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Regional Workshop on „Implementation of Phytosanitary Standards in Forestry“

PLANT PROTECTION DIRECTORATE

Plant Health and Plant Quarantine Department

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To manage the Phytosanitary policy in the Republic of Serbia, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water management is organized into the following three directorates:
1. Plant Protection Directorate (PPD) – designated as National Authority in the phytosanitary field (plant health, seed and plant propagation material, plant protection products and residues).

2. Forestry Directorate

3. Directorate of National Reference Laboratory (DNRL)
Many of professional activities in the phytosanitary field are done by institutions like scientific institutes, faculties and regional Professional Agricultural Services according to authorisation of the Plant Protection Directorate and Forestry Directorate.

PPD have contracts with
- 30 Professional Agricultural Services
- Faculty of Agriculture, Belgrade
- Faculty of Agriculture, Novi Sad
- Institute of plant protection and environment in Belgrade
- Fruit research Institute, Čačak
- Institute of pesticides and environment, Zemun
- Institute Tamiš, Pančevo
• The Plant Protection Directorate (PPD) as a public administration body within the MAFWM is in charge of a direct enforcement of regulations and administration and administration-related activities, as well as for the coordination and contacts in relation to the issues relating to phytosanitary field.

• Serbia in 2009 adopted a Law on Plant Health and, till now, 29 secondary legislation

Minister of Agriculture by decision establish a specialized working group - the Expert Council for Protection of Plant Health. The Expert Council deals with health protection of agriculture and forest plants. The Council’s work is coordinated by the Plant Health and Plant Quarantine Department. The Expert Council shall review professional issues, render professional opinions and participate in the implementation of project assignments in relation to the following:
• risk analyses of the introduction and spread of harmful organisms and estimates of possible negative consequences for the plant health;
• long-term plant health protection strategies;
• harmful organisms, for which the Program of Measures for the Protection of Plant Health is adopted;
• proposed lists of harmful organisms and lists of plants, plant products and regulated objects;
• plans and special programs for plant health protection;
• phytosanitary measures which need to be adopted or amended for the purpose of promoting plant health protection;
• issuing recommendations for professional training;
• performing other necessary tasks in connection with the protection and promotion of plant health;

Program of Measures for Plant Health Protection

1. Survey in potato
   • bacteria: Ralstonia solanacearum; Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus; Erwinia chrysanthemi (Dickeya spp.)
   • nematodes: Globodera pallida, Globodera rostochiensis, Meloidogyne chitwoodi, Meloidogyne fallax;
   • viruses: Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus, Potato spindle tuber viroid;
   • phytoplasmas: Potato stolbur;
   • fungi: Synchitrium endobioticum.

2. Survey in pomefruit
   • bacteria: Erwinia amylovora;
   • phytoplasmas: Apple proliferation phytoplasma (apple), Decline phytoplasma (pear).

3. Survey in stone fruits
   • bacteria: Pseudomonas syringae pv. persicae
   • Xanthomonas arboricola pv. pruni
   • viruses: Plum pox virus
   • phytoplasmas: European stone fruit yellows

4. Survey in vine (Vitis)
   • phytoplasmas: Flavescence doree;
   • bacteria: Xylaphilus ampelinus, Agrobacterium vitis.

5. Survey in strawberry
   • bacteria: Xanthomonas fragariae;
   • fungi: Phytophthora fragariae var. fragariae.

6. Survey in beans
   • bacteria: Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. phaseoli

7. Survey in tomato
   • bacteria: Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. vesicatoria C.m. ssp. Michiganensis
   • viruses: Pepino mosaic virus, Tomato yellow leaf curl virus.

8. Survey in pepper
   • bacteria: Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. vesicatoria

9. Special surveillance of ornamentals
   • Phytophthora ramorum
   • Phytophthora kernoviae
   • Iris yellow spot virus (IYSV) – Alert list
   • Impatiens necrotic spot virus
   • Potato spindle tuber viroid

10. Survey over insects
    • Ceratitis capitata
    • Tuta absoluta
    • Lytomyza spp., Bemisia spp., Thrips spp.
    • Diabrotica virgifera,
    • Drosophila suzuki.
    • Rhagoletis completa

11. Survey in forestry
    • Dryocosmus kuriphilus
    • Bursaphelenchus xylophilus
    • Gibberella cincinata
At the points of entry, control of plants, plant products and regulated objects is conducted by Border Phytosanitary Inspection of PPD.

To prevent incursions of new forest pests, border phytosanitary inspectors have been trained by PPD staff and scientists to detect specific harmful organisms and their hosts, geographical distribution, biology, detection and identification, means of movement and dispersal, phytosanitary risk, control and phytosanitary measures.

Plant Protection Directorate within the Twinning Project SR2005/IB/AG/02 has been published brochures as technical guidelines for the identification of harmful organisms and distribute them to the phytosanitary inspectors, forestry inspectors, agricultural services and plant holders.

At all border points of entry in the RS there are internet connections and border phytosanitary inspectors can use data regarding all harmful organisms (EPPO data sheets, PQR, etc.)
Implementation of International standard for phytosanitary measures in RS started in 2006:

- **for import** into Serbia by adopting special phytosanitary requirements (now in Rulebook on lists of harmful organisms and lists of plants, plant products and regulated objects („Official gazette RS“, No. 7/2010, 22/2012)
- **for export** from Serbia by adopting Government Decision on treatment and marking of wood packaging material („Official gazette RS“ No. 49/2006) and Rulebook on technical conditions for treatment and marking of wood packaging material („Official gazette RS“, No 66/2006)

- Wood packaging material must be debarked, treated and marked in accordance with ISPM 15
- In Serbia only heat treatment is allowed. The use of methyl bromide in Serbia is forbidden.
- In import into RS, control of WPM is conducted by Border Phytosanitary Inspection and Custom Service
- Treatment and application of the mark in RS, is performed by authorized entities. Authorization and control of system (once per year) is under NPPO (Plant Protection Directorate).
- The list of authorized entities in RS is published on web site: [www.uzb.minpolj.gov.rs](http://www.uzb.minpolj.gov.rs).
In case of non-compliance at the point of entry, phytosanitary measures according to point 4.6 of the ISPM 15 are applied:
- reshipment
- treatment
- destruction

• Since the start of implementation of ISPM 15 in the RS number of notifications of non-compliance (received and sent) has been decreased.
• Notifications are received for goods that are not subjected to phytosanitary inspection
• Sent notifications are received mostly for goods that are subject to phytosanitary inspection (fruits, substrates)
The pallet must be clearly marked on both faces showing:
- the official IPPC logo
- 2 letter country code (RS)
- 000 certification number
- HT is the code for heat treatment

RS – 000
HT

Thank you for your attention