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Fergana Valley Stakeholders' Conference: Enhancing Trade Opportunities through Phytosanitary Measures in Central Asia

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PEST LISTS AND SURVEILLANCE IN THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

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ISPMs on pest lists and surveillance

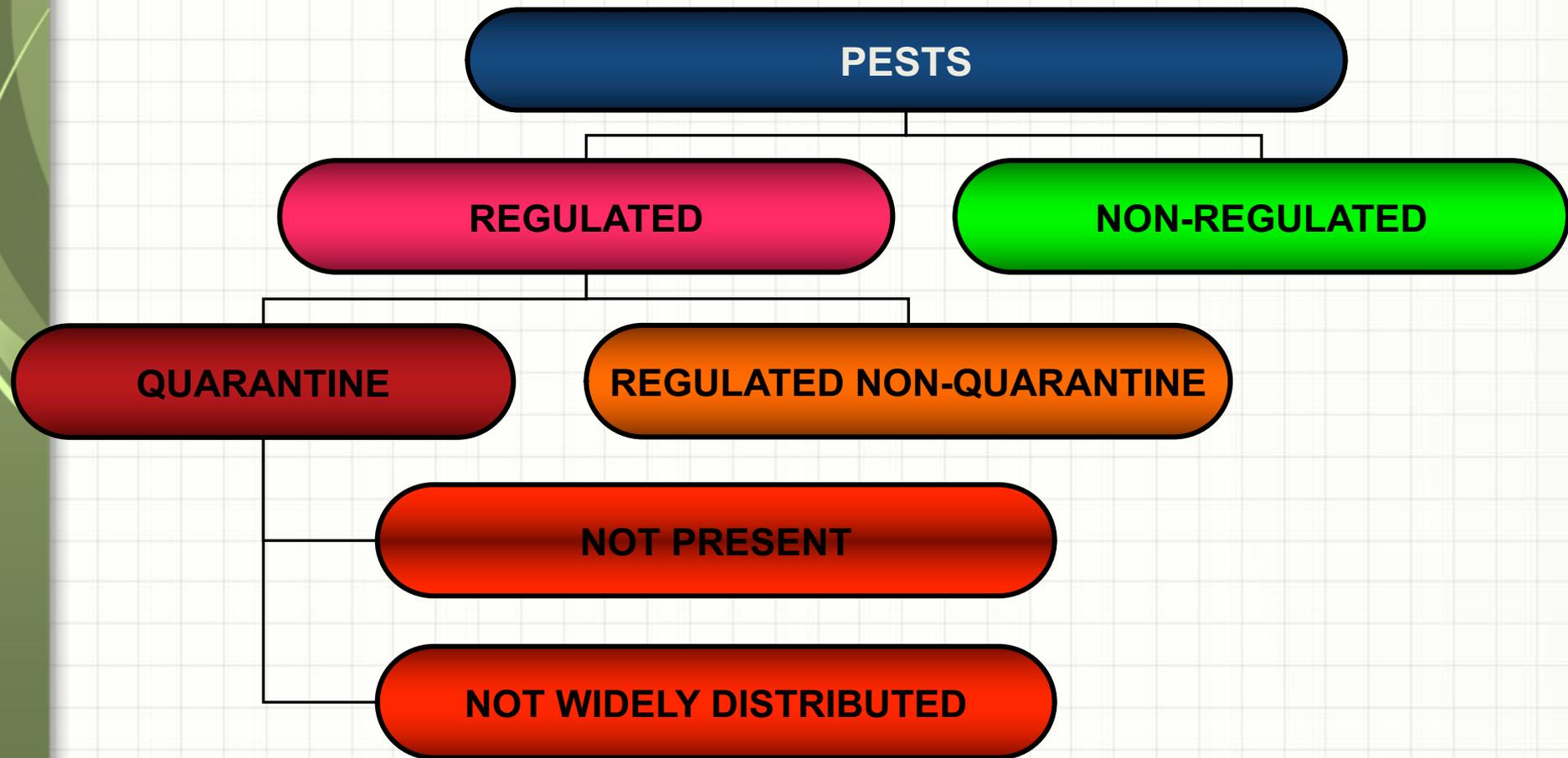
- ISPM 19 – *Guidelines on lists of regulated pests*, 2003
- ISPM 6 – *Surveillance*, 2019
- ISPM 8 – *Determination of pest status in an area*, 2017

Pest Lists

There are many different types of pest lists:

- lists of pests present in an area
- commodity pest list (exported or imported)
- pest lists for plant species (or genera)
- regulated pest lists (a quarantine pest or regulated non-quarantine pest)

Categories of plant pests



LISTS OF REGULATED PESTS (ISPM 19)

- Preparation of national lists of regulated pests is a requirement of the IPPC
- Lists of regulated pests shall be established by importing countries and provided to the IPPS Secretariat, the Regional plant protection organization (RPPO) of which this country is a member, and other countries upon request
- The availability of lists of regulated pests assists exporting contracting parties to issue phytosanitary certificates correctly, since only regulated pests are eligible for phytosanitary measures (pursuant to the WTO SPS Agreement).

Lists of regulated pests (ISPM 19)

- The importing country establishes and updates lists of regulated pests in order to assist it in preventing the introduction and/or spread of pests and to facilitate safe trade by enhancing transparency
- These lists identify those pests that have been determined by the country to be quarantine pests or regulated non-quarantine pests
- Inclusion of an organism in the list of regulated pests is a phytosanitary measure, therefore it shall be technically justified by means of PRA in accordance with the WTO SPS Agreement

Significance of pest surveillance for pest lists and PRA

- General surveillance in the importing country helps to make a list and collect information on pests to initiate and conduct PRA
- Supervision in the exporting country provides information relevant to PRA in the importing country
- Specific surveillance allows to determine the pest status:

Specific surveillance types (ISPM 6 – *Surveillance*)

Depending on the purpose of specific surveillance, there are three types of surveys:

- detection survey: conducted in an area to determine if pests are present (or absent)
- delimiting survey: conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest
- population monitoring survey: ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population

Role of Surveillance and Pest Lists at a Regional Level

Using the Fergana Valley as an example, the following statements can be made.

- General surveillance and pest detection surveys will allow to prepare a list of pests and pathogen species present. Thus it will be possible to initiate PRA for species absent in the area and to develop phytosanitary measures against them.
- Delimiting surveys will allow to establish the boundaries of the areas of presence of limited distribution pests and to develop phytosanitary measures against them.

Role of Surveillance and Pest Lists at a Regional Level (2)

- Delimiting surveys will also allow to establish the boundaries of the areas free of pests regulated in the countries importing plant products from the Fergana Valley. This will facilitate safe international trade in these products.
- Population monitoring on an ongoing basis will make it possible to develop the most effective measures to reduce the number of pests, both reducing the yield and hindering the export of plant products from the region.

Role of Surveillance and Pest Lists at a Regional Level (3)

- Surveillance of pests present in plant-based commodities will lead to the compilation of commodity-specific pest lists. This will assist in the PRA for these commodities and in the development of phytosanitary measures to ensure safe import and export of such commodities.

The main threats to plants in the Central Asian region

Pest surveillance can be organized both for a separate region within one country (the Fergana Valley) and for a macroregion, for example, for several CA countries. Currently, major phytosanitary threats for these regions are:

- The brown marmorated stink bug *Halyomorpha halys*
- The spotted wing drosophila *Drosophila suzukii*
- The cherry fruit fly *Rhagoletis cerasi*
- The fire blight *Erwinia amylovora*

Halyomorpha halys



Drosophila suzukii



Erwinia amylovora



Rhagoletis cerasi



Surveillance planning

First, to define the priorities of specific surveillance:

- types of pests to be surveyed first
- type of survey to be carried out
- personnel and facilities required to conduct surveys

Planning surveillance programs can be time consuming

Thank you for your attention

