

# Pest Reporting Practice in Georgia

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# Legislative Background - Contributed Resources

- ▶ IPPC ISPM 06 - Surveillance;
- ▶ IPPC ISPM 08 - Determination of Pest Status in an Area;
- ▶ IPPC ISPM 17 – Pest Reporting, etc.
- ▶ **National Legislative Acts:**
  - ▶ **Food/Feed Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection Code;**
  - ▶ **Regulation of the Plant Protection Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Georgia;**
  - ▶ **# 463 Government Decree “On the approval of the rules for implementation phytosanitary border-quarantine and veterinary border-quarantine control”.**



# The National Contracting Parties

## **The National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) –**

- ▶ The National Food Agency (NFA)  
of The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA)

## **Delegated Institutions:**

- ▶ The Scientific Research Center of The MEPA (Pest Risk Assessment);
- ▶ Revenue Services of The Ministry of Finance (Border Control);
- ▶ The State Laboratory of Agriculture of MEPA (Pest Identification).



# NFA Responsibilities

- ▶ The surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation and wild flora: fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses, and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak, and spread of pests, and controlling those pests.
- ▶ The distribution of information within the territory regarding regulated pests and developing and maintaining adequate information on pest status and for the development of appropriate phytosanitary measures.
- ▶ Communication on the immediate or potential danger from the occurrence, outbreak, or spread of a pest that is a quarantine pest in the country or a quarantine pest for neighboring countries and countries that are traded with.
- ▶ Make provisions to ensure the collection, verification, and analysis of domestic pest reports.
- ▶ Put in place systems of PRA to determine whether new or unexpected pest situations constitute an immediate or potential danger to the country.



## Other National Institutions – Sources of Information

- ▶ Agricultural University of Georgia;
- ▶ Georgian Technical University – Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and Biosystems Engineering;
- ▶ Ilia State University - Institute of Zoology;
- ▶ Kutaisi A. Tsereteli State University – Faculty of Agriculture;
- ▶ Batumi Sh. Rustaveli State University – Faculty of Natural Sciences and Health Care;
- ▶ Telavi I. Gogebashvili State University – Faculty of Agrarian Sciences;
- ▶ Anaseuli A. Beridze Plant Protection Laboratory;
- ▶ The Scientific Research Center;
- ▶ Revenue Services;
- ▶ The State Laboratory of Agriculture.



# International Sources of Information

- ▶ EPPO;
- ▶ IPPC;
- ▶ CABI;



# Pest Reporting System

- ▶ Pest Reports are initiated by the occurrence, outbreak, spread, or any other pest situations;
- ▶ Surveillance (General surveillance and specific surveys);
- ▶ Verification of the data obtained from sources of information – Confirming the identification of the pest concerned and making a preliminary determination of its distribution and establishment.
- ▶ Data Analysis – Put in place systems of PRA to determine whether new pest situations constitute an immediate or potential danger to the country, requiring phytosanitary action.
- ▶ Domestic Reporting – NFA provides official domestic reports on new or unexpected pest situations for growers and other stakeholders by publicity and community action.
- ▶ Indication of phytosanitary measures applied or required and any additional information.



# Cases

- ▶ **Fall Webworm, *Hyphantria cunea*** – the first case after the transformation of Plant protection services, including pest reporting system.  
(Outbreak and Negative impact of delayed action and limited resources).
- ▶ **Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, *Halyomorpha halys*** – Ongoing challenge, joint action results.
- ▶ **Fire Blight, *Erwinia amylovora*** – the successful example of FAO rapid response and assistance.
- ▶ **Spotted-Wing Drosophila, *Drosophila suzukii*** – the first precedence of PRA-based action.
- ▶ **Locusts** – the best example of joint pest reporting practices at the international level.





# Conclusion - Challenges and Achievements

1. H. Cunea example shows the importance of the Pest Reporting system to the country.
2. Legislation:
  - ▶ National legislation governing pest reporting is very general.
  - ▶ Primary-level legislation describes the relationship between the national contracting parties.
  - ▶ There is a need to regulate the communication between all participating institutions by secondary legislation.



# Thank You

Any Questions?