



The IPPC High-level Symposium on Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “One Road” Countries

25-28 September 2018, Nanning, Guangxi, China

National Reporting Obligations

information factsheet for participants

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) establishes several provisions regarding reporting obligations, so called National Reporting Obligations (NROs). All countries that signed the Convention are obliged to and are responsible for reporting.

There are seven public NROs that should be reported via the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP – <https://www.ippc.int>):

- Designation of an Official IPPC Contact Point;
- Description of the NPPO;
- Phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions;
- List of entry points;
- List of regulated pests;
- Pest reports;
- Emergency action.

There are also six bilateral NROs which should be communicated directly between Contracting Parties, however they could also be displayed on the IPP, if a country wishes to do so:

- Organizational arrangements for plant protection;
- Rationale for phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions;
- Significant instances of non-compliance with phytosanitary certification;
- The result of investigation regarding significant instances of non-compliance with phytosanitary certification;
- Information on the pest status;
- Technical and biological information necessary for pest risk analysis.

All IPPC Contact Points once appointed to that function receive access to the IPP together with editing rights to upload and update all required reports. IPPC Contact Points are in practice responsible for keeping their country's information on the IPP up to date.

Since you have prepared information for the purpose of this Symposium, take advantage of it to comply with the IPPC obligations. You are invited to upload information on the IPP as NRO reports or liaise with the [IPPC Contact Point](#) of your country to do so.

You can upload information in any format (PDF file, Word file, presentation) or as a link to your national or regional website.

In case you experience problems with NRO upload on the IPP, you can consult [the NRO Guide](#) or contact the IPPC Secretariat (dorota.buzon@fao.org). We are always here to assist you.

If you are still hesitating, read some information on the benefits and consequences at the back of this factsheet.

**IPPC Contact Points can
nominate IPP editors to
delegate to them a
physical upload and
management of reports
on the IPP.**

**Contact the IPPC
Secretariat
(dorota.buzon@fao.org),
if you want to nominate
an editor.**

Benefits of meeting IPPC National Reporting Obligations

Timely and accurate reporting:

- facilitates safe trade and increases market access;
- facilitates the protection of cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests;
- enables importing countries to more accurately determine phytosanitary requirements;
- allows countries to ensure increased protection of the world's biodiversity, environment and ensure food security;
- contributes to a decrease in the number of interceptions and rejections of (non-compliant) consignments;
- facilitates the resolution of instances of non-compliance between countries through an agreed non-compliance feedback system;
- positively contributes to the avoidance of phytosanitary disputes;
- establishes transparent communication facilitating cooperation and coordination between IPPC Contracting Parties;
- builds trust in bilateral relationships between IPPC Contracting Parties over time;
- provides an indication of the establishment of the National Plant Protection Organization and its effective functioning.

Consequences of not meeting IPPC National Reporting Obligations

When IPPC Contracting Parties do not meet their NROs some of the following consequences may occur:

- The lack of an IPPC Contact Point isolates countries and prevents them from fully participating in and benefitting from interaction with the international plant protection community – this could affect trade, food security and the protection of the environment.
- When countries do not satisfy reporting obligations related to pests or measures, or provide information that is inaccurate, unclear or incomplete, it may be difficult, and even impossible, to come to an agreement, or possible agreements may be delayed, on the measures required for safe trade or protecting food security and the environment.
- Lack of information on pest status or regulated pests could lead to unwarranted protective measures.
- Unwarranted protective measures, or lack of technical justification for protective measures, resulting from poor or lack of phytosanitary information, could lead to lengthy trade negotiations, limited market access and/or potential disputes.
- Inaccurate or unclear information about pest status or regulated pests could also result in ineffective measures. Ineffective measures could result in dissemination of pests with negative consequences for agricultural and environmental resources.
- Some countries perceive official reporting as an indication of successful and efficiently functioning National Plant Protection Organization. If lack of reporting is observed it can lead to loss of or reduction of trust in non-reporting countries.
- Not meeting NROs is perceived by some countries as a possible attempt to hide phytosanitary issues from trading partners or neighbours by the non-reporting countries.