

ISPM 17: PEST REPORTING

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Pest reporting

Definition:

An official process which collects and records data on pest occurrence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures.



Scope

The standard

- describes the responsibilities of and requirements for contracting parties in reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests in areas for which they are responsible.
- provides guidance on reporting successful eradication of pests and establishment of Pest Free Areas



1- Provisions of the IPPC

- **Article IV. NPPO responsibility**
 - 2(b): the surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests, and of controlling those pests, including the reporting referred to under Article VIII paragraph 1(a).
 - Article 3(a): “distribution of information within their territory regarding regulated pests”
- **Article VII.2(j):** information shall be made available to contracting parties, on request “
- **Article VIII**
 - (2) Designation a contact point;
 - 1 (a) cooperate in the exchange of information....



2- Purpose of pest reporting

- To communicate immediate or potential danger.
- To allow countries to adjust as necessary/
 - their phytosanitary requirements. and
 - actions to take into account any changes in risk.



3. National Responsibilities

3.1 Surveillance

- Pest reporting depends on the establishment, within countries, of national systems for surveillance.
- Information may be derived from either of the two types of pest surveillance systems defined in ISPM No. 6
- Systems should be put in place to ensure that such information is sent to and collected by the NPPO.
- The surveillance and collection systems should operate on an ongoing and timely basis.



3. National Responsibilities

3.2 Sources of information

- NPPPO or
- research institutions and journals,
- websites, growers and their journals,
- other NPPOs, etc..
- General surveillance by the NPPPO includes the review of information from other sources.



3. National Responsibilities

3.3 Verification and analysis

NPPOs should put in place systems:

- for verification of domestic pest reports from official and other sources (including those brought to their attention by other countries), by confirming the identification of the pest concerned and making a preliminary determination of its geographical distribution (thus establishing its "pest status").
- of Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) to determine whether new or unexpected pest situations constitute an immediate or potential danger to their country (i.e. the reporting country), requiring phytosanitary action.



3. National Responsibilities

3.4 Motivation for domestic reporting

Where possible, countries should provide incentives for domestic reporting.

Growers and others may be:

- required officially to report on new or unexpected pest situations and.
- encouraged in this, for example, by publicity, community action, rewards, or penalties.



4. Reporting Obligations

The obligation identified under the IPPC (1997, Article VIII.1a) is to report the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests that may be of immediate or potential danger.



4. Reporting Obligations

4.1 Reporting of immediate or potential danger

- The occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests: There is an obligation to report it to other countries.
- Countries have an obligation to report occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests that are not of danger to them but are known to be regulated by or of immediate danger to other countries. This will concern trading partners (for relevant pathways) and neighboring countries to which the pest could spread without trade.



4. Reporting Obligations (2)

4.2 Other pest reports

Countries may also:

- as appropriate, use the same reporting systems to provide pest reports on other pests,
- or to report to other countries, if this contributes usefully to the exchange of information on plant pests foreseen under Article VIII of the IPPC.
- enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements on pest reporting, e.g. through RPPOs.



4. Reporting Obligations (3)

4.3 Reporting of changed status, absence or correction of earlier reports

Countries may also report:

- cases where immediate or potential danger has changed or is absent (including in particular pest absence).
- that all or part of their territory has been categorized as a pest free area, according to ISPM 4,
- or report successful eradication according to ISPM 9,
- or changes in host range or in the pest status of a pest according to one of the descriptions in ISPM 8 .



5. Initiation of Reports

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1- Occurrence | Presence of a pest newly determined, known to be a regulated pest by neighboring countries or trading partners (for relevant pathways). |
| 2- Outbreak | Recently detected pest population, <ul style="list-style-type: none">• when its presence corresponds at least to the status of Transient: actionable in ISPM No. 8.• even when the pest may survive in the immediate future, but is not expected to establish |
| 3- Spread | Established pest that expands its geographical distribution, significant increase in risk to the reporting country, neighboring countries or trading partners, particularly if it is known that the pest is regulated, |
| 4- Successful eradication | Established or transient pest is eliminated from an area and the absence of that pest is verified. (see ISPM No. 9) |
| 5- Establishment of Pest Free Area | Change in the pest status in that area |



6. Pest Reporting

6.1 Content of reports

A pest report should clearly indicate:

- identity of the pest with scientific name (to the species level, and below species level, if known and relevant)
- date of the report
- host(s) or articles concerned (as appropriate)
- status of the pest under ISPM No. 8
- geographical distribution of the pest (including a map, if appropriate)
- nature of the immediate or potential danger, or other reason for reporting.



6. Pest Reporting (2)

6.2 Timing of reporting

- without undue delay. This is especially important when the risk of immediate spread is high.
- updated, as new and more complete information becomes available.

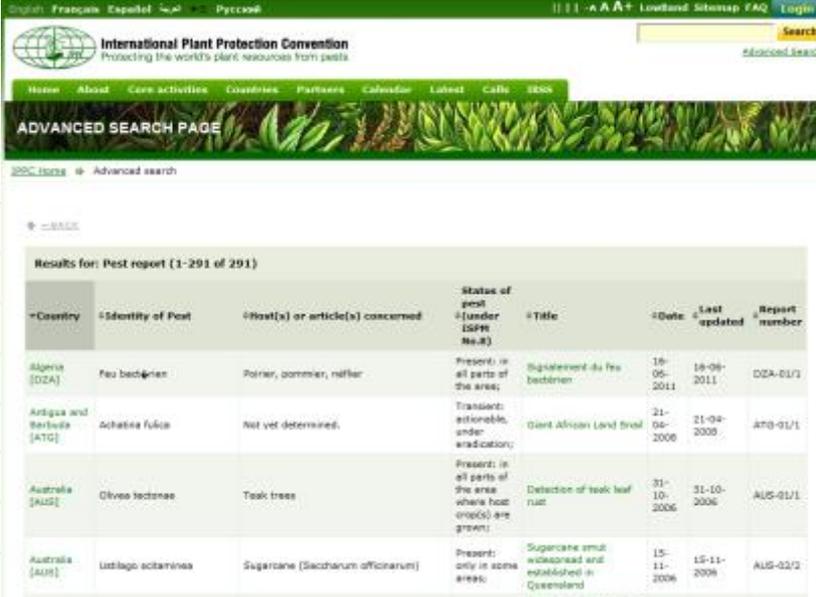


6. Pest Reporting (3)

6.3 Mechanism of reporting and destination of reports

NPPOs using at least one of the following three systems:

1. direct communication to official contact points
2. publication on an openly available, official national website (such a website may be designated as part of an official contact point)
3. the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP).



The screenshot shows the IPPC website's advanced search page. The header includes the IPPC logo and navigation links. The main content area displays search results for pest reports, with a table listing various pests and their status.

Country	Identity of Pest	Host(s) or article(s) concerned	Status of pest (under IPPC No.8)	Title	Date	Last updated	Report number
Algeria [DZA]	Feu bactérien	Poirier, pommier, néflier	Present in all parts of the area;	Sugarcane du feu bactérien	18-05-2011	18-08-2011	DZA-01/1
Antigua and Barbuda [ATG]	Achatina fulica	Not yet determined.	Transient; eradication under-eradication;	Giant African Land snail	21-04-2006	21-04-2006	ATG-01/1
Australia [AUS]	Olives tectonae	Toak trees	Present in all parts of the area where host crop(s) are grown;	Detection of toak leaf rust	31-10-2006	31-10-2006	AUS-01/1
Australia [AUS]	Ustilago scaberrima	Sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum)	Present; only in some areas;	Sugarcane smut eradicated and established in Queensland	15-11-2006	15-11-2006	AUS-02/2



6. Pest Reporting (4)

6.4 Good reporting practices

- Countries should follow the "good reporting practices" set out in ISPM No. 8,
- If the status of a pest in a country is questioned by another country, then an attempt should be made to resolve the matter bilaterally, in the first instance.



6. Pest Reporting

6.5 Confidentiality

- Pest reports should not be confidential.
- Countries may have in place requirements regarding confidentiality of certain information, e.g. identity of growers.
- Confidentiality in bilateral arrangements should not conflict with international reporting obligations.



6. Pest Reporting

6.6 Language

No IPPC obligations in relation to the language used for pest reporting,

Except where countries request information under Article VII.2j (IPPC, 1997) (one of the five official languages of FAO should be used for the reply).



7. Additional Information

On the basis of pest reports, countries may request additional information through official contact points.



8. Review

NPPOs should undertake periodic review of their pest surveillance and reporting systems to ensure that they are meeting their reporting obligations and to identify possibilities for improving reliability and timeliness.

They should make adjustments as appropriate.



9. Documentation

National pest surveillance and reporting systems should be adequately described and documented and this information should be made available to other countries on request

