

2025 Second consultation: 01 – 30 September 2025

Compiled comments for - Draft revision of ISPM 26 (2021-010)

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	Costa Rica Costa Rica agrees with comments submitted through IPPC Workshop LatinAmerica <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2	G	(General Comment)	C	Argentina Argentina endorses the COSAVE comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
3	G	(General Comment)	C	Brazil Brazil agrees with comments submitted through COSAVE <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
4	G	(General Comment)	C	Antigua and Barbuda Antigua and Barbuda endorses the comments as submitted by the RPPO (CAHFSA). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
5	G	(General Comment)	C	Antigua and Barbuda Antigua and Barbuda recommends that the standard takes into consideration the presence of endemic biological control agents for the target fruit fly in the FF-PFA. Consideration should be given in the various sections of the standard as to how these biocontrol agents are handled/considered in the process of establishment of the FF-PFA. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
6	G	(General Comment)	C	Barbados Barbados endorses the comments submitted by CAHFSA and views the document as important in ensuring safe trade in the commodities affected by these pests. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
7	G	(General Comment)	C	Guyana Guyana endorses CAHFSA's comments on this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
8	G	(General Comment)	C	Peru Peru endorses the COSAVE comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
9	G	(General Comment)	C	China After the first consultation, the term 'FF-PFA status' in the draft was used and replaced with 'FF-PFA designation' in the draft for the second consultation, but this should be reverted to 'FF-PFA status' "an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent"

				differs from "a pest free area of the targeted fruit fly (FF-PFA)". In this ISPM, it should be clearly stated that "an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent" differs from "a pest free area of the targeted fruit fly (FF-PFA)". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
10	G	(General Comment)	C	China China support the draft ISPM. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
11	G	(General Comment)	C	Australia GENERAL COMMENT: While Australia notes the improvements made to the standard, this standard is an example of the requirements around a specific type of pest free area. As such, Australia again submits that it should be an annex to ISPM 4 - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas. We also consider this is in line with discussions in our region on the grouping of ISPMs for ease of use and implementation. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
12	G	(General Comment)	C	Cameroon Nous supportons le draft révisé de la NIMP 26, ainsi que les commentaires issus des consultations régionales soumis par le CIP-UA <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
13	G	(General Comment)	C	Italy Italy endorses the EPPO comments to this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
14	G	(General Comment)	C	Belarus Belarus has no comments to these specifications and supports the review of the standard. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
15	G	(General Comment)	C	United Kingdom The United Kingdom endorses the EPPO comments to this draft, <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
16	G	(General Comment)	C	Japan After the first consultation, the term "FF-PFA status" in the draft was used and replaced with "FF-PFA designation" in the draft for the second consultation, but this should be reverted to "FF-PFA status", or a different term to "status" or "designation". - Based on the Convention text and the requirements of ISPM 4, the "PFA designation" is one of the elements considered during the establishment of a PFA. A PFA that is still under establishment cannot be used as a phytosanitary measure because its maintenance has not yet been implemented. - The suspension, resumption and revocation of a PFA means the suspension, resumption and revocation of the maintenance of a PFA as a phytosanitary measure after its establishment. - Changing the "FF-PFA status" to "FF-PFA designation" could be interpreted as if a PFA is suspended, reinstated or withdrawn

				<p>during the process of establishing it.</p> <p>- As stated in the general comments from Japan, provided that this ISPM clearly specifies (by amending paragraph 49) that "an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent" is distinct from "a pest free area of the targeted fruit fly (FF-PFA)", reverting "FF-PFA designation" to "FF-PFA status" should not pose a problem. If there is a more appropriate term than "status" or "designation", it should be used instead.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
17	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Korea, Republic of</p> <p>Korea supports the region comments submitted by APPPC.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
18	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Japan</p> <p>In this ISPM, it should be clearly stated that "an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent" differs from "a pest free area of the targeted fruit fly (FF-PFA)".</p> <p>A pest free area is a phytosanitary measure and established and maintained by National plant protection organization (NPPO) based on the requirements of ISPM 4.</p> <p>Therefore, ISPM26 should be clearly stated that FF-PFA does not simply refer to an area where the target fruit fly species is not present (i.e., an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent) but it is an area established and maintained by NPPOs as phytosanitary measures based on the requirements of this ISPM.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
19	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>European Union</p> <p>The EU and its 27 Member States endorse the EPPO comments to this draft</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
20	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>Malaysia</p> <p>Malaysia supports the draft revision of ISPM26 and the regional comments submitted by APPPC</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
21	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>United States of America</p> <p>The United States supports this solution proposed in the Cover Paper.</p> <p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i></p>
22	G	(General Comment)	C	<p>EPPO</p> <p>For this particular standard, we acknowledge the interim solution that Annex 3, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 are reincorporated as attachment to the main body of the standard (as appendixes that are not a prescriptive part of the Standard). However, we'd like to stress that further discussion is needed on the way forward and on the future implications of this decision.</p> <p>There is no precedent for this interim approach, and no such option exists in the standard setting procedures or IPPC procedure manual. The SC should ensure there are no unforeseen consequences of taking such an unprecedented approach,</p>

				including determining what the status of such pages are. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
23	G	(General Comment)	C	Mali Le Mali supporte le draft révisé de la NIMP 26. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
24	G	(General Comment)	C	APPPC 1. After the first consultation, the term 'FF-PFA status' in the draft was used and replaced with 'FF-PFA designation' in the draft for the second consultation, but this should be reverted to 'FF-PFA status'. (*Require to differentiate "FF-PFA status" with "pest status") - Based on the Convention text and the requirements of ISPM 4, the 'PFA designation' is one of the elements considered during the establishment of a PFA. A PFA that is still under establishment cannot be used as a phytosanitary measure because its maintenance has not yet been implemented. - The suspension, resumption and revocation of a PFA means the suspension, resumption and revocation of the maintenance of a PFA as a phytosanitary measure after its establishment. - Changing the "FF-PFA status" to "FF-PFA designation" could be interpreted as if a PFA is suspended, reinstated or withdrawn during the process of establishing it. - As stated in the general comments from Japan, provided that this ISPM clearly specifies (by amending paragraph 49) that "an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent" is distinct from "a pest free area of the targeted fruit fly (FF-PFA)", reverting "FF-PFA designation" to "FF-PFA status" should not pose a problem. 2. In this ISPM, it should be clearly stated that "an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent" differs from "a pest free area of the targeted fruit fly (FF-PFA)". A pest free area is a phytosanitary measure and established and maintained by National plant protection organization (NPPO) based on the requirements of ISPM4. Therefore, ISPM26 should be clearly stated that FF-PFA does not simply refer to an area where the target fruit fly species is not present (i.e., an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent) but it is an area established and maintained by NPPOs as phytosanitary measures based on the requirements of this ISPM. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
25	G	(General Comment)	C	Thailand Thailand supports the draft revision of ISPM26 and also supports the regional comments submitted by APPPC. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
26	G	(General Comment)	C	Uruguay

				Uruguay supports COSAVE comments <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
27	G	(General Comment)	C	OIRSA Necessary to clarify "breeding population" <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
28	G	(General Comment)	C	OIRSA Replace in all document "sign" for "evidence" <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
29	G	(General Comment)	C	OIRSA Replace "plant or plant material" for "fruit" when to apply <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
30	G	(General Comment)	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Necessary to clarify "breeding population" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
31	G	(General Comment)	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Replace "plant or plant material" for "fruit" when to apply <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
32	G	(General Comment)	C	Singapore Singapore supports the revision of this ISPM no. 26. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
33	G	(General Comment)	C	New Zealand 1. New Zealand supports the revision of the draft ISPM 26 as it will provide the necessary requirements and flexibility for NPPOs to implement when establishing and maintaining a pest free area for economically important fruit fly species (Tephritidae) and facilitate safe trade. 2. New Zealand supports the regional comments submitted by APPPC and PPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
34	G	(General Comment)	C	South Africa The draft revision is supported. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
35	G	(General Comment)	C	Gabon Nous validons le draft de révision de la NIMP 26 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
36	1	COVER PAPER – BACKGROUND	C	Russian Federation General Comment: The Russian Federation would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
37	1	COVER PAPER – BACKGROUND	C	NEPPO The draft should provide more detailed information on the procedures for verifying the status of pest-free in case of audit. we suggest the following paragraph to be added "Establishing pest-free areas for fruit flies in border regions between countries is not feasible without the involvement of national organizations from neighboring states and the establishment of clear,

				documented mechanisms for cooperation." <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
38	1	COVER PAPER – BACKGROUND	C	NEPPO Identifying regional cooperation mechanisms: The draft could be enhanced with a paragraph outlining cooperation mechanisms and data exchange between neighboring countries to ensure the effectiveness of these PFAs. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
39	1	COVER PAPER – BACKGROUND	C	NEPPO Plan to create a specific guide for FF-PFA. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
40	8	DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 26: Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for tephritid fruit flies (2021-010)	C	Tunisia Tunisia endorses NEPPO's comments on this draft <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
41	8	DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 26: Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for tephritid fruit flies (2021-010)	C	PPPO General Comment: The PPPO requests the Steward to revise the entire standard to reduce complexity (including excessively long sentences) and ensure it is in plain language to facilitate understanding, implementation, and translation. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
42	8	DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 26: Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for tephritid fruit flies (2021-010)	C	New Zealand A correction on 3.1 Table 1 of Attachment 2 (read-only): Toxotrypana is now Anastrepha as per ICZN Opinion Case 3772 https://www.iczn.org/cases/resolved-opinion-issued/case/3772 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
43	8	DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 26: Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for tephritid fruit flies (2021-010)	C	Kenya Change is supported Suggest adding "for export certification" to better reflect application in trade contexts. Therefore Proposed to read "Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for tephritid fruit flies for export certification Rational: Clarifies trade-related purpose for NPPO stakeholders and exporters. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
44	8	DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 26: Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for tephritid fruit flies (2021-010)	C	Malawi We support the draft Draft revision of ISPM 26 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
Adoption				
45	33	Adoption	C	PPPO "Adop" appears above table and "tion" below it. Please check. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
Scope				
46	37	This standard provides requirements and guidance for the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for economically important <u>Tephritid</u> fruit flies (Tephritidae)flies.	P	Australia Grammatical correction <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
47	37	This standard provides requirements and guidance for the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for economically important fruit flies	P	EPPO Important to provide a reminder in the scope, as done in ISPM 37. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		(Tephritidae). <u>Fruit as referred to in this standard covers fruit in the botanical sense, including such fruits that are sometimes called vegetables (e.g. tomato and melon).</u>		
48	37	This standard provides requirements and guidance for the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for economically important <u>Tephritid</u> fruit flies <u>(Tephritidae)flies</u> .	P	Fiji Consistent with the background (paragraph 53) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
49	38	If an exporting country has declared a fruit fly to be absent in an area in accordance with ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area), then establishing a fruit fly pest free area (FF-PFA) in that area should not be required—and hence this standard will not apply—unless there is technical justification by importing countries.	P	NEPPO This paragraph may cause confusion regarding ISPM 8 and ISPM 26. The determination of FF-PFA must be done according to the specific standard for that pest (ISPM 26). It also contradicts the first paragraph of the general requirements. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
Definitions				
50	45	Definitions	C	United States of America May be useful to put the definitions from slide 5 of the Regional Workshop PPT and place here. For example, gravid, host fruit, breeding population, and fertile adults, and their short definition/ why they were used vs the other terms. Not all contracting parties will know why these terms were changed unless they go back thru meeting reports and consultation comments, so may be helpful to have it here in the standard. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
51	47	In this standard, the pest specified in an FF-PFA is referred to as the “target fruit fly” regardless of whether it is a single species, multiple species or multiple genera. <u>Because some species of fruit fly may infest plant parts other than fruit, references to “fruit” in this standard should be understood to include other host plant parts, such as stems and leaves, that the species of fruit fly may infest.</u>	P	Japan After the first consultation, the genera Euleia and Strauzia, which are fruit flies that infest stems and leaves are newly added to the standard. Because these target fruit flies may infest plant parts other than fruit, add an explanation that "fruit" can be interpreted to include "infested parts other than fruit." <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
52	47	In this standard, the pest specified in an FF-PFA is referred to as the “target fruit fly” regardless of whether it is a single species, multiple species or multiple genera. <u>Because some species of fruit fly may infest plant parts other than fruit, references to “fruit” in this standard should be understood to include other host plant parts, such as stems and leaves, that the species of fruit fly may infest.</u>	P	APPPC To include the last sentence: After the first consultation, the genera Euleia and Strauzia, which are fruit flies that infest stems and leaves are newly added to the standard. Because these target fruit flies may infest plant parts other than fruit, add an explanation that "fruit" can be interpreted to include "infested parts other than fruit." Malaysia Malaysia support and agree to the APPPC comment <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
53	47	In this standard, the pest specified in an FF-PFA is referred to as the “target fruit fly” regardless of whether it is a single species, multiple species or multiple genera. <u>In this standard, “hosts” is used to refer to the whole plant. “Host fruit” refers specifically to the fruit of the plant.</u>	P	EPPO There is a need to clarify the use of the term ‘hosts’ and ‘host fruit’ in this standard. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
Outline of requirements				

54	49	An FF-PFA is a phytosanitary measure that may be used to protect plant resources and facilitate safe trade. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should consider an FF-PFA to be a phytosanitary measure that, when used alone, is sufficient for managing the pest risk posed by a specified fruit fly.	C	Australia Australia requests the Steward and Editor to consider the use of "an" and "a" in this context throughout this ISPM. As FF-PFA is expanded to "fruit fly pest free area" we consider the phrasing is more correctly "a FF-PFA" as opposed to "an FF-PFA". <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
55	49	An FF-PFA is a phytosanitary measure that may be used to protect plant resources and facilitate safe trade. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should consider an FF-PFA to be a phytosanitary measure that, when used alone, is sufficient for managing the pest risk posed by a specified-target fruit fly.	P	Australia The term established in the Definitions section and used throughout this document is "target fruit fly". This is the only place where "specified fruit fly" is used. It should perhaps be changed to "target fruit fly" for consistency. We appreciate this may have been an editorial oversight when revising this ISPM. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
56	49	An FF-PFA is a phytosanitary measure that may be used to protect plant resources and facilitate safe trade. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should consider an FF-PFA to be a phytosanitary measure that, when used alone, is sufficient for managing the pest risk posed by a specified-target fruit fly.	P	Canada To ensure consistency on the use of this term throughout the document. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
57	49	An FF-PFA is a phytosanitary measure that may be used to protect plant resources and facilitate safe trade. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should consider an FF-PFA to be a phytosanitary measure that, when used alone, is sufficient for managing the pest risk posed by a specified-the target fruit fly.	P	Korea, Republic of Korea proposes a terminology change for consistency. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
58	49	An FF-PFA is a phytosanitary measure that may be used to protect plant resources and facilitate safe trade. National-It is an area where a national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) organization (NPPO) should determine that its pest status is absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the target fruit fly has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9) and establish and maintain it as a pest free area in accordance with this standard. NPPOs should consider an FF-PFA to be a phytosanitary measure that, when used alone, is sufficient for managing the pest risk posed by a specified fruit fly.	P	Japan Add a description to Para49 indicating that "an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent" differs from "a pest free area of the targeted fruit fly (FF-PFA)". Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
59	49	An FF-PFA is a phytosanitary measure that may be used to protect plant resources and facilitate safe trade. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should consider an FF-PFA to be a phytosanitary measure that, when used alone, is sufficient for managing the pest risk posed by a a-specified-the target fruit fly.	P	EPPO A definition was added in the previous section (paragraph 47) and should be used. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
60	49	An FF-PFA is a phytosanitary measure that may be used to protect plant resources and facilitate safe trade. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should consider an FF-PFA to be a phytosanitary measure that, when used alone, is sufficient for managing the pest risk posed by a specified-target fruit fly.	P	PPPO For consistency with the Definitions section <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
61	49	An FF-PFA is a phytosanitary measure that may be used to protect plant resources and facilitate safe trade. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) should consider an FF-PFA to be a phytosanitary measure that, when used alone, is	P	Fiji Consistent with Definition. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		sufficient for managing the pest risk posed by a specified-target fruit fly.		
62	50	This standard provides requirements for programmes to establish and maintain an FF-PFA and buffer zone, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and fruit sampling), corrective action planning, control measures in the event of pest detections, and the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of the FF-PFA designation status. It also includes requirements for documentation and record-keeping and for transparency and stakeholder communication.	P	Canada The term "status" better describes the concept here. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
63	50	This standard provides requirements for programmes to establish and maintain an FF-PFA and buffer zone, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and fruit sampling), corrective action planning, control measures in the event of pest detections, and the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of the status as an FF-PFA designation (hereafter referred to as "FF-PFA status"). It also includes requirements for documentation and record-keeping and for transparency and stakeholder communication.	P	Japan Clarifying the meaning of the term "FF-PFA status". Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
64	50	This standard provides requirements for programmes to establish and maintain an FF-PFA and buffer zone, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and fruit sampling), corrective action planning, control measures in the event of pest detections, and the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of the FF-PFA designation status. It also includes requirements for documentation and record-keeping and for transparency and stakeholder communication.	P	EPPO We suggest using 'status' instead of 'designation' to be in line with the wording used in ISPM 4, where the term 'designation' was never used in this way. 'status' is appropriate as we refer to the possibility to suspend, reinstall or withdraw the status 'FF-PFA' of the area. The user may raise the question: is it the FF-PFA which is suspended or just the designation of it? This comment is valid and noted in other places of the draft. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
65	50	{-}This requirements for resources and infrastructure, review activities for programme improvement programmes to establish and maintain an FF-PFA and buffer zone, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and fruit sampling), corrective action planning, control measures in the event of pest detections, and the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of the FF-PFA designation. It also includes requirements for resources and infrastructure, review activities for programme improvement, documentation resources and record-keeping for transparency infrastructure, communication stakeholders engagement, review activities, documentation and stakeholder communication record-keeping. This standard provides requirements for programmes to establish and maintain an FF-PFA and buffer zone, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and fruit sampling), corrective action planning, control measures in the event of pest detections, and the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of the FF-PFA designation. It also includes requirements for documentation and record-keeping and for transparency and stakeholder communication.	P	APPPC The outline of requirements should include all of the relevant topics indicated in the standard. As a result, the title for resources and infrastructure, as well as the review activities from the general requirements section, should be included. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
66	50	This standard provides requirements for programmes to establish and maintain an	P	Thailand The outline of requirements should include all of the relevant

		FF-PFA and buffer zone, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and fruit sampling), corrective action planning, control measures in the event of pest detections, and the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of the FF-PFA designation. It also includes requirements for resources and infrastructure, review activities for programme improvement, documentation and record-keeping and for transparency and stakeholder communication.		topics indicated in the standard. As a result, the title for resources and infrastructure, as well as the review activities from the general requirements section, should be included. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
67	50	This standard provides specific requirements for programmes to establish and maintain an FF-PFA and buffer zone, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and fruit sampling), corrective action planning, control measures in the event of pest detections, and FF-PFA the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of the FF-PFA designation. It also includes requirements for documentation and record-keeping and for transparency and stakeholder communication.	P	PPPO To remove complexity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
68	50	This standard provides specific requirements for programmes to establish and maintain an FF-PFA and buffer zone, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and fruit sampling), corrective action planning, control measures in the event of pest detections, and a FF-PFA the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of the FF-PFA designation. It also includes requirements for documentation and record-keeping and for transparency and stakeholder communication.	P	Fiji To remove complexity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
69	50	This standard provides requirements for programmes to establish and maintain an FF-PFA and buffer zone, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and fruit sampling), corrective action planning, control measures in the event of pest detections, and the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of the FF-PFA designation. It also includes requirements for documentation and record-keeping and for transparency and stakeholder communication.	P	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
70	51	Sterile fruit flies released in a sterile insect technique are not considered to be pests in an FF-PFA, as they may be used as part of a pest control programme in the buffer zone and disperse into the FF-PFA.	C	Korea, Republic of For the consistency, Korea think the term "sterile fruit flies" should be used throughout the document, instead of alternating between "marked sterile fruit flies" or "sterile fruit flies." <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
71	51	Sterile fruit flies released in a sterile insect technique are not considered to be pests <u>the target fruit fly</u> in an FF-PFA, as they may be used as part of a pest control programme in the buffer zone FF-PFA and disperse into the FF-PFA <u>buffer zone</u> .	P	Japan It is stated that sterile fruit flies may be used in the buffer zone, but sterile fruit flies may also be released into the FF-PFA as well as the buffer zone as part of pest control. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
72	51	Sterile fruit flies released in a sterile insect technique are not considered to be pests in an FF-PFA, as they may be used as part of a pest control programme in the buffer zone and disperse into the FF-PFA.	P	United States of America Propose deletions for clarity and simplification of the text. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
73	51	Sterile fruit flies released in a sterile insect technique <u>(SIT) programme</u> are not considered to be pests in an FF-PFA, as they may be used as part of a pest control	P	United States of America insert SIT abbreviation, first use; add "programme" for clarity <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		programme in the buffer zone and disperse into the FF-PFA.		
74	51	Sterile-Marked sterile fruit flies released in a sterile insect technique are not considered to be pests in an FF-PFA, as they may be used as part of a pest control programme in the buffer zone and disperse into the FF-PFA.	P	EPPO Please insert the word "Marked" at the beginning of the sentence. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
75	51	Sterile fruit flies released in a sterile insect technique are not considered to be pests in an FF-PFA, as they may be used as part of a pest control programme in the buffer zone and disperse into the FF-PFA programme.	P	APPPC To delete the additional text to be clearer. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
76	51	Sterile fruit flies released in a sterile insect technique are not considered to be pests in an FF-PFA, as they may be used as part of a pest-target fruit fly control programme in the buffer zone and disperse into the FF-PFA.	P	PPPO To align with Definitions Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
77	51	Sterile fruit flies released in a sterile insect technique are not considered to be pests in an FF-PFA, as they may be used as part of a pest-target fruit fly control programme in the buffer zone and disperse into the FF-PFA.	P	Fiji Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
BACKGROUND				
78	53	Tephritid fruit flies are a very important group of pests for many countries because of their potential to cause damage in host fruit and the potential to restrict trade of host fruit.	P	PPPO To remove complexity. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
79	53	Tephritid fruit flies are a very important group of pests for many countries because of their potential to cause damage in host fruit and the potential to restrict trade of host fruit.	P	Fiji Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
80	54	This standard, which focuses specifically on the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies, supplements the more general guidance requirements on pest free areas provided in ISPM 4 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>). The measures and specific phytosanitary procedures in this standard target fruit flies of the economically important species of the order Diptera, family Tephritidae, such as the genera <i>Anastrepha</i> , <i>Bactrocera</i> , <i>Carpomya</i> (synonym <i>Myiopardalis</i>), <i>Ceratitis</i> , <i>Dacus</i> , <i>Euleia</i> , <i>Rhagoletis</i> , <i>Strauzia</i> and <i>Zeugodacus</i> .	P	Canada The ISPM sets requirements rather than guidance. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
81	54	This standard, which focuses specifically on the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies, supplements the more general guidance on pest free areas provided in ISPM 4 (<i>Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas</i>). The measures and specific phytosanitary procedures in this standard target fruit flies of the economically important species of the order Diptera, family Tephritidae, such as the genera <i>Anastrepha</i> , <i>Bactrocera</i> , <i>Carpomya</i> (synonym <i>Myiopardalis</i>), <i>Ceratitis</i> , <i>Dacus</i> , <i>Euleia</i> , <i>Rhagoletis</i> , <i>Strauzia</i> and <i>Zeugodacus</i> .	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Has any consideration been given to host variability of fruit fly species of these genera, based on the possible existence of subspecies or other variants, how they can be differentiated, and how such data can be used in the PRA decision-making process? Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
82	55	Areas initially-naturally free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies as a result of the presence of physical barriers, unsuitable climatic conditions or the absence of hosts. Other areas initially-naturally free from fruit flies may need	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America To improve wording and clarify Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>

		to be maintained free through restrictions on the movement of regulated articles and related measures (if fruit flies have the potential to establish there). Areas where fruit flies are present may be made free by an eradication programme (ISPM 9 (<i>Guidelines for pest eradication programmes</i>)).		
83	55	Areas initially-naturally free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies as a result of the presence of physical barriers, unsuitable climatic conditions or the absence of hosts. Other areas initially-naturally free from fruit flies may need to be maintained free through restrictions on the movement of regulated articles and related measures (if fruit flies have the potential to establish there). Areas where fruit flies are present may be made free by an eradication programme (ISPM 9 (<i>Guidelines for pest eradication programmes</i>)).	P	COSAVE To improve wording and clarify Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT				
84	56	IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Conder if the text in this section is sufficient to cover the conservation of endemic natural enemies that might be present in the PFA Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
85	57	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by preventing the introduction and spread of regulated fruit flies. When establishing and maintaining FF-PFAs, countries are encouraged to consider <u>phytosanitary</u> measures and phytosanitary procedures that minimize impact on biodiversity and the environment.	P	EPPO The establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA need to be performed in accordance to official measures and procedures. This is the reason why it is primordial to add a 'phytosanitary' in front of 'measures'. This is also noted in paragraph 71. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
86	57	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by preventing the introduction and spread of regulated -fruit flies <u>flies that are regulated pests</u> . When establishing and maintaining FF-PFAs, countries are encouraged to consider measures and phytosanitary procedures that minimize impact on biodiversity and the environment.	P	APPPC Proposed change to make the sentence clearer. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
87	57	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by preventing the introduction and spread of regulated -fruit flies <u>flies that are regulated pests</u> . When establishing and maintaining FF-PFAs, countries are encouraged to consider measures and phytosanitary procedures that minimize impact on biodiversity and the environment.	P	New Zealand To align with ISPM 5 this should say "... fruit flies that are regulated pests" as "regulated fruit flies" is not defined in ISPM 5 only "regulated pest". Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
General Requirements				
88	59	When initiating, establishing and maintaining an FF-PFA, NPPOs <u>the NPPO(s)</u> involved should follow the requirements outlined in ISPM 4 as well as the requirements in this standard.	P	United States of America For clarity Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
89	59	When initiating, establishing and maintaining <u>designating</u> an <u>area as an</u> FF-PFA, NPPOs should follow the requirements outlined in ISPM 4 as well as the	P	EPPO Better wordings and avoids redundancy with the last part of the sentence. Here, we refer to the willingness of the NPPO to initiate


		requirements in this standard.		the process to qualify an area as 'FF-PFA' <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
90	60	The decision to establish an FF-PFA may be made based on the factors provided in this standard, such as the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the size of the area, the population levels and dispersal pathways of the target fruit fly, the geographical isolation of the area, <u>the existence and efficacy of area-wide surveillance and detection program, and</u> the availability of methods for eradication of the target fruit fly.	P	United States of America As noted in ISPMs 4, 6 and 8, surveillance is a requirement of determining pest status, etc. and should be included <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
91	60	The decision to establish an FF-PFA may be made based on the factors provided in this standard, such as the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the size of the area, the population levels and <u>evidence of a breeding population,</u> dispersal pathways of the target fruit fly, the geographical isolation of the area, and the availability of methods for eradication of the target fruit fly.	P	United States of America Two points here to consider: To be consistent with language in paragraph 118 which indicates "breeding population". This paragraph (60) mentions population levels which are in the attachments, which will no longer be in the standard. Do we remove mention of pop levels here, or add this in the standard in Section 4? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
92	60	The decision to establish an FF-PFA may be made based on the factors provided in this standard, such as the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the size of the area, the population levels and dispersal pathways of the target fruit fly, the size of the area, the geographical isolation of the area, and the availability of methods for eradication of the target fruit fly.	P	United States of America reorganized for clarify, to keep this information on the area together <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
93	60	The decision to establish an FF-PFA may be made based on the factors provided in this standard, such as the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the size of the area, the population levels and dispersal pathways of the target fruit fly, the geographical isolation of the area, and the availability of methods for eradication of the target fruit fly.	C	PPPO Bullet point the list of factors to remove complexity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
94	61	If an FF-PFA is established and maintained in accordance with this standard, importing countries should not require additional phytosanitary measures specific to the target fruit fly for host fruit originating from the FF-PFA.	P	PPPO To remove duplication with the first paragraph of the outline of requirements. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
95	61	If an FF-PFA is established and maintained in accordance with this standard, <u>NPPOs of</u> importing countries should not require additional phytosanitary measures specific to the target fruit fly for host fruit originating from the FF-PFA.	P	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
1. Resources and infrastructure				
96	63	When establishing and maintaining an FF-PFA, the NPPO of the exporting country should ensure that it has in place, or has ready access to, adequate infrastructure and operational capability and resources to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. <u>In circumstances where an entity is authorized to undertake certain activities on behalf of an NPPO, this should be done in accordance with ISPM 45 (Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to</u>	P	APPPC To add in additional paragraph to cover authorisation of entities and reference to ISPM 45 & 47. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>


		<u>perform phytosanitary actions) and ISPM 47 (Audit in the phytosanitary context).</u>		
97	63	When establishing and maintaining an FF-PFA, the NPPO of the exporting country should ensure that it has in place, or has ready access to, adequate infrastructure and operational capability and resources to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. <u>Operational capability includes trained personnel to collect and identify specimens of the target fruit fly in a timely manner.</u>	P	PPPO Training for personnel should be a general requirement. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
2. Communication and stakeholder engagement				
98	65	An important factor determining the success of an FF-PFA programme is the support and participation of the public close to the area (especially the local community) and individuals who travel to or through the area, including parties with direct or indirect interests. This is particularly so in areas where the risk of introducing the target fruit fly is higher. The NPPO of the exporting country should therefore implement a public-awareness programme. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television, social media, internet) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the FF-PFA, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested hosts <u>the pests on host material</u> . This may contribute to and improve compliance with the various measures used to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. The public-awareness programme should be ongoing while the FF-PFA is being maintained.	P	Canada To clarify that it is the pest that is not introduced or re-introduced. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
99	65	An important factor determining the success of an FF-PFA programme is the support and participation of the public close to the area (especially the local community) and individuals who travel to or through the area, including parties with direct or indirect interests. This is particularly so in areas where the risk of introducing the target fruit fly is higher. The NPPO of the exporting country should therefore may implement a-an ongoing public-awareness programme. The public and stakeholders should be informed through programme using different media (e.g. written, radio, television, social media, internet) of internet . <u>This may be on topics including</u> the importance of establishing and maintaining the FF-PFA, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested hosts. This may contribute to and improve compliance with the various measures used to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. The public awareness programme should be ongoing while the FF-PFA is being maintained.	P	Australia It should not be a requirement of the NPPO to implement a public awareness program as it may not always be relevant. Change "should" which is binding, to "may" which is optional. Proposed edits are also made to reduce sentence length and so improve clarity. It is proposed to delete the last sentence to remove duplication with other proposed edits to this paragraph. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
100	65	An important factor determining the success of an FF-PFA programme is the support and participation of the public close to the area (especially the local community) <u>community</u> , <u>the producers present in the area</u> and individuals who travel to or through the area, including parties with direct or indirect interests. This is particularly so in areas where the risk of introducing the target fruit fly is higher.	P	NEPPO <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		The NPPO of the exporting country should therefore implement a public-awareness programme. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television, social media, internet) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the FF-PFA, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested hosts. This may contribute to and improve compliance with the various measures used to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. The public-awareness programme should be ongoing while the FF-PFA is being maintained.		
101	65	{-}The support and participation of people close to the area is important for the success of an FF-PFA programme, especially in areas where the risk of introducing the target fruit fly is higher. This includes the local community individuals who travel to or through the area, and stakeholders with direct or indirect interests. The NPPO of the exporting country should therefore implement a public-awareness programme. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television, social media, internet) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the FF-PFA, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested hosts. This may contribute to and improve compliance with the various measures used to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. An important factor determining the success of an FF-PFA programme is the support and participation of the public close to the area (especially the local community) and individuals who travel to or through the area, including parties with direct or indirect interests. This is particularly so in areas where the risk of introducing the target fruit fly is higher. The NPPO of the exporting country should therefore implement a public-awareness programme. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television, social media, internet) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the FF-PFA, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested hosts. This may contribute to and improve compliance with the various measures used to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. The public-awareness programme should be ongoing while the FF-PFA is being maintained.	P	APPPC Revise to simplify the paragraph. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
102	65	An important factor determining the success of an FF-PFA programme is the support and participation of the public close to the area (especially the local community) and individuals who travel to or through the area, including parties with direct or indirect interests. This is particularly so in areas where the risk of introducing the target fruit fly is higher. The NPPO of the exporting country should therefore may implement a-an ongoing public-awareness programme. The public and stakeholders should be informed through programme using different media	P	PPPO To remove complexity and to reduce the requirement of how to implement a public awareness programme. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		(e.g. written, radio, television, social media, internet) of <u>on</u> the importance of establishing and maintaining the FF-PFA, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested hosts. This may contribute to and improve compliance with the various measures used to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. The public awareness programme should be ongoing while the FF-PFA is being maintained.		
103	65	An <u>The support and participation of people close to the area is</u> important factor determining for the success of an FF-PFA programme is programme, especially in areas where the support and participation risk of introducing the public close to target fruit fly is higher. This includes the area (especially the local community) and community individuals who travel to or through the area, including and parties with direct or indirect interests. This is particularly so in areas where the risk of introducing the target fruit fly is higher. The NPPO of the exporting country should therefore implement a public-awareness programme. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television, social media, internet) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the FF-PFA, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested hosts. This may contribute to and improve compliance with the various measures used to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. The public awareness <u>public awareness</u> programme should be ongoing while the FF-PFA is being maintained.	P	New Zealand Rewording for clarity. Suggest using plain English throughout the whole ISPM to improve clarity and easy understanding. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
104	65	An important factor determining the success of an FF-PFA programme is the support and participation of the public close to the area (especially the local community) and individuals who travel to or through the area, including parties with direct or indirect interests. This is particularly so in areas where the risk of introducing the target fruit fly is higher. The NPPO of the exporting country should therefore implement a public-awareness programme. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television, social media, internet) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the FF-PFA, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested hosts <u>host</u> fruits . This may contribute to and improve compliance with the various measures used to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. The public-awareness programme should be ongoing while the FF-PFA is being maintained.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
105	65	An important factor determining the success of an FF-PFA programme is the support and participation of the public close to the area (especially the local community) and individuals who travel to or through the area, including parties with direct or indirect interests. This is particularly so in areas where the risk of introducing the target fruit fly is higher. The NPPO of the exporting country should	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		therefore implement a public-awareness programme. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television, social media, internet) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the FF-PFA, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested hosts <u>host</u> fruits . This may contribute to and improve compliance with the various measures used to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. The public-awareness programme should be ongoing while the FF-PFA is being maintained.		
106	65	An important factor determining the success of an FF-PFA programme is the support and participation of the public close to the area (especially the local community) and individuals who travel to or through the area, including parties with direct or indirect interests. This is particularly so in areas where the risk of introducing the target fruit fly is higher. The NPPO of the exporting country should therefore may implement a <u>ongoing</u> public-awareness programme. The public and stakeholders should be informed programme through different media (e.g. written, radio, television, social media, internet) of on the importance of establishing and maintaining the FF-PFA, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested hosts. This may contribute to and improve compliance with the various measures used to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. The public-awareness programme should be ongoing while the FF-PFA is being maintained.	P	Fiji To remove complexity while maintaining the importance of public awareness <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
3. Review activities				
107	67	The FF-PFA programme <u>programme should comply with procedures set out in this standard</u> , including regulatory control, surveillance procedures (e.g. trapping, fruit sampling – see details in Annex 1) and corrective action planning (see section 6.3); should comply with phytosanitary procedures.	P	EPPO The proposed wording aims to better specify that the procedures contained in this standard and its annexes are prescriptive. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
108	68	Once the FF-PFA is established, including the administrative activities, the performance of the FF-PFA maintenance programme should be regularly reviewed by the NPPO to verify <u>efficacy and</u> correct implementation of the maintenance programme. This review should allow the NPPO to find and correct deficiencies, incorporate any new and relevant information on the target fruit fly or associated pathways, and adjust and improve the maintenance programme accordingly.	P	Australia Correct implementation does not equate to efficacy. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
109	68	Once the FF-PFA is established, including the administrative activities, the performance of the FF-PFA maintenance programme should be regularly reviewed by the NPPO to verify correct implementation of the maintenance programme. This review should allow the NPPO to find and correct deficiencies, incorporate any new and relevant information on the target fruit fly or associated pathways, and adjust and improve the maintenance programme accordingly. The National Plant Protection Organization should regularly review the FF-PFA maintenance programme and update as needed, once the FF-PFA is established. This includes the administrative	P	APPPC Rewording for clarity. Suggest using plain English throughout the whole ISPM to improve clarity and easy understanding. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		activities by the NPPO to verify correct implementation of the maintenance programme. These reviews and updates allow the NPPO to find and correct deficiencies, incorporate any new and relevant information on the target fruit fly or associated pathways, and improve the maintenance programme.		
110	68	Once the FF-PFA is established, including the administrative activities, the performance of the FF-PFA maintenance programme it should be regularly reviewed by the NPPO to verify <u>efficacy and</u> correct implementation of the maintenance programme. This review should allow the NPPO to find and correct deficiencies, incorporate any new and relevant information on the target fruit fly or associated pathways, and adjust and improve the maintenance programme accordingly.	P	PPPO To remove complexity. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
111	68	Once- The National Plant Protection Organization should regularly review and adjust the FF-PFA maintenance programme once the FF-PFA is established, including- This includes the administrative activities, the performance of the FF-PFA maintenance programme should be regularly reviewed activities by the NPPO to verify correct implementation of the maintenance programme. This review should-These reviews and adjustments allow the NPPO to find and correct deficiencies, incorporate any new and relevant information on the target fruit fly or associated pathways, and adjust and improve the maintenance programme accordingly programme.	P	New Zealand Rewording for clarity. Suggest using plain English throughout the whole ISPM to improve clarity and easy understanding. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
112	68	Once the FF-PFA is established, including the administrative activities, the performance of the FF-PFA maintenance programme it should be regularly reviewed by the NPPO to verify <u>efficacy and</u> correct implementation of the maintenance programme. This review should allow the NPPO to find and correct deficiencies, incorporate any new and relevant information on the target fruit fly or associated pathways, and adjust and improve the maintenance programme accordingly.	P	Fiji To simplify Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
113	69	In circumstances where an entity is authorized to undertake certain activities <u>(diagnosis, application of phytosanitary treatments, eradication activities etc.</u> on behalf of an NPPO, this should be done in accordance with ISPM 45 <i>(Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions)</i> .	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
114	69	In circumstances where an entity is authorized to undertake certain activities on behalf of an NPPO, this should be done in accordance with ISPM 45 (Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions).	P	APPPC Move para to under resources & infrastructure and to include reference to ISPM 47. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4. Documentation and record-keeping				
115	70	4. Documentation and record-keeping	C	 Cameroon


				United States of America Note there are two sections "4" <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
116	71	The <u>phytosanitary</u> measures and <u>phytosanitary</u> procedures used to establish and maintain an FF-PFA should be adequately documented. They should be reviewed and updated regularly, and they should include corrective actions if required.	P	EPPO The establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA need to be performed in accordance with official measures and procedures. This is the reason why it is primordial to add a 'phytosanitary' in front of 'measures' see also the same EPPO comment on paragraph 57. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4. Initiating the establishment of a fruit fly pest free area				
117	74	4. Initiating the establishment of a fruit fly pest free area	C	 Cameroon Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Section 4 numbering is repeated. This section should be section 5. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
118	74	4. Initiating the establishment of a fruit fly pest free area	C	NEPPO To verify the numbering of all paragraphs <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
119	74	4. Initiating the establishment of a fruit fly pest free area	C	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Revisar numeración, se repite sección 4. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
120	74	4. Initiating the establishment of a fruit fly pest free area	C	New Zealand The numbering is out of alignment as there are two section 4s. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
121	77	describe and delimit the area proposed as an FF-PFA (maps or coordinates showing the boundaries, natural barriers, <u>entrance-entry</u> points and host area locations, and, where necessary, the buffer zone);	P	Australia Grammatical correction. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
122	77	describe and delimit the area proposed as an FF-PFA (maps or coordinates showing the boundaries, natural barriers, entrance points and host <u>range area</u> <u>locationsoccurrence and locations (including commercial and non-commercial)</u> , and, where necessary, the buffer zone);	P	United States of America Propose to place "commercial and non-commercial" after host range in paragraph 77, and then remove from paragraphs 79 and 80 – it would be redundant to include again. Include "range" after "host" in all bullets in section 4, and add "occurrence and" for line 77. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
123	77	describe and delimit the area proposed as an FF-PFA (maps or coordinates showing the boundaries, natural barriers, entrance points <u>of the PFA</u> and host area locations, and, where necessary, the buffer zone);	P	EPPO To improve clarity and avoid misunderstanding. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
124	78	specify the target fruit fly species, describe <u>its-the</u> biology and ecology, <u>identify valid detection</u> and <u>diagnostic methods, and</u> determine <u>its-the</u> distribution within, and adjacent to, the proposed area;	P	Australia The identification of valid detection and diagnostic methods is an important step in the initiation of the establishment of an FF-PFA <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
125	78	specify the target fruit fly species, describe its biology and <u>eeologyecologyin the local conditions</u> , and determine its distribution within, and adjacent to, the	P	NEPPO <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		proposed area;		
126	79	list the commercial and non-commercial host <u>species-range</u> of the target fruit fly in the proposed area;	P	United States of America See US comment on paragraph 77. Additionally, replace "host species" with "host range" – it is more appropriate terminology. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
127	79	list the commercial and non-commercial host species of the target fruit fly in the proposed area; <u>in accordance with the criteria outlined in ISPM 37 (Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae))</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Propose deletion of commercial and non-commercial, rather use of host species to align it with ISPM 37. Proposal for insertion of "in accordance with the criteria outlined in ISPM 37 (Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae))" to align the criteria outlined in ISPM 37 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
128	79	list the commercial and non-commercial host species of the target fruit fly in the proposed area; <u>in accordance with the criteria outlined in ISPM 37 (Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae))</u>	P	South Africa Propose deletion of commercial and non-commercial, rather use of host species to align it with ISPM 37. Proposal for insertion of "in accordance with the criteria outlined in ISPM 37 (Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae))" to align the criteria outlined in ISPM 37 <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
129	80	describe potential pathways of entry for the target fruit fly into the proposed area (e.g. movement of commercial and non-commercial hosts and other regulated articles, natural dispersal);	C	Korea, Republic of Korea propose to change "dispersal" to "spread" according to the ISPM 5. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
130	80	describe potential pathways of entry for the target fruit fly into the proposed area (e.g. movement of commercial and non-commercial hosts and other regulated articles, natural dispersal);	P	United States of America See US comment on paragraph 77. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
131	80	describe potential pathways of entry for the target fruit fly into the proposed area (e.g. movement of commercial host species and non-commercial hosts and other regulated articles, natural dispersal);	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Proposal for insertion of "host species" for consistency with bullet number 4. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
132	80	describe potential pathways of entry for the target fruit fly into the proposed area (e.g. movement of commercial and non-commercial hosts and other regulated articles, natural dispersal spread);	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Use the Glossary term <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
133	80	describe potential pathways of entry for the target fruit fly into the proposed area (e.g. movement . <u>Movement of commercial host species</u> and non-commercial hosts and other regulated articles, natural dispersal);	P	South Africa Proposal for insertion of "host species" for consistency with bullet number 4. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
134	80	describe potential pathways of entry for the target fruit fly into the proposed area (e.g. movement of commercial and non-commercial hosts and other regulated articles, natural dispersal spread);	P	COSAVE Use the Glossary term <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
135	81	describe the annual climatic conditions in the proposed area (e.g. <u>temperature</u> , rainfall, relative humidity, temperature , prevailing wind speed and direction) and	P	United States of America propose listing temperature first because it is the most impactful climate condition.

		the potential effect of these on the establishment and spread of the target fruit fly; and		<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
136	82	record any other relevant information.	C	United States of America This is vague. Suggest removing or replacing with more specific suggestions or examples of extra information that could be provided if applicable. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
5.1 Surveillance for the establishment of the fruit fly pest free area				
137	84	5.1 Surveillance for the establishment of the fruit fly pest free area <u>area</u>	P	Kenya Comment: Include recommendation to integrate fruit sampling with trapping for early detection in low population areas. Proposed Change: Surveillance should include trapping and, where feasible, fruit sampling to detect low population levels. Rational: Enhances detection sensitivity in Kenyan PFA context. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
138	84	5.1 Surveillance for the establishment of the fruit fly pest free area	C	Senegal La surveillance doit prendre en compte aussi bien les mâles que les femelles afin de réduire drastiquement la population de mouches des fruits <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
139	85	General surveillance may be sufficient in cases where the target fruit fly has never been introduced into the area proposed as an FF-PFA, nor into the surrounding areas, and there have been no records of the target fruit fly's presence in the area proposed as an FF-PFA <u>FF-PFA and there are barriers to entry preventing introduction.</u>	P	Australia It is not justifiable to assume the historical absence of a pest will continue indefinitely into the future without having some understanding of the pathways of entry. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
140	85	General surveillance may be sufficient in cases where <u>where:-</u> the target fruit fly has never been introduced into the area proposed as an FF-PFA, nor- the target fruit fly has never been introduced into the surrounding areas, and, - there have been no records of the target fruit fly's presence in the area proposed as an FF-PFA, - there are barriers to entry preventing introduction.	P	Australia Propose to break these requirements into bullet points for ease of reading. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
141	85	General surveillance may be sufficient in cases where <u>there is no evidence that</u> the target fruit fly has never-ever been introduced into the area-area proposed as an FF-PFA, nor into the surrounding areas, and there have been no records of the target fruit fly's presence in the area proposed as an FF-PFA.	P	PPPO To reduce complexity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
142	85	General surveillance may be sufficient in cases where <u>there is no evidence that</u> the target fruit fly has never-ever been introduced into the area proposed as an FF-PFA, nor into the surrounding areas, and there have been no records of the target fruit fly's presence in the area proposed as an FF-PFA.	P	Fiji To simplify. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
143	86	If specific surveillance is needed to support the establishment of the FF-PFA, it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. A detection survey programme should be implemented (see ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)). For attractant-responsive	P	Australia Rewording to improve clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		species, trapping should be used to determine fruit fly absence or presence in the area with sufficient <u>an agreed level of</u> confidence. Sampling of fruit may be used to complement the trapping programme, including in cases where trapping is less effective (e.g. if species are less attractant-responsive), or instead of the trapping programme where. <u>Where</u> species are not responsive to specific attractants, sampling of fruit may be used instead of the trapping programme.		
144	86	If specific surveillance is needed to support the establishment of the FF-PFA, it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. A detection survey programme should be implemented (see ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)). For attractant-responsive species, trapping should be used to determine fruit fly absence or presence in the area with sufficient confidence. Sampling of fruit may be used to complement the trapping programme, including in cases where trapping is less effective (e.g. if species are less attractant-responsive), or instead of the trapping programme where species are not responsive to specific attractants <u>baits or lures</u> .	P	United States of America We propose to change this to baits or lures vs. the attractant. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
145	86	If specific surveillance is needed to support the establishment of the FF-PFA, it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. A detection survey programme should be implemented (see ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)). For attractant-responsive species, trapping should be used to determine fruit fly absence or presence in the area with sufficient confidence. Sampling of fruit may be used to complement the trapping programme, including in cases where trapping is less effective (e.g. if species are less <u>only weakly</u> attractant-responsive), or instead of the trapping programme where species are not responsive to specific attractants.	P	United States of America "Weakly" is a more appropriate term. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
146	86	If specific surveillance is needed to support the establishment of the FF-PFA, it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. A detection survey programme should be implemented (see ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)). For attractant-responsive species, trapping should be used to determine fruit fly absence or presence <u>or absence</u> in the area with sufficient confidence. Sampling of fruit may be used to complement the trapping programme, including in cases where trapping is less effective (e.g. if species are less attractant-responsive), or instead of the trapping programme where species are not responsive to specific attractants.	P	United States of America In ISPMs, these are typically reversed, so propose ordering them as "presence or absence" <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
147	86	If specific surveillance is needed to support the establishment of the FF-PFA, it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. A detection survey programme should be implemented (see ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)). For attractant-responsive species, trapping should be used to determine fruit fly absence or presence in the area with sufficient confidence <u>area</u> . Sampling of fruit may be used to complement <u>support</u> the trapping programme, including in cases where trapping is less effective (e.g. if species are less attractant-responsive), or instead of the trapping programme	P	PPPO To use plain language. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		where. Where species are not responsive to specific attractants, <u>sampling of fruit may be used instead of a trapping programme.</u>		
148	86	If specific surveillance is needed to support the establishment of the FF-PFA, it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. A detection survey programme should be implemented (see ISPM 6 (<i>Surveillance</i>)). For attractant-responsive species, trapping should be used to determine fruit fly absence or presence in the area with sufficient confidence <u>area</u> . Sampling of fruit may be used to complement support the trapping programme, including in cases where trapping is less effective (e.g. if species are less attractant-responsive), or instead of the trapping programme where. Where species are not responsive to specific attractants, <u>sampling of fruit may be used instead of the trapping programme.</u>	P	Fiji Remove complexity Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
149	87	When specific surveillance is used during the establishment of the FF-PFA, it should be undertaken for a period determined by:	C	Senegal Prendre compte de la période et du stade de développement des plants Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
150	90	the availability of host <u>host material (e.g. fruit and flowers)</u> ; and	P	PPPO To improve clarity and to include non-fruit host plant material. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
151	91	the sensitivity of the survey method used (e.g. how effective a trapping network is at detecting an established population <u>the target fruit fly</u>).	P	Japan The purpose of the detection survey is to detect the target fruit fly to determine if the target fruit fly is absent, not to detect an established population. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
152	91	the sensitivity of the survey method used (e.g. how effective a trapping network is at detecting an established population <u>the target fruit fly</u>).	P	APPPC The purpose of the detection survey is to detect the target fruit fly to determine if the target fruit fly is absent, not to detect an established population. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
153	92	The NPPO of the exporting country should have trained personnel to <u>collect and</u> identify specimens of the target fruit fly in a timely manner.	P	Australia It is important to have trained personnel to collect the specimens (to maintain their integrity and ensure all relevant data is collected etc) in addition to identification. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
154	92	The NPPO of the exporting country should have trained or access to trained personnel to identify specimens of the target fruit fly in a timely manner.	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Many developing countries do not have staff trained in fruit fly identification Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
155	92	The NPPO of the exporting country should have trained personnel to identify specimens of the target fruit fly in a timely manner.	P	PPPO Moved to general requirements. Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
156	92	The NPPO of the exporting country should have trained personnel to identify specimens of the target fruit fly in a timely manner.	C	Senegal Il est également nécessaire de disposer d'un laboratoire in situ pour assurer une détection rapide, surtout aux stades L1 et L2, où l'utilisation d'une loupe binoculaire est indispensable afin de

				déterminer s'il s'agit de Ceratitis, Bactrocera ou Dacus. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
157	92	The NPPO of the exporting country should have trained personnel to <u>collect and</u> identify specimens of the target fruit fly in a timely manner.	P	Fiji <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
5.2 Controls on the movement of regulated articles				
158	97	inspection of regulated articles, where technically justified, and examination of the relevant documentation; and	C	United States of America It is not understood what is meant by 'technically justified'. We propose this be clarified. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
5.3 Establishment of a buffer zone				
159	99	5.3 Establishment of a buffer zonezone	P	 Cameroon Kenya Comment: Clarify minimum buffer zone widths for smallholder dominated production landscapes. Proposed Change: In smallholder dominated production systems, buffer zones should be defined considering landscape connectivity and pest pressure. Rational: Kenyan horticulture is largely smallholder based, often with fragmented orchards <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
160	100	Where the geographical isolation of the area proposed as an FF-PFA is not adequate to prevent the natural spread of the target fruit fly into it, the establishment of a buffer zone should be considered. The population of the target fruit fly in the buffer zone should be maintained at or below a specified level level <u>agreed by relevant NPPOs</u> , which should be verified by surveillance. The NPPO should describe, with the use of supporting maps, the boundaries of the buffer zone. Factors that should be considered when determining the boundaries of a buffer zone against the target fruit fly include:	P	Australia Proposed change to identify who specifies the population level. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
161	100	Where the geographical isolation of the area proposed as an FF-PFA is not adequate to prevent the natural spread of the target fruit fly into it, the establishment of a buffer zone should be considered. The population of the target fruit fly in the buffer zone should be maintained at or below a specified the <u>tolerance</u> level, which should be verified by surveillance. The NPPO should describe, with the use of supporting maps, the boundaries of the buffer zone. Factors that should be considered when determining the boundaries of a buffer zone against for the target fruit fly <u>buffer zone</u> include:	P	EPPO An ISPM 5 definition for tolerance level already exists and should be used. Tolerance level (of a pest) = Incidence of a pest specified as a threshold for action to control that pest or to prevent its spread or introduction [CPM, 2009] The phrase "a buffer zone against the target fruit fly" is ambiguous. Please consider our suggestion. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
162	100	Where the geographical isolation of the area proposed as an FF-PFA is not adequate to prevent the natural spread of the target fruit fly into it, the establishment of a buffer zone should be considered. <u>The population of the target fruit fly in the buffer zone should be maintained at or below a specified level,</u>	C	PPPO Specified by whom? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		which should be verified by surveillance. The NPPO should describe, with the use of supporting maps, the boundaries of the buffer zone. Factors that should be considered when determining the boundaries of a buffer zone against the target fruit fly include:		
163	100	Where the geographical isolation of the area proposed as an FF-PFA is not adequate to prevent the natural spread of the target fruit fly into it, the establishment of a buffer zone should be considered. The population of the target fruit fly in the buffer zone should be maintained at or below a specified level, which should be verified by surveillance. The NPPO should describe, with the use of supporting maps, the boundaries of the buffer zone. Factors that should be considered when determining the boundaries of a buffer zone against the target fruit fly include:	C	Senegal l'ONPV devra également disposer de la cartographie des zones sensibles et à risques selon les évolutions de la maturation des fruits <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
164	107	the likelihood of assisted spread through identified <u>pathways and control options for these</u> pathways;	P	United States of America We propose deleting 110, and modifying 107 with this addition. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
165	110	regulation of the target fruit fly and the pathways that require control in relation to the buffer zone.	P	United States of America We propose deleting 110, and modifying 107 as above. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
5.4 Additional information for the establishment of the fruit fly pest free area				
166	111	5.4 Additional information for the establishment of the fruit fly pest free area	P	Thailand Thailand would like to propose deleting section 5.4 and moving all of the bullet points under it to section 4 because these additional details also relate to the initial step in FF-PFA's establishment. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
167	115	knowledge of about hosts in the area; and	P	Australia Given that availability of hosts has already been specified at [90], it should be clarified that it is more detailed information on the hosts that is required. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
168	115	knowledge of hosts in the area; and	P	APPPC To delete the "knowledge of hosts in the area" as it is unclear as to what the "knowledge of hosts" is referring to when the "availability of host" is already mentioned above under section 4, 5.1 & 5.3. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
169	115	knowledge of hosts in the area; and	C	Thailand The "knowledge of host in the area" bullet point needs more explanation because it is too broad. Additionally, it should be made clear how it differs from certain host-related requirements outlined in sections 4, 5.1, and 5.3. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
170	116	a list of the other fruit fly species of economic importance that may be present in the area. - comparison to other, similar FF-PFAs	P	Australia Other similar areas may be a useful comparison when establishing an FF-PFA.

				<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
171	116	a list of the other fruit fly species of economic importance that may be present in the area.	P	Japan If detection surveys for establishing FF-PFAs are conducted without identifying species morphologically similar to the target fruit fly, the surveys may misidentify similar fruit fly species as the target fruit fly. Fruit fly list for establishing FF-PFAs should include species that are likely to be collected in the area, regardless of economic importance. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
172	116	a list of the other fruit fly species of economic importance <u>species</u> that may be present in the area.	P	APPPC To delete "economic importance" as there is a need to know all fruit flies during the establishment of FF-PFA and not only the species of economic importance. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
5.5 Criteria for the area to qualify as a fruit fly pest free area				
173	118	For the area to qualify as an a FF-PFA, there should be no evidence of evidence, collected over a specified period that no breeding population (established or not) of the target fruit fly <u>fly occurs in an area</u> . Detection of an immature life stage, or gravid female, of the target fruit fly should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of fertile adults may also be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country. This number will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. Other information obtained, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	P	Australia Reworded to improve clarity <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
174	118	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no evidence of a breeding population (established or not) of the target fruit fly. Detection of an immature life stage, or gravid female, of the target fruit fly should be considered a sign an <u>evidence</u> of a breeding population. Although the detection of fertile adults may also be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country. This number will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. Other information obtained, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	P	Japan <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

175	118	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no evidence of a breeding population (established or not) of the target fruit fly. Detection of an immature life stage, or gravid female, of the target fruit fly should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of fertile adults may also be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO-relevant NPPOs of the exporting country . This number will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. Other information obtained, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	P	United States of America Propose to change, because could be both the importing and exporting country <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
176	118	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no evidence of a breeding population (established or not) of the target fruit fly. Detection of an immature life stage, or gravid female, of the target fruit fly should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of fertile adults may also be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country. This number will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. Other information obtained, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	C	United States of America Third sentence - "fertile adults": We note that "fertile" is replacing "wild" from the version that went for first consultation. However, we propose to define fertility and how it is determined. For example, are all non-irradiated flies considered/ assumed fertile? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
177	118	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no evidence of a breeding population (established or not) of the target fruit fly. Detection of an immature life stage, or gravid female, of the target fruit fly should be considered a sign of a breeding population. <u>If a breeding population is found, the FF-PFA status should be withdrawn.</u> Although the detection of fertile adults may also be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country. This number will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. Other information obtained, such as from modelling,	P	EPPO As previously noted by EPPO, this is not in line with a pest free area. If any pests are present, it cannot be considered to be pest free. Definition of pest free area - An area in which a specific pest is absent as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.		
178	118	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no-verifiable evidence of a that no breeding population (established or not) of the target fruit fly fly is present. Detection of an immature life stage, or gravid female, of the target fruit fly should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of fertile adults may also be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country. This number will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. Other information obtained, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	P	APPPC Propose rewording to emphasize that the evidence needs to be verifiable to be very clear what is needed for an area to qualify as an FF-PFA. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
179	118	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no evidence of a breeding population (established or not) of the target fruit fly. Detection of an immature life stage, or gravid female, of the target fruit fly should be considered a sign an <u>evidence</u> of a breeding population. Although the detection of fertile adults may also be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country. This number will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. Other information obtained, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
180	118	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no evidence (collected for a <u>sufficient period to provide confidence)</u> of a breeding population (established or not) of the target fruit fly. Detection of an immature life stage, or gravid female <u>female (with eggs)</u> , of the target fruit fly should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of fertile adults may also be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country. This number will depend on on:- the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, ;- the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), ;- the distance and time between detections, ;- the climate, ;- the <u>season</u>	P	PPPO To improve clarity. To use plain language. For clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		<u>season</u> ; and <u>- the geographical location-</u> . Other information obtained, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.		
181	118	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no evidence of a breeding population (established or not) of the target fruit fly. Detection of an immature life stage, or gravid female, of the target fruit fly should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of fertile adults may also be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country. This number will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. Other information obtained, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	C	PPPO Consider these points be bulleted Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
182	118	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no evidence of a breeding population (established or not) of the target fruit fly. Detection of an immature life stage, or <u>gravid</u> female, of the target fruit fly should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of fertile adults may also be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country. This number will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. Other information obtained, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	C	PPPO Could plain language be applied in this instance Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>
183	118	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no evidence of a breeding population (established or not) of the target fruit fly. Detection of an immature life stage, or gravid female, of the target fruit fly should be considered <u>a sign-an evidence</u> of a breeding population. Although the detection of fertile adults may also be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country. This number will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America For consistency Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>

		the geographical location. Other information obtained, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.		
184	118	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no-verifiable evidence of a confirming that no breeding population (established or not) of the target fruit fly fly is present. Detection of an immature life stage, or gravid female, of the target fruit fly should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of fertile adults may also be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country. This number will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. Other information obtained, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	P	New Zealand Propose rewording to emphasize that evidence needs to be verifiable to be very clear what is needed for an area to qualify as an FF-PFA. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
185	119	Confidence that no breeding population of the target fruit fly is present should be supported after collection of evidence over a specified period. To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be predetermined, based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity and environmental conditions including temperature, and it should provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	P	Australia Reworded to improve clarity <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
186	119	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be predetermined, based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity and environmental conditions including temperature, and it should provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	C	Japan The period required to determine the absence of target fruit flies varies depending on the fruit fly species and environmental conditions. This period should be predetermined based on scientific information. To assist the determination, specific examples, such as case studies, of the period required to provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent should be included in the guidance material to be developed. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
187	119	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be predetermined, based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity fecundity, voltinism (If the target fruit fly is multivoltine , the required period should be multiple generations) and environmental conditions including temperature, and it should provide a sufficient	P	Japan To determine the period required to confirm the absence of the target fruit fly, it is necessary to consider the number of generations in which the absence has been maintained. Therefore, the voltinism (whether it is a multivoltine species that occurs several times a year, such as the Oriental fruit fly, or a univoltine species that occurs once a year, such as the Citrus fly) that affects the number of generations that occur in a certain period of time should be taken into consideration.

		level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.		<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
188	119	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in absent from the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be predetermined, based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity and environmental conditions including temperature, and it should provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	P	EPPO We believe 'absent from' is more appropriate and clearer than 'not present in'. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
189	119	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be predetermined, based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity and environmental conditions including temperature, and it should provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	C	United States of America Last sentence: How is a sufficient level of confidence defined? How long a monitoring period and at what trapping density? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
190	119	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be predetermined, based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity and environmental conditions including temperature degree-day models , and it should provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	P	United States of America this is a more accurate term <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
191	119	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be predetermined, based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity and environmental conditions including temperature, and it should provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	P	PPPO Incorporated in paragraph 1. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
192	119	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be predetermined, based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity and environmental conditions including temperature, and it should provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	C	PPPO Consider bulleting these points <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
193	119	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, a	C	PPPO

		determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be predetermined, based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity and environmental conditions including temperature, and it should provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.		Consider plain language <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
5.6 Official designation of the fruit fly pest free area				
194	121	5.6 Official designation of the fruit fly pest free area	C	Japan According to ISPM 8, a declaration is an act performed to publicly state the pest status in a given area. Therefore, modifying "declaration" to "designation" in this ISPM proposal ([121]5.6 Official designation of the fruit fly pest free area) is considered appropriate, as it does not declare a PFA. The term should also be amended to 'Official designation of pest free area' in ISPM 4 (2.4 Official declaration of pest free area). <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
195	121	5.6 Official designation of the fruit fly pest free area	C	PPPO Complex and long sentence, consider amending for clarity. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
196	122	When the pest status in the area is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the target fruit fly has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9) and an FF-PFA has been established in accordance with the requirements of this standard, the NPPO of the exporting country should officially designate the area as an FF-PFA.	P	Australia Removing as it creates confusion by re-introducing the concept of 'absent' (in which case a PFA wouldn't be required) <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
197	122	When the pest status in the area is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the target fruit fly has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9) and an FF-PFA has been established in accordance with the requirements of this standard, the NPPO of the exporting country should officially designate the area as an FF-PFA.	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency This paragraph is inconsistent with the second paragraph in the scope and is redundant as is. If an exporting country has determined that a fruitfly is absent in an area, then establishing a FF-PFA is not required. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
198	122	Once the pest status in the area is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the target fruit fly has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9) and the area has been established as a pest free area in accordance with the requirements of this standard, the NPPO of the exporting country may designate the area as an FF-PFA. When the pest status in the area is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the target fruit fly has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9) and an FF-PFA has been established in accordance with the requirements of this standard, the NPPO of the exporting country should officially designate the area as an FF-PFA.	P	Japan may: Designating the area as an FF-PFA is not an obligation of the NPPO, so it should be changed to "may" Officially: This paragraph addresses the requirements for official designation. Since designation by an NPPO means an official act, the term "official" redundant and therefore delete "officially". - official: Established, authorized, or performed by an NPPO (ISPM 5) <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
199	122	When the pest status in the area is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the target fruit fly has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9)	P	APPPC To delete "officially" as NPPO has the official rights to carry out the

		and an FF-PFA has been established in accordance with the requirements of this standard, the NPPO of the exporting country should officially <u>may</u> designate the area as an FF-PFA.		activities and to replace "should" with "may" under discretion of NPPO. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
200	122	When the pest status in the area is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the target fruit fly has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9) and an FF-PFA has been established in accordance with the requirements of this standard, the NPPO of the exporting country should officially designate the area as an FF-PFA.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America For consistency with paragraph 38. If an exporting country has declared a fruit fly to be absent in an area in accordance with ISPM 8, then establishing a FF-PFA in that area should not be required-and hence this standard will not apply <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
201	122	When the pest status in the area is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the target fruit fly has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9) and an FF-PFA has been established in accordance with the requirements of this standard, the NPPO of the exporting country should officially designate the area as an FF-PFA.	P	COSAVE For consistency with paragraph 38. If an exporting country has declared a fruit fly to be absent in an area in accordance with ISPM 8, then establishing a FF-PFA in that area should not be required-and hence this standard will not apply <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
6. Maintenance of the fruit fly pest free area				
202	124	The NPPO of the exporting country should set up <u>develop and implement</u> a programme to ensure maintenance of the FF-PFA. This programme should be risk-based and should incorporate at least the following elements:	P	PPPO Wording amended to make more action oriented. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
203	126	surveillance and collection of relevant data to inform the management of the FF-PFA, including a framework for reporting pest-target fruitfly detections; and	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency the term pest is too general. we are referring to specific fruit flies here. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
204	126	surveillance and collection of relevant data to inform-maintain the management of the FF-PFA, including a framework for reporting pest detections; and	P	Japan The management of the PFA is one element of maintaining the PFA. Furthermore, surveillance and collection of relevant data are necessary elements for maintaining the PFA, and is not considered solely for informing the management of the FF-PFA. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
205	126	surveillance and collection of relevant data to inform-support the management of the FF-PFA, including a framework for reporting pest detections; and	P	APPPC to replace "inform" with "support" as the relevant data would support and not inform the management of the FF-PFA . <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
206	126	surveillance and collection of relevant data to inform the management of the FF-PFA, including a framework for reporting pest-target fruit fly detections; and	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
207	126	surveillance and collection of relevant data to inform the management of the FF-PFA, including a framework for reporting pest-target fruit fly detections; and	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
208	126	surveillance and collection of relevant data to inform the management of the FF-PFA, including <u>outbreak management</u> ; a framework for reporting pest detections; and	P	Egypt <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
209	127	a corrective action plan, with associated provisions for suspension and	P	Japan Refer to general comments.

		reinstatement of the FF-PFA designation-status in accordance with ISPM 4.		Category : SUBSTANTIVE
6.1 Controls on the movement of regulated articles				
210	129	Controls on the movement of regulated articles are the same as for the establishment of the FF-PFA (see section 5.3 2).	P	Australia Incorrect reference within the text. Category : EDITORIAL
211	129	Controls on the movement of regulated articles are the same as for the establishment of the FF-PFA (see section 5.3 2).	P	EPPO Correct reference. Category : EDITORIAL
212	129	Controls on the movement of regulated articles are the same as for the establishment of the FF-PFA (see section 5.3 2).	P	PPPO Incorrect reference Category : EDITORIAL
213	129	Controls on the movement of regulated articles are the same as for the establishment of the FF-PFA (see section 5.3).	C	New Zealand This should refer to section 5.2 (also note that there are two section 4s). Category : EDITORIAL
6.2 Surveillance for maintaining the fruit fly pest free area				
214	131	After declaring the FF-PFA, the surveillance programme should be continued at a level assessed as providing sufficient confidence that the FF-PFA is being maintained. Surveillance records should be well maintained and reports on surveillance activities should be made available <u>to NPPOs of relevant importing countries</u> on request. The information available in section 5.1 and Annex 1 is relevant to both establishment and maintenance of the FF-PFA.	P	Australia Specification of who reports should be made available to. Category : EDITORIAL
215	131	After declaring the FF-PFA, the surveillance programme should be continued at a level assessed as providing sufficient confidence that the FF-PFA is being maintained. <u>The information available in section 5.1 and Annex 1 is relevant to both establishment and maintenance of the FF-PFA.</u> Surveillance records should be well maintained and reports on surveillance activities should be made available on request. The information available in section 5.1 and Annex 1 is relevant to both establishment and maintenance of the FF-PFA.	P	Australia Sentence moved to improve flow. Category : EDITORIAL
216	131	After declaring the FF-PFA, the surveillance programme should be continued at a level assessed as providing sufficient confidence that the FF-PFA is being maintained. Surveillance records should be well maintained and reports on surveillance activities should be made available on request. <u>The information available in section 5.1 and Annex 1 is relevant to both establishment and maintenance of the FF-PFA.</u>	P	China This sentence is unnecessary. Category : SUBSTANTIVE
217	131	After declaring the FF-PFA, the surveillance programme should be continued at a level assessed as providing sufficient confidence that the FF-PFA is being maintained. Surveillance records should be well maintained and reports on surveillance activities should be made available on <u>request</u> request <u>by the NPPOs of importing countries</u> . The information available in section 5.1 and Annex 1 is	P	NEPPO Category : SUBSTANTIVE

		relevant to both establishment and maintenance of the FF-PFA.		
218	131	After declaring-establishing the FF-PFA, the surveillance programme should be continued at a level assessed as providing sufficient confidence that the FF-PFA is being maintained. Surveillance records should be well maintained and reports on surveillance activities should be made available on request. The information available in section 5.1 and Annex 1 is relevant to both establishment and maintenance of the FF-PFA.	P	Japan It is not the PFA that is declared, but rather that the pest status of the area is absent. This is also stated in [38] of this draft annex: "If an exporting country has declared a fruit fly to be absent in an area in accordance with ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area)." <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
219	131	After declaring-establishing the FF-PFA, the surveillance programme should be continued at a level assessed as providing sufficient confidence that the FF-PFA is being maintained. Surveillance records should be well maintained and reports on surveillance activities should be made available on request. The information available in section 5.1 and Annex 1 is relevant to both establishment and maintenance of the FF-PFA.	P	APPPC 1. To delete the last sentence - obsolete. 2. To replace "declaring" with "establishing" as the more appropriate term to use under section 6.2. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
6.3 Corrective actions				
220	132	6.3 Corrective actionsaction plan	P	Japan Section 6.3 covers the corrective action plan. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
221	132	6.3 Corrective actions	C	PPPO Sentence length needs to be considered throughout the document, including the use of plain language. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
222	133	The NPPO of the exporting country should prepare a corrective action plan to be implemented if an incursion of the target fruit fly is detected in the FF-PFA or the target fruit fly is intercepted in host fruit from that area (see detailed guidance in Annex 2), or if procedures are found to be inadequate for maintenance of the FF-PFA. This plan should cover:	C	PPPO This sentence is very long, consider rewriting in plain English. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
223	134	determination of when the FF-PFA designationstatus , for the whole area or a part of it, should be suspended;	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
224	135	notification of the suspension of the FF-PFA designation, for the in whole area or a in part of it, both to stakeholders domestically and to the NPPOs attention of importing countries receiving host fruit from the FF-PFA, the latter relevant stakeholders both domestically and in accordance with ISPM 17 (<i>Pest reporting</i>);	P	Australia Rewording to improve flow <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
225	135	notification of the suspension of the FF-PFA designationstatus , for the whole area or a part of it, both to stakeholders domestically and to the NPPOs of importing countries receiving host fruit from the FF-PFA, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17 (<i>Pest reporting</i>);	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
226	135	<u>Notification of the suspension of FF-PFA (in whole or part) to domestic stakeholders and to the NPPOs of importing countries in accordance with ISPM 17</u>	P	PPPO To remove complexity.

		notification of the suspension of the FF-PFA designation, for the whole area or a part of it, both to stakeholders domestically and to the NPPOs of importing countries receiving host fruit from the FF-PFA, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17 (Pest reporting);		<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
227	136	determination of the appropriate, technically justified response to an incursion, depending on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly and the characteristics of the FF-PFA (in whole or part of the FF-PFA part), including:	P	PPPO to improve clarity <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
228	137	a investigation to identify and address, where possible, the cause of incursion and delimiting survey or surveys (trapping and fruit sampling) to determine the infested area under corrective actions and whether a target fruit fly population has established in the area,	P	EPPO For consistency with paragraph 143. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
229	139	increased surveillance, when a breeding population is found, to determine the effectiveness of eradication measures in the infested area and any buffer zone and hence whether the FF-PFA designation-status may be reinstated,	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
230	139	increased surveillance, when a breeding population is found, to determine the effectiveness of eradication measures in the infested area and any buffer zone and hence whether the FF-PFA designation may be status is reinstated,	P	EPPO See EPPO comment on paragraph 50. Simplified English. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
231	140	movement controls of host fruit material,	P	Australia Australia agrees with the PPPO comment requesting a global change from 'host fruit' to 'host material' <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
232	140	movement controls of host fruit material,	P	PPPO The PPPO requests the Steward to make a global change from 'host fruit' to 'host material' noting the examples given in an earlier bullet point. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
233	146	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is considered unable to establish a breeding population within the FF-PFA, no action may be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade.	P	Australia Information is repetition of [144]. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
234	146	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is considered unable to establish a breeding population within the FF-PFA, no action may be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant-fruit trade.	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency The commodity in question is fruit and not plant, Wrong term. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
235	146	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is considered unable to establish a breeding population within the FF-PFA, no action may be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade trade based on the scientific assessment.	P	Korea, Republic of To clarified the "unacceptable risk", Korea think more details should be included. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
236	146	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is considered unable to establish a breeding population within the FF-PFA, no action may be necessary unless the	C	United States of America More details should be included here. It is not clear where/ when a fruit fly species would be unable to establish in an FF-PFA. For

		presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade.		example, is this detected in a season without the host present? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
237	146	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is considered unable to establish a breeding population within the FF-PFA, no action may be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant-fruit trade.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
238	146	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is considered unable to establish a breeding population within the FF-PFA, no action may be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant-fruit trade.	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
7. Suspension, reinstatement or withdrawal of the fruit fly pest free area designation				
239	147	7. Suspension, reinstatement or withdrawal of the fruit fly pest free area designationstatus	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
7.1 Suspension				
240	149	The designation of the FF-PFA, <u>in whole or the affected part within the FF-PFA</u> in part , should be suspended when the presence of a breeding population is determined based on one of the following triggers:	P	Australia Rewording to improve flow <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
241	149	The designation of the FF-PFA, or the affected part within the FF-PFA, should be suspended when the presence of a breeding population is determined based on one of the following triggers:	P	EPPO See EPPO comment on paragraph 50 and an issue with the wording 'designation'. It is either designated as a FF-PFA or has a FF-PFA status In this case, we could do without both words. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
242	152	detection of fertile adults (<u>not including sterile males</u>) (depending on the number of adults captured, see section 5.5); or	P	PPPO To reduce complexity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
243	154	The designation of the FF-PFA, <u>in whole or a part of it</u> in part , should also be suspended if procedures have been implemented incorrectly (e.g. inadequate trapping, host-movement controls or treatments required to manage the target fruit fly from within the FF-PFA).	P	Australia Rewording to improve flow <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
244	154	The designation of the FF-PFA, or a part of it, should also be suspended if procedures have been implemented incorrectly (e.g. inadequate trapping, host-movement <u>host fruit-movement</u> controls or treatments required to manage the target fruit fly from within the FF-PFA).	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency The host plant is not the subject here. The host plant is not affected by a fruitfly. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
245	154	The designation of the FF-PFA <u>FF-PFA status</u> , or a part of it, should also be suspended if procedures have been implemented incorrectly (e.g. inadequate trapping, host-movement controls or treatments required to manage the target fruit fly from within the FF-PFA).	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
246	154	The designation of the FF-PFA, or a part of it, should also be suspended if procedures have been implemented incorrectly (e.g. inadequate trapping, host-movement controls or treatments required to manage the target fruit fly from within	P	United States of America Confirm with Editor if this is accurate to include "from"? May be correct in British English <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		the FF-PFA).		
247	154	The designation of the an area as an FF-PFA, or a part of it, should also be suspended if procedures have been implemented incorrectly (e.g. inadequate trapping, host-movement controls or treatments required to manage the target fruit fly from within the FF-PFA).	P	EPPO See EPPO comment on paragraph 50. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
248	154	The designation of the FF-PFA, or a part of it, should also be suspended if procedures have been implemented incorrectly (e.g. inadequate trapping, host-movement-host fruit-movement controls or treatments required to manage the target fruit fly from within the FF-PFA).	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
249	154	The designation of the FF-PFA, or a part of it, should also be suspended if procedures have been implemented incorrectly (e.g. inadequate trapping, host-movement-host fruit-movement controls or treatments required to manage the target fruit fly from within the FF-PFA).	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
250	155	If there is a detection, the corrective action plan should be implemented as specified in this standard (see Annex 2) and, if the criteria determining the presence of a breeding population are met, the NPPOs of relevant importing countries should be notified in accordance with ISPM 17. Where a suspension is applied, the criteria for lifting the suspension should be made clear to the relevant <u>NPPOs of the</u> importing countries.	P	Canada Provides clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
251	155	If there is a detection, the corrective action plan should be implemented as specified in this standard (see Annex 2) and, if the criteria determining the presence of a breeding population are met, the NPPOs of relevant importing countries should be notified in accordance with ISPM 17. Where a suspension is applied, the criteria for lifting the suspension should be made clear to the <u>NPPOs</u> relevant importing countries.	P	NEPPO <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
7.2 Reinstatement				
252	157	Reinstatement of the FF-PFA status should be based on the same requirements as for establishment, with the following conditions:	P	EPPO Useful addition <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
253	160	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, the reinstatement of the FF-PFA designation should occur only after a sufficient period has elapsed without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be based on the scientific information outlined in section 5.5.	P	Australia Information is repetition of paragraph 158. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
254	160	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, the reinstatement of the FF-PFA designation-status should occur only after a sufficient period has elapsed without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be based on the scientific information outlined in section 5.5.	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

255	160	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, the reinstatement of the FF-PFA designation-status should occur only after a sufficient period has elapsed without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be based on the scientific information outlined in section 5.5.	P	EPPO See EPPO comment on paragraph 50. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
256	160	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, the reinstatement of the FF-PFA designation should occur only after a sufficient period has elapsed without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be based on the scientific information outlined in section 5.5.	P	PPPO To remove repetition of the bullet point 1 above. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
257	161	The NPPO of the exporting country should notify the NPPOs of relevant importing countries when the FF-PFA designation has been reinstated, in accordance with ISPM 17.	P	Australia word not required <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
258	161	The NPPO of the exporting country should notify the NPPOs of relevant importing countries when the FF-PFA designation-status has been reinstated, in accordance with ISPM 17.	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
259	161	The NPPO of the exporting country should notify the NPPOs of relevant importing countries <u>and domestic stakeholders</u> when the FF-PFA designation-status has been reinstated, in accordance with ISPM 17.	P	EPPO For consistency with other paragraphs, e.g. para 163 and see EPPO comment on paragraph 50. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
7.3 Withdrawal				
260	163	If the target fruit fly becomes established in the whole or a part of the FF-PFA, and if eradication is no longer pursued, the NPPO of the exporting country should withdraw the FF-PFA designation from the whole area or the affected part of it. In this event, the NPPO should notify both stakeholders domestically and the NPPOs of <u>relevant</u> importing countries, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17.	P	Australia Removing 'designation' as this word is not required in this sentence and adding 'relevant' as not all countries require notification. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
261	163	If the target fruit fly becomes established in the whole or a part of the FF-PFA, and if eradication is no longer pursued, the NPPO of the exporting country should withdraw the FF-PFA designation from the whole area or the affected part of it. In this event, the NPPO <u>of the exporting country</u> should notify both stakeholders domestically and the NPPOs of importing countries, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17.	P	Canada Provides clarity on which NPPO should be responsible. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
262	163	If the target fruit fly becomes established in the whole or a part of the FF-PFA, and if eradication is no longer pursued, the NPPO of the exporting country should withdraw the FF-PFA designation-status from the whole area or the affected part of it. In this event, the NPPO should notify both stakeholders domestically and the NPPOs of importing countries, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17.	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
263	163	If the target fruit fly becomes established in the whole or a part of the FF-PFA, and if eradication is no longer pursued, the NPPO of the exporting country should withdraw the FF-PFA designation-status from the whole area or the affected part of	P	EPPO See EPPO comment on paragraph 50. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		it. In this event, the NPPO should notify both stakeholders domestically and the NPPOs of importing countries, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17.		
264	165	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Developing countries would have a difficulty implementing due to availability of human and financial resources. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1. Trapping procedures				
265	170	Trapping procedures for fruit fly surveys should provide confidence that an FF-PFA is free from breeding populations, be able to rapidly detect any new breeding populations, and support incursion response and the reinstatement of the FF-PFA designation-status when needed. Factors to consider include:	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
266	170	Trapping procedures for fruit fly surveys should provide confidence that an FF-PFA is free from breeding populations, be able to rapidly detect any new breeding populations, and support incursion response and the reinstatement of the FF-PFA designation-status when needed. Factors to consider include:	P	EPPO See EPPO comment on paragraph 50. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
267	173	the trap types-and-types, attractants, and their quality assurance ;	P	United States of America Propose adding mention of the quality of the traps and attractants <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
268	178	record-keeping (including trap locations) locations, examination, and specimen collection); and	P	Australia Clarifying statement in accordance with [177]. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
269	179	the diagnostic capacity and capability of the NPPO to identify target fruit fly species.	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Should we expand below on this bullet similar to the others in the list? eg 1.2 described types of attractants. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1.2 Trap type and attractants				
270	180	1.2 Trap type and attractants	C	EPPO Numbering should be 2, 3, 4 etc. Unless, there is subheading (1.1) under trapping procedures. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
271	180	1.2 1 Trap type and attractants	P	PPPO Numbering correction <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
272	181	The type of attractant selected should be appropriate for the target fruit fly. The type of trap selected should be appropriate for the target fruit fly, the environmental conditions and the nature of the attractant. Several types of traps and attractants have been developed to survey fruit fly populations. The type of attractant selected should be appropriate for the target fruit fly. The type of trap selected should be appropriate for the target fruit fly, the environmental conditions and the nature of the attractant.	P	Australia Reworded to remove complexity <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

273	181	Several types of traps and attractants have been developed to survey fruit fly populations. The type of attractant selected should be appropriate for the target fruit fly. The type of trap selected should be appropriate for the target fruit fly, the environmental conditions and the nature of the attractant.	C	United States of America It would be helpful to either list the traps and attractants here or provide a link to a document or website that does. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
274	181	The type of trap selected should be appropriate for the target fruit fly, the environmental conditions and the nature of the attractant. The type of attractant selected should be appropriate for the target fruit fly. Several types of traps and attractants have been developed to survey fruit fly populations. The type of attractant selected should be appropriate for the target fruit fly. The type of trap selected should be appropriate for the target fruit fly, the environmental conditions and the nature of the attractant.	P	PPPO To reduce complexity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
1.3 Trap density				
275	184	Trap density (number of traps per unit area) is a critical factor for effective fruit fly surveys. Trap density should be based on the effectiveness of the trap at detecting the target fruit fly, host cultivation practices, <u>availability of resources</u> , and other biotic and abiotic factors (e.g. time of year, climate, existing pest-management practices) that may affect the effectiveness of the survey. Trap density may change depending on the phase of the FF-PFA programme, with the density required during the establishment phase being different to that required during the maintenance phase.	P	United States of America Availability of resources, i.e., trapping supplies and human labor [for trap servicing], will also be a key determinant of trap density. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
276	184	Trap density (number of traps per unit area) is a critical factor for effective fruit fly surveys. Trap density should be based on the effectiveness of the trap at detecting the target fruit fly, host cultivation practices, and other biotic and abiotic factors (e.g. <u>geography</u> , time of year, climate, existing pest-management practices) that may affect the effectiveness of the survey. Trap density may change depending on the phase of the FF-PFA programme, with the density required during the establishment phase being different to that required during the maintenance phase.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Proposal for addition of "geography" as the geography may affect the effectiveness of the survey. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
277	184	Trap density (number of traps per unit area) is a critical factor for effective fruit fly surveys. Trap density should be based on the effectiveness of the trap at detecting the target fruit fly, host cultivation practices, and other biotic and abiotic factors (e.g. time of year, climate, existing pest-management practices) that may affect the effectiveness of the survey. Trap density may change depending on the phase of the FF-PFA programme, with the density required during the establishment phase being different to that required during the maintenance phase.	C	PPPO Consider bulleting second sentence. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
278	184	Trap density (number of traps per unit area) is a critical factor for effective fruit fly surveys. Trap density should be based on the effectiveness of the trap at detecting the target fruit fly, host cultivation practices, and other biotic and abiotic factors	P	South Africa Proposal for addition of "geography" as the geography may affect the effectiveness of the survey. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		(e.g., <u>geography</u> , time of year, climate, existing pest-management practices) that may affect the effectiveness of the survey. Trap density may change depending on the phase of the FF-PFA programme, with the density required during the establishment phase being different to that required during the maintenance phase.		
1.4 Trap deployment				
279	186	Traps should be strategically placed where they are most likely to detect breeding populations of fruit flies. This includes placing traps in places with conditions favourable to fruit fly breeding and potential incursions. The exact placement of traps within a network should be guided by the characteristics of the area, such as the climate, environment, geography, <u>accessibility</u> , host presence and distribution, commercial-management practices, and the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. Trap locations, including their rotation, should align with the sequence of fruit maturity in hosts. In commercial-production areas, <u>consideration should be given to the location of traps and the interpretation of results should take account of during pest-management practices, such as the regular application of insecticides or (or other chemicalschemicals)</u> , that may lead to false-negative results in the trapping programme. <u>Appropriate consideration should also be given to the placement of any other fruit fly traps deployed in the FF-PFA to minimise the risk of interference.</u>	P	Australia Reducing complexity and clarifying meaning. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
280	186	Traps should be strategically placed where they are most likely to detect breeding populations of fruit flies. This includes placing traps in places with conditions favourable to fruit fly breeding and potential incursions. The exact placement of traps within a network should be guided by the characteristics of the area, such as the climate, environment, geography, host presence and distribution, commercial-management practices, and the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. Trap locations, including their rotation, should align with the sequence of fruit maturity in hosts. In commercial-production areas, the location of traps and the interpretation of results should take account of pest-management practices, such as the regular application of insecticides or other chemicals, that may lead to false-negative results in the trapping programme.	C	PPPO Review paragraph for plain language. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
281	186	Traps should be strategically placed where they are most likely to detect breeding populations of fruit flies. This includes placing traps in places with conditions favourable to fruit fly breeding and potential incursions. The exact placement of traps within a network should be guided by the characteristics of the area, such as the climate, as:- environment;-; geography;- <u>accessibility;-</u> host presence and distribution;-; commercial-management practices;- and the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. Trap locations, including their rotation, should align with the	P	PPPO Wording amended to remove repetition, reduce complexity and introduce accessibility as key characteristic of trap placement. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		sequence of fruit maturity in hosts. In commercial-production areas, the location of traps and the interpretation of results should take account of pest-management practices, such as the regular application of insecticides or other chemicals, that may lead to false-negative results in the trapping programme.		
282	186	Traps should be strategically placed where they are most likely to detect breeding populations of fruit flies. This includes placing traps in places with conditions favourable to fruit fly breeding and potential incursions. The exact placement of traps within a network should be guided by the characteristics of the area, such as the climate, environment, geography, host presence and distribution, commercial-management practices, and the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. Trap locations, including their rotation, should align with the sequence of fruit maturity in hosts. In commercial-production areas, the location of traps and the interpretation of results should take account of pest-management practices, such as the regular application of insecticides or other chemicals, that may lead to false-negative results in the trapping programme.	C	PPPO Propose bulleting points in the third sentence. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
1.5 Trap servicing				
283	189	The frequency of trap servicing (maintaining and refreshing the traps) during the period of trapping should depend on the longevity of attractants (attractant persistency) and killing agents, the retention capacity (e.g. sticky traps' retention capacity declines over time), the rate of catch of target and non-target species, the placement of the traps, the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly species, and environmental conditions. <u>Traps must also be replaced when deemed unserviceable.</u>	P	Australia If traps are faulty to the extent that they cannot be used then they should be replaced. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
284	189	The frequency of trap servicing (maintaining and refreshing the traps) during the period of trapping should depend on the longevity of attractants (attractant persistency) and killing agents, the retention capacity (e.g. sticky traps' retention capacity declines over time), the rate of catch of target and non-target species, the placement of the traps, the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly species, and <u>economic and</u> environmental conditions.	P	United States of America As noted in US comment in paragraph 184, economic factors will affect frequency of trap servicing. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
285	189	The frequency of trap servicing (maintaining <u>traps</u> and refreshing <u>the traps</u>) <u>lures or baits</u>) during the period of trapping should depend on the longevity of attractants (attractant persistency) and killing agents, the retention capacity (e.g. sticky traps' retention capacity declines over time), the rate of catch of target and non-target species, the placement of the traps, the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly species, and environmental conditions. <u>The traps should be replaced when deemed unserviceable (eg damaged or broken).</u>	P	APPPC It is the lures or baits in the trap that are refreshed rather than the trap itself. Last sentence added to include the requirement that traps should be replaced when they are damaged or broken as this will happen in operation. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
286	189	The frequency of trap servicing (maintaining <u>traps</u> and refreshing <u>the traps</u>) <u>lures or</u>	P	PPPO Removal of sticky traps as the example and retention capacity,

		<u>bait</u>) during the period of trapping should depend on <u>on</u> : the longevity of attractants (attractant persistency) <u>persistence, retention capacity</u>) and killing agents, the retention capacity (e.g. sticky traps' retention capacity declines over time) , the rate of catch of target and non-target species, the placement of the traps , the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly species, and environmental conditions . <u>Traps should be replaced when deemed unserviceable (e.g. broken or damaged).</u>		and use of bullet points to improve clarity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
287	189	The frequency of trap servicing (maintaining and refreshing the traps) <u>traps/lures or baits</u>) during the period of trapping should depend on the longevity of attractants (attractant persistency) and killing agents, the retention capacity (e.g. sticky traps' retention capacity declines over time), the rate of catch of target and non-target species, the placement of the traps, the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly species, and environmental conditions.	P	New Zealand It is the lures or baits in the trap that are refreshed rather than the trap itself. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
288	190	When servicing traps, measures should be taken to avoid cross-contamination between different attractant types (e.g. cue-lure and methyl eugenol). Cross-contamination may reduce trap effectiveness and may delay corrective actions. Attractants are highly volatile and care should be taken when storing, packaging, handling and disposing of attractants to avoid compromising the attractant effectiveness and operator safety. Similarly, care should be taken when handling the trap itself, as mishandling may reduce trap functionality. <u>The used traps should be collected, checked and disposed properly.</u>	P	United States of America Proposal to ensure safety <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
289	190	When servicing traps, measures should be taken to avoid cross-contamination between different attractant types (e.g. cue-lure and methyl eugenol). Cross-contamination may reduce trap effectiveness and may delay corrective actions. Attractants are highly volatile and care should be taken when storing, packaging, handling and disposing of attractants to avoid compromising the attractant effectiveness and operator safety. Similarly, care should be taken when handling the trap itself, as mishandling may reduce trap functionality.	C	United States of America Last sentence, "mishandling": What would be "mishandling"? Propose this be clarified. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
290	190	When servicing traps, measures should be taken to avoid cross-contamination between different attractant types (e.g. cue-lure and methyl eugenol). Cross-contamination may reduce trap effectiveness and may delay corrective actions. Attractants <u>Some attractants</u> are highly volatile and care should be taken when storing, packaging, handling and disposing of attractants to avoid compromising the attractant effectiveness and operator safety. Similarly, care should be taken when handling the trap itself, as mishandling may reduce trap functionality.	P	United States of America This is not true across the board, as cue lure has very low volatility. Edited to be more technically accurate. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
291	190	When servicing traps, measures should be taken to avoid cross-contamination between different attractant types (e.g. cue-lure and methyl eugenol). Cross-	C	PPPO This paragraph is not value adding if it does not detail how to manage cross-contamination. Suggest creating a new section on

		contamination may reduce trap effectiveness and may delay corrective actions. Attractants are highly volatile and care should be taken when storing, packaging, handling and disposing of attractants to avoid compromising the attractant effectiveness and operator safety. Similarly, care should be taken when handling the trap itself, as mishandling may reduce trap functionality.		how to manage cross-contamination, or remove and include further detail in implementation material. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1.6 Examining traps for fruit flies				
292	192	The frequency with which traps are examined for the presence of fruit flies should be adjusted according to the prevailing environmental conditions, the likely catch rate and the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly.	C	United States of America What would the typical frequency be? How would that be adjusted based on environmental conditions? Less often when rainy? More often? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
2. Fruit sampling procedures				
293	194	Lure based trapping is generally the most effective surveillance method. However, some target fruit flies are not lure responsive or only partly lure responsive, and fruit sampling may be used. Fruit sampling is particularly effective in small-scale delimiting surveys in an incursion area. Samples should be held in suitable conditions to maintain the viability of all immature stages of fruit flies in infested host fruit for identification. If trapping is not effective (or sensitive) enough to provide sufficient levels of confidence in pest freedom over a suitable period, it may be combined with fruit sampling to improve the overall detection sensitivity. Fruit sampling is particularly effective in small-scale delimiting surveys in an incursion area. Samples should be held in suitable conditions to maintain the viability of all immature stages of fruit flies in infested host fruit for identification.	P	Australia Consideration of flies that are not lure responsive. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
294	194	If trapping is not effective (or sensitive) enough to provide sufficient levels of confidence in pest freedom over a suitable period, it may be <u>be, in some cases,</u> combined with fruit sampling to improve the overall detection sensitivity. Fruit sampling is <u>could be</u> particularly effective in small-scale delimiting surveys in an incursion area. <u>It is also important to emphasize that the effectiveness of fruit sampling procedures is also dependent on the host status as determined in accordance with ISPM 37 (Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)).</u> Samples should be held in suitable conditions to maintain the viability of all immature stages of fruit flies in infested host fruit for identification.	P	EPPO It is important to make a reference to ISPM 37 as 1) There is a distinction between fruit sampling and host status determination that needs to be reminded 2) Declaring that combining fruit sampling with trapping could de facto increase the effectiveness of detecting the target pest is misleading. Factors such as host status or low infection rate can have an impact. 3) The last sentence is better placed in section 3, as it is about handling samples. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
295	194	If trapping is not effective (or sensitive) enough to provide sufficient levels of confidence in pest freedom over a suitable period, it may be combined with fruit sampling to improve the overall detection sensitivity. Fruit sampling is particularly effective in small-scale delimiting surveys in an incursion area. Samples should be held in suitable conditions to maintain the viability of all immature stages of fruit flies in infested host fruit for identification.	C	EPPO The last sentence is better placed in section 3, as it is about handling samples. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

296	194	If trapping is not effective (or sensitive) enough to provide sufficient levels of confidence in pest freedom over a suitable period, it may be combined with fruit sampling to improve the overall detection sensitivity. Fruit sampling is particularly effective in small-scale delimiting surveys in an incursion area. Samples should be held in suitable conditions to maintain the viability of all immature stages of fruit flies in infested host fruit for identification. <u>identification either by morphological or molecular technique.</u>	P	APPPC To include text to reflect the need for rearing of immature stages to adult for morphological identification as the "to maintain the viability of all immature stages" is not interpreted as including the rearing to adult stage for identification. New text added for better clarity. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
297	194	If trapping is not effective (or sensitive) enough to provide sufficient levels of confidence in pest freedom over a suitable period, it may be combined with fruit sampling to improve the overall detection sensitivity. Fruit sampling is particularly effective in small-scale delimiting surveys in an incursion area. <u>Samples should be held in suitable conditions to maintain the viability of all immature stages of fruit flies in infested host fruit for identification.</u>	C	Philippines Philippines suggests to state explicitly if immature stages of the fruit fly (i.e. larvae) are subject for identification or the immature stages will be reared into adult stage for identification. Since adult stage identification will have more accurate and reliable results. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
298	199	the targeting of areas that are likely to be at high risk of having infested fruit <u>risk</u> :	P	Australia Clarifying meaning <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
299	199	the targeting of areas that are likely to be at high risk of having infested fruit:	P	APPPC To delete "high" to account for the need to also include low risk areas with no activity/low density under the target fruit fly survey. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
300	199	<u>the targeting of areas that are likely to be at high risk of having infested fruit:</u>	C	Philippines Philippines proposes to include that low-risk areas with no market activity or commercial movements can also be considered, in case of any unforeseen occurrences or low density or prevalence of the target pest in the fruit sampling procedures. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
301	202	host fruit waste collection centressites ,	P	Canada The "site" is more commonly understood. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
302	202	host fruit waste collection centressite ,	P	EPPO More appropriate term. This has been noted by EPPO during the previous consultation. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
303	210	the targeting of hosts with symptoms of fruit fly damage (e.g. fallen fruit , fruit rejected at packing facilities), where appropriate.	P	Colombia Eliminate "Fallen fruit", in accordance with the provisions of ISPM 37, which indicates that the correct thing to do is to eat fruit attached to the plant. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
3. Handling of samples and identification of species				
304	213	Samples collected in the field from host fruit or from traps may be brought to a secure facility for fruit flies to be recovered and the species identified. Fruit samples may be dissected immediately or maintained until identifiable fruit fly life	P	Australia It is important to note that host fruit should be disposed of properly in a way that reduces risk. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		stages develop. <u>Fruit samples should be disposed of in an appropriate manner once sampling and record-keeping requirements are met</u>		
305	213	Samples collected in the field from host fruit or from traps may be brought to a secure facility for fruit flies to be recovered and the species identified. Fruit samples may be dissected <u>or subject to the mashing/ sieving procedure</u> immediately or maintained until identifiable fruit fly life stages develop.	P	United States of America US NPPO and Research personnel use a fruit inspection method - mashing/sieving - that is much faster and just as efficient as manual dissection. Perhaps that method should be mentioned here. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
306	213	Samples collected in the field from host fruit or from traps may be brought to a secure facility for fruit flies to be recovered and the species identified. Fruit samples may be dissected immediately or maintained until identifiable fruit fly life stages develop.	C	EPPO The first 'may' should be a 'should' (if not reliably identified in the field). <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
307	214	Information about the sample should be recorded. <u>For example:</u>	P	APPPC To delete "for example" as these information are important to be recorded as per reference to ISPM 27: Guidelines to surveillance under sample information. For consistency and alignment with existing ISPM 27. Malaysia Malaysia supports and agree with the deletion of "For example". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
308	214	Information about the sample should be recorded. For example <u>recorded as follows:</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Africa Proposal for deletion of "For example" as this information about the sample is mandatory although not limited to these examples. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
309	214	Information about the sample should be recorded. For example <u>recorded as follows:</u>	P	South Africa Proposal for deletion of "For example" as this information about the sample is mandatory although not limited to these examples. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
310	217	type of trap and type of attractant, if applicable; <u>- number, sex and developmental stage of fruit fly individuals;- host information (species and number of host plants);</u>	P	Japan Add information about the sample. As there may be a case that female fruit flies are found from trap, the number, sex and development stage of fruit fly individuals should be included. The species and number of host plants sampled are also important reference information when estimating the fruit fly infestation. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
311	220	any other observations <u>observation (trap density, quantity of fruit samples, frequency and result).</u>	P	NEPPO <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
312	220	any other <u>relevant</u> observations.	P	APPPC To include "relevant" to cover any other relevant observations. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4. Quality assurance of trapping and fruit sampling				
313	223	The NPPO of the exporting country may establish a quality-assurance strategy for the survey to confirm and document that all trapping and fruit sampling protocols	P	United States of America Propose for clarity <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		have been met. The key elements of the quality-assurance strategy may include verification of attractant <u>chemical ingredients in attractants and their</u> effectiveness, placement and recovery of marked sterile flies, regular reviews of survey documentation, audits of trap placement and servicing and of fruit sampling, and confirmation of diagnostic competency.		
1. General considerations				
314	227	If the target fruit fly is detected either in an FF-PFA or in host fruit from that area, the NPPO of the exporting country should implement a corrective action plan. However, no action is required if the detection is solely of marked sterile fruit flies. <u>If the detection is of a population that is not able to establish (pest status “present: transient” according to ISPM 8) then no action may be necessary. However, if the presence of the pest poses an unacceptable risk to trade, a delimiting survey should be conducted immediately after the detection.</u>	P	Australia Paragraph moved from determination of pest status upon detection section to improve flow. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
315	228	Once it is determined that the detection represents a breeding population, the objective of the corrective action plan should be to ensure eradication of the target fruit fly to enable reinstatement of the FF-PFA designation. <u>FF-PFA.</u>	P	Australia Removing 'designation' as its not needed. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
316	228	Once it is determined that the detection represents a breeding population, the objective of the corrective action plan should be to ensure eradication of the target fruit fly to enable reinstatement of the FF-PFA designation <u>status.</u>	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
317	228	Once it is determined that the detection represents a breeding population, the objective of the corrective action plan should be to ensure eradication of the target fruit fly to enable reinstatement of the FF-PFA designation <u>status.</u>	P	EPPO See EPPO comment on paragraph 50. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
318	229	The corrective action plan should consider the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the prevailing environmental conditions in the FF-PFA (e.g. climate, geography), and the distribution of the target fruit fly and its hosts within the FF-PFA. <u>Further detail on this can be found in ISPM 9.</u>	P	Australia Additional information on this can be found in ISPM 9 - Guidelines for pest eradication programmes. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
319	233	specified time frames for the initial response;	P	Australia It is not necessary to have specified time frames in place for the initial response before the corrective action plan can be implemented. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
320	236	pest diagnostic <u>capacity and</u> capability to identify the target fruit fly; and	P	EPPO To align with the main body of the standard <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
321	237	effective communication within the NPPO of the exporting country and with the NPPOs of importing countries, including sharing the contact details of all parties involved.	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Sharing of information should be between official contact points of IPPC which are already established. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2.1 Determination of the pest status upon detection				

322	240	If the detection is of a population that is not able to establish (pest status “present: transient” according to ISPM 8) then no action may be necessary. However, if the presence of the pest poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade, a delimiting survey should be conducted immediately after the detection.	P	Australia Paragraph moved to General consideration section to improve flow. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
323	240	If the detection is of a population that is not able to establish (pest status “present: transient” according to ISPM 8) then no action may be necessary. However, if the presence of the pest poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade, a delimiting survey should be conducted immediately after the detection.	P	China <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
324	240	If the detection is of a population that is not able to establish (pest status “present: transient” according to ISPM 8) then no action may be necessary. However, if the presence of the pest poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade, a delimiting survey should be conducted immediately after the detection.	C	United States of America First sentence: Propose rewording for clarity - does this refer to the detection program’s inability to establish whether a fruit fly is established or to a population that (for some reason) is unable to establish? <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
325	240	If the detection is of a population that is not able to establish (pest status “present: transient” according to ISPM 8) then no action may be necessary. However, if the presence of the pest poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade, a delimiting survey should be conducted immediately after the detection.	P	APPPC To replace "plant" with "trade" to better reflect the impact of the risk. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
326	240	If the detection is of a population that is not able to establish (pest status “present: transient” according to ISPM 8) then no action may be necessary. However, if the presence of the pest poses an unacceptable risk to plant-fruit trade, a delimiting survey should be conducted immediately after the detection.	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
327	240	If the detection is of a population that is not able to establish (pest status “present: transient” according to ISPM 8) then no action may be necessary. However, if the presence of the pest poses an unacceptable risk to plant-fruit trade, a delimiting survey should be conducted immediately after the detection.	P	COSAVE For consistency <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
2.2 Suspension or withdrawal of the fruit fly pest free area designation				
328	243	2.2 Suspension or withdrawal of the fruit fly pest free area designation status	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
329	244	If a breeding population has established (i.e. if any of the triggers specified in sections 7.1 or 7.3 of the core text of this standard have been reached), the FF-PFA designation status of the affected area should be either suspended or withdrawn. The affected area – including the infested area and, where necessary, a buffer zone – may be the whole FF-PFA or part of it. In most cases, the affected area may be delimited by applying a suspension radius that depends on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. The same radius may apply for all FF-PFAs for a given target fruit fly unless scientific evidence supports a deviation.	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
330	244	If a breeding population has established (i.e. if any of the triggers specified in	P	EPPO

		sections 7.1 or 7.3 of the core text of this standard have been reached), the FF-PFA <u>designation status</u> of the affected area should be either suspended or withdrawn. The affected area – including the infested area and, where necessary, a buffer zone – may be the whole FF-PFA or part of it. In most cases, the affected area may be delimited by applying a suspension radius that depends on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. The same radius may apply for all FF-PFAs for a given target fruit fly unless scientific evidence supports a deviation.		See EPPO comment on paragraph 50. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
2.3 Application of control measures in the affected area				
331	247	total harvest and destruction, treatment or removal of <u>all the</u> host fruit;	P	Canada Sentence is ambiguous. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
332	247	total harvest and destruction, treatment or removal of host fruit;	P	APPPC delete & merge with bullet point 2. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
333	247	total harvest and destruction, treatment or removal of host fruit;	P	PPPO To reduce complexity and duplication <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
334	247	total harvest and destruction, treatment or removal <u>and destruction of fallen</u> host fruit;	P	New Zealand Suggest that 'total harvest' is removed as removing all fruit from trees may aid adult fruit flies to disperse in search of new host plants, potentially aiding their spread to other areas. The lack of oviposition sites is a known trigger for active dispersal. Removing and destroying fallen fruit provides better control as premature fruit can be indicative of fruit fly infestation. In addition, propose to remove treatment as it is unlikely to manage the risk sufficiently. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
335	248	destruction of infested host fruit;	P	EPPO Already covered in para 247. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
336	248	destruction of infested <u>and fallen</u> host fruit <u>fruits</u> ;	P	APPPC merge bullet point 1 with 2. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
337	249	destruction of other plant host material;	P	Australia Wording amended to improve clarity. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
338	249	destruction of other plant material <u>host fruit</u> ;	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Other plant material will not harbour fruitflies. Other species of hosts albeit not the target commodity will host the target fruitfly. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
339	249	destruction of other <u>plant host</u> material;	P	APPPC replace plant with host. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
340	249	destruction of other plant material <u>host material (e.g. flowers)</u> ;	P	PPPO To improve clarity.

				<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
341	249	destruction of other plant material ; <u>destruction of other host fruit</u>	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America right term <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
342	256	M <u>Phytosanitary</u> measures should be immediately enforced to control the movement of regulated articles that can host the target fruit fly. These measures may include, as appropriate, fruit disinfection and the operation of roadblocks to prevent the movement of infested fruit from the affected area to the rest of the FF-PFA. Other measures may be applied, such as increased surveys, supplementary trapping or phytosanitary treatment of host consignments from the affected area, to provide phytosanitary assurances of fruit fly freedom. Interim measures (e.g. phytosanitary treatments, systems approaches) may be agreed with importing countries before a breeding population occurs within the FF-PFA to minimize disruption to trade.	P	EPPO To be more precise. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
2.4 Criteria for reinstatement of the fruit fly pest free area designation and actions to be taken				
343	258	2.4 Criteria for reinstatement of the fruit fly pest free area designation-status and actions to be taken	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
344	259	The criteria for determining that eradication from the affected area has been successful are specified in section 7.2 of the core text of this standard and should be included in the corrective action plan for the target fruit fly. The length of time before eradication may officially be declared successful depends on the biology and ecology of the species, the prevailing environmental conditions, and the effectiveness of the surveillance used to confirm area freedom. Once the criteria have been fulfilled, the NPPO of the exporting country should reinstate the FF-PFA designation-status and surveillance levels for the maintenance of the FF-PFA.	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
345	259	The criteria for determining that eradication from the affected area has been successful are specified in section 7.2 of the core text of this standard and should be included in the corrective action plan for the target fruit fly. The length of time before eradication may officially be declared successful depends on the biology and ecology of the species, the prevailing environmental conditions, and the effectiveness of the surveillance used to confirm area freedom. Once the criteria have been fulfilled, the NPPO of the exporting country should reinstate the FF-PFA designation-status and surveillance levels for the maintenance of the FF-PFA.	P	EPPO See EPPO comment on paragraph 50. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
2.5 Reporting of changes in the fruit fly pest free area				
346	261	The NPPOs of relevant importing countries, and entities authorized to undertake relevant activities on behalf of the NPPO of the exporting country (see ISPM 45) <u>45</u>) and domestic stakeholders, should be kept informed of changes in the FF-PFA, as appropriate, and pest reporting obligations should be observed (see	P	EPPO Consistency with the standard. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

		ISPM 17).		
347	261	The NPPO of the exporting country should report changes to the NPPO of the importing country and authorized entities to undertake relevant activities on behalf of the exporting country of changes in the FF-PFA, as appropriate, and pest reporting obligations should be observed (see ISPM 17).The NPPOs of relevant importing countries, and entities authorized to undertake relevant activities on behalf of the NPPO of the exporting country (see ISPM 45), should be kept informed of changes in the FF-PFA, as appropriate, and pest reporting obligations should be observed (see ISPM 17).	P	IPPC Regional Workshop Latin America Should be reworded to connote responsibility Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
ANNEX 3: Control measures when a breeding population is detected within a fruit fly pest free area				
348	264	The objective of the control measures should be to eradicate the population of the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries. In particular, control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a potential risk of spreading the target fruit fly. When a breeding population of the target fruit fly is detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area (see Figure 1) and related control measures should be initiated. This is the case for both established populations and, where applicable (see section 2 of Annex 2), populations that are not able to establish. The objective should be to eradicate the population of the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries. In particular, control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a potential risk of spreading the target fruit fly.	P	Australia Wording amended reduce repetition. Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i>
349	264	The objective of control measures should be to eradicate the population of the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries. In particular, control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a potential risk of spreading the target fruit fly. When a breeding population of the target fruit fly is detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area (see Figure 1) and related control measures should be initiated. This is the case for both established populations and, where applicable (see section 2 of Annex 2), populations that are not able to establish. The objective should be to eradicate the population of the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries. In particular, control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a	P	Japan The first and second sentences of paragraph 264 refer to the criteria for corrective measures, but they summarise the contents of Sections 1 and 2 of Annex 2 (Corrective action plans) and are redundant, so they can be removed. Furthermore, the second sentence states that " This is the case for both established populations and, where applicable (see section 2 of Annex 2), populations that are not able to establish ", but this contradicts Section 2 of Annex 2 (paragraph 240), which states that " If the detection is of a population that is not able to establish (pest status "present: transient" according to ISPM8) then no action may be necessary". Therefore, propose deleting this sentence as it may cause misunderstanding that control measures are required even for populations that cannot establish. Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>

		potential risk of spreading the target fruit fly.		
350	264	When a breeding population of the target fruit fly is detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area (see Figure 1) and related control measures should be initiated. This is the case for both established populations and, where applicable (see section 2 of Annex 2), populations that are not able to establish. The objective should be to eradicate the population of the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries. In particular, control <u>Control</u> measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a potential risk of spreading the target fruit fly.	P	United States of America To simplify the text <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
351	264	When a breeding population of the target fruit fly is detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area (see Figure 1) and related control measures should be initiated. This is the case for both established populations and, where applicable (see section 2 of Annex 2), populations that are not able to establish. The objective should be to eradicate the population of the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries. In particular, control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a potential risk of spreading the target fruit fly.	C	United States of America Third sentence: We are confused by the wording and are seeking clarity. In Annex 2, section 2.1, it notes that - if the population is deemed unable to establish - then no action may be needed. Yet, here eradication is called for. Is this contradictory? And again, under what conditions would a fruit fly species be unable to establish? It may be helpful to provide examples, or explain further. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
352	264	The objective of control measures should be to eradicate the population of the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries. When a breeding population of the target fruit fly is detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area (see Figure 1) and related control measures should be initiated. This is the case for both established populations and, where applicable (see section 2 of Annex 2), populations that are not able to establish. The objective should be to eradicate the population of the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries. In particular, control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a potential risk of spreading the target fruit fly.	P	APPPC The first and second sentences of paragraph 264 refer to the criteria for corrective measures, but they summarise the contents of Sections 1 and 2 of Annex 2 (Corrective action plans) and are redundant, so they can be removed. Furthermore, the second sentence states that " This is the case for both established populations and, where applicable (see section 2 of Annex 2), populations that are not able to establish ", but this contradicts Section 2 of Annex 2 (paragraph 240), which states that " If the detection is of a population that is not able to establish (pest status "present: transient" according to ISPM 8) then no action may be necessary". Therefore, propose deleting this sentence as it may cause misunderstanding that control measures are required even for populations that cannot establish. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1. Initiation of an eradication area				
353	265	1. Initiation of an eradication <u>Eradication</u> area	P	Australia Reworded for clarity <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
354	265	1. Initiation of an eradication area	C	EPPO How does the eradication area differ from the infested area? Eradication area is not used in ISPMs but infested area is. If it

				means the infested (or affected) area plus the buffer zone, this should be made clear. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
355	266	The eradication area should be based on a technical evaluation. The designation <u>evaluation and the FF-PFA</u> of the affected area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to initiate an eradication area, then the designation of the FF-PFA should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard.	P	Australia Reworded to improve flow. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
356	266	The eradication area (<u>see Figure 1</u>) should be based on a technical evaluation. The designation of the affected area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to initiate an eradication area, then the designation of the FF-PFA should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard.	P	Japan Add the brackets that were removed from paragraph 264. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
357	266	The eradication area should be based on a technical evaluation. The designation <u>FF-PFA status</u> of the affected area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to initiate an eradication area, then the designation of the FF-PFA <u>status</u> should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard.	P	Japan Refer to general comments. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
358	266	The eradication area should be based on a technical evaluation. The designation of the affected area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to initiate an eradication area, then the designation of the FF-PFA should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard.	C	United States of America Second sentence is unclear, request it be clarified. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
359	266	The eradication area should be based on a technical evaluation. The designation <u>FF-PFA status</u> of the affected area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to initiate an eradication area, then the designation of the FF-PFA should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard.	P	EPPO See EPPO comment on paragraph 50. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
360	266	The eradication area should be based on a technical evaluation. The designation of the affected area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to initiate an eradication area, then the designation of the FF-PFA should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard, <u>if necessary</u> .	P	APPPC to include "if necessary". <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
361	266	The eradication area should be based on a technical evaluation. The designation <u>FF-PFA status</u> of the affected-eradication area should be suspended <u>suspended until a successful eradication has been demonstrated</u> . If control measures cannot be applied to initiate an eradication area, then the designation of the FF-PFA should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard.	P	New Zealand Propose revising the text to make it clear that the status of the eradication area is suspended until successful eradication has been demonstrated. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
362	267	The eradication area should cover the infested area. In addition, where necessary, a buffer zone should be established as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into account the factors listed in section 5.1 of the core text of this standard.	C	United States of America What is the standard buffer zone radius size? Is this defined anywhere? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
363	267	The eradication area should cover the infested area. In addition, where necessary, a buffer zone should be established as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into	P	EPPO Correct reference. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		account the factors listed in section 5.1.2 of the core text of this standard.		
364	267	The eradication area should cover the infested area. In addition, where necessary, a buffer zone should be established as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into account the factors listed in section 5.1 of the core text of this standard.	P	APPPC To delete the entire paragraph. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
365	267	The eradication area should cover the infested area. In addition, where necessary, a buffer zone should be established as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into account the factors listed in section 5.1 of the core text of this standard.	C	New Zealand Check that section numbers align with the core text. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
366	268	A circle boundary delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area should be drawn, centred on the actual detected population of the target fruit fly and with a radius large enough to comply with the above considerations, as determined by the NPPO of the exporting country. In the case of several population detections, several (possibly overlapping) circles boundaries may be drawn accordingly, as illustrated in Figure 1.	P	Australia It is not important that the shape delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area is a circle. There are several NPPOs that do not follow this rule. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
367	268	A circle boundary delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area should be drawn, centred on the actual detected population of the target fruit fly and with a radius large enough to comply with the above considerations, as determined by the NPPO of the exporting country. In the case of several population detections, several (possibly overlapping) circles shapes may be drawn accordingly, as illustrated in Figure 1.	P	APPPC replace circle with boundary and circle in last sentence to shapes. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2. Control measures				
368	329	Each stage of the production chain (e.g. growing, sorting, packing, transporting, distribution) may lead to the target fruit fly entering the FF-PFA from the eradication area. This is not the case, however, for any facilities located within the FF-PFA that handle only host fruit from the FF-PFA. Appropriate control measures should be applied to manage the pest risk to the surrounding FF-PFA and any importing countries.	P	Australia This information is inconsistent with prior information set out in this standard and ISPM 4 <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2.2 Movement of regulated articles				
369	334	To prevent the spread of the target fruit fly, regulated articles (e.g. host fruit, soil, contaminated equipment and waste) being moved from, through or within the eradication area should be transported in a way that prevents infestation and contamination. This also pertains to moving regulated articles for phytosanitary certification.	C	United States of America Can examples of best practices be provided, such as bagging? <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
2.3 Packing, storage, processing and treatment facilities				
370	336	Facilities for packing, storing, processing or treating fruit fly host fruit may be located within the eradication area or in the FF-PFA. Control measures to prevent the target fruit fly entering the FF-PFA from the eradication area should be considered for each type of facility. The NPPO of the exporting country should	P	United States of America For ease of reading <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

		have a clear overview of all facilities located within the FF-PFA and eradication area. The NPPO should require that all facilities within the FF-PFA and eradication area are registered, audited and have appropriate control measures in place to do the following:		
371	341	prevent mixing of host fruit originating from areas of different pest status (e.g. by consignment segregation, insect proofing to prevent contamination);- <u>require that packaging material, containers and conveyances are insect-proof and clean; and</u>	P	EPPO Missing points compared to the initial version of ISPM 26. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
2.7 Sale inside the eradication area				
372	343	2.7 4 _____ Sale inside the eradication area	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Corrected numbering sequence. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
373	343	2.7 Sale inside the eradication area	C	EPPO Check numbering. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
374	343	2.7 4 _____ Sale inside the eradication area	P	PPPO Numbering correction <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
4. Termination of control measures in the eradication area				
375	348	To be considered successful, eradication of the target fruit fly in the eradication area should meet the requirements for reinstatement of FF-PFA <u>designation status</u> after <u>an incursion a breeding population</u> is detected, in accordance with this standard (see section 7.2 of the core text of this standard).	P	EPPO See EPPO comment on paragraph 50. More accurate. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
376	349	<u>Lure-based control measures, other than surveillance traps, should be removed for a period before eradication is declared as they can substantially interfere with the surveillance network.</u> The <u>other</u> control measures should remain in force until eradication is declared. If eradication is successful, the control measures in the eradication area may be terminated and the FF-PFA designation may be reinstated. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly. The NPPOs of relevant importing countries should be notified.	P	Australia Lure-based control measures, other than surveillance traps, should be removed for a period before eradication is declared as they can substantially interfere with the surveillance network. This is particularly relevant in the case of Male Annihilation Traps. <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>
377	349	The control measures should remain in force until eradication is declared. If eradication is successful, the control measures in the eradication area may be terminated and the FF-PFA designation may be reinstated. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly. The NPPOs of relevant importing countries <u>and domestic stakeholders</u> should be notified.	P	EPPO See EPPO comment on paragraph 50 and added 'stakeholders' for consistency. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>