014
- NRO thematic years
- New section on the IPP with materials in languages
- Technologically revised IPP website (new manual): February 2015
- New and improved layout of countries NRO information
- Registration and archiving of new Contact Points; nomination forms updated
- Pre-CPM-10 training session: March 2015
- Verification of IPP editors: August 2015
- 2015 IPPC Regional Workshops: 1 training exercise
- NRO General and Specific Procedures: CPM-10 (2015) and CPM-11 (2016)
- Advocacy and awareness raising materials: 2016
 - new Guide
 - tables listing NROs
 - 13 detailed factsheet for each NRO
 - 4 NRO leaflets (benefits of reporting, consequences of not reporting and networking): a new improved layout
- System of automated IPP NRO reminders: July 2016
- 1st NRO Workshop in Beijing, China: September 2016
- Scripts for NRO e-learning (5 modules): 2016
- Automatic NRO statistics: January 2017

Graphic illustration on the total number of NRO Reports uploaded each year by countries on the IPP (Figure 1), and NRO Reporting by categories (Figure 2).

Figure 1.

Total number of NRO Reports uploaded each year by countries on the IPP

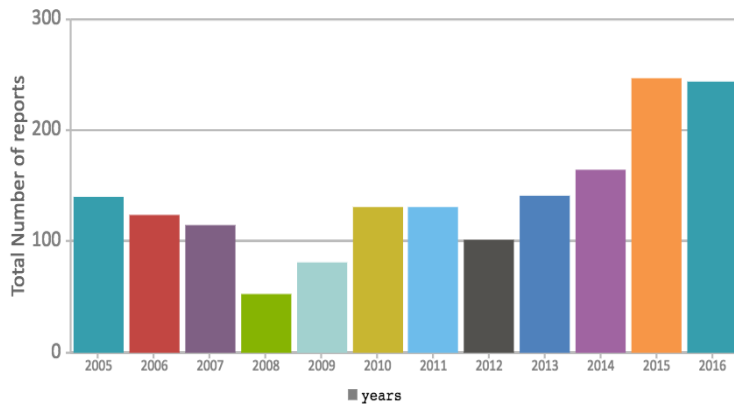
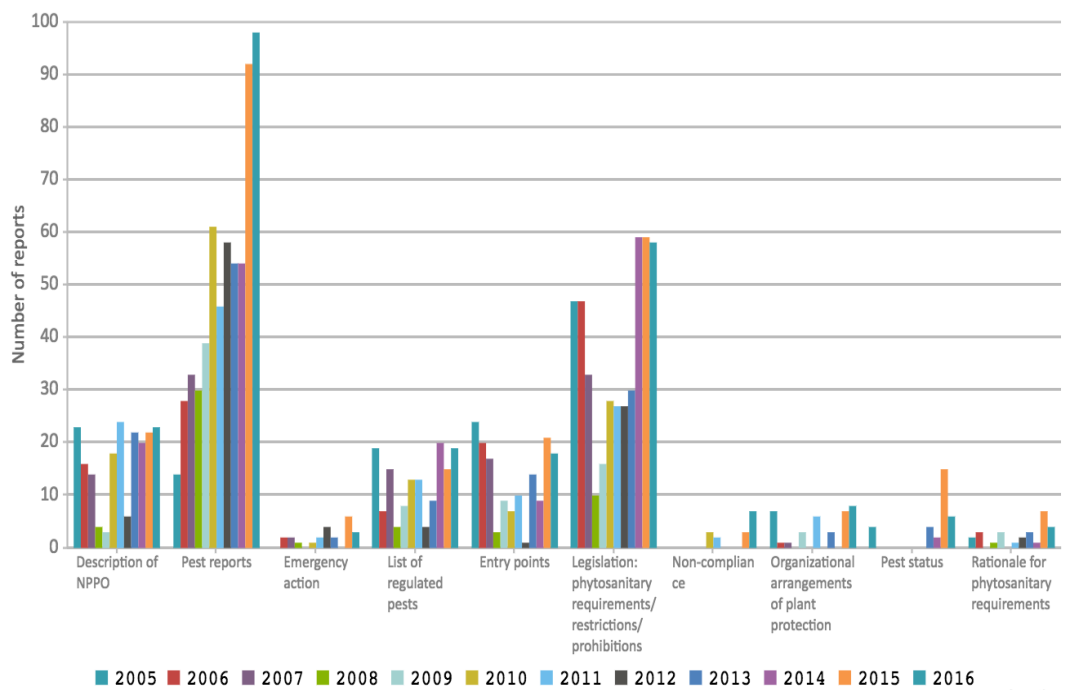


Figure 2. NRO Reporting by categories



5. Session 2 : Basic Information on National Reporting Obligations

Basic information on National Reporting Obligations were covered by Ms Dorota Buzon (NRO Programme Officer), and Ms Paola Sentinelli (Knowledge Manager), IPPC Secretariat, UN FAO, Rome. Below are the key highlights of their presentations on public information on NROs, Public & Bilateral NROs, General & specific NRO rules and procedures, and NRO Educational materials and statistics on the IPP.

5.1 Public Information on NROs

All IPPC Contracting Parties are obliged to report certain information, called NROs, upon adhering to the Convention. Official Contact Point needs to be communicated via special nomination form to the IPPC Secretariat.

The Contact Point is then registered, given editing rights and access to editing reports on the IPP on behalf of the country. Contact Points can delegate a physical upload of reports on the IPP to their editors. IPPC Secretariat needs to be informed about that via a special form to be communicated to the IPPC Secretariat.

All information and guidance is available in the NRO Guide delivered to participants in printed form, on a memory stick on the IPP website (in NRO folder). It includes forms, procedure and advice on data upload.

5.2 Public & Bilateral NROs

There are 7 Public and 6 Bilateral NROs. Public ones need to be reported by the Contact Point via the IPP (International Phytosanitary Portal: www.ippc.int) outlined below.

	National Reporting Obligation
1	Designate an Official Contact Point (OCP) for the exchange of information
2	Submit a description of NPPO and its changes
3	Publish and transmit phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions
4	Publish specified points of entry for plants or plant products
5	Establish and update lists of regulated pests
6	Reporting of the occurrence, outbreak or spread pests
7	Immediately report emergency action

- Six Bilateral NROs need to be reported in direct communication between countries (reporting on the IPP encouraged but optional) outlined below.

	National Reporting Obligation
1	Provide a description of organizational arrangements for plant protection
2	Make available the rationale for phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions

3	Inform of significant instances of non-compliance with phytosanitary certification
4	Report the result of its investigation regarding significant instances of non-compliance with phytosanitary certification
5	Develop and maintain adequate information on pest status and make such information
6	Cooperate in providing the technical and biological information necessary for pest risk analysis

5.3 General and specific NRO rules and procedures

The General and specific NRO rules and procedures were adopted by CPM-11 for contracting parties to follow. They are based on the Convention + recommendations & inputs of the National Reporting Obligations Advisory Group (NROAG) and include previous CPM decisions.

They can be found:

- Appendix 9 to the Report from CPM-11
- NRO Guide (in Annex III)
- As separate tables on IPP

General Procedures include:

- Use of electronic media
- Use of the IPP
- Pest reporting through RPPOs
- Priority to NRO while posting info

Specific Procedures refer to all 13 NROs and include details on each NRO.

5.4 NRO Educational materials and statistics on the IPP

NRO Educational materials and statistics on the IPP comprise of:

- NRO Guide
- 13 factsheets on each NRO
- 4 leaflets (benefits, consequences, contact points, networking)
- Tables (lists on NROs)
- NROs UPDATE (educational newsletter)
- Statistics (summary for CPM-12 and IPP live statistics)

Mr Bruce Hancocks, Deputy PPPO Chairperson, commented on the NRO educational materials and statistics on the IPP.

Australia acknowledged the improvements that had been made to facilitate NRO reporting by the IPPC Secretariat and the National Reporting Obligations Advisory Group but noted that further enhancements could be made. Australia highlighted that NRO reports are currently buried in layers of the IPPC website.

NRO's could be displayed on the International Phytosanitary Portal front page, just as IPPC news now is. This could be 'what's new' and contain new global reports under headings ie. pest reporting and emergency measures. This would turn the front page into a valuable global phytosanitary information source and would encourage National Plant Protection Organisations (NPPO) to report as the information would be more likely to be seen by other contracting parties. This would complement the email notification system which is a recent addition for reporting.

Australia added that a counter could be added to NRO reports which would provide valuable intelligence to the IPPC secretariat and the report posting country as to how many people were viewing their reports.

The PPPO supported this proposal and will contact IC (Implementation and Capacity Development Committee) members from the South West Pacific region to request that they raise this at the first meeting of the IC in December 2017.

6. Session 3 : Latest Development in NROs

Ms Dorota Buzon and Ms Paola Sentinelli briefed the participants on the latest development in the NROs:

6.1 NROs Update

NROs Update is a newsletter which is:

- Issued since October 2014 in 5/6 languages
- Monthly, now every 2 months
- NRO Year theme, statistics, advice, latest news
- Sent out to CPs and editors
- Uploaded on IPP

6.2 NRO Year of Phytosanitary Legislation

NRO Year of Phytosanitary Legislation:

- Was Adopted by CPM-12 on CDC advice to align with IPPC Theme Plant Health and Trade Facilitation
- Cover: April 2017 – March 2017
- Official letter to CPs from the Secretary was sent out in May 2017
- NROs UPDATE issues concentrate on topics connected to Phytosanitary legislation
- Special Statistics are being developed
- Summary will be prepared for CPM-13

6.3 NRO Oversight Body

- ICDC (Implementation and Capacity Development Committee) will be the new body to provide oversight for NRO:
 - It will meet 2 times in a Year. NROs will be on each Agenda
 - 1st meeting: December 2017

- Representative will be from each FAO region: For the Pacific region, its representative is Mr Ngatoko Ngatoko of the Cook Islands who is a committee member. Ms Sally Jennings of NZ MPI and Chris Dale of Australia are the experts.

6.4 e-Learning

- The IPPC Secretariat prepared scripts for 5 modules/lessons:
 - General
 - Official Contact Points
 - Pest reporting (basics)
 - Pest reporting (editing)
 - Lists of pests
- Text drafted & revised by outsourced company
- Company outsourced to prepare electronic version
- A draft version will be tested by 10 users (Lois Ransom, Sally Jennings and Luisa Korodrau volunteered to take part in testing).
- The course will be available on Phytosanitary info website (next to PRA course) + version on cd/stick when ready.

6.5 NRO automatic reminders

- Operational since July 2016
- Sends 1 automatic email monthly to Contact Points with links according to the table below:

NRO Category	Frequency	Month
Contact Point (contact details)	Every 3 months	January, April, July, October
Pest reporting & Emergency action	Every 6 months	February, August
Description of the NPPO Entry Points List of Regulated Pests Legislation Phytosanitary Requirements/Restrictions/Prohibitions	Every 12 months	November
Information about FILES or URLS	Every 3 months	March, June, Sept, December
Information about IPP Country Editors	Every 12 months	May

- OCP or IPP editor need to log in to the IPP to confirm or revise reports
- If reports are recent no reminder is sent out
- In particular:
 - Report/s was not updated in the last 12 months (NPPO Description/Entry points/Pest lists/Legislation) or 6 months (Pest reports, Emergency action) → reminder is sent
 - Pest reports: in "Draft" or "Preliminary" status and were not updated in the last 6 months or more → reminder is sent
- If there is no report - information on empty folder is provided.

- Reminders on OCPs or editors details are sent out regardless.

7. Session 4 : National Reports – Presentation by Participants

As part of the IPPC National Reporting Obligation, contracting member parties/countries are required to fully understand their reporting obligation to the IPPC. Contracting member parties/countries are expected to report the following:

- A single Official Contact Point (Art. VIII 2 of the IPPC);
- A description of its official national plant protection organization (Art. IV 4);
- Phyosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions which are currently in force (Art. VII 2b);
- Specific points of entry (for consignments of particular plants or plant products required to be imported only through those specific points) (Art. VII 2d);
- Lists of regulated pests, using scientific names, which are currently in force (Art. VII 2i);
- Pest reporting, in relation to occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests (Art. VII 1a); and
- Emergency actions (Art. VII 6).

The participants presented their country reports/updates at the IPPC National Reporting Obligations Workshop, based on the above requirements, summarized and attached as **Annex III** of this Report.

8. Session 5 : Hands-on Training : IPP Data Entry (Uploading of reports by participants)

Participants were trained by Ms Dorota Buzon and Ms Paola Sentinelli on the IPP Data Entry, and provided with relevant information including the:

- Uploading of reports by participants using the IPPC Contact Point Verification form (Form attached as **Annex IV**);
- Participants receives each month information from countries about newly appointed IPPC Contact Points;
- New Contact Points will be registered and details are displayed on the IPP website (www.ippc.int);
- At times, information is not conveyed to the IPPC Secretariat on time
Crucial to have updated set of data especially the name and email of each IPPC Contact Point;
- Participants were asked during the training to verify the names and contacts of the IPPC Contact Points of their country displayed on the IPP;
- Participants visited their own country IPPC Contact Point via these sites to check on the accuracy of their data:
<https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/all/list-countries/>
<https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/all/contactpoints/>

- IPPC Secretariat needs to be officially informed when a new person is appointed as the IPPC Contact Point, using the notification form on:
<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/ippc-official-contact-point-notification-form/>
- If other details are not correct, Contact Points to update the information themselves after logging in to the IPP, or to inform the IPPC Secretariat about the change to correct the data (ippc@fao.org; dorota.buzon@fao.org).

9. **Session 6: Obstacles in reporting, established good practices at national level (success stories), experience sharing, problem- solution sharing**

Participants shared their country information and experiences in reporting. It was noted that most issues encountered by countries are connected to:

- staff shortage
- rotation of staff
- constant need to train new staff
- not being used to reporting via IPP; and
- forgetting password to log in to the IPP

10. **Session 7: Frequently asked questions and common mistakes**

A detailed presentation covered wide range of issues encountered by users, including replacing previous reports, deleting old files, publication date, how to replace files and attachments, who can change Contact Point details, different status of pest reports, NPPO Description versus Organization of NPPO, New phytosanitary certificates as reports, doubts in reporting pests, emergency actions and ways to notify other countries. Presentation is available on the IPP website.

Australia spoke of its experience with reports that were no longer relevant. Australia noted that they wanted to remove several notifications that were no longer current but acknowledged that this was not possible on the IPP and had received advice from FAO legal that the reports could not be deleted.

Australia stated that as these notifications were the property of the reporting country, they should have the ability to remove a report. The fear is that a report that is left on the IPP (even if labelled superseded) could cause confusion amongst contracting parties. The IPPC secretary responded that contracting parties may need access to old notifications as they may have taken action on these.

It was proposed that a solution could be to have the option to archive old records. This could be a tick box and once ticked, only the reporting country could view the report but other countries could request it.

The PPPO agreed to communicate this proposal to SWP IC members to take to the December IC meeting.

The IPPC Secretariat noted that contracting parties often ask when they are required to report a pest. Advice given by the National Reporting Obligations Advisory Group was that even if a country did not think that a pest had economic consequence, they should report it anyway.

Australia responded that it has hundreds of new pest reports each year and that it would not be feasible to report all of these cases. Australia acknowledged that under the international standard on pest reporting, ISPM 17, the requirements were very general, and Australia did not know when a pest should be reported or not. As a result, Australia has developed a 'decision tree' based on ISPM 17 that gives an answer on whether a pest should be reported or not.

This decision tree could be shared with the IC to consider whether this could form global guidance to support implementation of ISPM 17.

11. Session 8: Feedback from participants on NRO automatic reminders, e-learning. NRO Statistics

From the discussions held on the NRO automatic reminders, e-learning and NRO Statistics, the participants have proposed for future development and Improvement on the followings:

- A possibility to subscribe to newly uploaded reports of other countries;
- Display on the IPP landing page a box with information on newly uploaded reports (possibly in different categories);
- Introducing a possibility to delete reports most probably through archiving invisible to reader;
- Counting of reports and readers of reports on countries pages (possibly new statistics);
- For NRO automatic reminders: to be sent also to IPP editors and in a chosen language. Frequency could also be readjusted according to needs.

12. Session 9: Other Businesses

The IPP Secretariat briefed the participants on the newly upgraded IPP website, and related information such as:

- Revised user manual was developed, available in five languages(Arabic, English, French, Spanish and Russian);
- Nomination form for Contact Points, RPPOs and IPP editors was updated and made available in the five languages;
- Archive is important;
- Difficulty of understanding pest reporting;
- Importance of uploading country reports into the website.

13. Closing Remarks

In closing the Workshop, Mr Bruce Hancocks (Deputy PPPO Chairperson, IPP Editor-Australia NPPO, and Assistant Director of the Biosecurity Plant Division Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Australia) thanked the participants, and the IPP Secretariat, SPC, FAO and the Australian Aid for successfully organizing the NRO Workshop, that has disseminated knowledge and raised awareness on the IPPC reporting requirements. This would improve quality of reports on the IPP website, and experience sharing between participants and focal or contact points of their countries.

14. ANNEXES

Annex I - Participant List

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
2017 IPPC Regional Workshop on National Reporting Obligations (NRO)
on 10th-11th August 2017
Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi, Fiji

No.	Country	Participants	Email Address
1	IPPC	Dorota Buzon	dorota.buzon@fao.org
2	PPPO Secretariat	Josua Wainiqolo	josuaw@spc.int
3	FAO	Viliani Fakava	viliani.fakava@fao.org
4	Australia	Lois Ransom	loi.ransom@agriculture.gov.au
5	Australia	Bruce Hancocks	bruce.hancocks@agriculture.gov.au
6	New Zealand	Nacanieli Waqa	nacanieli.waqa@mpi.govt.nz
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38	Fiji - Rapporteur	Jiu Daunivalu	jiu.daunivalu@gmail.com

Annex II - Agenda

**2017 IPPC National Reporting Obligation Workshop
Region: Pacific**

Agenda

First Day 10 August 2017		
Time		Presenter
9.00	Registration of the participants	
9.30 – 9.45	Opening of the session - welcoming remarks of the organizer - local and logistical information and arrangements - election of the rapporteur/report writer - adoption of the Agenda	Organizers
9.45 – 10.00	Introductions (round table of all participants)	All
10.00 – 10.30	Objectives of the workshop	IPPC Secretariat
10.30 to 11.00	Group photo Coffee break	
11.00 – 11.30	Basic information on NROs: - Public and Bilateral NROs - General and specific NRO rules and procedures - NRO educational materials and statistics on the IPP	IPPC Secretariat
11.30 – 12.30	Latest developments in NROs: - NROs UPDATE - The NRO Year of Phytosanitary legislation - NRO oversight body - e-learning - NRO automatic reminders	IPPC Secretariat
12.30 – 1.30	Lunch break	
1.30 – 3.30	National reports brought by the participants (round table)	Participants

3.30 – 4.00	Coffee break	
4.00 – 5.00	Hands-on training: IPP data entry (uploading of reports brought by participants)	Participants/ IPPC Secretariat
Second Day 11 August 2017		
9.00 – 10.30	Continued: Hands-on training: IPP data entry (uploading of reports brought by participants)	Participants/ IPPC Secretariat
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break	
11.00 – 12.30	Obstacles in reporting, established good practices at the national level (success stories), experience sharing, problem solution sharing	Participants
12.30 – 1.30	Lunch break	
1.30 – 2.00	Frequently asked questions and common mistakes – practical advice	IPPC Secretariat
2.00 – 3.30	Feedback from participants on NRO automatic reminders, e-learning, NRO statistics	Participants/ IPPC Secretariat
3.30 – 4.00	Coffee break	
4.00 – 4.30	AOB	
4.30 – 5.00	Closing of the meeting	

Annex III - National Reports – Presentation by Participants

SUMMARY OF THE COUNTRY REPORTS - 2017 IPPC NATIONAL REPORTING OBLIGATION WORKSHOP

Country	Description of the NPPO	Phytosanitary requirements, restrictions & prohibitions	List of entry points	List of regulated pests	Pest reports	Emergency action
7.1 American Samoa	Official contact point is the Plant and Animal Quarantine Division, Department of Plant & Animal Quarantine Service of the Government of American Samoa, Pago Pago.	Updates to be loaded in the IPP website this month in compliance to requirements under the IPP Convention, on Phytosanitary restrictions, prohibitions, specific points of entry, list of regulated pests	Pagopago International Airport Pagopago sea port	Not Reported	Not reported	Not Reported
7.2 Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Australia actively reports its national reporting obligations under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). •Australia still has room for improvement and has been reviewing its processes for reporting. •In particular, Australia has been reviewing its process for pest reporting, which includes an approval process and providing reports in a timely manner. •Australia gave an example of a recent pest report on Cow pea mild mottle mosaic virus. 					
7.3 Cook Islands	Official contact point: Ministry of Agriculture, Biosecurity Service, Rarotonga Ngatoko Ngatoko Director of Biosecurity Service is the IPPC Contact Point	Legislation on Phytosanitary requirements/restrictions/prohibitions: - Biosecurity Act, 2008 - Role of the Biosecurity Services is to prevent introduction of unwanted pests and diseases of plants and animals and facilitate trade into and out of the Cook Islands.	Biosecurity Act 2008 Section 10-13 Official Biosecurity point of Entry and Departure: - Rarotonga Int. Airport, Avatiu Wharf, Arutanga wharf, Atiu landing, Penrhyn (atoll).	In the Pest list database	Updated in the IPP portal	Emergency actions last update in 2005: eradication of the Queensland Fruit Fly <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> from the Cook Islands; eradication attempt of the Orchid weevil <i>Orchidophilus aterrimus</i>

						on Rarotonga
7.4 Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)	Official contact point: Agriculture Unit, Department of Resources and Development, FSM National Government. 18 Quarantine Officers spread out in the four main island states (Yap-4; Chuuk-4; Pohnpei-7; Kosrae -3) with additional four support staff: 1. Agriculture Program Manager 2. Plant & Animal Quarantine Specialist 3. Agriculture Information Officer 4. Sustainable Agriculture Specialist. Agriculture Unit serves as the NPPO, regulates imports, exports and transits; issues Import Permits; Conducts Fruit Fly Surveillance; pest surveys in collaboration with National and Regional Institutions, e.g., College of Micronesia-FSM, FSM	Legislation on Phytosanitary requirements/restrictions/prohibitions: - Current Plant & Animal Quarantine Regulations (Yr 2000) -New Biosecurity Law (Apr. 28, 2017) -Currently working with The Pacific Community-(SPC) in the review of current -Plant & Animal Quarantine Regulations (Yr 2000), Quarantine Operations Manual (Yr 1998), MoUs, and Biosecurity regime in relation with new Biosecurity Law (Yr 2017).	-Point of entries: FSM main Ports of Entry are situated at the main island states of the Federation and a few at its outer atolls: -Airports: Kosrae - Kosrae International Airport; Pohnpei – Pohnpei International Airport; Chuuk - Chuuk International Airport; -Yap - Yap International Airport and Ulithi Airstrip -Seaports: Kosrae -Okat Harbor and Lelu Harbor; Pohnpei - Kolonia Harbor; Chuuk -Weno (Moen) Anchorage, and Satowan Anchorage; Yap -Tomil Harbor and Ulithi Anchorage -Post Offices Kosrae – Tofol; Pohnpei - Kolonia and Palikir; Chuuk – Weno; Yap – Colonia	Mango fruit fly, <i>Bactrocera frauenfeldi</i> Coconut termite, <i>Neotermes rainbowi</i> Papaya mealybug, <i>Paracoccus marginatus</i> Whitefly, <i>Aleurotrachelus trachoides</i> Invasive Alien Species (plants/birds) Cucumber beetle		

	States Invasives Species Task Forces, The Pacific Community- (SPC), USDA Forest Service					
7.5 Fiji	<p>-Official contact point : Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF), established in Dec. 2008 as a Commercial Statutory Authority.</p> <p>-BAF manages quarantine controls at Fiji borders to minimize the risk of exotic pests and diseases entering the country. It also provides import and export inspection and certification to help retain Fiji's favorable animal, plant and human status and wide access to overseas export markets.</p> <p>-Primary legislation is the Biosecurity Promulgation 2008, and Public Enterprises Act 1996. Dual reporting to the Ministry of Agriculture on policies and Ministry of Public</p>	<p>-Primary legislation gives effect to the relevant conventions of the WTO, IPPC and OIE, the provision of land and buildings for quarantine purposes, and the power to make secondary legislation, particularly the Biosecurity regulations.</p> <p>-Phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions : refer to the Biosecurity Promulgation 2008 loaded in the IPP</p>	<p>-Specific points of entry updated: 5 Declared Sea Ports of Entries, 8 Sufferance Sea Ports, 2 International Airports (Nadi, and Nausori)- contact details in the IPP.</p>	<p>-Lists of regulated pests already loaded in the IPP: Asian Subterranean Termite (AST) (<i>Coptotermes gestroi</i>), poses significant social, economic and biosecurity risk in Fiji.</p> <p>-BAF is currently working on its regulated pests and diseases list and an updated version will be in place when the Biosecurity Information Management System is rolled out.</p>	<p>-Pest reporting, in relation to occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests</p>	Not Reported

	Enterprises on performance					
7.6 French Polynesia	<p>-French Polynesia profile has been updated on the IPP, reflecting the change in the NPPO, from the “Département de la protection des végétaux (DPV)” (Plant protection department) of the « Service du développement rural (SDR)» to the “Cellule phytosanitaire (PHYTO)” (Phytosanitary unit) of the “Direction de la biosécurité (DBS)”.</p> <p>-Since June 2017, the SDR was structured into 2 entities : the “Direction de l’Agriculture” and the “Direction de la biosécurité”.</p> <p>-The organizational structure of the current NPPO is not different from what it has been before.</p>	<p>-Legislation: the texts on the IPP are still valid. The last country regulations for protection purposes in matters of biosecurity, for the introduction, import, export and inter-island transport of living organisms and their by-products has been uploaded at the Workshop.</p>	<p>-Entry points: all commodities must enter French Polynesia through Papeete, as first point/port of entry. For ships and planes, there are some few official entry points, but an authorization must be obtained first from the French High Commissioner.</p>	<p>-List of regulated pests is already updated</p>	<p>- presence of <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> on Tahiti and Moorea and the detection of Banana 'bunchy top' virus on <i>Alpinia spp.</i></p> <p>-No report for the organizational arrangements of 'plant protection' because there is no significant commercial export.</p> <p>-Non-compliance case is not reported on the IPP. They prefer to deal directly with the concerned NPPO.</p>	<p>- Since the detection of Banana 'bunchy top' virus (BBTV) on <i>Alpinia spp.</i>, inter-island movement of any plants or plant parts used for plantation and belonging to the Musaceae Zingiberaceae, Araceae ... (host plant species families of BBTV) is prohibited</p>
7.7 Guam	DID NOT ATTEND					
7.8 Kiribati	<p>-Official contact point: Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Dev.,</p>	<p>-Legislation: Biosecurity Act 2014</p> <p>-Phytosanitary requirements/restrictions/prohibitions: No report</p>	<p>-Four Entry points: -Bonriki International Airport of Tarawa, and</p>	Not report.	Not Reported	Not Reported

	Department of Agriculture		Cassidy International Airport of Kiritimati Island, Line Group -Seaports: Betio, Tarawa; Kiritimati, Tabuaeran in Line Group, and Kanton in Phoenix Group			
7.9 Marshall Islands	-Official contact point : Ministry of Resources and Development, with Quarantine Department. -Eight staff works in the Department .	-Legal Framework: Biosecurity Act, 2008	-Official Ports of Entry as per the Plant and Animal Quarantine Regulations, (PAQR) where phytosanitary import inspections are conducted, is updated in the IPP in August 2017.	Squirreling white fly, Coconut scale, Nematode (species name not known), Giant African Snail and Mango Fruit Fly outlined in the table below, loaded in the IPP in August 2017.	Not Reported	Not Reported
7.10 Nauru	-Official Contact Point: Nauru Border Control are the Immigration Division and Quarantine Division refer	-Regulates imports and exports through the Plant and Animal Quarantine Act	-Nauru consists of 3 entry points: -Nauru International Airport, Aiwo Boat Harbor, and Anibare Community Channel. -Nauru Post Office – Quarantine Officials responsible for inspection of commodities mainly food items going	-No reporting on regulated pests, including occurrence , outbreak and spread of pests.	Not Reported	-No emergency actions reported

			through post office.			
7.11 New Caledonia	-Official Contact Point: Direction des Affaires Vétérinaires Alimentaires et Rurales (Service d'Inspection Vétérinaire Alimentaire et Phytosanitaire). Refer. Organization structure in the country page of IPP website.	- law n°334 on plant protection - decree n°2014-333 du 13/02/2017 related to import conditions for product considered at risk to biosecurity -list of import conditions : recently updated on the IPP website	The list is available on IPP website, the main entry points are the international Seaport in Noumea and the international airport in Tontouta	The list is available on IPP website	- 2013 : <i>Puccinia psidii</i> - 2015 : <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> phylotype Ilb1 on potatoes : the report will be updated in relation with a recent decree for the control of the pest	-No emergency actions reported
7.12 New Zealand	-Official Contact Point: Ministry of Primary Industries (formerly known as Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry).	-Legal framework: Biosecurity Act 1993, outlines the requirements that must be met before risk goods can be imported into New Zealand. -Phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions : refer to the NZ Profile report on the IPP website.	-Specific points of entry : NZ Airport and Seaport points of entry listed in the IPP website.	-Lists of regulated pests : uploaded in the IPP website	-Importer alerts: Avian influenza – 8 March 2017, Lumpy skin disease – 21 Aug 2015, Myrtle rust – Feb 2015 (Find out more on the websites)	Not Reported
7.13 Niue	-Official contact point: Ministry of Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-Legislation: Plant Quarantine Regulations 1985 -Phytosanitary requirements/restrictions/prohibitions: No report	-Entry points : Seaport of Alofi, Hanan International Airport and the Post Office of Alofi.	<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> - (GLOMCI), yam dieback identified in Niue for some time. If not treated or managed, fungus will create problems for one of Niue's stable crops.	Not Reported	Not Reported
7.14 Palau	-Official contact point: Ministry of Natural Resources,	-Legislation: Biosecurity Act 2014 -Phytosanitary requirements/restrictions/p	Three Entry points	Brown Tree Snake, Melon Fly, Glassy	Not Reported	Not Reported

	Environment & Tourism, Bureau of Agriculture	prohibitions: covered in the Biosecurity Act 2014		winged sharp shooter, Red Imported Fire Ant, Banana Bunchy Top Disease, Panama and Greater Banded Hornet.		
7.15 PNG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to improve on the national reporting obligation. • Currently updating what is on the country website and will upload regulated pest list, points of entry and draft biosecurity bill during the workshop. • However, need to write more reports regarding pest status and emergency actions and upload onto the country page before end of 2017. 					
7.16 Samoa	-Official contact point : Samoa Quarantine Service (SQS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)	<p>-Legislation: Biosecurity Act 2005</p> <p>-SQS with funding from the Dept. of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR, Australia) organised in April 2017, a Stakeholders Awareness Session for the implementation of the electronic Phytosanitary Certification System (ePhyto) in Samoa. ePhyto purpose is to regulate and facilitate international trade of plants and plant products.</p> <p>-ePhyto project an initiative of the IPPC to assist developing countries to implement Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS) for the exchange of phytosanitary certificates. -GeNS will connect to a single-point exchange mechanism called the Hub to allow countries without a National system to exchange certificates in a secure platform.</p> <p>-New Biosecurity Legislation has been developed</p>	<p>-SQS operates a twenty-four-hour, seven-days-a-week service, maintaining a presence at key points for entry of biosecurity risk goods - airports, seaports, cargo depots and the mail centre at Apia.</p> <p>-SQS works in tandem with other inspection agencies at the border (Immigration, Customs and Health) for a whole-of-government approach to border protection.</p> <p>-Information</p>	Not Reported	Rhinoceros Beetle	Not Reported

		awaiting Cabinet endorsement	being uploaded in June 2017 on Descriptions of the Contact Point, Legislation, and Entry Points on May 2017.			
7.17 Solomon Islands	<p>-Official contact point: Director of Biosecurity Solomon Islands, Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock.</p> <p>-Biosecurity Solomon Islands is the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) with five divisions: Biosecurity Surveillance, Biosecurity Border Operations, Compliance & Auditing, Strategies & Governance and Market Access & Trade Facilitation Divisions.</p>	<p>-Phytosanitary requirements: Biosecurity import requirements for plant and plant product including animal and animal product; -National pest control and containment requirements for movement of host pest materials in and out of infested area or sites; Biosecurity export regulation and procedures applied to meet importing countries import requirements</p> <p>Phytosanitary restrictions: Phytosanitary regulation allows importation or movement of specified commodities subject to specific requirements (CEPM 1996, Revised CEPM 1999) -Biosecurity Regulation 2015 and procedures. -Biosecurity Import Specifications for Plant and Plant Products including animal and animal products.</p> <p>Phytosanitary prohibitions: -Forbidding the importation or movement of specified pests or commodities under the { FAO 1990, and revised FAO 1995}phytosanitary regulations. -Based on Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) and Import Risk Assessment (IRA)prohibition on some</p>	<p>Designated Points of Entry and Departure For Regulated ARTICLES (Biosecurity ACT 2013 . SECTION 10 (1)) The landing and export of animals, plants, plant and animal products, earth and any other things regulated under the Act is prohibited at all seaports and airports, except at the seaports and airport designated below:-</p> <p>A. Designated Primary Points of Entry and Departure: Seaports of Honiara and Noro, Airports of Henderson Airport and Munda</p>	<p>-Giant African Snail -Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle</p>	<p>Quarantine Pests : Banana disease – Panama disease tropical race 4 (<i>Fusarium wilt</i> or fungal) caused by soil borne fungus (<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>) Emergency actions: A phytosanitary action undertaken in a new or unexpected phytosanitary (CPM, 2001).</p> <p>Coconut rhinoceros beetle is currently considered a pest of emergency for Solomon Islands, including Giant African Snail with ongoing official control and containment activities based on emergency response actions</p>	<p>Delimiting survey is carried out to combat Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (CRB). Simultaneously on the survey, physical inspection of coconut frond damage, inspection on breeding grounds, farmer interviews and setting up and monitoring of lure traps for adult beetles. Natural breeding site destruction . Awareness program – Production of brochures, billboards and community</p>

		importations and movement of pests and commodities would be applied.	Airport. B.Designated Secondary Points of Entry and Departure: Airports: Ballalae, Nusatupe, Graciosa Bay. Seaports: Gizo, Graciosa Bay, Shortland Harbour (Kulitanai Bay)		developed for new incursions.	talks. Trapping mainly using pheromone and PVC traps. Giant African Snail (GAS) – Heavy machines inspection. -This is done on logging machines shipped to log camps. - Application of snail bait.
7.18 Tokelau	-Official contact point : Department of Economic Development, Natural Resources and Environment Atafu, Tokelau	-Other reports still to be uploaded.	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
7.19 Tonga	-Official contact point : Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Forestry -NPPO: Quarantine and Quality Management Division (QQMD) Facilitate export of agricultural commodities -Plant Protection activities are conducted by	-Legal Framework: Plant Quarantine Act 1988(Revised), Plant Quarantine Regulation 1995, Noxious Weeds Act, Disease of Plant Regulations	-Point of entries: Six Seaports, and Fuamotu International Airport and Lupepau'u Airport. Listed in the IPP website.	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

	the Research and Information Division and the QQMD					
7.20 Tuvalu	<p>-Official contact point : Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>-Also serves as National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) with four divisions:</p> <p>-Biosecurity Surveillance, Boarder, Compliance and Market Access/Trade Facilitation Divisions.</p>	<p>-Legal Framework: Biosecurity Bill to be tabled in Parliament in August 2017</p> <p>-Phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions:</p> <p>-The procedures of import of goods from others countries, such as Fruits and Vegetables, Meat and Meats product, Aggregate, Sands and Rock</p> <p>-There are same Restricted and Prohibited goods that are imported in the Country. A Importer must apply for an import permit from the Plant Protection and Quarantine Section to allow him/her to bringing in any vegetables, fruits, meats of any kind, eggs and aggregate, rocks and soil from others Country.</p> <p>-Goods must be accompanied with the Phytosanitary, from the country of origin.</p> <p>There are some fruits and leaf that are prohibited to import into the country, such as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •banana,pawpaw,coconut, mango and <p>Fresh taro leaves.</p>	<p>-DATABASE (TQUID)</p> <p>-Connect to the Government Server and is accessible from the airport and seaport:</p> <p>AIRPORT:</p> <p>-Import permit</p> <p>- Phytosanitary</p> <p>-Container Cleaning certificate</p> <p>Tuvalu issues import permit, container cleaning certificate and phytosanitary certificate through the national biosecurity database TQUID.</p> <p>SEAPORT:</p> <p>Wharf Inspection (ship, etc)</p> <p>-Incoming ship records</p> <p>-Tuvalu currently use the Tuvalu Quarantine Information Database to record wharf inspection data as per</p>	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

			<p>vessel type, voyage number and date of arrival. Inspection is done manually on site and data updated into the TQID when officer arrives to seaport office.</p> <p>-Biosecurity Bill will be table to Parliament Meeting this month</p>			
7.21 Vanuatu	Not Reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
7.22 Wallis and Futuna	-Official contact point : Service de l'Agriculture, de la Forêt et de la Pêche	-Phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions: No report	<p>-Three Points of entry:</p> <p>-Aéroport de Hihifo – Wallis</p> <p>-Quai de Mata Utu – Wallis</p> <p>-Quai de Leava – Futuna</p>	-Reports to be updated and uploaded on the IPP website.	Not Reported	Not Reported

Annex IV - IPPC Contact Point – verification exercise



International Plant Protection Convention

National Reporting Obligations

IPPC Regional Workshops 2017**Country:** _____**Verification exercise of the IPPC Contact Points details correctness**

The IPPC Secretariat receives each month information from countries about newly appointed IPPC Contact Points. New Contact Points are then registered and their details are displayed on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP: www.ippc.int). However, sometimes that information is not conveyed to the Secretariat on time while it is crucial to have updated set of data especially regarding **the name and email** of each IPPC Contact Point.

Participants of the Regional Workshops are asked in this exercise to verify the names and coordinates of the IPPC Contact Points of their country displayed on the IPP.

TASK

Please find your own country's **IPPC Contact Point**:

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

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

and check if the following data is correct:

Data to be checked	Is it correct: Yes/No	If not correct provide below the correct data	Name of the person completing this exercise	Email of the person completing this exercise
<u>Name</u> of the Contact Point				
Title of the Contact Point				
Organization				
Address				
<u>Email</u>				
Alternative email				
Other remarks if any				

Additional explanation:

If it is noted that the IPPC Contact Point's name is not correct, please note that when a new person is appointed as the IPPC Contact Point the Secretariat needs to be officially informed about this change preferably with the use of the notification form:

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

If it is noted that other details are not correct the Contact Points can update that information themselves after logging in to the IPP. Alternatively, they can inform the Secretariat about the need to correct the data (ippc@fao.org; dorota.buzon@fao.org).

PLEASE SEND THIS FORM AFTER COMPLETION TO: dorota.buzon@fao.org