

# Evaluation of next steps for an exotic pest once its presence has been confirmed in a NAPPO member country - section 4

- What is the international framework for pest reporting and how does it foster regional and global collaboration?
- How does the NAPPO Phytosanitary Alert System fulfill this role?

# National Reporting Obligations NROs

The IPPC establishes several reporting obligations which are the responsibility of the contracting parties. **At a minimum**, they should report on the following:

1. their Official Contact Point (Art. VIII 2 of the IPPC);
2. a description of their NPPO (Art. IV 4 of the IPPC);
3. phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions which are currently in force (Art. VII 2b of the IPPC);
4. specific points of entry (for consignments required to be imported only through those specific points) (Art. VII 2d of the IPPC);
5. list of regulated pests, currently in force (Art. VII 2i of the IPPC);
6. **pest reporting, i.e. reporting regarding occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests (Art. VIII 1a of the IPPC);**
7. emergency actions (Art. VII 6 of the IPPC).

# 1. the Official Contact Point

- Contact points are KEY for all plant health information exchange
  - between contracting parties,
  - between the Secretariat and contracting parties
  - between contracting parties and Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs)
- Appendix XVIII of the report from the first Commission Meeting (CPM-1) describes their role

# 5. List of regulated pests

To allow trading partners (exporting countries) access to information on pests regulated by the importing country and for which they would need to meet established national measures

## 6. Pest reporting

... regarding occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests

NAPPO member countries fulfill this NRO obligation through the NAPPO Phytosanitary Alert System or NAPPO PAS