



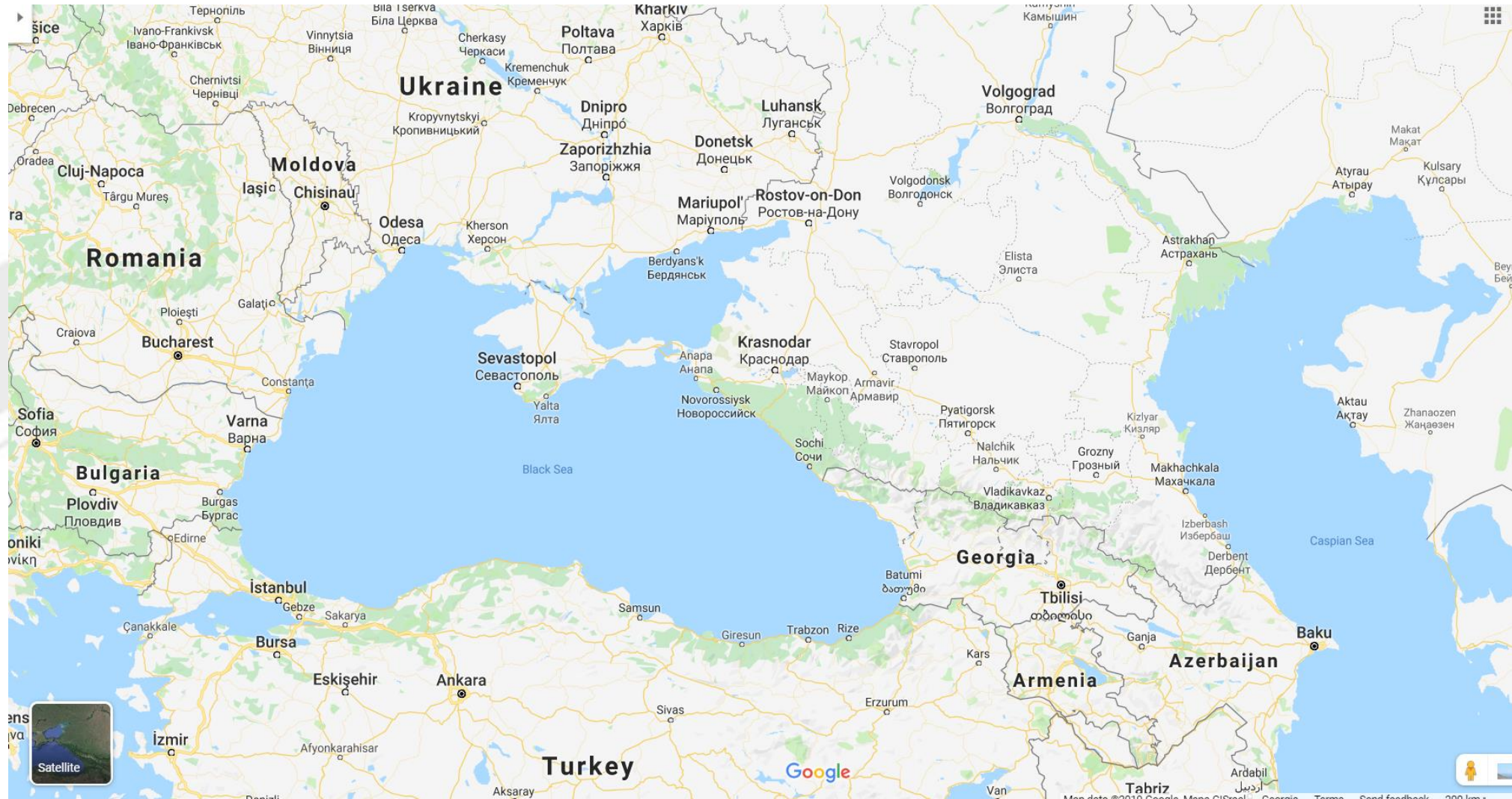
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National Plant Protection Organization of Georgia and National Phytosanitary System

Moldova, September 2019

Bezhan Rekhviashvili

– Head of Plant Quarantine Division of National Food Agency



Georgia located at the eastern end of the Black Sea on the southern flanks of the Greater Caucasus Mountains. It is bounded on the north and northeast by Russia, on the east and southeast by Azerbaijan, on the south by Armenia and Turkey, and on the west by the Black Sea. The capital of Georgia is Tbilisi.



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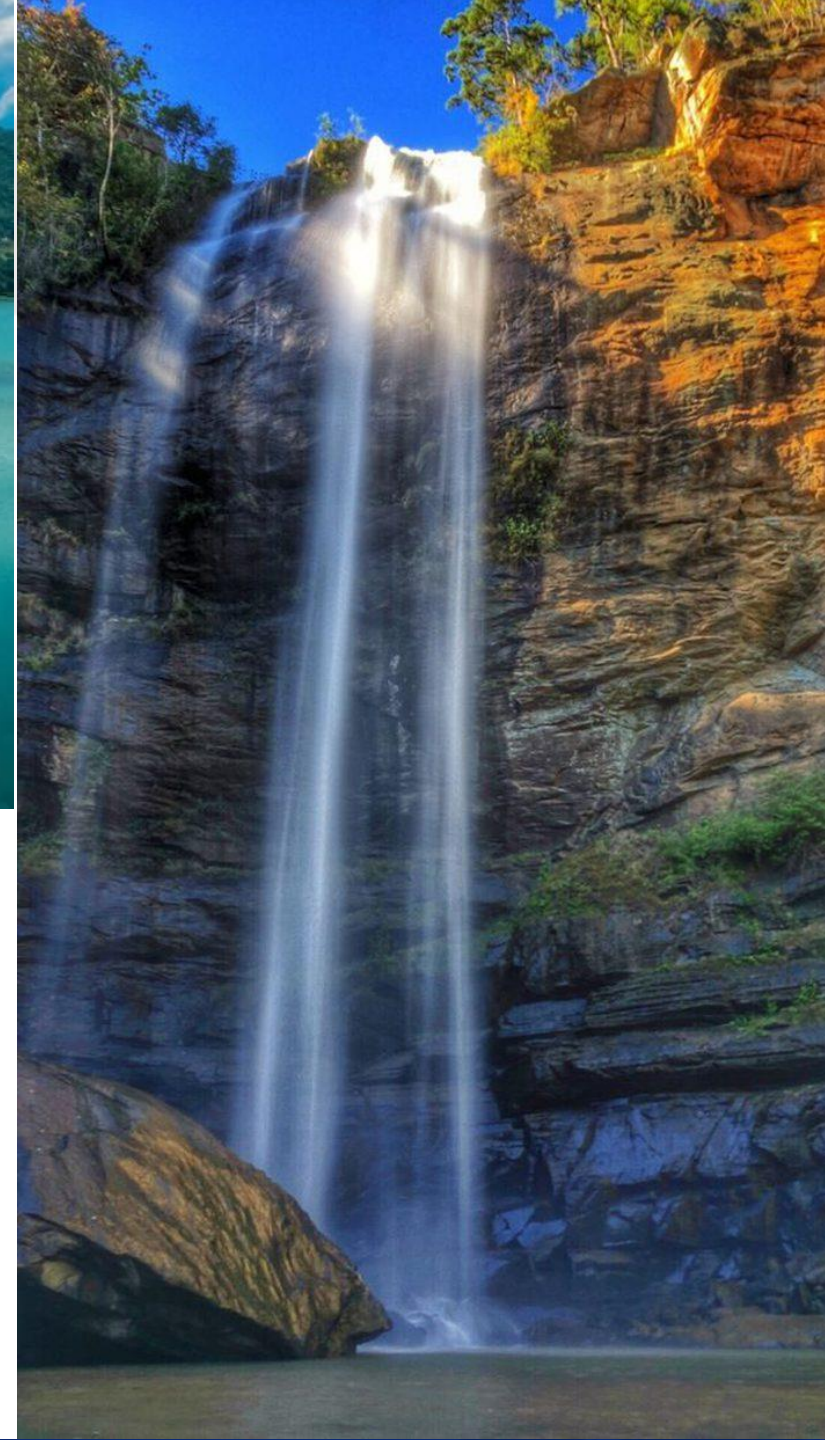


Georgia is a mountainous country. 53.6% of its entire surface is covered by mountains, 33.4% - by foothills and 13% - by lowland.

The Caucasian barrier protects Georgia from cold air intrusions from the north, while the country is open to the constant influence of warm, moist air from the Black Sea. Western Georgia has a humid subtropical, maritime climate, while eastern Georgia has a range of climate varying from moderately humid to a dry subtropical type.



Georgia is rich for water resources. There are over 26 000 rivers, 850 lakes, 45 reservoirs, 735 glaciers etc.



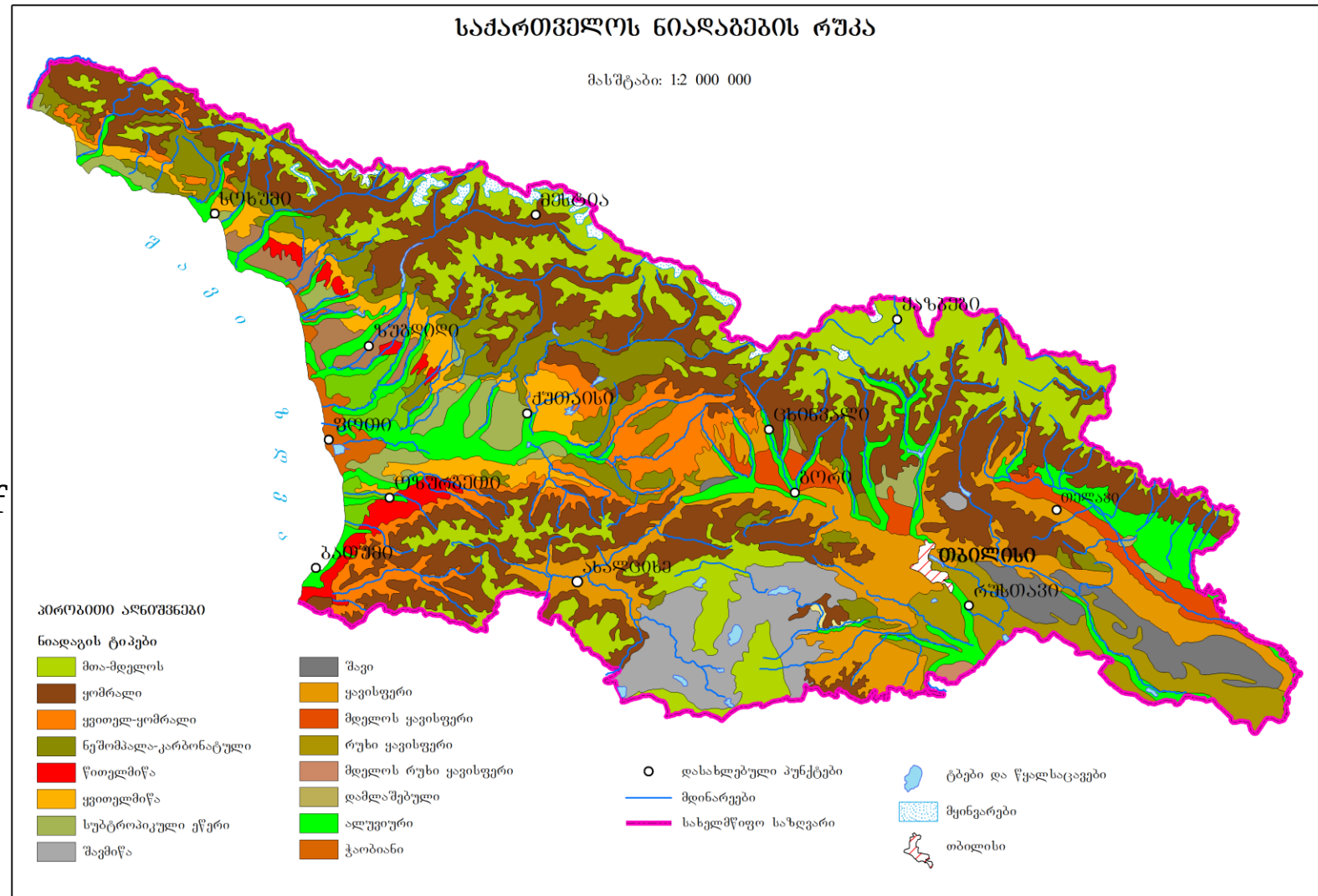


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soils

On the Georgian territory there are almost all types of soil:

- Red soil of the humid subtropics zone of the west Georgia
- Black soil of the east Georgian valleys and desert-valleys
- Brown soils of the east Georgian transient forest-valley
- Mountain-forest soils
- Mountain-meadow soils
- Alluvial soils
- Moor soils
- Salted soils





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The natural and climatic conditions govern general trends and main industries of Georgia's agricultural production. The country has a potential of producing a wide range of crops. Natural, soil and climatic conditions provide for the favorable conditions for agricultural development.

An agricultural land fund is around 3 mil. Ha:

Croft-1%-30 000 ha

Arable-27%-810 00 ha

Perennial crops-9%-270 000 ha

Pastures- 63%-1 890 000 ha



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Georgia is one of the oldest wine regions in the world. Almost 530 different varieties of grape are currently recorded in ten of Georgia's viticultural regions. Over 425 of these are regularly grown.



Georgia is the oldest place of agriculture. 14 cultural wheat varieties are revealed in Georgia, of them 4 belong to the endemic species.

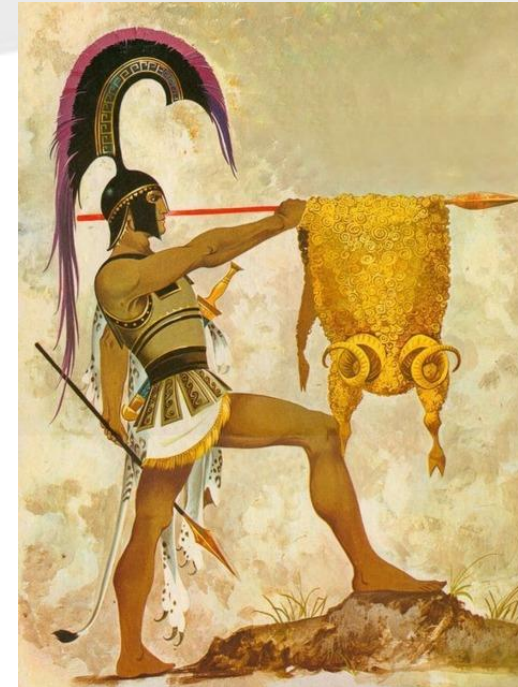


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Trade in old Ages



Map of Colchis and Iberia



Argonauts and
Golden Fleece

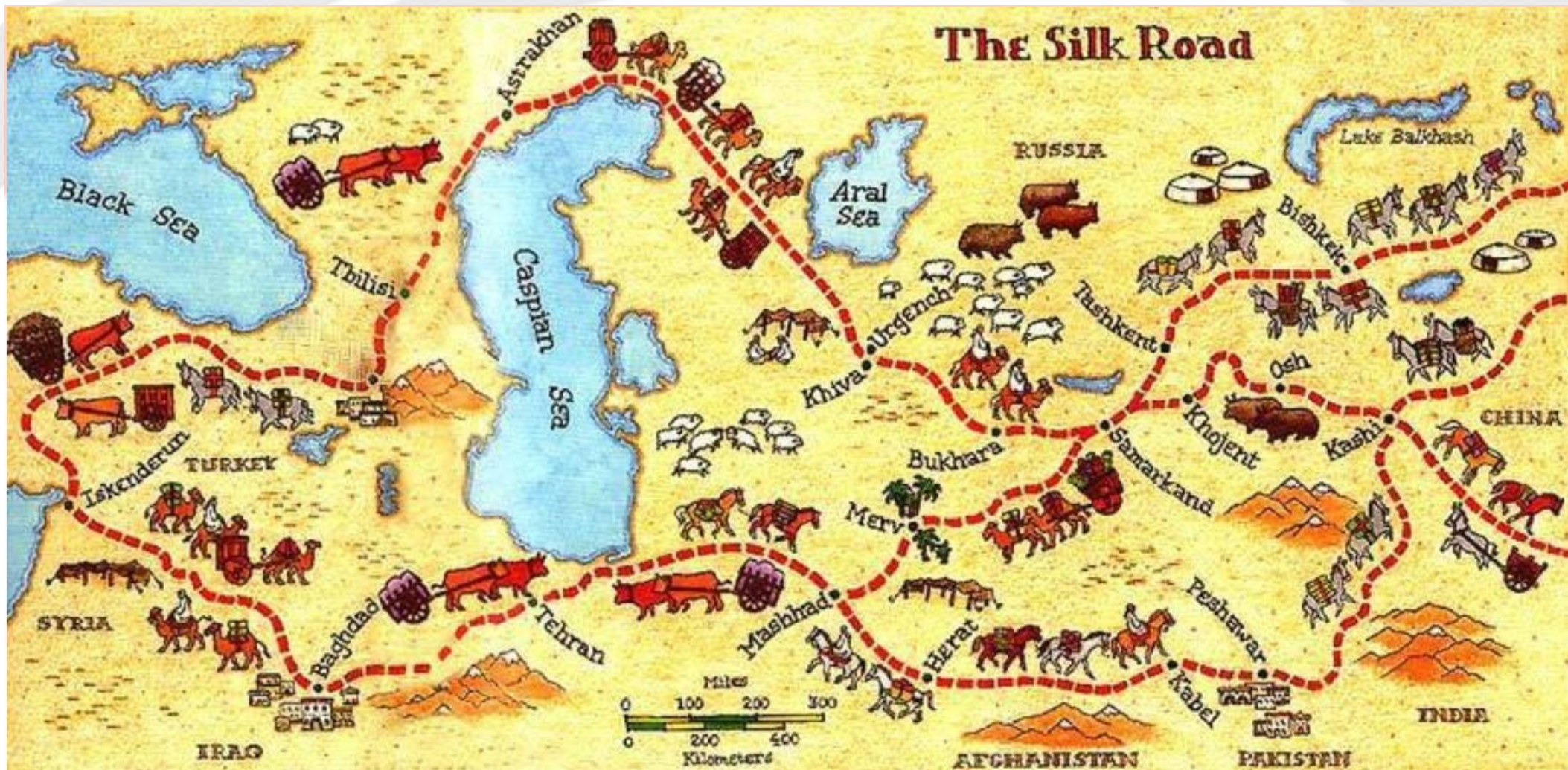


Colchian coins



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Trade in old Ages





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International travel and trade are greater than ever before — and as people and commodities move around the world, organisms that present risks to plants travel with them. Pest introductions and outbreaks cost governments, farmers and consumers billions every year.



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Free Trade Agreements with 2.3 billion market - EU, Turkey, China, EFTA and CIS countries



Big challenge is also the increasing tourism in Georgia. In 2018 was 8 680 000 arrivals



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Main crops produced in Georgia:

- Hazelnut
- Peach and nectarines
- Mandarin (Citrus)
- Potato
- Grape (vineyards)
- Wheat
- Apple
- Blueberry
- Green herbs
- Vegetables
- Melons and watermelons





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10 main plant products exporting from Georgia

- Hazelnut
- Mandarin (citrus)
- Peach and Nectarine
- Apple
- Wood material
- Green herbs
- Laurus
- Blueberry
- Vegetables
- Dry fruits

In 2018 issued 10 363 PCs: 10 046 for export and 312 for re-export





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10 main plant products imported in Georgia

- Orange
- Beans
- Cucumber
- Tomato
- Wheats
- Corn
- Sunflower
- Barley
- Oat
- Onion





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NPPO objectives

The objectives of an NPPO may be translated into three broad areas of responsibility:

- to protect plant resources (including cultivated, wild and aquatic plants) through implementation of appropriate phytosanitary measures;
- to support national food security and a healthy environment through effective pest exclusion procedures;
- to facilitate market access and safe international trade in agricultural commodities by establishing effective phytosanitary certification systems and procedures.



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NATIONAL FOOD AGENCY

Veterinary

Food Safety

Phytosanitary

- Country protection against harmful microorganisms import / distribution
- Phytosanitary and quarantine inspection of products
- Registration of pesticides and agrochemicals
- Phytosanitary monitoring and risk analysis
- Issue of phytosanitary certificates and their control

National Food Agency is LEPL of Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia which consists of 3 main Departments and 12 regional Divisions: phytosanitary inspectors - 65



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In soviet period, in period of kolkhoz and sovckhoz there were employed more than 300 specialists in plant protection stations on pest monitoring and forecast



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Functions and responsibilities of NFA

- Fulfillment of quarantine activities;
- Protect the territory of the country from introduction and spreading of pests;
- Phytosanitary monitoring of agricultural lands, forecasting spread of pests and working out measures to fight against them;
- Phytosanitary quarantine examination of products, transport means, warehouses and objects;
- State registration of pesticides and fertilizers;
- Phytosanitary monitoring and risk analysis;
- To organize the plant protection preventive measures, supervision and control;
- Export and re-export phytosanitary certificate issue and control;
- Phytosanitary service for business operators.



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Laboratory of Ministry of Agriculture - LMA

Department of Plant Pests Diagnosis

New building and Equipment from 2016 –
EU technical support

LMA has branches in regions





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Import

Phytosanitary control at the border is under the Ministry of Finance (costume department of Revenue Service) from 2006.

There is relations with NFA and Revenue service in frame of legislation
During the 2018 NFA received 34 notification from RS 34





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There is going on annual State Plant Protection Program:

In 2019 will be taken 1950 samples and they will send to LMA for testing on quarantine pests.

In frame of FAO project TCP/GEO/3701/C1 elaborated List of pest with economic importance, elaborated Manuals for pest monitoring, IPM manuals, there are organized two demonstrative plots: one for vegetables and other for fruits, farmer field schools.



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PCE

In 2016 started FAO project TCP/GEO/3601/C1 – PCE

I stage – identification of weaknesses

II stage – Strategic planning

Also, we have Legal report – result of evaluation of legislation, and appropriate recommendations



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Detections of quarantine pest during the last years:

- *Erwinia amylovora*
- (BMSB) - *Halyomorpha halys*.



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- In forests Buxus moth - *Cydalima perspectalis*, *Cylindrocladium buxicola*;

Buxus colchica is very important for Georgia, because is endemic plant
Hundred hectares are destroyed in Russian Federation from 2014



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Locust control – more than 20 000 ha are treated
more than 120 000 ha are monitored





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1. Italian locust (CIT)

2. Moroccan locust (DMA)



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Treatments against locusts with vehicles mounted and aerial sprayer. We start using the ULV technologies from 2007





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Locust damaging the
vineyards



17/05/2014



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Thermal fog technology against
European corn borer (*Ostrinia
nubilalis*)





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Thermal fog technology against
fall webworm (*Hyphantria
cunea*)





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Model 1: Plant protection and quarantine sections or departments of the Ministry of Agriculture functioning as the NPPO

Model 2: The Ministry of Agriculture as the designated NPPO

Model 3: NPPO with some key functions delegated to third parties

Model 4: Semi-autonomous or autonomous organization

Model 5: Integrated institution



International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

09
2015

ENG

Establishing a National Plant Protection Organization

A guide to understand the principal requirements for establishing an organization to protect national plant resources from pests



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What for future?

Big Countries in IPPC and CPM – promoting their vision concerning of NPPO, public officer, PC issuance, service providers authorization.

What's next? where is the line for NPPOs



Thank you!



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