

Type of taxonomic need

3. Supra-institutional activities necessary to promote prioritisation and application of taxonomy to tackle IAS.

Recommendations to

International networks and initiatives; international and national policy instruments concerned with IAS as pests, threats to biodiversity or disease introductions; statutory funders of taxonomy; ministries responsible for environmental protection and biosecurity...

- 3.1 Form an international group to correlate and manage updated taxonomic nomenclature for all invasive species, following the call in the GISP Global Strategy.
- 3.2 Standard protocols for specimen digitisation are developed and priorities agreed across institutions.
- 3.3 Protocols (including precision and rapidity) for IAS identifications are developed, perhaps building on relevant IPPC standards already in place and being developed.
- 3.4 Responsibilities for delivering quality-assured identification services need to be assigned nationally / regionally / globally with guarantees of response times included.
- 3.5 Training and capacity-building systems needed to sustain an identification service should be made accessible to all countries.
- 3.6 National and regional taxonomic needs assessments are undertaken comprehensively to provide the necessary basis for action and prioritising allocation of resources. Capacity assessments then need to define what capacity exists to meet defined needs, what new capacity in expertise, collections and information systems is required and how it can best be developed and sustained.
- 3.7 Communication and awareness building efforts need to be enhanced so that (a) more taxonomists understand how they can contribute to IAS management and (b) IAS managers and policy-makers understand better how taxonomic support can assist them.

3.8	Funding bodies supporting IAS management should ensure that assumptions in projects and programmes concerning the availability of taxonomic information and support are reasonable and projects include resources
3.9	Coordination, technical, informatics and organisational resources can accelerate development of identification tools by supporting the capture of expert taxonomic knowledge in digital systems.
3.10	A strategy for delivering and sustaining the global level taxonomic support needed for IAS management is developed.
3.11	A freely available database of identification tools is developed and maintained.
3.12	Glossaries of terms used in identification tools is compiled and illustrated.
3.13	Regulatory and management authorities make data, including intercept data, openly available.
3.14	A target date for digitising all new and existing vouchered IAS specimens is agreed.
3.15	Taxonomic institutions and their funders recognise the publication of identification aids, names information etc as being of high value.