

2024 FIRST CONSULTATION 1 July – 30 September 2024

Compiled comments for Draft revision of ISPM 26 (Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)) (2021-010) - English

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

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (855) Costa Rica (30 Sep 2024 11:31 PM) Comments from the Latin American Workshop and OIRSA are supported.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (804) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM) Jamaica fully supports the revision of this ISPM.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (803) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM) Barbados has no objections to this annex.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (779) Belarus (30 Sep 2024 3:05 PM) The Republic of Belarus would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (778) Antigua and Barbuda (30 Sep 2024 2:34 PM) Antigua and Barbuda endorses the comments submitted in the CAHFSA workgroup and agreed to at the 2024 IPPC Regional Workshop for the Caribbean.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (777) Guyana (30 Sep 2024 2:05 PM) Guyana endorses the comments submitted by CAHFSA.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (776) Barbados (30 Sep 2024 12:32 PM) Barbados endorses the comments submitted by CAHFSA.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (765) Korea, Republic of (30 Sep 2024 3:41 AM) Korea fully supports the comments made by APPPC.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (682) Peru (29 Sep 2024 7:58 PM) Peru supports the comments made by COSAVE
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (681) Saint Vincent and The Grenadines (29 Sep 2024 5:34 PM) St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in agreement with the comments submitted by CAHFSA that came out of the IPPC Regional workshop for the Caribbean
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (669) China (29 Sep 2024 5:18 AM) China agrees with this draft standard. The main review comment is that

			the use of the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) needs to be considered. "Although the detection of male or virgin female may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. In the case of SIT implemented area, the detection of marked male can be ignored.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (662) Nigeria (28 Sep 2024 1:31 AM) NO COMMENTS
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (661) Germany (28 Sep 2024 12:25 AM) Germany would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (658) Chile (27 Sep 2024 4:08 PM) Chile supports the comments made by COSAVE
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (644) United Kingdom (24 Sep 2024 4:50 PM) The UK would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System. EPPO have submitted these comments on behalf of the UK and as such they should be considered as UK national comments.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (643) Switzerland (24 Sep 2024 12:22 PM) Switzerland would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (590) Uruguay (21 Sep 2024 1:33 PM) Uruguay agrees with COSAVE comments
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (479) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 2:06 AM) New Zealand supports the draft revision and thanks the Expert Working Group for their work. New Zealand supports the comments made by APPPC and PPPO.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (478) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) APPPC recommends to consider the use Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) within this annex.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (393) United States of America (28 Aug 2024 4:23 PM) The SC needs to give a better explanation on why the Annexes were reorganized in this particular way. Specifically, it was not clear where the new text for Annex 3 came from. We suggest including this explanation for the 2nd Consultation in the same format as the SC decisions are included herein.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (323) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:45 AM) Global change: Replace "wild adults" by "fertile adults" throughout the text.

			A pest free area can be put at risk by the detection of fertile specimens. The "wild" status does not determine what it refers to and can be confused with terms such as "non-native species", "exotic", etc.
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (319) Brazil (22 Aug 2024 8:56 PM) Brazil supports COSAVE's comments in this draft.</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (284) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:43 PM) The draft document is well laid out and the various criteria of establishing and maintaining Fruit Fly- Pest Free Areas (FF-PFA) are well articulated. The general requirements, background and definitions of requirements have been clearly outlined in the draft. Furthermore, sufficient reference has been made to other ISPM documents which therefore, streamlines this draft with already established ISPMs. Thus this draft does not deviate from the established protocols governing international plant protection protocol.</p> <p>-It is noteworthy that the draft highlights key areas such as public consultation and stakeholder engagement which will be fundamental to the application or implementation of the ISPM once it has been approved. Other aspects such as record keeping in line with the criteria to be used for justifying the establishment of the proposed FF-PFAs in the exporting nations. Surveillance and monitoring which are other fundamental arms of biosecurity have been clearly articulated and guidelines given on the implementation of such actions, all of which are stage or situation specific in the process of the establishment and maintenance of the FF-PFAs. Buffer zones for these pest free areas are necessary as well in the maintenance of the PFAs and these have been included in the draft.</p> <p>-There is always risk with the movement of goods being a major factor in the spread of the pests and strict monitoring of such traffic into and out of the PFAs is essential. This monitoring was not really clearly articulated as to how it will be managed but was mentioned as some of the necessary protocols to be included in the maintenance of the PFAs.</p> <p>-The document implies that the declaration of an FF-PFA is in the hands of the exporting nation and does not seem to highlight any external regulators to this declaration (Section 5.6 of the draft). This may prove to be a pitfall if there is no external peer review of the whole process leading up to the declaration of an FF-PFA. Thus it may be essential to include the role of RPPOs to regulate the declaration of the FF-PFAs.</p> <p>-The document provided well defined parameters for the maintenance of the said PFAs, with further articulation of delist of an FF-PFA in the event of a breach as well as the re-instatement when corrective action has been implemented. This therefore will encourage that stakeholders make efforts to ensure the PFA retains its status.</p> <p>-The Annexes provided sufficient supporting information and definitions</p>

			related to this document
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (269) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 11:25 AM) The draft document is well laid out and the various criteria of establishing and maintaining Fruit Fly- Pest Free Areas (FF-PFA) are well articulated. The general requirements, background and definitions of requirements have been clearly outlined in the draft.</p>
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (254) Honduras (20 Aug 2024 4:05 AM) Desarrollar un parrafo sobre la potencial interferencia de los atrayentes cuando se tienen varios generos y varias especies de un mismo genero por encontrarse a muy corta distancia, y a la contaminacion por la manipulacion de los distintos atrayentes para las moscas de la fruta objetivo.</p>
1	COVER PAPER – BACKGROUND	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (854) Australia (30 Sep 2024 11:16 PM) Australia supports the comments of the PPPO.</p> <p>Australia requests that the following ideas are considered for change throughout the draft ISPM and Annexes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider the use of pest 'absent', 'not present' or 'PFA' Occurrences of the term pest absent/absence should be replaced with the relevant concept, either that a pest is not present or that a PFA exists. This will avoid confusion between the pest absent concept of ISPM 8. 2. Consider the use of 'transient', 'breeding population' and 'established population' Recommend that the term transient is removed throughout the draft. Instead, it should be specified that either a breeding population has been established or not. Where it is not clear whether a presence of a breeding population will lead to establishment or not, this should be determined, thus influencing the required course of action. 3. Annex to ISPM 4 Australia considers that this draft ISPM should be an Annex to ISPM 4 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas, consistent to how different pests are covered as annexes to ISPM 27 and ISPM 28. If this draft was included as an Annex to ISPM 4, this would also allow for the development of new pest-specific PFA ISPMs in the future. 4. Wild and SIT adult flies It is recommended that the steward consider the idea of SIT flies throughout the ISPM and Annexes.
1	COVER PAPER – BACKGROUND	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (680) Malawi (29 Sep 2024 11:19 AM) We support the Draft Revision of ISPM 26</p>

1	COVER PAPER – BACKGROUND	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (605) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:13 AM) GENERAL COMMENT Consider including this ISPM as an Annex to ISPM 4, since it refers to PFAs, rather than a separate standard.
4	The Standards Committee (SC), at its May 2024 meeting, agreed that this draft ISPM on revision of ISPM 26 (<i>Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)</i>) (2021-010) would be presented to IPPC contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) for consultation period in 2024.	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (311) Saint Kitts And Nevis (22 Aug 2024 5:56 PM) St. Kitts and Nevis express our endorsement of the draft revision for ISPM 26. The document is meticulously structured, clearly delineating all criteria necessary for establishing and maintaining a pest-free area for fruit flies.
8	The SC also agreed to include a reference or link to the implementation material in the draft standard and provide continued access to the guidance being moved in the event of a delay between the publication of the revised ISPM 26 and the publication of the associated guidance material material and protocol .	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (294) Guinea-Bissau (21 Aug 2024 11:48 AM)
12	DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 26: Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2021-010)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (806) Viet Nam (30 Sep 2024 5:51 PM) Viet Nam propose: - Include ISPM 26 as an annex of ISPM 4. - Build an annex for ISPM 10, regarding fruit flies, namely: "Requirements for the establishment of fruit fly free places of production and free production sites" - Add more Section after Section 6: Recognize fruit-fly free areas in exporting countries in accordance with ISPM 29
12	DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 26: Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2021-010)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (805) Russian Federation (30 Sep 2024 5:12 PM) 'General comment': "The Russian Federation would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System"
12	DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 26: Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2021-010)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (654) Myanmar (26 Sep 2024 6:14 AM) Myanmar supports the Draft Version of ISPM 26.
12	DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 26: Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2021-010)	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (324) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:46 AM) It is unnecessary to include in the Title all the subjects mentioned in the text. Simplified text in line with ISPM 4
12	DRAFT REVISION OF ISPM 26: Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2021-010)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (285) Malawi (20 Aug 2024 10:08 PM) We support the Draft Revision of ISPM26
36	INTRODUCTION INTRODUCCIÓN	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (253) Honduras (20 Aug 2024 3:55 AM) Comentario General: Desarrollar un párrafo sobre aspecto de interferencia al usar diferentes atrayentes en una misma área en casos cuando se tienen varios generos y especies del mismo genero de mosca

			objetivo.
36	INTRODUCTION <u>INTRODUCCIÓN</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (252) Honduras (20 Aug 2024 3:54 AM)
36	INTRODUCTION <u>INTRODUCCIÓN</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (251) Honduras (20 Aug 2024 3:52 AM)
38	This standard provides <u>requirements and</u> guidance for the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (<i>Tephritidae</i>) of economic importance.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (808) Australia (30 Sep 2024 8:42 PM) ISPMs provide requirements, not just guidance.
38	This standard provides guidance for the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (<i>Tephritidae</i>) of economic importance. <u>The information in this ISPM may also be useful for the management of other pestiferous non-tephritid fruit fly.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (807) Australia (30 Sep 2024 8:41 PM) For completeness.
38	This standard provides <u>requirements and</u> guidance for the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (<i>Tephritidae</i>) of economic importance.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (606) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:13 AM) Standards provide requirements, not guidance.
38	This standard provides <u>guidance-requirements</u> for the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (<i>Tephritidae</i>) of economic importance.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (449) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)
39	If a country has declared a fruit fly to be absent in an area in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>), then establishing and maintaining a pest free area in accordance with this standard should not be required by importing countries unless there is technical justification <u>technically justified</u> .	P	Category : EDITORIAL (683) European Union (29 Sep 2024 10:32 PM) Better wording? For memory, the sentence agreed in ISPM 4 is: "... then establishing a PFA in that area should not be required, unless there is technical justification by importing countries."
39	If a country has declared a fruit fly to be absent in an area in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>), then establishing and maintaining a pest free area in accordance with this standard should not be required by <u>the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the</u> importing countries unless there is technical justification.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (647) Canada (24 Sep 2024 8:08 PM) To provide greater clarity
39	If a country has declared a fruit fly to be absent in an area in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>), then establishing and maintaining a pest free area in accordance with this standard should not be required by <u>the national plant protection organization (NPPO)</u> importing countries unless there is technical justification.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (646) Canada (24 Sep 2024 8:06 PM)
39	If a country has declared a fruit fly to be absent in an area in accordance with ISPM 8 (<i>Determination of pest status in an area</i>), then establishing and maintaining a pest free area in accordance with this standard should not be required by importing countries unless there is technical justification <u>technically justified</u> .	P	Category : EDITORIAL (495) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Better wording? For memory, the sentence agreed in ISPM 4 is: "... then establishing a PFA in that area should not be required, unless there is technical justification by importing countries."

39	If a 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 and maintaining a pest free area in accordance with this standard should not be required by importing countries unless there is technical justification.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (325) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:48 AM) Moved to general requirements because the paragraph is not part of the Scope. A similar paragraph is in section 2.1 (Determination of pest status in the area) of ISPM 4.
40	<u>BibliographyReferences</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (326) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:50 AM) For consistency with other ISPMs
41	<u>References</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (327) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:50 AM) Editorial
50	A fruit fly pest free area (FF-PFA) is a phytosanitary measure that may be used to facilitate safe trade and protect plant resources. 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. <u>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 or multiple species.</u>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (329) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:54 AM) Moved from paragraph 57. This change is in line with Outline of requirements of ISPM 4 where the term pest refers to a single pest or a group of pests
50	A fruit fly pest free area (FF-PFA) is a phytosanitary measure that may be used to facilitate safe trade and protect plant resources. 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	Category : TRANSLATION (328) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:52 AM) "Safe trade" should be translated into Spanish as "comercio seguro"
51	Requirements include programmes to establish and maintain an FF-PFA, surveillance activities, appropriate corrective actions in the event of pest detections, proper documentation of activities and appropriate record-keeping, and transparency and stakeholder communication.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (394) United States of America (28 Aug 2024 4:25 PM) The two last paras in this section (51-52 in the draft for review) are somewhat redundant; suggest consolidating non-redundant text in a single para.
52	This standard includes specific requirements for buffer zones, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and host-sampling), corrective action planning and control measures, and the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of FF-PFA status.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (684) European Union (29 Sep 2024 10:33 PM) sampling can also refer to juvenile forms of the fruit flies themselves
52	This standard includes specific requirements for buffer zones, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and host sampling), corrective action planning and control measures, and the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of FF-PFA status.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (655) Myanmar (26 Sep 2024 6:22 AM) We support the COSAVE comment, fruit fly trapping and fruit sampling.
52	This standard includes specific requirements for buffer zones, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and host-sampling), corrective action planning and	P	Category : TECHNICAL (496) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) sampling can also refer to juvenile forms of the fruit flies themselves

	control measures, and the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of FF-PFA status.		
52	This standard includes specific requirements for buffer zones, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and host-fruit sampling), corrective action planning and control measures, and the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of FF-PFA status.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (335) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 2:46 PM) To clarify
54	Fruit flies are a very important group of pests for many countries because of their potential to cause damage in fruits and the potential for restrictions to be placed on access to international markets for host plants-commodities of fruit flies. This standard therefore provides specific guidance on establishing and maintaining pest free areas for fruit flies.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (780) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)
54	Fruit flies are a very important group of pests for many countries because of their potential to cause damage in fruits and the-their potential for restrictions to be placed on restrict access to international markets for host plants of fruit flies. This standard-There is therefore a need for an ISPM that provides specific guidance on establishing-the establishment and maintaining-maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies those pests.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (685) European Union (29 Sep 2024 10:43 PM) 1) Old wordings used in the current ISPM seem better (easier to read). 2) The term 'commodities' is more precise because it is in relation to trade. The word "host commodities" is used for example in paragraph 63. 3) Keep the thread by emphasising the need of an ISPM as done in the current ISPM.
54	Fruit flies are a very important group of pests for many countries because of their potential to cause damage in fruits and the potential for restrictions to be placed on access to international markets for plant products that are host plants of fruit flies. This standard therefore provides specific guidance on establishing and maintaining pest free areas for fruit flies.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (648) Canada (24 Sep 2024 8:09 PM) To provide greater clarity
54	Fruit flies are a very important group of pests for many countries because of their potential to cause damage in fruits and the potential for restrictions to be placed on access to international markets-trade for host plants of fruit flies fly hosts. This standard therefore provides specific guidance on establishing and maintaining pest free areas for fruit flies.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (607) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:13 AM) Simplification and clarification of sentence.
54	Fruit flies are a very important group of pests for many countries because of their potential to cause damage in fruits and the-their potential for restrictions to be placed on restrict access to international markets for host plants of fruit flies. This standard-There is therefore a need for an ISPM that provides specific guidance on establishing-the establishment and maintaining-the maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies which are free from those pests.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (497) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) 1) Old wordings used in the current ISPM seem better (easier to read). 2) The term 'commodities' is more precise because it is in relation to trade. The word "host commodities" is used for example in paragraph 63. 3) Keep the thread by emphasising the need of an ISPM as done in the current ISPM.
54	Fruit flies are a very important group of pests for many countries because of their potential to cause damage in fruits and the potential for restrictions to be placed on access to international markets for host plants of fruit flies. This standard therefore provides specific guidance on establishing and maintaining pest free areas for fruit	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (397) United States of America (28 Aug 2024 4:42 PM) This sentence is too long, could be split.

	flies.		
54	Fruit flies are a very important group of pests for many countries because of their potential to cause damage in fruits and the potential for restrictions to be placed on access to international markets for host plants <u>hosts</u> of fruit flies. This standard therefore provides specific guidance on establishing and maintaining pest free areas for fruit flies.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (395) United States of America (28 Aug 2024 4:38 PM) More appropriate for FF association with the "plants in trade"
54	Fruit flies are a very important group of pests for many countries because of their potential to cause damage in fruits and consequently the potential for establishment of phytosanitary import requirements that may have restrictions to be placed on access to international markets for <u>fruits that can</u> host plants of fruit flies. This standard therefore provides specific guidance on establishing and maintaining pest free areas for fruit flies.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (336) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 2:53 PM) 1) For clarification, 2) for consistency, 3) last sentence deleted to avoid repetition with scope
55	A pest free area is "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" (ISPM 5). This standard, which focuses specifically on 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 in this standard target insects of the economically important species of the order Diptera, family Tephritidae, such as the genera <i>Anastrepha</i> , <i>Bactrocera</i> , <i>Ceratitis</i> , <i>Dacus</i> , <i>Rhagoletis</i> and <i>Zeugodacus</i> , <i>Zeugodacus</i> and <i>Myiopardalis</i> .	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (767) Korea, Republic of (30 Sep 2024 3:45 AM) APQA thinks "Myiopardali" should be included within the genera of Tephritidae because "Myiopardali" is one of the economically important genera of Tephritidae and also included within Appendix 1 table 1. A number of fruit fly species of economic importance and commonly used attractants which moved to guidance material.
55	A pest free area is "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" (ISPM 5). This standard, which focuses specifically on 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 in this standard target insects of the economically important species of the order Diptera, family Tephritidae, such as the genera <i>Anastrepha</i> , <i>Bactrocera</i> , <i>Ceratitis</i> , <i>Dacus</i> , <i>Rhagoletis</i> and <i>Zeugodacus</i> , <i>Zeugodacus</i> , <i>Euleia</i> and <i>Strauzia</i> .	P	Category : TECHNICAL (608) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:13 AM) Inclusion of additional fruit fly genera.
55	A pest free area is "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" (ISPM 5). This standard, which focuses specifically on 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 in this standard target insects of the economically important species of the order Diptera, family Tephritidae, such as the genera <i>Anastrepha</i> , <i>Bactrocera</i> , <i>Ceratitis</i> , <i>Dacus</i> , <i>Rhagoletis</i> and <i>Zeugodacus</i> <i>Zeugodacus</i> and <i>Carpomya</i> .	P	Category : TECHNICAL (494) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 5:51 AM) The updated taxonomy for <i>Myiopardalis</i> is <i>Carpomya</i> . This should be included as it is one of the economically important genera of Tephritidae.
55	A pest free area is "an area in which a specific pest is absent as demonstrated by	C	Category : TECHNICAL

	scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained” (ISPM 5). This standard, which focuses specifically on 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 in this standard target insects of the economically important species of the order Diptera, family Tephritidae, such as the genera <i>Anastrepha</i> , <i>Bactrocera</i> , <i>Ceratitis</i> , <i>Dacus</i> , <i>Rhagoletis</i> and <i>Zeugodacus</i> .		(396) United States of America (28 Aug 2024 4:41 PM) There is no need to cite a definition here from ISPM 5. Suggest either deleting the sentence or revising.
55	A pest free area is “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” (ISPM 5). This standard, which focuses specifically on 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 in this standard target insects <u>fruit flies</u> of the economically important species of the order Diptera, family Tephritidae, such as the genera <i>Anastrepha</i> , <i>Bactrocera</i> , <i>Ceratitis</i> , <i>Dacus</i> , <i>Rhagoletis</i> and <i>Zeugodacus</i> .	P	Category : TECHNICAL (337) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 2:54 PM) For consistency
56	Areas initially free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies as a result of the presence of physical barriers or climatic conditions, or they may <u>need to</u> be maintained free through movement restrictions and related measures (even though fruit flies have the potential to establish there). Areas where fruit flies are present may <u>also</u> be made free by an eradication programme (ISPM 9 (<i>Guidelines for pest eradication programmes</i>)). <u>ISPM 4 provides general guidance on the establishment of pest free areas.</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (686) European Union (29 Sep 2024 10:45 PM) Removal of “ISPM 4 provides general guidance on the establishment of pest free areas” – unnecessary. It is already covered in para 55. Editorial improvements.
56	<u>Areas where fruit flies are present may be made free by an eradication programme (ISPM 9 Areas initially free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies as a result of the presence of physical barriers or climatic conditions, or they may be maintained free through movement restrictions and related measures (even though fruit flies have the potential to establish there). Areas where fruit flies are present may be made free by an eradication programme (ISPM 9 (Guidelines for pest eradication programmes)).</u> ISPM 4 provides general guidance on the establishment of pest free areas.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (609) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:13 AM) Removal of unnecessary sentence.
56	Areas initially free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies as a result of the presence of physical barriers or climatic conditions, or they may be maintained free through movement restrictions and related measures (even though 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>)). <u>ISPM 4 provides general guidance on the establishment of pest free areas.</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (583) Japan (19 Sep 2024 4:34 PM) To avoid duplication with paragraph 55.

56	Areas initially free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies as a result of the presence of physical barriers or climatic conditions, or they may <u>need to</u> be maintained free through movement restrictions and related measures (even though fruit flies have the potential to establish there). Areas where fruit flies are present may <u>also</u> be made free by an eradication programme (ISPM 9 (<i>Guidelines for pest eradication programmes</i>)). ISPM 4 provides general guidance on the establishment of pest free areas.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (498) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Removal of "ISPM 4 provides general guidance on the establishment of pest free areas" – unnecessary. It is already covered in para 55. Editorial improvements.
56	Areas initially free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies as a result of the presence of physical barriers or climatic conditions, or they may be maintained free through movement restrictions and related measures (even though 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>)). ISPM 4 provides general guidance on the establishment <u>and maintenance</u> of pest free areas.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (450) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)
56	Areas initially free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies as a result of the presence of physical barriers or climatic conditions, or they may be maintained free through movement restrictions and related measures (even though 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>)). ISPM 4 provides general guidance on the establishment of pest free areas.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (338) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 2:55 PM) To avoid redundancy with paragraph 55
56	<u>or absence of natural host, non-host and conditional host</u> Areas initially free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies as a result of the presence of physical barriers or climatic conditions, or they may be maintained free through movement restrictions and related measures (even though 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>)). ISPM 4 provides general guidance on the establishment of pest free areas.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (256) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 10:34 AM) Proposal to add: "or absence of natural host, non-host and conditional host" because fruit fly will not survive without host and in line with ISPM No. 37
56	Areas initially free from fruit flies may remain naturally free from fruit flies as a result of the presence of physical barriers or climatic conditions, or they may be maintained free through <u>:" phytosanitary measures which includes"</u> movement restrictions and related measures (even though 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>)). ISPM 4 provides general guidance on the establishment of pest free areas.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (255) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 10:31 AM) Proposal to add 'phytosanitary measures which includes' because movement control is one of the phytosanitary measures
57	<u>In this standard, the pest specified in an FF-PFA is referred to as the "target fruit</u>	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (451) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)

	fly” regardless of whether it is a single species or multiple species.		Korea suggest to move this para after para 52 for consistency with ISPM4 because within ISPM4 referring to pest is included outline of requirements.
57	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 or multiple species.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (339) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 2:56 PM) Moved to after paragraph 50
59	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by preventing the introduction <u>and spread</u> of regulated pests into fruit flies into an area. When establishing and maintaining FF-PFAs, countries are encouraged to consider phytosanitary procedures that minimize impact on biodiversity and the environment.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (687) European Union (29 Sep 2024 10:48 PM) Improved clarity.
59	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by preventing the introduction <u>and spread</u> of regulated pests fruit flies into an area. When establishing and maintaining FF-PFAs, countries are encouraged to consider phytosanitary procedures that minimize impact on biodiversity and the environment.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (499) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Improved clarity.
59	This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by preventing the introduction of regulated pests target fruit fly into an area. When establishing and maintaining FF-PFAs, countries are encouraged to consider phytosanitary procedures that minimize impact on biodiversity and the environment.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (452) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)
59	<u>This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by preventing the introduction of targeted fruit fly into an area. When establishing and maintaining FF-PFAs, countries are encouraged to consider phytosanitary procedures that minimize impact on biodiversity and the environment. This standard may contribute to the protection of biodiversity and the environment by preventing the introduction of regulated pests into an area. When establishing and maintaining FF-PFAs, countries are encouraged to consider phytosanitary procedures that minimize impact on biodiversity and the environment.</u>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (416) Nepal (2 Sep 2024 10:20 AM)
61	When initiating, establishing or and maintaining an FF-PFA, <u>or suspending, reinstating or withdrawing an FF-PFA</u> , NPPOs should follow the <u>general</u> requirements outlined in ISPM 4 and this standard.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (688) European Union (29 Sep 2024 10:49 PM) Improvement.
61	When initiating, establishing or and maintaining an FF-PFA, <u>or suspending, reinstating or withdrawing an FF-PFA</u> , NPPOs should follow the <u>general</u> requirements outlined in ISPM 4 and this standard.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (578) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 11:02 AM) Improvement.
61	When initiating, establishing or maintaining an a FF-PFA, NPPOs should follow the requirements outlined in ISPM 4 and this standard.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (286) Zimbabwe (20 Aug 2024 10:48 PM) a FF-PFA instead of an FF-PFA throughout the document
62	Measures and specific procedures described in this standard may be required for	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE

	the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA. The decision to establish an FF-PFA may be made based on the technical factors provided in this standard, such as but not limited to 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. ISPM 4 should be referred to in conjunction with this standard because its requirements apply to the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas.		(809) Australia (30 Sep 2024 8:44 PM) Factors to decide the establishment of a FF-PFA may be non-technical.
62	Measures and specific <u>phytosanitary</u> procedures described in this standard may be required for the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA. The decision to establish an FF-PFA may be made based on the technical factors provided in this standard, such as but not limited to 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. ISPM 4 should be referred to in conjunction with this standard because its requirements apply to the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (689) European Union (29 Sep 2024 10:54 PM) 1) More precise ("phytosanitary procedure" is defined in ISPM 5) and consistency with paragraphs 59 and 70 for example. 2) Delete as unnecessary. It is already covered.
62	Measures and specific procedures described in this standard may be required for the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA. The decision to establish an FF-PFA may be made based on the technical factors provided in this standard, such as but not limited to 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. ISPM 4 should be referred to in conjunction with this standard because its requirements apply to the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (610) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:13 AM) Broadening scope of factors.
62	Measures and specific <u>phytosanitary</u> procedures described in this standard may be required for the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA. The decision to establish an FF-PFA may be made based on the technical factors provided in this standard, such as but not limited to 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. ISPM 4 should be referred to in conjunction with this standard because its requirements apply to the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (500) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) 1) More precise ("phytosanitary procedure" is defined in ISPM 5) and consistency with paragraphs 59 and 70 for example. 2) Delete as unnecessary. It is already covered.
62	Measures and specific procedures described in this standard may be required for the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA. The decision to establish an FF-PFA may be made based on the technical factors provided in this standard, such as but not limited to 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.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (453) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) Duplicate with paragraph 61.

	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. ISPM 4 should be referred to in conjunction with this standard because its requirements apply to the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas.		
62	Measures and specific procedures described in this standard may be required for the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA. The decision to establish an FF-PFA may be made based on the technical factors provided in this standard factors, such as but not limited to 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. ISPM 4 should be referred to in conjunction with this standard because its requirements apply to the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas.	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (340) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:00 PM) To avoid text duplication
62	Measures and specific procedures described in this standard may be required for the establishment and maintenance of an a FF-PFA. The decision to establish an a FF-PFA may be made based on the technical factors provided in this standard, such as but not limited to 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. ISPM 4 should be referred to in conjunction with this standard because its requirements apply to the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas.	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (287) Zimbabwe (20 Aug 2024 10:49 PM)
63	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 commodities <u>within originating from</u> the FF-PFA.	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (690) European Union (29 Sep 2024 10:55 PM)
63	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 commodities within the FF-PFA. <u>The NPPO of the exporting country should have in place, or have ready access to, adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify specimens of the target fruit fly in a timely manner, preferably within 48 hours. Continuous access to expertise may be necessary during the establishment phase.</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (674) China (29 Sep 2024 7:49 AM) Moved from the last paragraph of 5.2
63	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 commodities <u>within originating from</u> the FF-PFA.	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (501) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Clearer wording.

63	<p>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 commodities within the FF-PFA.</p> <p><u>If a 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 and maintaining a pest free area in accordance with this standard should not be required by importing countries unless there is technical justification</u></p>	P	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (341) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:02 PM) Text added moved from the scope</p>
63	<p>If an <u>a</u> 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 commodities within the FF-PFA.</p>	P	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (288) Zimbabwe (20 Aug 2024 10:50 PM)</p>
65	<p>A public-awareness programme is important in areas where the risk of introduction is higher. An important factor in the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA 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 and indirect interests. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television <u>television, social media, internet</u>) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the pest free status of the area, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested host material. 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>	P	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (810) Australia (30 Sep 2024 8:45 PM) More contemporary examples included.</p>
65	<p>A public-awareness programme is important in areas where the risk of introduction is higher. An important factor in the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA 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 and indirect interests. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television <u>television, social media</u>) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the pest free status of the area, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested host material. 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>	P	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (781) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)</p>
65	<p>A public-awareness programme is important in areas where the risk of introduction <u>of fruit flies</u> is higher. An important factor in the establishment and maintenance of</p>	P	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (691) European Union (29 Sep 2024 10:58 PM) Clearer.</p>

	an FF-PFA 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 and indirect interests. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the pest free status of the area, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested host material. 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.		
65	A public-awareness programme is important in areas where the risk of introduction is higher. An important factor in the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA 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 and indirect interests. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television <u>television, social media</u>) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the pest free status of the area, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested host material. 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	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (611) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:13 AM) Making the examples more contemporary.
65	A public-awareness programme is important in areas where the risk of introduction <u>of fruit flies</u> is higher. An important factor in the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA 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 and indirect interests. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the pest free status of the area, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested host material. 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	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (502) EPPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Clearer.
65	A public-awareness programme is important in areas where the risk of introduction is higher. An important factor in the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA 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 and indirect interests. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television <u>television, social media,</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (454) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) Include examples of different media currently in use such as social media, internet.

	internet, etc.) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the pest free status of the area, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested host material. 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.		
65	A public-awareness programme is important in areas where the risk of introduction is higher. An important factor in the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA 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 and indirect interests. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the pest free status of the area FF-PFA, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested host material fruit. 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	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (342) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:04 PM) For consistency and clarification
65	A public-awareness programme is important in areas where the risk of introduction is higher. An important factor in the establishment and maintenance of an a FF-PFA 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 and indirect interests. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the pest free status of the area, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested host material. 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	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (289) Zimbabwe (20 Aug 2024 10:50 PM)
65	A public-awareness programme is important in areas where the risk of introduction is higher. An important factor in the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA 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 and indirect interests. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media <u>and social media platforms</u> (e.g. written, radio, television) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the pest free status of the area, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested host material. This may contribute to and improve compliance with the various measures used to establish and maintain the FF-PFA. The public-awareness	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (257) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 10:45 AM) Proposal to add "Social media platforms" as an example).

	programme should be ongoing while the FF-PFA is being maintained.		
65	A public-awareness programme is important in areas where the risk of introduction is higher. An important factor in the establishment and maintenance of an FF-PFA 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 and indirect interests. The public and stakeholders should be informed through different media (e.g. written, radio, television) of the importance of establishing and maintaining the pest free status of the area, and of avoiding the introduction or reintroduction of potentially infested host material. 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.	C	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>(258) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 10:47 AM)</p> <p>Proposal to add "natural host, non-host and conditional host" to adherence to terminology of ISPM 37: natural host, non-host, conditional host.</p>
66	2. Supervision activities	C	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>(398) United States of America (28 Aug 2024 5:06 PM)</p> <p>Check ISPMs 45 and 47 to make sure that "supervision" is the correct term for these activities, as compared to "monitoring". Also, see the next para for consistency of the terms.</p>
67	The FF-PFA programme, including regulatory control, surveillance procedures (e.g. trapping, host sampling – see details in Annex 1) and corrective action planning (see section 6.3) should comply with officially approved procedures. 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 (<i>Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions</i>).	P	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>(692) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:19 PM)</p> <p>For consistency with the reference to Annex 1 in the same sentence. NB: Annex 2 (Corrective action plans) is referred to in section 6.3 (Corrective actions (including a response to an incursion)).</p>
67	The FF-PFA programme, including regulatory control, surveillance procedures (e.g. trapping, host sampling – see details in Annex 1) and corrective action planning (see section 6.3) should comply with officially approved procedures. 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 (<i>Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions</i>).	P	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>(503) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM)</p> <p>For consistency with the reference to Annex 1 in the same sentence. NB: Annex 2 (Corrective action plans) is referred to in section 6.3 (Corrective actions (including a response to an incursion)).</p>
67	The FF-PFA programme, including regulatory control, surveillance procedures (e.g. trapping, host sampling – see details in Annex 1) and corrective action planning should comply with officially approved phytosanitary procedures. 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 (<i>Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions</i>).	P	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>(480) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 2:15 AM)</p> <p>Align with ISPM 5 definition where phytosanitary procedures are official.</p>

68	The effectiveness of the programme should be monitored periodically by the NPPO of the exporting country. In this standard, the “NPPO of the exporting country” refers to the NPPO of the country in which the FF-PFA is situated, unless stated otherwise.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (782) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)
68	The effectiveness of the programme should be monitored periodically by the NPPO of the exporting country. In this standard, the “NPPO of the exporting country” refers to the NPPO of the country in which the FF-PFA is situated, unless stated otherwise.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (399) United States of America (28 Aug 2024 5:08 PM) Proposed alternate language for the beginning of this para: "Adherence to the requirements of the program should be monitored..." "Do we really monitor the effectiveness of the program during the supervision activities or checking that the requirements of the program are met?"
68	The effectiveness of the programme should be monitored periodically by the NPPO of the exporting country. In this standard, the “NPPO of the exporting country” refers to the NPPO of the country in which the FF-PFA is situated, unless stated otherwise.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (343) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:06 PM) The extent of this part is unclear and could lead to a misinterpretation of the meaning and consequently to its implementation
70	The <u>phytosanitary</u> measures used to establish and maintain an FF-PFA should be adequately documented as phytosanitary procedures. They should be reviewed and updated regularly, and they should include corrective actions if required (see also ISPM 4).	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (693) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:20 PM) clearer
70	The <u>phytosanitary</u> measures used to establish and maintain an FF-PFA should be adequately documented as phytosanitary procedures. They should be reviewed and updated regularly, and they should include corrective actions if required (see also ISPM 4).	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (504) EPPC (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Clearer
70	The measures used to establish and maintain an FF-PFA should be adequately documented as phytosanitary procedures. They should be reviewed and updated regularly, and they should include corrective actions if required (see also ISPM 4) <u>required</u> .	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (344) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:07 PM) Delete repetitive text
71	The records of surveys, detections, outbreaks (including incursions) and the results of other operational procedures should be retained for at least 24 months. <u>Other records may be required in specific bilateral arrangements.</u> Such records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country on request.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (811) Australia (30 Sep 2024 8:49 PM) Removal of requirement to retain 'other operational procedures' as this is not clear what is required. Specific bilateral arrangements can specify other record keeping requirements depending upon the context.
71	The records of surveys, detections, outbreaks (including incursions) and the results of other operational procedures should be retained for at least 24 months <u>months or more based on the biology of the target fruit fly</u> . Such records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country on request.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (455) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)
71	The records of surveys, detections, outbreaks (including incursions) and the results of other operational procedures should be retained for at least 24 months. Such records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country on request.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (417) Nepal (2 Sep 2024 10:30 AM) records should be retained based on the nature of the fruit flies. Not necessary for 24 months for all.

71	The records of surveys, detections, outbreaks (including incursions) <u>incursions</u> and the results of other operational procedures should be retained for at least 24 months. Such records should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country on request.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (345) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:10 PM) "Outbreak (including incursion)" is redundant according to ISPM5. Incursion should be used for consistency along the draft
73	4. <u>Initiation-Initiating the establishment</u> of a fruit fly pest free area	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (783) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM) An area cannot be initiated
73	4. <u>Initiation of a fruit fly pest free area</u>	C	Category : EDITORIAL (295) Sierra Leone (21 Aug 2024 12:42 PM) Initiation of pest free area for Fruit fly
74	When initiating the establishment of an of FF-PFA, the NPPO of the exporting country should:	P	Category : EDITORIAL (306) Sri Lanka (21 Aug 2024 6:43 PM) a FF-PFA
74	When initiating the establishment of an a FF-PFA, the NPPO of the exporting country should:	P	Category : EDITORIAL (290) Zimbabwe (20 Aug 2024 10:51 PM)
75	delimit the area proposed as an FF-PFA (maps or coordinates showing the boundaries, natural barriers, entrance points <u>of entry</u> and host area locations, and, where necessary, buffer zones);	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (812) Australia (30 Sep 2024 8:51 PM) Consistency with ISPM 5 terminology.
75	delimit the area proposed as an FF-PFA (maps or coordinates showing the boundaries, natural barriers, entrance points and host area locations, and, where necessary, buffer zones); -identify the biology, ecology, main pathway and regulated article of the target fruit fly	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (670) China (29 Sep 2024 7:46 AM) When initiating the construction of pest-free areas, it is essential to consider the biology, ecology, and main transmission pathways of the relevant fruit flies, as well as the items that need to be restricted.
75	delimit the area proposed as an FF-PFA (maps or coordinates showing the boundaries, natural barriers, entrance <u>entry</u> points and host area locations, and, where necessary, buffer zones);	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (612) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:13 AM) More consistent with ISPM 4 terminology
75	delimit the area proposed as an FF-PFA (maps or coordinates showing the boundaries, natural barriers, entrance points and host area locations, and, where necessary, buffer zones);	C	Category : TECHNICAL (400) United States of America (28 Aug 2024 5:16 PM) ISPM 4, section 1.2. (Identification of the area) uses "describe". Suggest aligning the action verbs in these bullets with the terms used in ISPM 4 for general consistency.
75	delimit the area proposed as an a FF-PFA (maps or coordinates showing the boundaries, natural barriers, entrance points and host area locations, and, where necessary, buffer zones);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (291) Zimbabwe (20 Aug 2024 10:52 PM)
76	specify the target fruit fly and <u>determine</u> its distribution within, and adjacent to, the proposed area;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (694) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:22 PM) More precise wording.
76	specify the target fruit fly and <u>determine</u> its distribution within, and adjacent to, the proposed area;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (505) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) More precise wording.

76	specify the target fruit fly and its distribution within, and adjacent to, the proposed area; <u>identify the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly in the proposed area.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (456) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)
77	list the commercial and non-commercial host species of the target fruit fly in the proposed area;	C	Category : TECHNICAL (296) Sierra Leone (21 Aug 2024 12:46 PM) This session is clear
77	list the commercial and non-commercial host species of the target fruit fly in the proposed area; <u>area" in order to to adhere with the terminology of ISPM 37:</u>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (261) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 10:57 AM)
77	list the natural host, non-host and conditional host the commercial and non-commercial host species of the target fruit fly in the proposed area;	P	Category : TECHNICAL (260) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 10:56 AM) Proposal to add this sentence: " natural host, non-host and conditional host"
78	describe the climatic conditions in the proposed area <u>as it may relate to entry, establishment and spread of the target fruit fly</u> (e.g. rainfall, relative humidity, temperature, prevailing wind speed and direction); and	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (813) Australia (30 Sep 2024 8:52 PM) Important that climatic conditions are relevant to the entry, establishment and spread of the target fruit fly in an area.
78	describe the climatic conditions in the proposed area (e.g. rainfall, relative humidity, temperature, prevailing wind speed and direction); <u>- consider the legal framework of the NPPO relevant to PFA and;</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (784) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM) Consider adding another bullet on legal provisions
78	describe the <u>annual</u> climatic conditions in the proposed area (e.g. rainfall, relative humidity, temperature, prevailing wind speed and direction); and	P	Category : TECHNICAL (613) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:13 AM) Greater clarity and more measurable.
80	For further guidance on establishing and describing a pest free area, see ISPM 4.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (346) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:13 PM) To avoid redundancy
82	5.1 Establishment of a buffer zone	C	Category : TECHNICAL (695) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:23 PM) Logically section 5.1 would fit better after surveillance and controls on the movement of regulated articles. This is the order in ISPM 4.
82	5.1 Establishment of a buffer zone	C	Category : TECHNICAL (506) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Logically section 5.1 would fit better after surveillance and controls on the movement of regulated articles. This is the order in ISPM 4.
82	5.1 Establishment of a buffer zone	C	Category : TECHNICAL (262) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 10:58 AM) Other phytosanitary measures that are in place may still be considered other than to establish a buffer zone.
83	A buffer zone should be established around the area proposed as an FF-PFA if geographical isolation is not considered adequate to prevent introduction to, or reinfestation of, the area or where there are no other means of preventing <u>target</u> fruit fly movement into the area. Factors that should be considered when determining the boundaries of a buffer zone include:	P	Category : TECHNICAL (347) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:14 PM) For consistency
83	A buffer zone should be established around the area proposed as an as FF-PFA if geographical isolation is not considered adequate to prevent introduction to, or	P	Category : EDITORIAL (307) Sri Lanka (21 Aug 2024 6:53 PM)

	reinfestation of, the area or where there are no other means of preventing fruit fly movement into the area. Factors that should be considered when determining the boundaries of a buffer zone include:		proposed as a FF-PFA
83	A buffer zone should be established around the area proposed as an FF-PFA if geographical isolation is not considered adequate to prevent introduction to, or reinfestation of, the area or where there are no other means of preventing fruit fly movement into the area <u>area (if establishment of buffer zone is not possible then this specific requirement may not be compulsory)</u> . Factors that should be considered when determining the boundaries of a buffer zone include:	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (259) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 10:51 AM) Proposal to add the sentence: "if establishment of buffer zone is not possible then this specific requirement may not be compulsory"
84	the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly; <u>[NEW POINT] rate of dispersal of the target fruit fly</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (814) Australia (30 Sep 2024 8:54 PM) Important to consider the rate of dispersal of the target fruit fly in determining the boundaries of a buffer zone.
85	pest <u>spread</u> pressure from the target fruit fly in neighbouring areas;	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (671) China (29 Sep 2024 7:46 AM) "pest spread pressure" is more truly statement. "pest spread pressure"
85	pest pressure from the target fruit fly in neighbouring the surrounding areas;	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (649) Canada (24 Sep 2024 8:11 PM)
85	pest pressure from population density of the target fruit fly in neighbouring areas;	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (614) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:13 AM) Clarification on the meaning of pest pressure.
89	the capacity for natural <u>and assisted</u> spread through identified pathways;	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (815) Australia (30 Sep 2024 8:57 PM) Addition to clarify that there is the option for either natural spread or assisted spread.
89	the capacity for natural spread through identified pathways <u>spread</u> ;	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (696) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:24 PM) "natural spread" seems rather contradictory with "identified pathways". In PRAs, natural spread is considered as a pathway.
89	the capacity for natural spread through identified pathways;	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (672) China (29 Sep 2024 7:47 AM) There some other spread ways except natural spread. Here it is not enough to only consider the natural pathway
89	the capacity for natural spread <u>and spread</u> through identified pathways;	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (615) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Clarification to differentiate natural spread and spread through other pathways.
89	the capacity for natural spread through identified pathways <u>spread</u> ;	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (575) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:31 AM) "natural spread" seems rather contradictory with "identified pathways". In PRAs, natural spread is considered as a pathway.
89	the capacity for natural spread through identified pathways;	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (457) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) There some other spread ways except natural spread. Here it is not

			enough to only consider the natural pathway.
89	the capacity for natural spread through identified pathways;	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (401) United States of America (28 Aug 2024 5:19 PM) Needs more clarity regarding the types of info required for evaluation of this capacity
89	the capacity for natural spread through identified pathways;	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (299) Sierra Leone (21 Aug 2024 12:53 PM) Identified pathways through which the pest can easily spread.
90	the ability to implement a system to monitor the effectiveness of the buffer zone (e.g. trapping network); and	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (402) United States of America (28 Aug 2024 5:25 PM) Ability should not be a factor in establishing a buffer zone for a PFA; technical justification should be a major requirement. Also, see our comment above regarding using "monitor the effectiveness".
91	pest-control strategies <u>present and those</u> that may be used.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (651) Kenya (25 Sep 2024 1:51 PM) present and those
91	pest-control strategies that may be used; <u>[NEW POINT] regulation and enforcement of the movement of host material into the buffer zone.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (616) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Additional consideration.
92	5.2 Surveillance activities for the establishment of the fruit fly pest free area	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (348) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:20 PM) For simplification of the title and consistency with paragraph 124
93	General surveillance may be sufficient in cases where <u>there is a high confidence that the pest has never been introduced into the FF-PFA, nor into the surrounding areas, is not present and there have been no records of the pest's presence in the FF-PFA</u> likelihood of incursion is low.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (816) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:05 PM) Decisions on the type of surveillance needed should be risk based, and therefore based on whether there is high confidence that the pest is not present and that the likelihood of incursion is low. A lack or presence of historical records of the pest does not specifically account for the risk that the pest is present in the area.
93	General surveillance may be sufficient in cases where the pest has never been introduced <u>into in</u> the <u>FF-PFA, area under consideration</u> nor into the surrounding areas, and there have been no records of the pest's presence in <u>the FF-PFA that area.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (785) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM) The FF-PFA is not yet established
93	General surveillance may be sufficient in cases where the <u>pest-target fruit fly</u> has never been introduced into the FF-PFA, nor into the surrounding areas, and there have been no records of the <u>pest's-the target fruit fly's</u> presence in the FF-PFA.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (697) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:27 PM) More precise and consistency with the rest of the standard (see for example paragraphs 76 and 84).
93	General surveillance may be sufficient in cases where the <u>pest-target fruit fly</u> has never been introduced into the FF-PFA, nor into the surrounding areas, and there have been no records of the <u>pest's-target fruit fly's</u> presence in the FF-PFA.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (507) EPPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) More precise and consistency with the rest of the standard (see for example paragraphs 76 and 84).
93	General surveillance may be sufficient in cases where the <u>pest-target fruit fly</u> has never been introduced into the FF-PFA, nor into the surrounding areas, and there have been no records of the pest's presence in the FF-PFA.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (458) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)

93	General surveillance may be sufficient in cases where the pest has never been introduced into the FF-PFA, nor into the surrounding areas, and there have been no records of the pest's presence in the FF-PFA.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (403) United States of America (28 Aug 2024 5:26 PM) Refer to ISPMs 6 and 8 here which explain when general surveillance is sufficient.
93	General surveillance may be sufficient <u>to confirm the absence of the pest</u> in cases where the pest has never been introduced into the FF-PFA <u>area</u> , nor into the surrounding areas, and there have been no records of the pest's presence in the FF-PFA <u>area</u> .	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (349) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:22 PM) Text added to clarify the meaning of "sufficient". FF-PFA replaced by "area" because section 5.2 refers to surveillance for the establishment of the PFA
93	General surveillance (<u>ISPM No. 6</u>) may be sufficient in cases where the pest has never been introduced into the FF-PFA, nor into the surrounding areas, and there have been no records of the pest's presence in the FF-PFA.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (263) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 11:01 AM) Proposal to make reference of ISPM 6- Guidelines for surveillance for requirements on General Surveillance.
94	If specific surveillance is needed <u>needed to support the establishment of a PFA</u> , it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. A <u>regular-structured</u> detection survey programme should be implemented. For attractant-responsive species, trapping should be used to <u>support PFA claims with sufficient confidence to</u> determine fruit fly absence or presence in the area. Host sampling may be used to complement the trapping programme <u>programme, including</u> 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	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (817) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:15 PM) 1. Clarity on the purpose of specific surveillance and trapping (to support the establishment of a PFA and to support PFA claims with specific confidence). 2. Removal of 'regular' since the purpose of a detection survey program is to confirm pest freedom during the establishment phase (this section). 3. Addition of 'including' since it can be decided to conduct host sampling whether or not trapping is less effective.
94	If specific surveillance is needed, it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. A regular detection survey programme should be implemented. For attractant-responsive species, trapping should be used to determine fruit fly absence or presence in the area. Host sampling may be used to complement the trapping programme in cases where trapping is less effective <u>effective</u> (e.g. if species are less attractant-responsive) or instead of the trapping programme where species are not responsive to specific attractants.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (698) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:28 PM) Typo: A comma to be deleted.
94	If specific surveillance is needed, it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. A regular detection survey programme should be implemented. For attractant-responsive species, trapping should be used to determine fruit fly absence or presence in the area. Host sampling may be used to complement the trapping programme in cases where trapping is less effective <u>effective</u> (e.g. if species are less attractant-responsive) or instead of the trapping programme where species are not responsive to specific attractants.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (508) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Typo: A comma to be deleted.
94	If specific surveillance is needed, it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. <u>A regular detection survey programme</u> should be implemented. For attractant-responsive species, trapping should be used to determine fruit fly absence or presence in the area. Host sampling may be used to complement the	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (404) United States of America (28 Aug 2024 5:28 PM) Make a reference to the relevant types of surveys found in other ISPMs.

	trapping programme 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.		
94	If specific surveillance is needed, it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. A regular detection survey programme should be implemented. For attractant-responsive species, trapping should be used to determine fruit fly absence or presence in the area. Host-Fruit sampling may be used to complement the trapping programme 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	Category : TECHNICAL (350) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:38 PM) For consistency
94	If specific surveillance is needed, it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. A regular detection survey programme should be implemented. For attractant-responsive species, trapping should be used to determine fruit fly absence or presence in the area. Host sampling <u>Sampling of known natural hosts and conditional hosts</u> may be used to complement the trapping programme 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	Category : TECHNICAL (265) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 11:05 AM) Proposal to add "of known natural hosts and conditional hosts" for consistency with ISPM37
94	If specific surveillance : <u>may be required in case where the pest has been introduced into the areas surrounding the proposed FF-PFA" to specify the need for specific survey.</u> is needed, it should be conducted in accordance with Annex 1. A regular detection survey programme should be implemented. For attractant-responsive species, trapping should be used to determine fruit fly absence or presence in the area. Host sampling may be used to complement the trapping programme 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	Category : TECHNICAL (264) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 11:03 AM) Proposal to add the sentence: "may be required in case where the pest has been introduced into the areas surrounding the proposed FF-PFA" to specify the need for specific survey".
97	the climatic conditions in the area; <u>[NEW POINT] host material availability;</u> and	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (617) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Additional consideration.
98	the sensitivity of the survey method used (e.g. how effective a trapping <u>grid network</u> is at detecting an established population).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (818) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:18 PM) Trapping may not always be conducted in a grid shape.
99	The NPPO of the exporting country should have in place, or have ready access to, adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify specimens of the target fruit fly in a timely manner, preferably within 48 hours. Continuous access to expertise may be necessary during the establishment phase.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (819) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:21 PM) Identification should occur in a timely manner - specific timeframe as potential implementation issue since this may not be achievable for all NPPOs.
99	The NPPO of the exporting country should have in place, or have ready access to,	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (673) China (29 Sep 2024 7:48 AM)

	adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify specimens of the target fruit fly in a timely manner, preferably within 48 hours. Continuous access to expertise may be necessary during the establishment phase.		Section 5.2 focuses entirely on monitoring, but this paragraph, which discusses identification and experts, seems out of place. The requirements mentioned here are general and should not be included in this section. It can be removed from here and either listed separately or included under the general requirements.
99	The NPPO of the exporting country should have in place, or have ready access to, adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify specimens of the target fruit fly in a timely manner, preferably within 48 hours . Continuous access to expertise may be necessary during the establishment phase.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (618) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Timeframe is not achievable for all NPPOs. ISPM must be able to be implemented by all countries.
99	The NPPO of the exporting country should have in place, or have ready access to, adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify specimens of the target fruit fly in a timely manner, preferably within 48 hours. Continuous access to expertise may be necessary during the establishment phase. <u>move this para to general requirements.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (459) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) Section 5.2 focuses entirely on monitoring, but this paragraph, which discusses identification and experts, seems out of place. The requirements mentioned here are general and should not be included in this section. It can be removed from here and either listed separately or included under the general requirements.
99	The NPPO of the exporting country should have in place, or have ready access to, adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify specimens of the target fruit fly in a timely manner, preferably within 48 hours. Continuous access to expertise may be necessary during the establishment phase.	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (266) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 11:06 AM) Requests clarity for the reason behind what informs the timeframe of 48 hours.
100	5.3 Controls on the movement of regulated articles	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (267) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 11:08 AM) Controls on the movement of regulated articles should be guided by the relevant regulation and/or act to ensure effective movement control.
101	Controls on the movement of regulated articles should be applied to prevent the target fruit fly entering and establishing in the area proposed as an FF-PFA. These controls depend on the assessed pest risk (after identification of likely pathways and regulated articles) and should include <u>encompass</u> :	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (699) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:29 PM) Editorial suggestion.
101	Controls on the movement of regulated articles should be applied to prevent the target fruit fly entering and establishing in the area proposed as an FF-PFA. These controls depend on the assessed pest risk (after identification of likely pathways and regulated articles) and should include <u>encompass</u> :	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (509) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Editorial suggestion.
101	Controls on the movement of regulated articles should be applied to prevent the target fruit fly entering and establishing in the area proposed as an as <u>a</u> FF-PFA. These controls depend on the assessed pest risk (after identification of likely pathways and regulated articles) and should include:	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (308) Sri Lanka (21 Aug 2024 8:53 PM) a FF-PFA removing an and replaced by a
102	regulation <u>regulation, including listing</u> , of the target fruit fly, pathways and articles that require control in relation to the proposed FF-PFA;	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (700) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:30 PM) Keep the same rationale as in the old ISPM
102	regulation of the target fruit fly, pathways and articles that require control in	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (591) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:07 PM)

	relation to the proposed FF-PFA;		We don't see the value of this sentence - it appears to be a general statement that is detailed in 103 and 104
102	regulation-regulation, including listing, of the target fruit fly, pathways and articles that require control in relation to the proposed FF-PFA;	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (510) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Keep the same rationale as in the old ISPM
103	imposition of domestic restrictions, phytosanitary import requirements, or other measures to control the movement of regulated articles into or through the areaarea <u>proposed as an FF-PFA;</u> and	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (701) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:32 PM) To be coherent with prior paragraph. Or "the proposed "PFA".
103	imposition of domestic restrictions, phytosanitary import requirements, or other measures to control the movement of regulated articles into or through the areaarea <u>proposed as an FF-PFA;</u> and	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (511) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) To be coherent with prior paragraph. Or "the proposed "PFA".
104	inspection and testing of regulated articles where technically justified, examination of the relevant documentation and, where necessary for cases of non-compliance, the application-implementation of <u>an appropriate measures-phytosanitary action</u> (e.g. treatment, rejection, destruction).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (820) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:24 PM) Consider whether the examples are phytosanitary actions to be implemented depending on the assessed pest risk.
104	inspection and testing of regulated articles where technically justified, examination of the relevant documentation and, where necessary for cases of non-compliance, the application of appropriate measures (e.g. treatment, rejection, destruction).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (702) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:32 PM) Regulated articles are not "tested". They are inspected and if fruit flies are found, these are sent to the laboratory to identify the species, which is not really "testing". Therefore it does not seem necessary to keep "and testing" in this sentence.
104	inspection and testing of regulated articles where technically justified, examination of the relevant documentation and, <u>-</u> where necessary for cases of non-compliance, the application of appropriate measures (e.g. treatment, rejection, destruction).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (592) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:08 PM) Suggest it as a separate bullet.
104	inspection and testing of regulated articles where technically justified, examination of the relevant documentation and, where necessary for cases of non-compliance, the application of appropriate measures (e.g. treatment, rejection, destruction).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (512) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Regulated articles are not "tested". They are inspected and if fruit flies are found, these are sent to the laboratory to identify the species, which is not really "testing". Therefore it does not seem necessary to keep "and testing" in this sentence.
104	inspection and testing of regulated articles where technically justified, examination of the relevant documentation and, where necessary for cases of non-compliance, the application of appropriate measures (e.g. treatment, rejection, destruction <u>destruction and re-export</u>).	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (419) Philippines (3 Sep 2024 2:25 AM)
104	inspection and testing of regulated articles where technically justified, examination of the relevant documentation and, where necessary for cases of non-compliance, the application of appropriate measures (e.g. treatment, rejection <u>refusal</u> , destruction).	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (418) Philippines (3 Sep 2024 2:22 AM)
104	inspection and testing of regulated articles-articles, where technically justified, examination of the relevant documentation and, where necessary for cases of non-	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (352) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:43 PM)

	compliance, the application of appropriate measures (e.g. treatment, rejection, destruction).		Comma added to clarify that technically justified refers to testing
104	inspection and testing of regulated articles where technically justified, examination of the relevant documentation and, where necessary for cases of non-compliance, the application of appropriate measures (e.g. treatment, rejection, destruction destruction, reshipment).	P	Category : TECHNICAL (309) Sri Lanka (21 Aug 2024 9:00 PM) add reshipment as an example
105	5.4 Additional technical information for the establishment of the fruit fly pest free area	P	Category : TECHNICAL (351) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:40 PM) For consistency with paragraph 106
107	information on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly;	P	Category : TECHNICAL (703) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:33 PM) Removal of this point, as it is already covered by paras 84 and 96. Therefore, it cannot be considered additional information.
107	information on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly;	P	Category : TECHNICAL (513) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Removal of this point, as it is already covered by paras 84 and 96. Therefore, it cannot be considered additional information.
107	information on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly;	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (460) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) Delete this para here and already state in 4. This content should be considered important information for initiating the construction of pest-free areas, and related content has already been reflected in the previous sections.
109	the results of phytosanitary actions taken following detections of the target fruit fly in the area area proposed as an FF-PFA;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (774) Korea, Republic of (30 Sep 2024 4:27 AM) Consistency with para 108.
110	records of the commercial production of host crops in the area area proposed as an FF-PFA, an estimate of non-commercial production and the presence of wild host material; and	P	Category : EDITORIAL (704) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:35 PM) Clearer. Or "the proposed "PFA".
110	knowledge of commercial and non-commercial hosts in the area; records of the commercial production of host crops in the area, an estimate of non-commercial production and the presence of wild host material; and	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (619) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) To consider situations of protected wild / reserve areas that are unknown or not possible to get information.
110	records of the commercial production of host crops in the area area proposed as an FF-PFA, an estimate of non-commercial production and the presence of wild host material; and	P	Category : EDITORIAL (514) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Clearer. Or "the proposed "PFA".
110	records of the commercial production of of Natural host, non-host and conditional host crops in the area, an estimate of non-commercial production and the presence of wild host material; and	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (268) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 11:10 AM) Propose addition of the words: " Natural host, non-host and conditional host" for consistency with ISPM37.
111	a list of the other fruit fly species of economic importance that may be present in the area area proposed as an FF-PFA.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (775) Korea, Republic of (30 Sep 2024 4:28 AM) Consistency with para 108.
111	a list of the other fruit fly species of economic importance that may be present in	P	Category : EDITORIAL

	the area <u>area proposed as an FF-PFA</u> .		(705) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:36 PM) Clearer. Or "the proposed "PFA".
111	a list of the other fruit fly species of economic importance that may be present in the area <u>area proposed as an FF-PFA</u> .	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (515) EPPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Clearer. Or "the proposed "PFA".
112	5.5 Criteria for the area to qualify as a fruit fly pest free area	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (620) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Move this section to 5.a (in front of 5.1) to follow more logical order of information (establish criteria first).
113	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no sign of a breeding or established population of the target fruit fly. A breeding population may be an established or transient population. Detection of an immature life stage, or an inseminated or gravid female, of the target fruit fly during the survey period should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of wild adults may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. <u>Any transient population or suspected transient population should be investigated to ensure a breeding population is not present.</u> The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country and will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping density and sensitivity, 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, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (822) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:35 PM) To qualify an area as a FF-PFA, there should be no sign of a breeding or established population of the target fruit fly. Where it is not certain where a breeding population is established or transient, further investigation should occur.
113	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no sign of a breeding population of the target fruit fly. A breeding population may be an established or transient population. Detection of an immature life stage <u>stage (e.g. by host sampling)</u> , or an inseminated female <u>female (e.g. by trapping)</u> , of the target fruit fly during the survey period should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of wild adults may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country and will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping density and sensitivity, 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 <u>information obtained</u> , such as from modelling <u>modelling</u> may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (706) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:39 PM) Precisions given (please see Annex 1).
113	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no sign of a breeding	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (675) China (29 Sep 2024 7:53 AM)

	<p>population of the target fruit fly. A breeding population may be an established or transient population. Detection of an immature life stage, or an inseminated female, of the target fruit fly during the survey period should be considered a sign of a breeding population. <u>Although the detection of male or virgin female may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. In the case of SIT implemented area, the detection of marked male can be ignored.</u> Although the detection of wild adults may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country and will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping density and sensitivity, 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, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.</p>	<p>The main review comment is that the use of the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) needs to be considered. Wild adult can not be understood easily.</p>
113	<p>For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no sign of a breeding population of the target fruit fly. A breeding population may be an established or transient population. Detection of an immature life stage, or an inseminated female, of the target fruit fly during the survey period should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of wild adults may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country and will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping density and sensitivity, 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, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.</p>	<p>P <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (621) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Detection should be considered a sign at any point.</p>
113	<p>For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no sign of a breeding population of the target fruit fly. A breeding population may be an established or transient population. Detection of an immature life stage<u>stage (e.g. by host sampling)</u>, or an inseminated female<u>female (e.g. by trapping)</u>, of the target fruit fly during the survey period should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of wild adults may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country and will depend on</p>	<p>P <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (516) EPPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Precisions given (please see Annex 1).</p>

	the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping density and sensitivity, 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, information obtained such as from modelling, modelling may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.		
113	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no sign of a breeding population of the target fruit fly. A breeding population may be an established or transient population. Detection of an immature life stage, or an inseminated female, of the target fruit fly during the survey period should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of wild adults may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country and will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and sensitivity, the response of the target fruit fly to attractantsattractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. Other information, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (482) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 2:51 AM) Trapping density influences (contributes to) trapping sensitivity. Suggest rewording to say "the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to attractants), the distance and ..."
113	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no sign of a breeding population of the target fruit fly. A breeding population may be an established or transient population. Detection of an immature life stage, or an inseminated female , of the target fruit fly during the survey period should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of wild adults may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country and will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping density and sensitivity, 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, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (481) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 2:24 AM) Potential implementation issue. How would mated females be found? Availability/ efficiency of traps/lures to catch (gravid) females, is still in its infancy.
113	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no sign of a breeding population of the target fruit fly. A breeding population may be an established or transient population. Detection of an immature life stage, or an inseminated female, of the target fruit fly during the survey period should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of wild adults may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (461) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) If a fruit fly is found outside of the survey period it is still a sign of the potential for a breeding population

	number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country and will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping density and sensitivity, 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, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.		
113	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no sign of a breeding population of the target fruit fly. A breeding population may be an established or transient population. Detection of an immature life stage, or an inseminated female, of the target fruit fly during the survey period should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of wild adults may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured wild-fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country and will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping density and sensitivity, 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, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (353) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:45 PM) See COSAVE general comment
113	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no sign of a breeding population of the target fruit fly. A breeding population may be an established or transient population. Detection of an immature life stage, or an inseminated-a gravid female, of the target fruit fly during the survey period should be considered a sign of a breeding population. Although the detection of wild adults may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country and will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping density and sensitivity, 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, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (293) Zimbabwe (20 Aug 2024 11:00 PM)
113	For the area to qualify as an-a FF-PFA, there should be no sign of a breeding population of the target fruit fly. A breeding population may be an established or transient population. Detection of an immature life stage, or an inseminated female, of the target fruit fly during the survey period should be considered a sign of a	P	Category : TECHNICAL (292) Zimbabwe (20 Aug 2024 10:57 PM) gravid female rather than inseminated as insemination can be from a sterile male if SIT is being practiced and doesn't indicate potential for population expansion

	breeding population. Although the detection of wild adults may also be a sign of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults captured. The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country and will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, the trapping density and sensitivity, 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, such as from modelling, may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.		
114	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent-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 signs of a breeding-an established population. The required period (which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (821) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:30 PM)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As mentionned in the general comment, important to use the correct terminology ('not present') to avoid confusion with ISPM 8 pest absence. 2. As mentionned in the general comment, the breeding population should be established (not transient).
114	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without signs-evidence of a breeding population. The required period (which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (786) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)</p>
114	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 signs of a breeding population. The required period should be predetermined, based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity and environmental conditions such as temperature, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly. To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without signs of a breeding population. The required period (which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (622) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removal of unnecessary detail on the required period. 2. Greater detail about information which could provide confidence that the area is free. <p>To avoid confusion with ISPM 8 status terminology.</p>
114	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without signs of a breeding population. The required period (which, for	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (593) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:10 PM)</p> <p>Are there species that this is not the case? Are there species that would be less than three generations? We always declare eradication after</p>

	some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.		three generations are completed since the last detection
114	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without signs of a breeding population. The required period (which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (354) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:52 PM) It is not appropriate to give examples because the period will depend on the biology of the pest, the environment and the host,
114	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without signs of a breeding population. The required period (which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information <u>information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity, and environmental conditions such as temperature,</u> and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (462) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) Suggest deleting the text in brackets to avoid overemphasis on three generations if there is science based justification for a shorter period of time. it would be good to expand on science information a bit more. The required period will "based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity, and environmental conditions such as temperature, and provide ..". In later paragraphs 150 and 238 it is stated this way "determined by the biology and ecology of the species, the prevailing environmental conditions, and the effectiveness of the surveillance system used". To be consistent this is a better way to word it.
116	When the pest status is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the pest has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9), the NPPO of the exporting country should make an official declaration that the area is free from the target fruit fly. All internal management procedures and measures to maintain the FF-PFA (see ISPM 4 and section 6) should be in place before any declaration is made.	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (824) Congo, DR (30 Sep 2024 9:39 PM) nous soutenons ce projet d'annexe à la NIMP 26
116	When the pest status is determined as absent <u>a pest free area</u> in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the pest has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9), the NPPO of the exporting country should make an official declaration that the area is free from the target fruit fly. All internal management procedures and measures to maintain the FF-PFA (see ISPM 4 and section 6) should be in place before any declaration is made.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (823) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:38 PM) Important to differentiate between PFA and pest absence.
116	When the pest status <u>in the proposed PFA</u> is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the pest has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9) <u>for fruit flies</u> , the NPPO of the exporting country should make an official declaration that the area <u>this area</u> is free from the target fruit fly. All internal management procedures and measures to maintain the FF-PFA (see ISPM 4 and	P	Category : EDITORIAL (707) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:43 PM) Some suggestions to improve clarity.

	section 6) should be in place before any <u>official</u> declaration <u>of the FF-PFA</u> is made.		
116	When the pest status is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the pest has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9), the NPPO of the exporting country should make an official declaration that the area is free from the target fruit fly <u>fly as appropriate</u> . All internal management procedures and measures to maintain the FF-PFA (see ISPM 4 and section 6) should be in place before any declaration is made.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (580) Japan (19 Sep 2024 4:25 PM) When there is no inquiry from importing countries, an official declaration of the FF-PFA may not be made.
116	When the pest status <u>in the proposed PFA</u> is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the pest has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9) <u>for a target fruit fly</u> , the NPPO of the exporting country should make an official declaration that the this area is free from the target fruit fly. All internal management procedures and measures to maintain the FF-PFA (see ISPM 4 and section 6) should be in place before any <u>official</u> declaration is of the FF-PFA <u>is</u> made.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (517) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Some suggestions to improve clarity.
116	When the pest status is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the pest has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9), the NPPO of the exporting country should make an official declaration that the area is free from the target fruit fly. All internal management procedures and measures to maintain the FF-PFA (see ISPM 4 and section <u>3 - 6</u>) should be in place before any declaration is made.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (483) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 2:54 AM)
116	When the pest status is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the pest has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9), the NPPO of the exporting country should make an official declaration that the area is free from the target fruit fly. <u>as appropriate</u> . All internal management procedures and measures to maintain the FF-PFA (see ISPM 4 and section 6) should be in place before any declaration is made.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (463) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) When there is no inquiry from importing countries, an official declaration of the FF-PFA may not be made.
121	a corrective action plan, with associated provisions for suspension and reinstatement of the FF-PFA status in accordance with ISPM 4. <u>- Timely and regular monitoring for pest detection</u>	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (652) Kenya (25 Sep 2024 1:53 PM) - Timely and regular monitoring for pest detection
125	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>Regular technical Surveillance records should be well maintained and reports on the surveillance activities should be generated (e.g. monthly in countries where fruit flies are endemic) made available on request.</u> The requirements for this surveillance are essentially the same as for the information available in Annex 1 is relevant to both establishment <u>and maintainance</u> of the FF-PFA (see Annex 1) a FF-	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (825) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:47 PM) 1. Reasonable to expect that relevant records are well maintained and made available on request. 2. Last sentence removed as it is vague and does not add value. Instead recommend that the Annex be referenced as relevant for both stages (establishment and maintainance)

	PFA.		
125	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. Regular technical Surveillance records should be maintained and reports on the surveillance activities should be generated (e.g. monthly in countries where fruit flies are endemic) made available on request. The requirements for this surveillance are essentially the same as for the information available in Annex 1 is relevant to both establishment and maintenance of the FF-PFA (see Annex 1); a FF-PFA.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (623) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) More clarity on what information needs to be kept and removing the requirement to provide information if it is not requested.
125	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. Regular technical reports on the surveillance activities should be generated (e.g. monthly in countries where fruit flies are endemic). The requirements for this surveillance are essentially the same as for the establishment of the FF-PFA (see section 5.2 and Annex 1).	P	Category : EDITORIAL (585) Japan (19 Sep 2024 4:49 PM)
126	6.3 Corrective actions (including a response to an incursion)	P	Category : TECHNICAL (708) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:44 PM) We propose deletion of part of the title to simplify and avoid confusion e.g. is it really "incursion" or "outbreak" to align with ISPM 4?
126	6.3 Corrective actions (including a response to an incursion)	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (624) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Recommend the list should be ordered chronologically.
126	6.3 Corrective actions (including a response to an incursion) <u>actions</u>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (518) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) We propose deletion of part of the title to simplify and avoid confusion e.g. is it really "incursion" or "outbreak" to align with ISPM 4?
127	The NPPO of the exporting country should prepare a corrective action plan to be implemented if the target fruit fly is detected in the FF-PFA or intercepted in host material from that area (see detailed guidance in Annex 2) or if procedures are found to be inadequate for maintenance of the FF-PFA 2). This plan should include components, systems or criteria to cover:	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (625) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) This part is not necessary.
127	The NPPO of the exporting country should prepare a corrective action plan to be implemented if the target fruit fly is detected in the FF-PFA or intercepted in host material-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 include components, systems or criteria to cover:	P	Category : TECHNICAL (355) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:55 PM) For consistency and simplification
128	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 or part of the FF-PFA;	P	Category : TECHNICAL (709) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:45 PM) Removal of this point, as it is covered by paras 129-134.

128	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 or part of the FF-PFA;	P	Category : TECHNICAL (519) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Removal of this point, as it is covered by paras 129-134.
129	determination of when the FF-PFA, or a part of it, should be suspended;	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (626) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Recommend moving this to first position (above line 128), this is the first step and should be listed chronologically.
130	notification of the suspension of the FF-PFA, or a part of it, both domestically to stakeholders and to the NPPOs of importing countries, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17 (<i>Pest reporting</i>);	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (627) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Recommend making subbullet of point 128.
130	notification of the suspension of the FF-PFA, or a part of it, both domestically to stakeholders and to the NPPOs of importing countries, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17 (<i>Pest reporting</i>);	P	Category : TECHNICAL (420) Nepal (3 Sep 2024 2:53 AM) for clarity and consistency
130	notification of the suspension of the FF-PFA, or a part of it, both domestically to stakeholders and to the NPPOs of importing countries , the latter in accordance with ISPM 17 (<i>Pest reporting</i>);	C	Category : EDITORIAL (270) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:17 PM) Request clarity regarding paragraph 130. Why importing countries?
131	a delimiting survey or surveys (trapping and host sampling) to determine the infested area under corrective actions or and whether a target fruit fly population has established in the area;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (710) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:48 PM) Clearer
131	a delimiting survey or surveys (trapping and host sampling) to determine the infested area under corrective actions or whether a population has established in the area;	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (628) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Recommend making subbullet of point 128.
131	a delimiting survey or surveys (trapping and host sampling) to determine the infested area under corrective actions or and whether a target fruit fly population has established in the area;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (520) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Clearer.
131	a delimiting survey or surveys (trapping and host-fruit sampling) to determine the infested area under corrective actions or whether a population has established in the area;	P	Category : TECHNICAL (356) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:56 PM) For consistency and clarification
132	eradication measures (see Annex 3);	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (629) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Recommend making subbullet of point 128.
133	increased surveillance, when there is an incursion a finding of a breeding population , to determine the effectiveness of eradication measures in the area affected by the incursion-breeding population and hence whether the FF-PFA status may be reinstated; and	P	Category : TECHNICAL (711) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:52 PM) Clearer and more precise.
133	increased surveillance, when there is an incursion, to determine the effectiveness of eradication measures in the area affected by the incursion and hence whether FF-PFA status may be reinstated; and	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (630) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Recommend making a subbullet of point 128.

133	increased surveillance, when there is an incursion <u>a finding of a breeding population</u> , to determine the effectiveness of eradication measures in the area affected by the incursion and hence whether <u>the</u> FF-PFA status may be reinstated; and	P	Category : TECHNICAL (521) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Clearer and more precise.
134	determination of the appropriate responses to interceptions of the target fruit fly in consignments originating from the FF-PFA. <u>[NEW POINT] trace-back studies to, where possible, identify and address the cause of the incursion</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (826) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:50 PM) An attempt to trace-back is important in the event of an incursion.
134	determination of the appropriate responses to interceptions of the target fruit fly in consignments originating from the FF-PFA.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (787) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM) This is a trigger not corrective action
134	determination of the appropriate responses to interceptions of the target fruit fly in consignments originating from the FF-PFA. <u>[NEW POINT] Communication and stakeholder engagement;</u> <u>[NEW POINT] Movement control of host materials.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (632) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Recommend adding two new standalone points. The plan should include considerations of these points.
134	determination of the appropriate responses to interceptions of the target fruit fly in consignments originating from the FF-PFA.	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (631) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Recommend considering the order of points in this list to list chronologically.
135	The corrective action plan may include interim measures <u>measures, proportionate to the risk of pest movement</u> , agreed between relevant NPPOs to enable the continuation of trade.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (827) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:52 PM) Measures should be proportionate to discourage the use of unnecessarily stringent requirements.
136	The corrective action plan should be initiated as soon as possible and at the latest within 72 hours <u>after positive identification</u> of a detection of the target fruit fly.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (828) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:53 PM) The fruit fly must be identified to initiate the corrective action plan.
136	The corrective action plan should be initiated as soon as possible and at the latest within 72 hours of a <u>after</u> detection of the target fruit fly.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (633) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Unnecessary detail.
136	The corrective action plan should be initiated as soon as possible and at the latest within 72 hours of a detection of the target fruit fly.	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (271) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:18 PM) Proposal for addition of "confirmation of" as this should be within 72 hours of a confirmation of detection of the target fruit fly
137	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is transient <u>considered unable to be established</u> within the FF-PFA, no action may be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade (see Article VII.3 of the IPPC).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (829) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:55 PM) As general comment - the breeding population is considered to be able to either become established or not.
137	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is transient within the FF-PFA, no action may be necessary unless <u>In circumstances where</u> the presence of the target fruit fly poses does not pose an unacceptable risk to plant trade (see Article VII.3 of the IPPC) <u>host commodities traded, no action may be necessary for a transient</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (712) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:55 PM) Clearer wording proposed. Not sure that the mention of Article VII.3 of the IPPC is relevant here,

	population		because Article VII of the IPPC is about "Requirements in relation to imports", whereas this paragraph 137 is not about the possible establishment of the fruit fly in the importing country but in the exporting country. Therefore suggestion to delete this reference.
137	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is transient within the FF-PFA FF-PFA and no breeding population has been found e.g. a single male fly is only detected, no action may be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade (see Article VII.3 of the IPPC).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (634) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Makes consistent with above paragraph that a transient population may be a breeding population.
137	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is transient within the FF-PFA does not pose an unacceptable risk to host commodities traded, no action may be necessary for a transient population no action may be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade (see Article VII.3 of the IPPC).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (522) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Clearer wording proposed. Not sure that the mention of Article VII.3 of the IPPC is relevant here, because Article VII of the IPPC is about "Requirements in relation to imports", whereas this paragraph 137 is not about the possible establishment of the fruit fly in the importing country but in the exporting country. Therefore suggestion to delete this reference.
138	7. Suspension, reinstatement or withdrawal of the fruit fly pest free area status	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (713) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:56 PM) improvement
138	7. Suspension, reinstatement or withdrawal of the fruit fly pest free area status	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (523) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Improvement.
140	The status of the FF-PFA or the affected part within the FF-PFA should be suspended when presence of a breeding population is detected determined based on one of the following triggers:	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (830) Australia (30 Sep 2024 9:59 PM) Clarification of language. The following are factors which might suggest the presence of a breeding population Change from detection to determine - detection is a factor so should not be listed in this sentence.
140	The status of the FF-PFA or the affected part within the FF-PFA should be suspended when a breeding population is detected based on one of the following triggers:	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (273) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:20 PM) Proposal of an appendix with information on how to examine a female to determine insemination or explanation of how else to assess this.
142	detection of an inseminated a gravid female; or	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (788) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)
142	detection of an inseminated female; or	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (636) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Added to paragraph 144.
142	detection of an inseminated female; or	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (635) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Requiring identification of an inseminated female is an extra step which may not be necessary. Seeking clarification on the terminology used throughout the document (wild fly, inseminated vs gravid female etc) to ensure clarity of meaning.

142	detection of an inseminated a gravid female; or	P	Category : TECHNICAL (303) Zimbabwe (21 Aug 2024 1:23 PM)
143	detection of wild-fertile adults.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (789) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)
143	detection of wild adults adults (depending on the number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population, see section 5.5).	P	Category : EDITORIAL (714) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:58 PM) To prevent redundancy of paragraph 144 with paragraph 113 (section 5.5). Please see the associated comment on paragraph 144.
143	detection of wild adults.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (676) China (29 Sep 2024 7:54 AM)
143	detection of wild adults adults (not SIT adult). <u>interception of fruit fly on commodities exported from the FF-PFA.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (637) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) [NEW POINT] interception during trade is another trigger. It is unclear throughout the standard the difference between wild and non-wild flies. Further clarification required.
143	detection of wild adults adults (depending on the number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population, see section 5.5)	P	Category : EDITORIAL (524) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) To prevent redundancy of paragraph 144 with paragraph 113 (section 5.5). Please see the associated comment on paragraph 144.
143	detection of wild-fertile adults.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (357) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 3:58 PM) See COSAVE general comment
143	detection of <u>specified number of</u> wild adults.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (272) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:19 PM) Proposal for addition of "specified number of"
144	The number of captured wild-fertile adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, scientific evidence (including molecular analysis of the origin of the fruit fly), the trapping density and sensitivity, the response of the target fruit fly to attractants, the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. The number may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (790) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM) For consistency
144	The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, scientific evidence (including molecular analysis of the origin of the fruit fly), the trapping density and sensitivity, the response of the target fruit fly to attractants, the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. The number may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (715) European Union (29 Sep 2024 11:59 PM) Suggestion to delete this paragraph which repeats part of paragraph 113. Please see the associated comment on paragraph 143.
144	The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE

	population will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, scientific evidence (including molecular analysis of the origin of the fruit fly), the trapping density and sensitivity, the response of the target fruit fly to attractants, the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. The number may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country.		(677) China (29 Sep 2024 7:59 AM) The main review comment is that the use of the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) needs to be considered.
144	The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population will depend on the <u>sex and sexual maturity</u> , biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, scientific evidence (including molecular analysis of the origin of the fruit fly), the trapping density and sensitivity, the response of the target fruit fly to attractants, the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. The number may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (638) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Incorporating point 142 within this paragraph.
144	The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, scientific evidence (including molecular analysis of the origin of the fruit fly), the trapping density and sensitivity, the response of the target fruit fly to attractants, the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. The number <u>may-should</u> be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (594) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:12 PM) this is a requirement
144	The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, scientific evidence (including molecular analysis of the origin of the fruit fly), the trapping density and sensitivity, the response of the target fruit fly to attractants, the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. The number may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (525) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Suggestion to delete this paragraph which repeats part of paragraph 113. Please see the associated comment on paragraph 143.
144	The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, scientific evidence (including molecular analysis of the origin of the fruit fly), the trapping <u>sensitivity (trapping density and sensitivity</u> , the response of the target fruit fly to <u>attractantsattractants)</u> , the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. The number may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (485) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 3:04 AM) see comment above
144	The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, scientific <u>evidence (including molecular analysis of the origin of the fruit fly)evidence</u> , the trapping density and sensitivity, the response of the target fruit fly to attractants, the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (484) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 3:02 AM) Don't need the word molecular as could be other analytical methods. Doesn't provide much info so example not needed

	geographical location. The number may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country.		
144	The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, scientific evidence (including (e.g. molecular analysis of the origin of the fruit fly)) , the trapping density and sensitivity, the response of the target fruit fly to attractants, the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. The number may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (464) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) Molecular analysis is one of ways. ...
144	The number of captured wild adults required to indicate the presence of a breeding population will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly, scientific evidence (including molecular analysis of the origin of the fruit fly) , the trapping density and sensitivity, the response of the target fruit fly to attractants, the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and the geographical location. The number may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting country.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (274) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:22 PM) Proposal of deletion of this criteria since determination of a reliable origin of the fruit fly species would depend on a comprehensive analysis of the population genetic structure of the target fruit fly in its entire distribution range. This is often not possible. Moreover, this analysis can only be done after detection of the fly and the criteria for suspension of FF-PFA would need to be specified already in the corrective action plan.
145	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is transient within detected but not determined to represent the FF-PFA presence of a breeding population , suspension of the FF-PFA or a part of it may not be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade (see Article VII.3 of the IPPC).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (831) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:04 PM) As general comment - change from transient to presence of a breeding population.
145	However, in circumstances where the target fruit fly is transient i.e. is not expected to become established in the FF-PFA, suspension of the FF-PFA or a part of it may not be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to host commodity trade. In circumstances where the target fruit fly is transient within the FF-PFA, suspension of the FF-PFA or a part of it may not be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade (see Article VII.3 of the IPPC).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (716) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:02 AM) Not sure that the mention of Article VII.3 of the IPPC is relevant here, because Article VII of the IPPC is about "Requirements in relation to imports", whereas this paragraph 137 is not about the possible establishment of the fruit fly in the importing country but in the exporting country. Therefore suggestion to delete this reference. Further clarity needed, as para 113 states that transient populations can be breeding populations. We propose rewording. For better clarity. Please see related comment on para 137.
145	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is transient within the FF-PFA, suspension of the FF-PFA or a part of it may not be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade of host material (see Article VII.3 of the IPPC).	P	Category : TECHNICAL (650) Canada (24 Sep 2024 8:13 PM) The term "plant" is too broad
145	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is transient within the FF-PFA FF-PFA and no breeding population has been found e.g. only a single male fly is detected , suspension of the FF-PFA or a part of it may not be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade (see Article VII.3 of the IPPC).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (639) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Clarity and consistency with the above.

145	In-However, in circumstances where the target fruit fly is transient within-i.e. is not expected to become established in the FF-PFA, suspension of the FF-PFA or a part of it may not be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade (see Article VII.3 of the IPPC).	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (526) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Not sure that the mention of Article VII.3 of the IPPC is relevant here, because Article VII of the IPPC is about "Requirements in relation to imports", whereas this paragraph 137 is is not about the possible establishment of the fruit fly in the importing country but in the exporting country. Therefore suggestion to delete this reference.</p> <p>Further clarity needed, as para 113 states that transient populations can be breeding populations. We propose rewording.</p> <p>For better clarity. Please see related comment on para 137.</p>
145	In circumstances where the target fruit fly is transient within the FF-PFA, suspension of the FF-PFA or a part of it may not be necessary unless the presence of the target fruit fly poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade (see Article VII.3 of the IPPC).	P	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (358) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:01 PM) Deleted to avoid duplication with paragraph 137</p>
146	The FF-PFA, or a part of it, may be suspended if procedures have been implemented incorrectly (e.g. inadequate trapping, host-movement controls or treatments) <u>treatments for host commodities being moved into the PFA</u> or the target fruit fly has been intercepted in a consignment originating from the FF-PFA or part of the FF-PFA.	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (832) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:06 PM) Treatments can be applied in a broad variety of circumstances. The suggested change further clarifies that issues with procedures which may jeopardise the PFA may be grounds for suspension.</p>
146	The FF-PFA, or a part of it, may <u>also</u> be suspended if procedures have been implemented incorrectly (e.g. inadequate trapping, host-movement controls or treatments) or the target fruit fly has been intercepted in a consignment originating from the FF-PFA or part of the FF-PFA.	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (717) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:03 AM) To better mark the difference with paragraphs 140 to 145 which relates to the detection of a breeding population.</p>
146	The FF-PFA, or a part of it, <u>may-should</u> be suspended if procedures have been implemented incorrectly (e.g. inadequate trapping, host-movement controls or treatments) or the target fruit fly has been intercepted in a consignment originating from the FF-PFA or part of the FF-PFA.	P	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (595) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:13 PM) this is a requirement</p>
146	The FF-PFA, or a part of it, may <u>also</u> be suspended if procedures have been implemented incorrectly (e.g. inadequate trapping, host-movement controls or treatments) or the target fruit fly has been intercepted in a consignment originating from the FF-PFA or part of the FF-PFA.	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (527) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) To better mark the difference with paragraphs 140 to 145 which relates to the detection of a breeding population.</p>
147	If there is a detection, the corrective action plan should be applied as specified in this standard (see Annex 2) and, if the criteria for an incursion determining the presence of a breeding population are met, the NPPOs of relevant importing countries (see ISPM 17) should be notified. Where a suspension is applied, the criteria for lifting the suspension (including the level of confidence required to demonstrate pest freedom for the area) should be made clear to the relevant importing countries.	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (833) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:08 PM) To align with changes in section 7.1 [para 140]</p>

147	If there is a detection, the corrective action plan should be applied as specified in this standard (see Annex 2) and, if the criteria for an incursion <u>a breeding population (transient or established)</u> are met, the NPPOs of relevant importing countries (see ISPM 17) should be notified. Where a suspension is applied, the criteria for lifting the suspension (including the level of confidence required to demonstrate pest freedom for the area) should be made clear to the relevant importing countries.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (718) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:05 AM) The NPPOs of importing countries should also be notified in the case of an established population, which is a worst case than a transient population. Please see paragraphs 113, 128, 131 and 221-224.
147	If there is a detection, the corrective action plan should be applied as specified in this standard (see Annex 2) and, if the criteria for an incursion are met, the NPPOs of relevant importing countries (see ISPM 17) should be notified <u>notified in accordance with ISPM 17</u> . Where a suspension is applied, the criteria for lifting the suspension (including the level of confidence required to demonstrate pest freedom for the area) should be made clear to the relevant importing countries.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (640) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Reordering of text for clarity.
147	If there is a detection, the corrective action plan should be applied as specified in this standard (see Annex 2) and, if the criteria for an incursion <u>a breeding population (transient or established)</u> are met, the NPPOs of relevant importing countries (see ISPM 17) should be notified. Where a suspension is applied, the criteria for lifting the suspension (including the level of confidence required to demonstrate pest freedom for the area) should be made clear to the relevant importing countries.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (528) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) The NPPOs of importing countries should also be notified in the case of an established population, which is a worst case than a transient population. Please see paragraphs 113, 128, 131 and 221-224.
147	If there is a detection, the corrective action plan should be applied as specified in this standard (see Annex 2) and, if the criteria for an incursion are met, the NPPOs of relevant importing countries (see ISPM 17) should be notified. Where a suspension is applied, the criteria for lifting the suspension (including the level of confidence required to demonstrate pest freedom for the area) <u>()</u> should be made clear to the relevant importing countries.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (275) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:24 PM) Proposal for deletion of (including the level of confidence required to demonstrate pest freedom for the area). How would the level of confidence be determined with trapping activities since trapping provides a relative measure of populations and there are various factors affecting trapping results?
150	no further detection of the target fruit fly <u>in the suspended area</u> for a period determined by the biology and ecology of the species, the prevailing environmental conditions, and the effectiveness of the surveillance system used; and	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (834) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:11 PM) To clarify the area that detections matter.
150	no further detection of the target fruit fly <u>in the suspended area</u> for a period determined by the biology and ecology of the species, the prevailing environmental conditions, and the effectiveness of the surveillance system used; and	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (641) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) Clarification of the location of the detection.
150	no further detection of the target fruit fly for a period determined by the biology and ecology of the species, the prevailing environmental conditions, and the effectiveness of the surveillance system used <u>and the effectiveness of the surveillance system used</u> ; and	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (248) Thailand (19 Aug 2024 8:24 AM) We would like to propose that an additional explanation on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the surveillance system used should be provided. This issue is relatively new in this revision as compared to the previous ones, and ISPM 6 does not contain any information on the effectiveness of surveillance systems.

151	in the case of a fault in the procedures, only when the fault <u>has-and its potential consequences have</u> been corrected.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (719) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:07 AM) Useful to add?
151	in the case of a fault in the procedures, only when the fault <u>has-and its potential consequences have</u> been corrected.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (529) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Useful to add?
152	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, the reinstatement of the FF-PFA should occur only after a sufficient period without signs of a breeding population. The required period (which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	C	Category : EDITORIAL (720) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:07 AM) This is almost the same paragraph as paragraph 114 (section 5.5 (Criteria for the area to qualify as a fruit fly pest free area)). Therefore if paragraph 114 is modified, paragraph 152 may also need be modified for consistency.
152	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, the reinstatement of the FF-PFA should occur only after a sufficient period <u>of time has elapsed</u> without <u>signs-evidence</u> of a breeding population. The required period (which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (663) Mexico (28 Sep 2024 8:58 PM) Better wording
152	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, the reinstatement of the FF-PFA should occur only after a <u>sufficient period</u> without signs of a breeding population. The required period (which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (653) Kenya (25 Sep 2024 1:56 PM) This period needs to be specified for uniformity
152	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, the reinstatement of the FF-PFA should occur only after a sufficient period without signs of a breeding population. The required period (which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly. <u>The NPPO of the exporting country should notify the NPPOs of relevant importing countries when FF-PFA's have been reinstated.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (642) PPPO (24 Sep 2024 2:14 AM) 1. removal of brackets for consistency as removed above. 2. requirement to notify importing NPPOs on reinstatement.
152	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, the reinstatement of the FF-PFA should occur only after a sufficient period without signs of a breeding population. The required period (<u>which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles</u>) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (596) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:14 PM) see our comment above
152	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, the	C	Category : EDITORIAL

	reinstatement of the FF-PFA should occur only after a sufficient period without signs of a breeding population. The required period (which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.		(530) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) This is almost the same paragraph as paragraph 114 (section 5.5 (Criteria for the area to qualify as a fruit fly pest free area)). Therefore if paragraph 114 is modified, paragraph 152 may also need be modified for consistency.
152	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, the reinstatement of the FF-PFA should occur only after a sufficient period without signs of a breeding population. The required period (which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (486) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 3:10 AM) same as comment for 5.5. Suggest deleting the text in brackets to avoid overemphasis on three generations if there is science based justification for a shorter period of time. it would be good to expand on science information a bit more. The required period will "based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity, and environmental conditions such as temperature, and provide ..". In later paragraphs 150 and 238 it is stated this way "determined by the biology and ecology of the species, the prevailing environmental conditions, and the effectiveness of the surveillance system used". To be consistent this is a better way to word it.
152	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is absent in the area, the reinstatement of the FF-PFA should occur only after a sufficient period without signs of a breeding population. The required period (which, for some species, may correspond to up to three consecutive life cycles) should be predetermined, based on scientific information, and provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly. <u>If the conditions for reinstatement are met. The NPPO of exporting country should notify through the IPPC Pest Reporting System or the NPPOs of relevant importing countries. The recognition procedure is described in ISPM 29.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (465) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)
154	If the target fruit fly becomes established in the FF-PFA-FF-PFA, or a part of it , and if eradication is no longer pursued, the NPPO of the exporting country should withdraw the FF-PFA status from the area-area, or the part of it , and notify both stakeholders domestically and the NPPOs of importing countries, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (581) Japan (19 Sep 2024 4:27 PM) There may be a case that only a part of the FF-PFA would be withdrawn the FF-PFA status.
154	If the target fruit fly becomes established in the FF-PFA-FF-PFA, or a part of it , and if eradication is no longer pursued, the NPPO of the exporting country should withdraw the FF-PFA status from the area-area, or a part of it , and notify both stakeholders domestically and the NPPOs of importing countries, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (466) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) There may be a case that only a part of the FF-PFA may be withdrawn the FF-PFA status.
154	If the target fruit fly becomes established in the FF-PFA and if eradication is no longer pursued, the NPPO of the exporting country should withdraw the FF-PFA	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (422) Nepal (3 Sep 2024 2:59 AM)

	status from the area-area, or part of it , and notify both stakeholders domestically and the NPPOs of importing countries, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17.		
154	If the target fruit fly becomes established in the FF-PFA-FF-PFA, or part of it , and if eradication is no longer pursued, the NPPO of the exporting country should withdraw the FF-PFA status from the area and notify both stakeholders domestically and the NPPOs of importing countries, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (421) Nepal (3 Sep 2024 2:58 AM)
158	ANNEX 1: Fruit fly <u>specific</u> surveillance (trapping and host sampling)	P	Category : TECHNICAL (721) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:08 AM) See first sentence of paragraph 94. Or write "surveys" instead of "(specific) surveillance": "ANNEX 1: Fruit fly surveys (trapping and host sampling)"
158	ANNEX 1: Fruit fly <u>specific</u> surveillance (trapping and host sampling)	P	Category : TECHNICAL (531) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) See first sentence of paragraph 94. Or write "surveys" instead of "(specific) surveillance": "ANNEX 1: Fruit fly surveys (trapping and host sampling)"
158	ANNEX 1: Fruit fly surveillance (trapping and host-fruit sampling)	P	Category : TECHNICAL (359) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:02 PM) For consistency and clarification
159	This annex contains general information on fruit fly <u>specific</u> surveillance.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (722) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:10 AM) Please see comment on paragraph 158 i.e. on the title of the annex. Or write: "This annex contains general information on fruit fly surveys."
159	This annex contains general information on fruit fly <u>surveillance</u> .	C	Category : TECHNICAL (656) Myanmar (26 Sep 2024 6:39 AM) general information on fruit fly surveys instead of general information on fruit fly surveillance
159	This annex contains general information on fruit fly <u>specific</u> surveillance.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (532) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Please see comment on paragraph 158 i.e. on the title of the annex. Or write: "This annex contains general information on fruit fly surveys."
159	This annex contains general information on <u>monitoring survey, detection survey, and delimiting survey of</u> fruit <u>fly surveillance</u> flies .	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (467) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 3:13 AM) suggests introducing the idea of different survey types and their purposes within the standard.
159	This annex contains general information on fruit fly <u>surveillance</u> -survey	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (427) Philippines (3 Sep 2024 4:28 AM) consider the capacity and capabilities of the NPPO to implement such fruit fly survey

159	This annex contains general information on <u>monitoring, detection and delimiting survey of fruit fly surveillance-flies.</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (423) Philippines (3 Sep 2024 4:11 AM)
160	1. Trapping procedures <u>considerations for surveys</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (468) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)
161	Trapping procedures for fruit fly surveys should take into consideration <u>consideration the goal of surveillance, which for PFA should be to give confidence that the area is free of breeding populations during the PFA establishment phase, rapidly detect any new breeding populations, and support the incursion response and reinstatement. Factors to consider include:</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (835) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:14 PM) Clarity on the purpose of trapping procedures to link to ISPM 38.
161	Trapping procedures <u>considerations</u> for fruit fly surveys should take into consideration <u>may include:</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (469) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)
166	the presence of host <u>hosts</u> <u>plants of the target fruit fly;</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (723) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:12 AM) More precise.
166	the presence of host <u>host</u> <u>plants of the target fruit fly;</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (533) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) More precise.
167	trap servicing (maintaining and refreshing the traps);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (791) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)
167	trap servicing (maintaining and refreshing the <u>replenishing</u> traps);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (424) Philippines (3 Sep 2024 4:13 AM)
169	record-keeping (including trap <u>species</u> identification); and	P	Category : EDITORIAL (724) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:13 AM) Clearer
169	record-keeping (including trap <u>species</u> identification); and	P	Category : EDITORIAL (534) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Clearer.
170	<u>species</u> identification capacity and capability.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (725) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:15 AM) more precise
170	<u>species</u> identification capacity and capability.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (535) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) More precise.
170	identification capacity and capability.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (470) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)
170	identification capacity and capability.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (426) Philippines (3 Sep 2024 4:26 AM)
170	identification capacity and capability <u>capability (such as capture, retention capacity</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL

	and capability to identify fruit fly).		(425) Philippines (3 Sep 2024 4:25 AM)
170	identification capacity and capability. of the target fruit fly	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (360) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:03 PM) For clarification
170	identification capacity and capability capability (such as capture capacity, retention capacity and capability to identify fruit fly)	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (250) Thailand (19 Aug 2024 8:35 AM) This bullet is too short and need more clarification on the word capacity or capability. The previous version has specified capture capacity, retention capacity and capability to identify fruit fly. So, examples for the capacity or capability may be added.
172	Several types of traps and attractants have been developed over decades to survey fruit fly populations. The fruit fly species captured will differ depending on the type of attractant used. The type of trap that should be chosen for a survey depends on the target fruit fly, the environmental conditions and the nature of the attractant.	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (836) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:15 PM) For consistency with section 7.2 and the second paragraph of Annex 1: section 1.5. Prevailing environmental conditions, e.g. excessive rainfall, can change the effectiveness of some trap types, making different trap types suitable for different areas. This is somewhat covered in Annex 1: sections 1.4 and 1.5 below, but it is preferable to include it here as well.
172	Several types of traps and attractants have been developed over decades to survey fruit fly populations. The fruit fly species captured will differ depending on the type of attractant used that should be chosen depends on the target fruit fly . The type of trap that should be chosen for a survey depends on the target fruit fly and the nature type of the attractant.	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (726) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:18 AM) 1) To better express the idea and for consistency with the following sentence. 2) Type of attractant: For consistency with the first two lines of the paragraph, with the title of the section (paragraph 171) and for example with paragraph 181. Or write: "and the attractant type".
172	Several types of traps and attractants have been developed over decades to survey fruit fly populations. The fruit fly species captured will differ depending on the type of attractant used. The type of trap that should be chosen for a survey depends on the target fruit fly and the nature of the attractant.	C	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (597) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:15 PM) is this necessary?
172	Several types of traps and attractants have been developed over decades to survey fruit fly populations. The fruit fly species captured will differ depending on the type of attractant used that should be chosen depends on the target fruit fly . The type of trap that should be chosen for a survey depends on the target fruit fly and the nature type of the attractant.	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (536) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) 1) To better express the idea and for consistency with the following sentence. 2) Type of attractant: For consistency with the first two lines of the paragraph, with the title of the section (paragraph 171) and for example with paragraph 181. Or write: "and the attractant type".
174	The trap density (number of traps per unit area) is a critical factor for effective fruit fly surveys and it should be based on the required sensitivity for detecting breeding populations, the ability of the trap to detect target fruit fly populations, and how that might be affected by abiotic and biotic factors such as time of year, climate, existing pest management activities , the trap efficiency, cultivation practices, and other biotic and abiotic factors that may affect the effectiveness of the survey. The	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (837) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:16 PM) Further detail.

	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. The trap density also depends on the probability of the target fruit fly entering the FF-PFA via potential pathways.		
174	<u>Traps density (number of traps per unit area) is a critical factor for effective fruit fly surveys and it should be based on the target fruit fly, the trap efficiency, cultivation practices, and other biotic and abiotic factors 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 the one required during the maintenance phase. Trap density also depends on the probability of the target fruit fly entering the FF-PFA via potential pathways. The trap density (number of traps per unit area) is a critical factor for effective fruit fly surveys and it should be based on the target fruit fly, the trap efficiency, cultivation practices, and other biotic and abiotic factors that may affect the effectiveness of the survey. The 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. The trap density also depends on the probability of the target fruit fly entering the FF-PFA via potential pathways.</u>	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (727) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:19 AM) Improvements.
174	The trap Trap density (number of traps per unit area) is a critical factor for effective fruit fly surveys and it should be based on the target fruit fly, the trap efficiency, cultivation practices, and other biotic and abiotic factors that may affect the effectiveness of the survey. The trap 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 the one required during the maintenance phase. The trap Trap density also depends on the probability of the target fruit fly entering the FF-PFA via potential pathways.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (537) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Improvements.
174	The trap density (number of traps per unit area) is a critical factor for effective fruit fly surveys and it should be based on the target fruit fly, the trap efficiency, cultivation practices, and other biotic and abiotic factors that may affect the effectiveness of the survey. The 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. The trap density also depends on the probability of the target fruit fly entering the FF-PFA via potential pathways.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (488) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 3:16 AM) Remove sentence. Trap density should reflect the confidence you require that any population that establishes is detected in a timely manner. That would not change if the likelihood of establishing occurring was high or low.
174	The trap density (number of traps per unit area) is a critical factor for effective fruit fly surveys and it should be based on the target fruit fly, the trap efficiency efficacy.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (487) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 3:14 AM) More accurate term

	cultivation practices, and other biotic and abiotic factors that may affect the effectiveness of the survey. The 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. The trap density also depends on the probability of the target fruit fly entering the FF-PFA via potential pathways.		
176	<u>The placement of traps should be guided by where they are most likely to detect breeding populations with a priority given to where conditions are most suitable for breeding populations and incursions are most likely. The specific location of the traps in a trapping network should be determined considering 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. When placing traps in commercial-production areas, consideration should be given to pest-management practices such as the regular application of insecticides (or other chemicals) that may have a false-negative effect on the trapping programme.</u> In establishing an FF-PFA programme, the specific location of the traps in a trapping network should be determined considering 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. The location, including rotation, of traps should follow the sequence of fruit maturity in host plants. When placing traps in commercial-production areas, consideration should be given to pest-management practices such as the regular application of insecticides (or other chemicals) that may have a false-negative effect on the trapping programme.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (838) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:20 PM) 1. Added first sentence to reaffirm the importance of placing traps to align with the purpose of the trapping. 2. Removal of location sentention since this point seems overly prescriptive and potentially onerous in terms of managing logistics of trapping in areas with mixed host populations. Metropolitan areas have mixed host populations (backyard and amenity trees) that may have fruit maturing at different times due to the presence of climatic niches.
176	In establishing an FF-PFA programme, the specific location of the traps in a trapping network should be determined considering 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. <u>Other consideration taking into account include trap placement in high-risk areas (points of entry, docks, garbage dump areas, food markets).</u> The location, including rotation, of traps should follow the sequence of fruit maturity in host plants. When placing traps in commercial-production areas, consideration should be given to pest-management practices such as the regular application of insecticides (or other chemicals) that may have a false-negative effect on the trapping programme.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (792) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)
176	<u>When establishing an FF-PFA programme, the specific location of the traps in a trapping network should be determined considering the characteristics of the area,</u>	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (728) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:20 AM) Editorial suggestion.

	<u>such as the climate, environment, geography, host presence and distribution, commercial-management practices and the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. The location, including rotation, of traps should follow the sequence of fruit maturity in host plants. When placing traps in commercial-production areas, consideration should be given to pest-management practices such as the regular application of insecticides (or other chemicals) that may have a false-negative effect on the trapping programme.</u> In establishing an FF-PFA programme, the specific location of the traps in a trapping network should be determined considering 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. The location, including rotation, of traps should follow the sequence of fruit maturity in host plants. When placing traps in commercial-production areas, consideration should be given to pest-management practices such as the regular application of insecticides (or other chemicals) that may have a false-negative effect on the trapping programme.		
176	In establishing an FF-PFA programme, the specific location of the traps in a trapping network should be determined considering 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. The location, including rotation, of traps should follow the sequence of fruit maturity in host plants. When placing traps in commercial-production <u>areas or in high-risk areas outside of production</u> areas, consideration should be given to pest-management practices such as the regular application of insecticides (or other chemicals) that may have a false-negative effect on the trapping programme.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (666) Mexico (28 Sep 2024 9:26 PM) Traps also should be placed in high-risk areas outside of production areas
176	In <u>When</u> establishing an FF-PFA programme, the specific location of the traps in a trapping network should be determined considering 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. The location, including rotation, of traps should follow the sequence of fruit maturity in host plants. When placing traps in commercial-production areas, consideration should be given to pest-management practices such as the regular application of insecticides (or other chemicals) that may have a false-negative effect on the trapping programme.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (538) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Editorial suggestion.
177	Geographical <u>Recording the geographical</u> coordinates <u>of deployed traps</u> can be useful for the management of a trapping network.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (839) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:21 PM) Added words for readability and clarity.
177	<u>Geographical coordinates can be useful for the management of a trapping network.</u>	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (278) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:33 PM) Geographical coordinates should be compulsory. It is not possible to

			maintain a trapping network without knowing where the traps are
178	1.5 Trap servicing and examination	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (840) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:23 PM) This section includes information about trap detections which is outside the scope of trap servicing. Trap servicing should focus on traps working properly and should not include laboratory numbers.</p>
179	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 species, and environmental conditions.	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (729) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:22 AM) 'ecology of the species' : it might be good to clarify: 'the target species'</p>
179	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 species, and environmental conditions.	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (540) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM)</p>
179	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 species, and environmental conditions.	C	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (539) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) 'ecology of the species' : it might be good to clarify: 'the target species'</p>
180	The frequency of examination should be adjusted according to the prevailing environmental conditions, the likely catch rate and the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. The interval can range from one day up to 30 days, varying depending on the survey type and the phase of the programme (establishment or maintenance). The interval should also consider the number of target and non-target organisms expected to be captured and the condition of the fruit flies in the trap, as specimens may degrade rapidly. Specimen degradation, which may complicate or impair identification.	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (730) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:24 AM) For simplification.</p>
180	The frequency of examination should be adjusted according to the prevailing environmental conditions, the likely catch rate and the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. The interval can range from one day up to 30 days, varying depending on the survey type and the phase of the programme (establishment or maintenance). The interval should also consider the number of target and non-target organisms expected to be captured and the condition of the fruit flies in the	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (541) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) For simplification.</p>

	trap, as specimens may degrade rapidly. Specimen degradation, which may complicate or impair identification.		
180	The frequency of examination should be adjusted according to the prevailing environmental conditions, the likely catch rate and the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly. The interval can range from one day up to 30 days, varying depending on the survey type and the phase of the programme (establishment or maintenance). The interval should also consider the number of target and non-target organisms fruit fly expected to be captured and the condition of the fruit flies in the trap, as specimens may degrade rapidly. Specimen degradation may complicate or impair identification.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (471) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) To clarify the meaning.
181	Measures should be taken to avoid accidental 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.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (731) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:25 AM) Isn't cross-contamination always accidental?
181	Measures should be taken to avoid accidental 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.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (542) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Isn't cross-contamination always accidental?
182	2. Fruit fly host-sampling-sampling procedures	P	Category : TECHNICAL (361) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:05 PM) To clarify thas is fruit sampling
183	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 fly host sampling to improve the overall detection sensitivity. Fruit fly host sampling is particularly effective in small-scale delimiting surveys in an outbreak (including an incursion) incursion area. Samples should be held in suitable conditions to maintain the viability of all immature stages of fruit flies in infested host material for identification.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (841) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:25 PM) Alignment with ISPM 5.
183	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 fly host -sampling to improve the overall detection sensitivity. Fruit fly host sampling is particularly effective in small-scale delimiting surveys in an outbreak	P	Category : TECHNICAL (362) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:09 PM) For consistency and clarification. "ourtbreak (including incursion)" is redundant as per outbreak definition in the Glossary. Incusion should be used for consistency throughout the draft

	(including an incursion)- <u>incursion</u> area. Samples should be held in suitable conditions to maintain the viability of all immature stages of fruit flies in infested host material-fruit for identification.		
183	<u>assurance of</u> 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 fly host sampling to improve the overall detection sensitivity. Fruit fly host sampling is particularly effective in small-scale delimiting surveys in an outbreak (including an incursion) area. Samples should be held in suitable conditions to maintain the viability of all immature stages of fruit flies in infested host material for identification.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (277) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:32 PM) Proposal to replace "level of confidence" with "assurance of"
184	Procedures To maximise the ability to detect breeding populations, <u>procedures</u> for sampling the host as part of <u>target</u> fruit fly surveys should take into consideration:	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (842) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:26 PM) Addition for clarity to make clear the purpose of the host sampling procedure.
186	the effect of host <u>fruit</u> maturity on infestation,	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (582) Japan (19 Sep 2024 4:29 PM) Regarding fruit fly hosts, the effect of maturity is only taken into account for fruits.
186	the effect of host <u>fruit</u> maturity on infestation,	P	Category : TECHNICAL (472) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) Regarding fruit fly hosts, the effect of maturity is only taken into account for fruits.
189	urban areas, <u>rural areas and backyards</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (667) Mexico (28 Sep 2024 9:30 PM) It is also important to consider other types of areas, not just urban ones.
190	abandoned places of production, <u>- Collection centers</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (668) Mexico (28 Sep 2024 9:33 PM) Add one more important place for the monitoring
195	<u>the sample size</u> and selection, including consideration of:	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (276) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:31 PM) Proposal for a separate ISPM or an appendix on statistical confidence to the relevant ISPM to be used as a guideline
200	Host material and the contents of traps should be labelled, transported and held in a secure manner to avoid mixing up host material or specimens <u>specimens and to protect the physical integrity of the contents.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (843) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:27 PM) Additional consideration.
200	Host material-fruit and the contents of traps should be labelled, transported and held in a secure manner to avoid mixing up host material-fruit or specimens.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (363) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:11 PM) For consistency and clarification
201	Samples collected in the field from hosts or from traps may be brought to a facility for fruit flies to be recovered and the species identified. Host samples may be dissected immediately or maintained until identifiable life stages develop.	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (844) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:28 PM) Consider including options for relevant data that should be recorded at this point.

201	Samples collected in the field from hosts or from traps may be brought to a secure facility for fruit flies to be recovered and the species identified. Host samples may be dissected immediately or maintained until identifiable life stages develop.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (489) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 3:18 AM) the facility should be secure and maintained appropriately
201	Samples collected in the field from hosts-fruits or from traps may be brought to a facility for fruit flies to be recovered and the species identified. Host-Fruit samples may be dissected immediately or maintained until identifiable life stages develop.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (364) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:13 PM) For consistency and clarification
202	Diagnostic protocols adopted as annexes to ISPM 27 (<i>Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests</i>) may be used are available for pest diagnosis.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (365) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:14 PM) PD are adopted for their use
203	The NPPO of the exporting country should have in place, or have ready access to, adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify immature stages or emerged adults of the target fruit fly in a timely manner, preferably within 48 hours.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (584) Japan (19 Sep 2024 4:39 PM) To avoid duplication with paragraph 99.
203	The NPPO of the exporting country should have in place, or have ready access to, adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify immature stages or emerged adults of the target fruit fly in a timely manner, preferably within 48 hours .	C	Category : EDITORIAL (279) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:37 PM) Proposal for deletion of time frame
204	4. Quality assurance of trapping and sampling	C	Category : TRANSLATION (366) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:15 PM) "Quality assurance" should be translated into Spanish as "Aseguramiento de la calidad"
205	The NPPO of the exporting country may establish a quality-assurance programme for the survey to confirm and document that all protocols have been met. The key elements of the quality-assurance programme may include verification of attractant effectiveness, placement and recovery of marked target flies, regular reviews of survey documentation, audits of trap placement and servicing, and of host sampling, and confirmation of diagnostic competency.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (732) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:30 AM) Clearer ("audits ... of host sampling").
205	The NPPO of the exporting country may establish a quality-assurance programme for the survey to confirm and document that all protocols have been met. The key elements of the quality-assurance programme may include verification of attractant effectiveness, placement and recovery of marked target flies, regular reviews of survey documentation, audits of trap placement and servicing servicing and of host sampling, and confirmation of diagnostic competency.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (579) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 11:24 AM) Clearer ("audits ... of host sampling").
205	The NPPO of the exporting country may establish a quality-assurance programme for the survey to confirm and document that all protocols have been met. The key elements of the quality-assurance programme may include verification of attractant effectiveness, placement and recovery of marked target flies, regular reviews of survey documentation, audits of trap placement and servicing, host sampling, and	C	Category : EDITORIAL (281) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:39 PM) Request for clarity for "placement and recovery of marked target flies", Would this be to test the sensitivity of the trapping system or would this be to test the integrity of the trap servicing activities?

	confirmation of diagnostic competency.		
205	The NPPO of the exporting country may establish a quality-assurance <u>quality-assurance of the trapping</u> programme for the survey to confirm and document that all protocols have been met. The key elements of the quality-assurance programme may include verification of attractant effectiveness, placement and recovery of marked target flies, regular reviews of survey documentation, audits of trap placement and servicing, host sampling, and confirmation of diagnostic competency.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (280) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:38 PM) Proposal for addition of "of the trapping" since the elements would not fit a host sampling survey.
209	The detection of the target fruit fly in an FF-PFA should result in the implementation of a corrective action plan with the objective of eradication <u>plan</u> .	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (847) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:37 PM) Detection of single adults may not result in any change of status, implying eradication is not necessary. Suggest that the objective of a corrective action plan should first be to determine if incursion of a breeding population has occurred, and only if that is the case should eradication proceed.
210	Once it is determined that the detection represents an incursion-outbreak of a breeding population, the objective of the corrective action plan should be to ensure eradication of the target fruit fly to enable the FF-PFA status of the affected area to be reinstated.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (793) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)
210	Once it is determined that the detection represents an incursion of <u>represents</u> a breeding population, the objective of the corrective action plan should be to ensure eradication of the target fruit fly to enable the FF-PFA status of the affected area to be reinstated.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (733) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:31 AM) An established population is a worst case than a transient population. The term "breeding population" covers both transient and established populations. Please see paragraphs 113, 128, 131 and 221-224, and comment on paragraph 147.
210	Once it is determined that the detection represents an incursion of a breeding population, the objective of the corrective action plan should be to ensure eradication of the target fruit fly to enable the FF-PFA status of the affected area to be reinstated.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (543) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) An established population is a worst case than a transient population. The term "breeding population" covers both transient and established populations. Please see paragraphs 113, 128, 131 and 221-224, and comment on paragraph 147.
210	Once it is determined that the detection represents an incursion of a breeding population, the objective of the corrective action plan should be to ensure eradication of the target fruit fly to enable the FF-PFA status reinstatement of the affected area to be reinstated <u>into the FF-PFA</u> .	P	Category : TECHNICAL (367) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:21 PM) We suggest to keep wording of current ISPM 26 because is more clear
211	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 the hosts-its host plants within the FF-PFA.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (734) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:36 AM) More precise
211	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,	P	Category : EDITORIAL (544) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) More precise

	geography), and the distribution of the target fruit fly and the hosts-its host plants		
215	timescales <u>time frames</u> for the initial response;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (490) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 3:19 AM) Time frame is a better term, see ISPM 45
216	technical criteria for the selection of survey (trapping or host sampling) parameters <u>parameters and</u> , application of corrective actions for eradication and establishment of regulatory measures;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (735) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:38 AM) Improved English
216	technical criteria for the selection of survey (trapping or host sampling) parameters <u>parameters and</u> , application of corrective actions for eradication and establishment of regulatory measures;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (545) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Improved English
216	technical criteria for the selection of survey (trapping or host-fruit sampling) parameters, application of corrective actions for eradication and establishment of regulatory measures;	P	Category : TECHNICAL (368) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:22 PM) For consistency and clarification
222	If the detection is of a transient population (pest status “present: transient” according to ISPM 8) within the FF-PFA establish, no action may be necessary. If the presence of the pest poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade, a delimiting survey should be implemented immediately after the detection.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (848) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:37 PM) As general comment above.
222	If the detection is of a transient population (pest status “present: transient” according to ISPM 8) within the FF-PFA, no action may be necessary. If the presence of the pest poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade, a delimiting survey should be implemented immediately after the detection. If the detection is of a breeding population that is transient (pest status “present: transient” according to ISPM 8), i.e. if the target fruit fly is not expected to become established in the FF-PFA, no action may be necessary. However, if the presence of the pest poses an unacceptable risk to host commodities traded, a delimiting survey should be implemented immediately after the detection	P	Category : TECHNICAL (736) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:40 AM) 1) Clearer see also European Union comments on 126 and 147. 2) For more clarity (same comment as in paragraphs 137 and 145). 3) For more clarity (and consistent with the wording of paragraphs 137 and 145). 4) More precise wording (same comment as in paragraph 137 and 145).
222	If the detection is of a breeding population that is transient (pest status “present: transient” according to ISPM 8), i.e. if the target fruit fly is not expected to become established in the FF-PFA, no action may be necessary. However, if the presence of the pest poses an unacceptable risk to host commodities traded, a delimiting survey should be implemented immediately after the detection. If the detection is of a transient population (pest status “present: transient” according to ISPM 8) within the FF-PFA, no action may be necessary. If the presence of the pest poses an unacceptable risk to plant trade, a delimiting survey should be implemented immediately after the detection.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (546) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) 1) Clearer see also EPPO our comments on 126 and 147. 2) For more clarity (same comment as in paragraphs 137 and 145). 3) For more clarity (and consistent with the wording of paragraphs 137 and 145). 4) More precise wording (same comment as in paragraph 137 and 145).
223	If the detection of the target fruit fly could constitute a breeding population that is not transient (i.e. one of the other “present” categories described in ISPM 8) <u>population</u> , a delimiting survey should be implemented immediately after	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (849) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:38 PM) Clarification that flies that have been determined not to constitute a breeding population may not require action.

	the detection. The delimiting survey may include placement of additional traps, an increased trap-examination rate and host sampling.		
223	If the detection of the target fruit fly could constitute a breeding population that is not transient (i.e. one of the other “present” categories described in ISPM 8), a delimiting survey should be implemented immediately after the detection. The delimiting survey may include placement of additional traps, an increased trap-examination rate and host sampling.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (737) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:42 AM) Editorial
223	If the detection of the target fruit fly could constitute a breeding population that is not transient (i.e. one of the other “present” categories described in ISPM 8), a delimiting survey should be implemented immediately after the detection. The delimiting survey may include placement of additional traps, an increased trap-examination rate <u>frequency of trap examination</u> and host sampling.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (586) Japan (19 Sep 2024 4:53 PM) It is unclear what trap-examination rate means. It could be clarified that the delimiting survey may include an increased frequency of trap examination.
223	If the detection of the target fruit fly could constitute a breeding population that is not transient (i.e. one of the other “present” categories described in ISPM 8), a delimiting survey should be implemented immediately after the detection. The delimiting survey may include placement of additional traps, an increased trap-examination rate and host sampling.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (547) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Editorial.
223	If the detection of the target fruit fly could constitute a breeding population that is not transient (i.e. one of the other “present” categories described in ISPM 8), a delimiting survey should be implemented immediately after the detection. The delimiting survey may include placement of additional traps, an increased trap-examination rate <u>frequency of trap examination</u> and host sampling.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (473) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM) It is unclear what trap-examination rate means. It could be clarified that the delimiting survey may include an increased frequency of trap examination.
223	If the detection of the target fruit fly could constitute a breeding population that is not transient (i.e. one of the other “present” categories described in ISPM 8), a delimiting survey should be implemented immediately after the detection. The delimiting survey may include placement of additional traps, an increased trap-examination rate and host sample <u>sampling activities</u> .	P	Category : EDITORIAL (405) Philippines (2 Sep 2024 10:00 AM)
224	The outcome of the delimiting survey will determine necessary corrective actions. If an established population is present, the delimiting survey is also used to determine the size of the affected <u>infested</u> area for eradication of the target fruit fly.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (738) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:43 AM) More precise wording. A delimiting survey is defined in ISPM 5 as a "survey conducted to establish the boundaries of a area considered to be infested by or free from a pest". And consistency with paragraph 131.
224	The outcome of the delimiting survey will determine necessary corrective actions. If an established population is present, the delimiting survey is also used to determine the size of the affected <u>infested</u> area for eradication of the target fruit fly.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (548) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) More precise wording. A delimiting survey is defined in ISPM 5 as a "survey conducted to establish the boundaries of a area considered to be infested by or free from a pest". And consistency with paragraph 131.
224	The outcome of the delimiting survey will determine necessary corrective actions. If <u>In cases when</u> an established population is present, the delimiting survey is also	P	Category : EDITORIAL (406) Philippines (2 Sep 2024 10:01 AM)

	used to determine the size of the affected area for eradication of the target fruit fly.		
224	The outcome of the delimiting survey will determine necessary corrective actions. If an established a breeding population is present, the delimiting survey is also used to determine the size of the affected area for eradication of the target fruit fly.	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (369) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:24 PM) For consistency
225	2.2 Suspension <u>or withdrawal</u> of fruit fly pest free area status	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (587) Japan (19 Sep 2024 4:55 PM) Add "withdrawal" to the section title because this section includes withdrawal of FF-PFA.
226	If a breeding population has established (i.e. if any of the triggers specified in section 7.1 <u>or 7.3</u> of the core text of this standard have been reached), the FF-PFA status of the affected area should be suspended or withdrawn. The whole or part of the FF-PFA may be suspended or withdrawn. In most cases, the affected part of the FF-PFA 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	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (850) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:39 PM) This part references "suspension" - dealt with at part 7.1 of the core text, as well as "withdrawal" referenced at part 7.3 of the core text. For completeness, reference to 7.3 is proposed for inclusion here.
226	If a breeding population has established (i.e. if any of the triggers specified in section 7.1 of the core text of this standard have been reached), the FF-PFA status of the affected area should be suspended or withdrawn <u>suspended</u> . The whole or part of the FF-PFA may be suspended or withdrawn <u>suspended</u> . In most cases, the affected part of the FF-PFA 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	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (794) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM) This section is on suspension with the option to reinstate
226	If a breeding population has established (i.e. if any of the triggers specified in section 7.1 of the core text of this standard have been reached), the FF-PFA status of the affected area should be suspended or withdrawn. The whole or part of the FF-PFA may be suspended or withdrawn. In most cases, the affected part of the FF-PFA 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.	C	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (739) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:44 AM) OK to use the term "affected area" in sections 2.2 and 2.3 because this area consists of the infested area plus any buffer zone (please see paragraph 246).
226	If a breeding population has established (i.e. if any of the triggers specified in section 7.1 of the core text of this standard have been reached), the FF-PFA status of the affected area should be suspended or withdrawn. The whole or part of the FF-PFA may be suspended or withdrawn. In most cases, the affected part of the FF-PFA 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.	C	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (598) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:17 PM) Suggest combining into one sentence

226	If a breeding population has established (i.e. if any of the triggers specified in section 7.1 of the core text of this standard have been reached), the FF-PFA status of the affected area should be suspended or withdrawn. The whole or part of the FF-PFA may be suspended or withdrawn. In most cases, the affected part of the FF-PFA 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.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (549) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) OK to use the term "affected area" in sections 2.2 and 2.3 because this area consists of the infested area plus any buffer zone (please see paragraph 246).
226	If a breeding population has established (i.e. if any of the triggers specified in section 7.1 of the core text of this standard have been reached), the FF-PFA status of the affected area should be <u>either</u> suspended or withdrawn. The whole or part of the FF-PFA may be suspended or withdrawn. In most cases, the affected part of the FF-PFA 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	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (407) Philippines (2 Sep 2024 10:02 AM)
228	As per ISPM 9, specific corrective actions to eradicate the target fruit fly from the affected area should be implemented immediately <u>in the area</u> and adequately communicated to the <u>community public and relevant stakeholders</u> . These actions may include:	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (740) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:47 AM) To eliminate redundancy with "from the affected area". What do we mean by 'community'? See suggestion.
228	As per ISPM 9, specific corrective actions to eradicate the target fruit fly from the affected area should be implemented immediately <u>in the area</u> and adequately communicated to the <u>community public and relevant stakeholders</u> . These actions may include:	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (550) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) To eliminate redundancy with "from the affected area". What do we mean by 'community'? See suggestion.
229	total harvest and destruction, treatment or removal of host <u>material plant material of the target fruit fly</u> ;	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (741) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:49 AM) more precise
229	total harvest and destruction, treatment or removal of host <u>material plant material of the target fruit fly</u> ;	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (576) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:40 AM) More precise.
229	total harvest and <u>destruction proper disposal</u> , treatment or removal of <u>natural or conditional</u> host material;	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (282) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:41 PM) Proposal for replacement with either total harvest and proper disposal or treatment of host material before removal
230	destruction of infested host <u>material material plants material of the target fruit fly</u> ;	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (742) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:50 AM) More precise
230	destruction of infested host <u>material plants material of the target fruit fly</u> ;	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (551) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) More precise.
233	male annihilation technique; <u>[NEW POINT] biological controls</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (851) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:40 PM)

			Control measures may include biological controls.
234	sterile fly release; or ;	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (852) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:41 PM) Removal of 'or' since multiple may be used simultaneously.
236	Measures should be immediately enforced to control the movement of regulated articles that can host the target fruit fly. These measures may include the cancellation of consignments of host commodities from the affected area and, as appropriate, host disinfection and the operation of roadblocks to prevent the movement of infested host commodities from the affected area to the rest of the FF-PFA. Other measures may be adopted if agreed by the importing country , such as increased surveys or supplementary trapping to provide assurance <u>that phytosanitary trade risks have been managed to an acceptable level</u> of fruit fly freedom or phytosanitary treatment of host consignments for export. Interim measures (e.g. phytosanitary treatments, systems approaches) may be agreed with importing countries before an incursion occurs to minimize disruption to trade.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (853) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:42 PM) Change since this reads as though it is necessary to get permission from the importing country to undertake additional (supplementary) trapping, which should not be the case.
236	<u>Phytosanitary measures should be immediately enforced to control the movement of regulated articles that can host the target fruit fly. These measures may include the cancellation of consignments of host commodities from the affected area and, as appropriate, host disinfection and the operation of roadblocks to prevent the movement of infested host commodities from the affected area to the rest of the FF-PFA. Other measures may be adopted if agreed by the importing country, such as increased surveys or supplementary trapping to provide assurance of fruit fly freedom or phytosanitary treatment of host consignments for export. Interim measures (e.g. phytosanitary treatments, systems approaches) may be agreed with importing countries before a breeding population occurs to minimize disruption to trade.</u> <u>Details about control measures for a breeding population within an FF-PFA are given in Annex 3.</u> Measures should be immediately enforced to control the movement of regulated articles that can host the target fruit fly. These measures may include the cancellation of consignments of host commodities from the affected area and, as appropriate, host disinfection and the operation of roadblocks to prevent the movement of infested host commodities from the affected area to the rest of the FF-PFA. Other measures may be adopted if agreed by the importing country, such as increased surveys or supplementary trapping to provide assurance of fruit fly freedom or phytosanitary treatment of host consignments for export. Interim measures (e.g. phytosanitary treatments, systems approaches) may be agreed with	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (743) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:52 AM) 1) Addition of "Phytosanitary" and "breeding population" instead of incursion. 2) To introduce a missing link between Annex 2 and Annex 3.

	importing countries before an incursion occurs to minimize disruption to trade.		
236	Measures should be immediately enforced to control the movement of regulated articles that can host the target fruit fly. These measures may include the cancellation of consignments of host commodities from the affected area and, as appropriate, host disinfection and the operation of roadblocks to prevent the movement of infested host commodities from the affected area to the rest of the FF-PFA. Other measures may be adopted if agreed by the importing country, such as increased surveys or supplementary trapping to provide assurance of fruit fly freedom or phytosanitary treatment of host consignments for export. Interim measures (e.g. phytosanitary treatments, systems approaches) may be agreed with importing countries before an incursion occurs to minimize disruption to trade.	C	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>(599) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:18 PM)</p> <p>What does this mean? An incursion to where?</p>
236	<p>Measures-Phytosanitary measures should be immediately enforced to control the movement of regulated articles that can host the target fruit fly. These measures may include the cancellation of consignments of host commodities from the affected area and, as appropriate, host disinfection and the operation of roadblocks to prevent the movement of infested host commodities from the affected area to the rest of the FF-PFA. Other measures may be adopted if agreed by the importing country, such as increased surveys or supplementary trapping to provide assurance of fruit fly freedom or phytosanitary treatment of host consignments for export. Interim measures (e.g. phytosanitary treatments, systems approaches) may be agreed with importing countries before an incursion a breeding population occurs to minimize disruption to trade.</p> <p>Details about control measures for a breeding population within an FF-PFA are given in Annex 3.</p>	P	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(552) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM)</p> <p>1) Addition of "Phytosanitary" and "breeding population" instead of incursion. 2) To introduce a missing link between Annex 2 and Annex 3.</p>
236	Measures should be immediately enforced to control the movement of regulated articles that can host the target fruit fly. These measures may include the cancellation of consignments of host commodities-fruits from the affected area and, as appropriate, host-fruit disinfection and the operation of roadblocks to prevent the movement of infested host commodities-fruits from the affected area to the rest of the FF-PFA. Other measures may be adopted if agreed by the importing country, such as increased surveys or supplementary trapping to provide assurance of fruit fly freedom or phytosanitary treatment of host-fruit consignments for export. Interim measures (e.g. phytosanitary treatments, systems approaches) may be agreed with importing countries before an incursion occurs to minimize disruption to trade.	P	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>(370) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:27 PM)</p> <p>For consistency</p>

236	Measures should be immediately enforced to control the movement of regulated articles that can host the target fruit fly. These measures may include the cancellation of consignments of host commodities from the affected area and, as appropriate, host disinfection and the operation of roadblocks to prevent the movement of infested host commodities from the affected area to the rest of the FF-PFA. Other measures may be adopted if agreed by the importing country, such as increased surveys or supplementary trapping to provide assurance of fruit fly freedom or phytosanitary treatment of host consignments for export. Interim measures (e.g. phytosanitary treatments, systems approaches) may be agreed with importing countries before an incursion occurs to minimize disruption to trade.	C	<p><i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (283) South Africa (20 Aug 2024 1:42 PM) Proposal for addition of measures as measures listed should be mutually exclusive: Measures may include: Phytosanitary treatment of host consignments for export Cancellation of consignments of host commodities from the affected area Host disinfection Operation of roadblocks to prevent the movement of infested host commodities from the affected area to the rest of the FF-PFA Supplementary trapping to provide assurance of fruit fly freedom</p>
238	The criteria for determining that eradication from the 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 will depend <u>depends</u> 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 and surveillance levels for the maintenance of the FF-PFA.	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (744) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:54 AM) Simpler.</p>
238	The criteria for determining that eradication from the 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 period of time before eradication may officially be declared successful will depend 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 and surveillance levels for the maintenance of the FF-PFA.	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (678) China (29 Sep 2024 8:00 AM)</p>
238	The criteria for determining that eradication from the 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 will depend <u>depends</u> 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 and surveillance levels for the maintenance of the FF-PFA.	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (553) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Simpler.</p>
238	The criteria for determining that eradication from the 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 required	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (474) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)</p>

	<u>period for</u> eradication may officially be declared successful will depend 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 and surveillance levels for the maintenance of the FF-PFA.		
240	<u>Relevant NPPOs and entities authorized to undertake certain activities on behalf of the NPPO of the exporting country (see ISPM 45) should be kept informed of changes in FF-PFA status, as appropriate, and pest reporting obligations should be observed (see ISPM 17).</u> Relevant NPPOs or competent authorities delegated by the NPPO of the exporting country should be kept informed of changes in FF-PFA status, as appropriate, and IPPC pest reporting obligations should be observed (see ISPM 17).	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (745) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:56 AM) 1) and 2) For better clarity because NPPOs do not delegate authorities; they can delegates functions/tasks. See paragraph 67. 3) "IPPC" does not seem to be necessary.
240	Relevant NPPOs or competent authorities delegated and entities authorized by the NPPO of the exporting country should be kept informed of changes in FF-PFA status, as appropriate, and IPPC pest reporting obligations should be observed (see ISPM 17).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (659) Canada (27 Sep 2024 4:23 PM) NPPOs do not delegate authorities. they authorize entities to perform certain activities on their behalf.
240	<u>Relevant NPPOs and entities authorized to undertake certain activities on behalf of the NPPO of the exporting country (see ISPM 45) should be kept informed of changes in FF-PFA status, as appropriate, and pest reporting obligations should be observed (see ISPM 17).</u> Relevant NPPOs or competent authorities delegated by the NPPO of the exporting country should be kept informed of changes in FF-PFA status, as appropriate, and IPPC pest reporting obligations should be observed (see ISPM 17).	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (554) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) 1) and 2) For better clarity because NPPOs do not delegate authorities; they can delegates functions/tasks. See paragraph 67. 3) "IPPC" does not seem to be necessary.
240	Relevant NPPOs or <u>and</u> competent authorities delegated by the NPPO of the exporting country <u>country, as appropriate,</u> should be kept informed of changes in FF-PFA status, as appropriate, and IPPC pest reporting obligations should be observed (see ISPM 17).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (318) Brazil (22 Aug 2024 8:55 PM) The NPPO of the exporting country should inform both NPPOs and delegated entities (in its country) "As appropriate" is necessary for those cases where there are no delegated authorities.
242	ANNEX 3: Control measures <u>for an incursion when a breeding population is detected</u> within a fruit fly pest free area	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (746) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:57 AM) More precise wording (see our comments on paragraphs 126 and 147).
242	ANNEX 3: Control measures <u>for an incursion when a breeding population is detected</u> within a fruit fly pest free area	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (555) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) More precise wording (see our comments on paragraphs 126 and 147).
243	An eradication area (see Figure 1) and related control measures may be established with the intent to eradicate the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA status, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and, where applicable, and meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. In particular, control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (795) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)

	a potential risk of spreading the target fruit fly.		
243	An eradication area (see Figure 1) and related control measures may be established with the intent to eradicate the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA status, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and, where applicable, meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. 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. If the breeding population detected is not transient, an eradication area (see Figure 1) and related control measures should be established with the intent to eradicate the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA status, protect the surroundings, and, where applicable, meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. 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. If the detected population is able to establish or is established, eradication measures should be taken.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (747) European Union (30 Sep 2024 12:58 AM) If the detected population is able to establish or is established, eradication measures should be taken. Please see paragraphs 113 and 221-222.
243	<u>If the breeding population detected is not transient, an eradication area (see Figure 1) and related control measures should be established with the intent to eradicate the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA status, protect the surroundings, and, where applicable, meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. 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. If the detected population is able to establish or is established, eradication measures should be taken.</u> An eradication area (see Figure 1) and related control measures may be established with the intent to eradicate the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA status, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and, where applicable, meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. 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	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (556) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) If the detected population is able to establish or is established, eradication measures should be taken. Please see paragraphs 113 and 221-222.
243	An eradication area (see Figure 1) and related control measures may be established with the intent to eradicate the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA status, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and, where if applicable, meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. 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	Category : EDITORIAL (408) Philippines (2 Sep 2024 10:05 AM)
245	The NPPO of the exporting country should declare an establishment event in accordance with this and other relevant ISPMs (e.g. ISPM 8, ISPM 9, ISPM 17). When a target fruit fly <u>incursion breeding population</u> is detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area based on technical evaluation may be established. The FF-PFA status of the eradication area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (846) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:35 PM) 1. As general comment above. 2. Theoretically, a PFA may encompass a very large area. It should be possible to cut off sections rather than suspending the whole thing.

	applied to establish an eradication area, then the FF-PFA status of <u>a larger area of the whole FF-PFA</u> should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard.		
245	The NPPO of the exporting country should declare an establishment event in accordance with this and other relevant ISPMs (e.g. ISPM 8, ISPM 9, ISPM 17). When a target fruit fly <u>incursion-population that is not transient is</u> detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area based on technical evaluation <u>may-should</u> be established. The FF-PFA status of the eradication area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area, then the FF-PFA status of the whole FF-PFA should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (748) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:01 AM) If the detected population is able to establish, eradication measures should be taken. Please see paragraphs 113 and 221-222, and comment on paragraph 243.
245	The NPPO of the exporting country should declare an establishment event in accordance with this and other relevant ISPMs (e.g. ISPM 8, ISPM 9, ISPM 17). When a target fruit fly <u>incursion-population that is not transient is</u> detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area based on technical evaluation <u>may-should</u> be established. The FF-PFA status of the eradication area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area, then the FF-PFA status of the whole FF-PFA should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (557) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) If the detected population is able to establish, eradication measures should be taken. Please see paragraphs 113 and 221-222, and comment on paragraph 243.
245	When a target fruit fly incursion is detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area based on technical evaluation may be established. The FF-PFA status of the eradication area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area, then the whole FF-PFA should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard. The NPPO of the exporting country should declare an establishment event in accordance with this and other relevant ISPMs (e.g. ISPM 8, ISPM 9, ISPM 17). When a target fruit fly incursion is detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area based on technical evaluation may be established. The FF-PFA status of the eradication area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area, then the FF-PFA status of the whole FF-PFA should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (371) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:30 PM) Deleted text is confusing and not relevant to this section. In addition "establishment event" is unclear
246	The eradication area should cover the infested area. In addition, where <u>necessary</u> <u>necessary</u> , a buffer zone should be established in accordance with this standard and as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into account the factors listed in section 5.1 of the core text of this standard.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (749) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:03 AM) Addition of a comma.
246	The eradication area should cover the infested area. In addition, where necessary a buffer zone should be established in accordance with this standard and as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into account the factors listed in	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (588) Japan (19 Sep 2024 4:58 PM) As "in accordance with this standard" is covered in "in section 5.1 of the core text of this standard.", the duplication should be removed.

	section 5.1 of the core text of this standard.		
246	The eradication area should cover the infested area. In addition, where necessary <u>necessary</u> , a buffer zone should be established in accordance with this standard and as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into account the factors listed in section 5.1 of the core text of this standard.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (558) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Addition of a comma.
247	A circle delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area <u>may</u> be drawn, centred on the actual target fruit fly detection 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 pest detections, several (possibly overlapping) circles may be drawn accordingly, as illustrated in Figure 1.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (600) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:19 PM) or "should"?
247	A circle delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area may be drawn, centred on the actual <u>detected population of</u> target fruit fly detection 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 <u>pest-population</u> detections, several (possibly overlapping) circles may be drawn accordingly, as illustrated in Figure 1.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (491) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 3:23 AM) 1. it should be centred on the actual established population of the target fruit fly, not just an individual. Suggest rewording to "... centred on the actual detected population of target fruit fly and with". 2. To distinguish between single detections to population detections
247	A circle delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area may be drawn, centred <u>centered</u> on the actual target fruit fly detection 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 pest detections, several (possibly overlapping) circles may be drawn accordingly, as illustrated in Figure 1.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (410) Philippines (2 Sep 2024 10:06 AM)
248	If necessary for the practical implementation of the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may adjust the eradication area to correspond to administrative boundaries or topography, or to approximate the circle with a polygon.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (750) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:04 AM) unnecessary. This would be the result of taking into account administrative boundaries or topography.
248	If necessary for the practical implementation of the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may adjust the eradication area to correspond to administrative boundaries or topography, or to approximate the circle with a polygon.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (559) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) unnecessary. This would be the result of taking into account administrative boundaries or topography.
306	Figure 1. Example of delimiting circles and approximating polygons to determine the eradication area around three <u>detected</u> pest detections <u>populations</u> .	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (492) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 3:25 AM) As above, it is the detected pest populations you are delimiting, not individual pests. Suggest rewording to "... area around three detected pest populations."
307	<i>Notes:</i> Solid triangles (▲), <u>pest-detectioncentre of detected population</u> ; solid circles (●), geo-referenced coordinates; red dotted line, delimiting circles; black line, approximating polygons.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (493) New Zealand (11 Sep 2024 3:26 AM) as above
309	Each stage of the production chain (e.g. growing, sorting, packing, transporting, dispatching) may lead to spread of the target fruit fly from the eradication area into the FF-PFA. This does not apply, however, to any facilities located within the FF-	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (796) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM) Consider revising as the text is vague

	PFA at which only host material from the FF-PFA is handled. Appropriate control measures should be applied to manage the pest risk to which the surrounding FF-PFA and any importing countries are exposed.		
309	Each stage of the production chain (e.g. growing, sorting, packing, transporting, dispatching) may lead to spread of the target fruit fly from the eradication area into the FF-PFA. This does not apply, however, to any facilities located within the FF-PFA at which only host <u>plant</u> material from the <u>this</u> FF-PFA is handled. Appropriate control measures should be applied to manage the pest risk to which the surrounding the FF-PFA and any importing countries are exposed.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (751) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:09 AM) More precise.
309	Each stage of the production chain (e.g. growing, sorting, packing, transporting, dispatching-distribution) may lead to spread of the target fruit fly from the eradication area into the FF-PFA. This does not apply, however, to any facilities located within the FF-PFA at which only host material from the FF-PFA is handled. Appropriate control measures should be applied to manage the pest risk to which the surrounding FF-PFA and any importing countries are exposed.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (660) Canada (27 Sep 2024 4:26 PM)
309	Each stage of the production chain (e.g. growing, sorting, packing, transporting, dispatching) may lead to spread of the target fruit fly from the eradication area into the FF-PFA. This does not apply, however, to any facilities located within the FF-PFA at which only host material from the FF-PFA is handled. Appropriate control measures should be applied to manage the pest risk to which the surrounding FF-PFA and any importing countries are exposed.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (601) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:20 PM) What is "this"?
309	Each stage of the production chain (e.g. growing, sorting, packing, transporting, dispatching) may lead to spread of the target fruit fly from the eradication area into the FF-PFA. This does not apply, however, to any facilities located within the FF-PFA at which only host <u>plant</u> material from the <u>this</u> FF-PFA is handled. Appropriate control measures should be applied to manage the pest risk to which the surrounding FF-PFA and any importing countries are exposed.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (560) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) More precise.
309	Each stage of the production chain (e.g. growing, sorting, packing, transporting, dispatching) may lead to spread of the target fruit fly from the eradication area into the FF-PFA. This does not apply, however, to any facilities located within the FF-PFA at which only host material-fruit from the FF-PFA is handled. Appropriate control measures should be applied to manage the pest risk to which the surrounding FF-PFA and any importing countries are exposed.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (372) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:32 PM) For consistency and clarification
312	During the production period within the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may require the application of control measures to avoid infestation, such as mechanical and cultural controls, <u>fruit bagging</u> , insecticide bait application technique, bait stations, male annihilation technique, mass trapping,	P	Category : TECHNICAL (752) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:10 AM) Interesting measure to be added? Please see comment on paragraph 342.

	sterile insect technique and biological control.		
312	During the production period within the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may require the application of control measures to avoid infestation, such as mechanical and cultural controls <u>controls (e.g., removal and destruction of host material, soil disturbance(ground swamping and ploughing), etc.), soil chemical treatment,</u> insecticide bait application technique, bait stations, male annihilation technique, mass trapping, sterile insect technique and biological control.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (589) Japan (19 Sep 2024 5:12 PM) The current ISPM 26 Annex 3 lists mechanical and cultural control measures at the production stage, such as removal and disposal of host material, use of resistant varieties, bagging, selection, field sanitation management, and burial in the ground. Add them as examples. Also soil fumigation would be added.
312	During the production period within the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may require the application of control measures to avoid infestation, such as mechanical and cultural controls, <u>fruit bagging,</u> insecticide bait application technique, bait stations, male annihilation technique, mass trapping, sterile insect technique and biological control.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (561) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Interesting measure to be added? Please see comment on paragraph 342.
312	During the production period within the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may require the application of control measures to avoid infestation, such as mechanical and cultural controls <u>controls (e.g., removal and destruction of the fruit and soil disturbance (ground swamping and ploughing)), soil chemical treatment,</u> insecticide bait application technique, bait stations, male annihilation technique <u>technique (MAT),</u> mass trapping, sterile insect technique <u>(SIT)</u> and biological control.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (475) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)
312	During the production period within the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may require the application of control measures to avoid infestation, such as mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application technique, bait stations, male annihilation technique <u>technique (MAT),</u> mass trapping, sterile insect technique <u>(SIT)</u> and biological control.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (411) Philippines (2 Sep 2024 10:08 AM)
314	To prevent the spread of the target fruit fly, regulated articles (e.g. soil, host plants, host -fruit) 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.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (797) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM) host plant are not pathways for fruit flies
314	To prevent the spread of the target fruit fly, regulated articles (e.g. soil <u>host fruit,</u> host plants, <u>host fruit</u> - soil 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.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (753) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:13 AM) More logical order.
314	To prevent the spread of the target fruit fly, regulated articles (e.g. soil <u>host fruit,</u> host plants, <u>host fruit</u> - soil) 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.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (562) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) More logical order.

315	2.3 Packing and packing facilities	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (754) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:13 AM) The measure required for a packing facility, storage facility, processing facility and treatment facility seem to be similar. A better structure would be to identify the measures that are common to all and then cover any measures that are specific. This avoids duplication and slightly different wording for each section.
315	2.3 Packing and packing facilities	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (563) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) The measure required for a packing facility, storage facility, processing facility and treatment facility seem to be similar. A better structure would be to identify the measures that are common to all and then cover any measures that are specific. This avoids duplication and slightly different wording for each section.
315	2.3 Packing and packing facilities	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (373) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:33 PM) For simplification and to adjust to the content of the section
316	Packing facilities may be located within the eradication area or in the FF-PFA and may pack host <u>plant</u> material grown in the eradication area or in the FF-PFA. Control measures to prevent spread of the target fruit fly should be considered in each case.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (755) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:14 AM) Editorial
316	Packing facilities may be located within the eradication area or in the FF-PFA and may pack host <u>plant</u> material grown in the eradication area or in the FF-PFA. Control measures to prevent spread of the target fruit fly should be considered in each case.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (577) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:46 AM) Editorial.
316	Packing facilities may be located within the eradication area or in the FF-PFA and may pack host material-fruit grown in the eradication area or in the FF-PFA. Control measures to prevent spread of the target fruit fly should be considered in each case.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (374) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:34 PM) For clarification and consistency
320	require and approve methods of physical separation of different lots of host material-fruit (e.g. by using insect-proof packaging or separate pest-proof packaging locations within facilities) to avoid the transfer of the target fruit fly between different lots;	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (375) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:35 PM) For clarification and consistency
321	at each stage of the packing process (e.g. at the reception, processing, storage and dispatch stages), require the application of appropriate control measures to maintain the segregation of host material-fruit originating from areas of different pest status;	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (376) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:36 PM) For clarification and consistency
322	require the application of appropriate measures for the handling and movement of host material through facilities to prevent the mixing of host material originating from areas of different pest status (e.g. flowcharts, signs, staff training);	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (602) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:22 PM) How is this different than above para 321?
322	require the application of appropriate measures for the handling and movement of	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>

	host material-fruit through facilities to prevent the mixing of host material originating from areas of different pest status (e.g. flowcharts, signs, staff training);		(377) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:37 PM) For clarification and consistency
323	require and approve methods of disposal of host material from the eradication area that has been rejected (e.g. material-rejected as a result of inspection or quality-assurance activities);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (756) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:15 AM) Simplification
323	require and approve methods of disposal of host material from the eradication area that has been rejected (e.g. material-rejected as a result of inspection or quality-assurance activities);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (566) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Simplification.
323	require and approve methods of disposal of host material-fruit from the eradication area that has been rejected (e.g. material rejected as a result of inspection or quality-assurance activities);	P	Category : TECHNICAL (378) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:38 PM) For clarification and consistency
324	require ongoing checks for the presence or absence of the target fruit fly in -inside and outside facilities and, if relevant, in the surrounding FF-PFA;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (679) China (29 Sep 2024 8:00 AM)
324	require ongoing checks for the presence or absence of the target fruit fly in -inside and outside facilities and, if relevant, in the surrounding FF-PFA;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (476) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)
325	require that packing-packaging material, containers and conveyances are insect-proof and clean;	P	Category : TECHNICAL (379) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:44 PM) Glossary terms should be used when appropriate
326	require the application of appropriate control measures to eradicate-eliminate the target fruit fly from facilities when it is detected; and	P	Category : EDITORIAL (757) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:18 AM) For consistency with paragraphs 333 and 338 (or modify paragraphs 333 and 338).
326	require the application of appropriate control measures to eradicate-eliminate the target fruit fly from facilities when it is detected; and	P	Category : EDITORIAL (567) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) For consistency with paragraphs 333 and 338 (or modify paragraphs 333 and 338).
328	2.4 Storage and storage facilities	P	Category : TECHNICAL (380) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:45 PM) For simplification
330	maintain traceability and separation between host material-fruit originating from the eradication area and from the FF-PFA;	P	Category : TECHNICAL (381) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:45 PM) For clarification and consistency
331	use an approved method of disposal of host material from the eradication area that has been rejected (e.g. material-rejected as a result of inspection or quality-assurance activities);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (758) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:19 AM) Simplification
331	use an approved method of disposal of host material from the eradication area that has been rejected (e.g. material-rejected as a result of inspection or quality-assurance activities);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (568) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Simplification.
331	use an approved method of disposal of host material-fruit from the eradication area that has been rejected (e.g. material-fruit rejected as a result of inspection or	P	Category : TECHNICAL (382) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:46 PM)

	quality-assurance activities);		For clarification and consistency
333	apply appropriate control measures to eliminate the target fruit fly from their facility when detected <u>upon detection</u> ; and	P	Category : EDITORIAL (477) APPPC (9 Sep 2024 12:30 PM)
335	2.5 Processing and processing facilities	C	Category : TRANSLATION (384) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:48 PM) Processing should be translated into Spanish as "Procesamiento"
335	2.5 Processing and processing facilities	P	Category : TECHNICAL (383) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:47 PM) For simplification
336	If the processing facility is in the eradication area, host material destined for processing (such as juicing, canning and puréeing) may <u>should</u> not pose an additional pest risk to the area.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (799) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)
336	If the processing facility is in the eradication area, host material destined for processing (such as juicing, canning and puréeing) may not pose an additional pest risk to the area.	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (798) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM) Statement to be revised for clarity to convey the fact that the host material destined for processing must not (be packaged, transported etc.) in a manner to pose an additional risk. Could a change from may to must suffice?
336	If the processing facility is in the eradication area, host material destined <u>intended</u> for processing (such as juicing, canning and puréeing) may not pose an additional pest risk to the area.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (412) Philippines (2 Sep 2024 10:10 AM)
336	If the processing facility is in the eradication area, host material <u>fruit</u> destined for processing (such as juicing, canning and puréeing) may not pose an additional pest risk to the area.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (385) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:48 PM) For clarification and consistency
337	If the facility is in the FF-PFA but processes host material from the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country should require measures to be applied within the facility to ensure that reception <u>the receiving</u> , storage and processing areas are insect-proof and hence prevent the escape of the target fruit fly.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (414) Philippines (2 Sep 2024 10:14 AM)
337	If the facility is in the FF-PFA but processes host material <u>fruit</u> from the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country should require measures to be applied within the facility to ensure that reception, storage and processing areas are insect-proof and hence prevent the escape of the target fruit fly.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (386) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:49 PM) For clarification and consistency
338	<u>Regular monitoring for the presence or absence of the target fruit fly may be conducted at the facility and, if relevant, in the surrounding FF-PFA. Appropriate control measures should be applied to eliminate the target fruit fly from the facility when it is detected. Ongoing checks for the presence or absence of the target fruit fly may be conducted at the facility and, if relevant, in the surrounding FF-PFA. Appropriate control measures should be applied to eliminate the target fruit fly</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (413) Philippines (2 Sep 2024 10:11 AM)





	from the facility when it is detected.		
339	The NPPO of the exporting country should specify and require the approved method or methods for disposal of host material from the eradication area that has been rejected as a result, for example, of inspection or quality-assurance activities. Rejected host material should be disposed of in such a way that the target fruit fly is demonstrated to be absent or rendered non-viable.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (603) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:23 PM) How is this different than 321?
339	The NPPO of the exporting country should specify and require the approved method or methods for disposal of host material-fruit from the eradication area that has been rejected as a result, for example, of inspection or quality-assurance activities. Rejected host material-fruit should be disposed of in such a way that the target fruit fly is demonstrated to be absent or rendered non-viable.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (387) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:51 PM) For clarification and consistency
340	2.6 Treatment <u>Treatments</u> and treatment facilities	P	Category : EDITORIAL (800) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)
340	2.6 Treatment and treatment facilities	P	Category : TECHNICAL (388) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:51 PM) For simplification
342	Post-harvest treatment (e.g. cold treatment, heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation), or in some cases pre-harvest treatment (e.g. bait sprayspray), fruit bagging), may be required for host material moving from the eradication area into the FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly is a quarantine pest.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (759) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:22 AM) Fruit bagging is not a treatment so it should not be mentioned in section 2.6 (Treatment and treatment facilities). Therefore we suggest to put "fruit bagging" in another section, for example in section 2.1 (Production) : see comment on paragraph 312.
342	Post-harvest treatment (e.g. cold treatment, heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation), or in some cases pre-harvest treatment (e.g. bait sprayspray), fruit bagging), may be required for host material moving from the eradication area into the FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly is a quarantine pest.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (569) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Fruit bagging is not a treatment so it should not be mentioned in section 2.6 (Treatment and treatment facilities). Therefore we suggest to put "fruit bagging" in another section, for example in section 2.1 (Production) : see comment on paragraph 312.
342	Post-harvest treatment (e.g. cold treatment, heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation), or in some cases pre-harvest treatment (e.g. bait spray, fruit bagging), may be required for host material-fruit moving from the eradication area into the FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly is a quarantine pest.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (389) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:52 PM) For clarification and consistency
343	Control measures preventing the escape of the target fruit fly may should be required for treatment facilities located within the FF-PFA, if treating regulated articles from the eradication area. The NPPO of the exporting country may require such articles to be physically isolated within the facility.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (760) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:24 AM) Shouldn't it be a "should"?
343	Control measures preventing the escape of the target fruit fly may be required for treatment facilities located within the FF-PFA, if treating regulated articles from the eradication area. The NPPO of the exporting country may require such articles	C	Category : TECHNICAL (604) United States of America (23 Sep 2024 7:25 PM) is "should" more appropriate? same as in the last sentence in this para.




	to be physically isolated within the facility.		
343	Control measures preventing the escape of the target fruit fly may should be required for treatment facilities located within the FF-PFA, if treating regulated articles from the eradication area. The NPPO of the exporting country may require such articles to be physically isolated within the facility.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (570) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Shouldn't it be a "should"?
344	The NPPO of the exporting country should specify and require the approved method or methods of disposal of rejected host material-fruit from the eradication area to reduce the risk of spread of the target fruit fly. Disposal methods may include double bagging followed by deep burial or incineration.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (390) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:53 PM) For clarification and consistency
346	Host material sold within the eradication area may be at risk of infestation if exposed before being sold (e.g. placed on display in an open-air market) and may therefore need to be physically protected, when feasible, protected to avoid spread of the target fruit fly while on display and being stored.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (845) Australia (30 Sep 2024 10:33 PM) Removal of unnecessary words (already 'may').
346	Host material sold within the eradication area may be at risk of infestation if exposed before being sold (e.g. placed on display in an open-air market) and may therefore need to be physically protected, when feasible, to avoid spread of the target fruit fly while on display and being stored. <u>If at risk of infestation and not physically protected, the host material should not be moved outside the eradication area after having being exposed.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (761) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:25 AM) Sentence that might be worth adding.
346	Host material sold within the eradication area may be at risk of infestation if exposed before being sold (e.g. placed on display in an open-air market) and may therefore need to be physically protected, when feasible, to avoid spread of the target fruit fly while on display and being stored. <u>If at risk of infestation and not physically protected, the host material should not be moved outside the eradication area after having being exposed.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (571) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Sentence that might be worth adding.
346	Host material-fruit sold within the eradication area may be at risk of infestation if exposed before being sold (e.g. placed on display in an open-air market) and may therefore need to be physically protected, when feasible, to avoid spread of the target fruit fly while on display and being stored.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (391) COSAVE (26 Aug 2024 4:54 PM) For clarification and consistency
348	The control measures, including corrective actions, used in the eradication area should be adequately documented, reviewed and updated (see also ISPM 4) and <u>these records</u> should be retained for at least 24 months. Such documents should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country on request.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (762) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:26 AM) More precise wording. Please see title of the section (paragraph 347).
348	The control measures, including corrective actions, used in the eradication area should be adequately documented, reviewed and updated (see also ISPM 4) and <u>these records</u> should be retained for at least 24 months. Such documents should be	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (572) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) More precise wording. Please see title of the section (paragraph 347).


	made available to the NPPO of the importing country on request.		
349	4. Termination-Discontinuation of control measures in the eradication area	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (801) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)
350	To be considered successful, eradication of the target fruit fly in the eradication area should meet the requirements for reinstatement of FF-PFA status after an <u>incursion</u> <u>a breeding population is detected</u> , in accordance with this standard (see section 7.2 of the core text of this standard).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (763) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:28 AM) Clearer and more precise.
350	To be considered successful, eradication of the target fruit fly in the eradication area should meet the requirements for reinstatement of FF-PFA status after an <u>incursion</u> <u>a breeding population is detected</u> , in accordance with this standard (see section 7.2 of the core text of this standard).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (573) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) Clearer and more precise.
351	The control measures should remain in force until eradication is declared. If eradication is successful, the control measures in the eradication area may be <u>terminated-discontinued</u> and the FF-PFA status may be reinstated. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly. The NPPO of the importing country should be notified as appropriate.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (802) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (30 Sep 2024 3:30 PM)
351	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 status may be reinstated. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly. The NPPO of the importing country <u>or countries</u> should be notified as appropriate.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (764) European Union (30 Sep 2024 1:31 AM) More precise.
351	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 status may be reinstated. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly. The NPPO of the importing <u>country-countries</u> should be notified as appropriate.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (574) EPPO (16 Sep 2024 10:21 AM) More precise.


2024 FIRST CONSULTATION 1 July – 30 September 2024**Compiled comments for Draft revision of ISPM 26 (Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (*Tephritidae*)) (2021-010) - Spanish**




T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged




Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>TRANSLATION</i> (316) OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 8:21 PM) Se propone revisar en todo el cuerpo del documento el cambio de "quality assurance" se traduzca al español como "aseguramiento de la calidad"
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>  OIRSA (216) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:50 AM) Sustituir en todo el cuerpo del documento los términos hospedantes, material hospedante y plantas por "frutos"
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (207) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:31 AM) Cambiar en el cuerpo del documento "signo" por "evidencia"
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i>  OIRSA (189) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:05 AM) Desarrollar un párrafo sobre aspecto de interferencia al usar diferentes atrayentes en una misma área en casos cuando se tienen varias especies de mosca objetivo.
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>  OIRSA (124) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:20 PM) Para dar mayor claridad sobre el concepto se sugiere definir el término "Población reproductora", considerando que en la NIMF 8 sí existe la definición de "Población transitoria" pero no "Población reproductora".
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>  OIRSA (10) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 3:33 PM) Cambio global: Se sugiere reemplazar "adultos silvestres" por "adultos fértiles" en todo el texto. Una area libre de plagas puede verse comprometida por la detección de ejemplares fértiles. La condición de "silvestre" no aclara a qué se refiere y puede confundirse con términos como "especie no nativa", "exótica", etc.
12	PROYECTO DE REVISIÓN DE LA NIMF 26: Establecimiento y	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (428) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 8:28 PM)


	mantenimiento de áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) (2021-010) PROYECTO DE REVISIÓN DE LA NIMF 26: Establecimiento y mantenimiento de áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) (2021-010)		El título refleja los requisitos para establecer las áreas libres, pero como no hay otra norma sobre el mantenimiento, pero si sobre el reconocimiento es necesario precisar el mantenimiento
12	PROYECTO DE REVISIÓN DE LA NIMF 26: Establecimiento y mantenimiento de áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) (2021-010)	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (11) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 3:40 PM) Texto simplificado de acuerdo con la NIMF 4. No es necesario incluir en el Título todos los temas mencionados en el texto.
38	La presente norma brinda orientación para el establecimiento y mantenimiento de áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) de importancia económica. <u>La presente norma brinda orientación para el establecimiento y mantenimiento de áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) de importancia económica.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  Honduras (429) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 8:30 PM) Las moscas de la fruta Tephritae son de importancia económica porque son restrictivas al comercio
39	Si un país declara que una mosca de la fruta está ausente en un área, de conformidad con la NIMF 8, Determinación de la condición de una plaga en un área, los países importadores no deberían exigir el establecimiento ni el mantenimiento de un área libre de plagas de conformidad con esta norma a menos que exista una justificación técnica para ello.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (12) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 3:44 PM) Se trasladó a la sección "Requisitos Generales" porque el párrafo no forma parte del Ámbito. Hay un párrafo similar en la sección 2.1 (Determinación del estado de la plaga en el área) de la NIMF 4.
40	Bibliografía	P	Category : EDITORIAL (13) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 3:45 PM) Por consistencia con otras NIMF
50	Las áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta (ALP-MF) son medidas fitosanitarias que se pueden utilizar para facilitar el comercio en condiciones de inocuidad y proteger los recursos vegetales. Las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) deberían considerar las ALP-MF como medidas fitosanitarias que, al utilizarse solas, son suficiente para gestionar el riesgo de plagas planteado por una determinada mosca de la fruta. Las áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta (ALP-MF) son medidas fitosanitarias que se pueden utilizar para facilitar el comercio en condiciones de inocuidad y proteger los recursos vegetales. Las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) deben considerar las ALP-MF como medidas fitosanitarias que, al utilizar solas, son suficientes para gestionar el riesgo de plagas planteado por una determinada mosca de la fruta.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (430) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 8:32 PM) condiciones de fitosanidad y proteger los recursos vegetales
50	Las áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta (ALP-MF) son medidas fitosanitarias que se pueden utilizar para facilitar el comercio en condiciones de inocuidad seguro y proteger los recursos vegetales. Las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) deberían considerar las ALP-MF como medidas fitosanitarias que, al utilizarse solas, son suficiente para gestionar el riesgo de	P	Category : EDITORIAL (190) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:08 AM)


	plagas planteado por una determinada mosca de la fruta.		
50	Las áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta (ALP-MF) son medidas fitosanitarias que se pueden utilizar para facilitar el comercio <u>seguro</u> en condiciones de inocuidad y proteger los recursos vegetales. Las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) deberían considerar las ALP-MF como medidas fitosanitarias que, al utilizarse solas, son suficiente para gestionar el riesgo de plagas planteado por una determinada mosca de la fruta.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (125) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 10:41 PM) Agregar el termino seguro
50	Las áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta (ALP-MF) son medidas fitosanitarias que se pueden utilizar para facilitar el comercio <u>en condiciones de inocuidad seguro</u> y proteger los recursos vegetales. Las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) deberían considerar las ALP-MF como medidas fitosanitarias que, al utilizarse solas, son suficiente para gestionar el riesgo de plagas planteado por una determinada mosca de la fruta.	P	Category : TRANSLATION (14) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 3:48 PM) Traducción de "safe trade"
51	<u>En la presente norma, a la plaga especificada en un ALP-MF se la denomina "mosca de la fruta objetivo", con independencia de si se trata de una única especie o de múltiples especies.</u> Los requisitos se refieren a los programas dirigidos a establecer y mantener un ALP-MF, las actividades de vigilancia, las acciones correctivas apropiadas en caso de que se detecte una plaga, la debida documentación de las actividades y el mantenimiento de registros adecuado, así como la transparencia y la comunicación con las partes interesadas.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (16) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 3:54 PM) Movido del párrafo 57. Este cambio está en línea con el "Perfil de requisitos" de la NIMF 4, donde el término "plaga" se refiere a una sola plaga o a un grupo de plagas.
52	La presente norma contiene requisitos específicos para las zonas tampón; las actividades de vigilancia (trampeo de moscas de la fruta y muestreo de hospedantes); la planificación de las acciones correctivas y las medidas de control, y la suspensión, el restablecimiento y la retirada de la condición de ALP-MF. <u>La presente norma contiene requisitos específicos para las zonas tampón; las actividades de vigilancia (trampeo de moscas de la fruta y muestreo de hospedantes); la planificación de las acciones correctivas y las medidas de control, y la suspensión, el restablecimiento y la retirada de la condición de ALP-MF.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (431) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 8:37 PM) EN terminos generales La red de trampeo (todas sus variables), Plan de emergencia en caso de capturas. Manual de cuarentena, Muestreo de frutos, Evaluacion integral de la red de trampeo
52	La presente norma contiene requisitos específicos para las zonas tampón; las actividades de vigilancia (trampeo de moscas de la fruta y muestreo de hospedantes); la planificación de las acciones correctivas y las medidas de control, y la suspensión, el restablecimiento y la retirada de la condición de ALP-MF.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (191) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:08 AM)
52	La presente norma contiene requisitos específicos para las zonas tampón; las actividades de vigilancia (trampeo de moscas de la fruta y muestreo de <u>frutos</u> hospedantes); la planificación de las acciones correctivas y las medidas de control, y la suspensión, el restablecimiento y la retirada de la condición de ALP-MF.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (152) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 12:46 AM) inclusión de la palabra frutos



52	La presente norma contiene requisitos específicos para las zonas tampón; las actividades de vigilancia (trampeo de moscas de la fruta y muestreo de hospedantes); la planificación de las acciones correctivas y las medidas de control, y la suspensión, el restablecimiento y-y/o renunciar a la retirada de la condición de ALP-MF.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (126) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 10:47 PM) cambio de termino retirada a renuncia
52	La presente norma contiene requisitos específicos para las zonas tampón; las actividades de vigilancia (trampeo de moscas de la fruta y muestreo de hospedantes); la planificación de las acciones correctivas y las medidas de control, y la suspensión, el restablecimiento y la retirada el retiro de la condición de ALP-MF.	P	Category : TRANSLATION (84) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:04 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra "retirada" por "retiro" para mejorar la traducción
52	La presente norma contiene requisitos específicos para las zonas tampón; las actividades de vigilancia (trampeo de moscas de la fruta y muestreo de hospedantes); la planificación de las acciones correctivas y las medidas de control, y la suspensión, el restablecimiento y la retirada retiro de la condición de ALP-MF.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (83) CA (13 Aug 2024 7:41 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra "retirada" por "retiro" para mejorar la traducción
52	La presente norma contiene requisitos específicos para las zonas tampón; las actividades de vigilancia (trampeo de moscas de la fruta y muestreo de hospedantes)frutos); la planificación de las acciones correctivas y las medidas de control, y la suspensión, el restablecimiento y la retirada de la condición de ALP-MF.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (17) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:00 PM) Para clarificación
52	La presente norma contiene requisitos específicos para las zonas tampón; las actividades de vigilancia (trampeo de moscas de la fruta y muestreo de hospedantes); la planificación de las acciones correctivas y las medidas de control, y la suspensión, el restablecimiento y la retirada el retiro de la condición de ALP-MF.	P	Category : TRANSLATION (2) Colombia (9 Aug 2024 11:39 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra "retirada" por "retiro" para mejorar la traducción
54	Las moscas de la fruta son un grupo de plagas muy importante para muchos países por su capacidad de causar daño en frutas y de hacer necesaria la imposición de restricciones de acceso a los mercados internacionales de plantas hospedantes de moscas de la fruta. Por consiguiente, en la presente norma se proporciona orientación específica sobre el establecimiento y mantenimiento de ALP-MF. Las moscas de la fruta son un grupo de plagas muy importante para muchos países por su capacidad de causar daño en frutas y de hacer necesaria la imposición de restricciones de acceso a los mercados internacionales de plantas hospedantes de moscas de la fruta. Por consiguiente, en la presente norma se proporciona orientación específica sobre el establecimiento y mantenimiento de ALP-MF.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (432) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 8:39 PM) Simplemente son de importancia economica por ser restrictivas al comercio internaciona;
54	Las moscas de la fruta son un grupo de plagas muy importante para muchos países por su capacidad de causar daño en frutas y de hacer necesaria la imposición de restricciones de acceso a los mercados internacionales de <u>frutos de</u> plantas	P	Category : EDITORIAL (192) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:09 AM)


	hospedantes de moscas de la fruta. Por consiguiente, en la presente norma se proporciona orientación específica sobre el establecimiento y mantenimiento de ALP-MF.		
54	Las moscas de la fruta son un grupo de plagas muy importante para muchos países por su capacidad de causar daño en frutas y de hacer necesaria la imposición de restricciones de acceso a los mercados internacionales de plantas-frutas hospedantes de moscas de la fruta. Por consiguiente, en la presente norma se proporciona orientación específica sobre el establecimiento y mantenimiento de ALP-MF.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (127) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 10:51 PM) se sustituye planta por fruta
54	Las moscas de la fruta son un grupo de plagas muy importante para muchos países por su capacidad de causar daño en frutas y de hacer necesaria la imposición de restricciones de acceso a los mercados internacionales de plantas hospedantes de moscas de la fruta. Por consiguiente, en la presente norma se proporciona orientación específica sobre el establecimiento y mantenimiento de ALP-MF.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (19) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:08 PM) Para evitar duplicación con el ámbito.
54	Las moscas de la fruta son un grupo de plagas muy importante para muchos países por su capacidad de causar daño en frutas y consecuentemente el establecimiento de hacer necesaria la imposición requisitos fitosanitarios de importación llevan a las restricciones de acceso a los mercados internacionales de plantas hospedantes de frutos que pueden hospedar moscas de la fruta. Por consiguiente, en la presente norma se proporciona orientación específica sobre el establecimiento y mantenimiento de ALP-MF.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (18) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:06 PM) Para clarificación
55	Un área libre de plagas es “un área en la cual una plaga específica está ausente, tal y como se ha demostrado con evidencia científica y en la cual, cuando sea apropiado, dicha condición se esté manteniendo oficialmente” (NIMF 5). La presente norma, que se centra específicamente en las moscas de la fruta, complementa las orientaciones más generales sobre ALP proporcionadas en la NIMF 4. Un área libre de plagas es “un área en la cual una plaga específica está ausente, tal y como se ha demostrado con evidencia científica y en la cual, cuando sea apropiada, dicha condición se esté manteniendo oficialmente” (NIMF 5). La presente norma, que se centra específicamente en las moscas de la fruta, complementa las orientaciones más generales sobre ALP proporcionadas en la NIMF 4. Requisitos para el establecimiento de áreas libres de plagas Requisitos para el establecimiento de áreas libres de plagas. Las medidas contenidas en la presente norma se aplican para las especies de insectos económicamente importantes del orden Diptera y la familia Tephritidae, como los géneros. Las contenidas en la presente norma se aplican para las especies de insectos económicamente importantes del orden Diptera y la familia Tephritidae, como las	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  Honduras (433) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 8:41 PM) Las NIMFs aplicables son La numero 4, 26, 08 y la 29


	medidas de géneros <i>Anastrepha</i>, <i>Bactrocera</i>, <i>Ceratitis</i>, <i>Dacus</i>, <i>Rhagoletis</i> y <i>Zeugodacus</i>.		
55	Un área libre de plagas es “un área en la cual una plaga específica está ausente, tal y como se ha demostrado con evidencia científica y en la cual, cuando sea apropiado, dicha condición se esté manteniendo oficialmente” (NIMF 5). La presente norma, que se centra específicamente en las moscas de la fruta, complementa las orientaciones más generales sobre ALP proporcionadas en la NIMF 4, <i>Requisitos para el establecimiento de áreas libres de plagas</i> . Las medidas contenidas en la presente norma se aplican para las especies de insectos-moscas de la fruta económicamente importantes del orden Diptera y la familia Tephritidae, como los géneros <i>Anastrepha</i> , <i>Bactrocera</i> , <i>Ceratitis</i> , <i>Dacus</i> , <i>Rhagoletis</i> y <i>Zeugodacus</i> .	P	Category : EDITORIAL (20) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:09 PM) Por consistencia
56	Las áreas que inicialmente están libres de moscas de la fruta pueden permanecer libres de estas en forma natural como resultado de la presencia de barreras físicas o condiciones climáticas, o pueden mantenerse libres mediante el establecimiento de restricciones de movimiento y medidas relacionadas (aun cuando las moscas de la fruta tengan el potencial de establecerse allí). Las áreas en las que las moscas de la fruta están presentes pueden volverse libres mediante un programa de erradicación (NIMF 9, <i>Directrices para los programas de erradicación de plagas</i>). En la NIMF 4 se proporciona orientación general sobre el establecimiento de áreas libres de plagas.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (21) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:12 PM) Para evitar redundancia con el párrafo anterior (párrafo 55)
57	En la presente norma, a la plaga especificada en un ALP-MF se la denomina “mosca de la fruta objetivo”, con independencia de si se trata de una única especie o de múltiples especies. En la presente norma, a la plaga especificada en un ALP-MF se la denomina “mosca de la fruta objetivo”, con independencia de si se trata de una única especie o de múltiples especies.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  Honduras (434) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 8:43 PM) No se aclara si hablamos de varias especies dentro del mismo genero, pero tambien existen generos
57	En la presente norma, a la plaga especificada en un ALP-MF se la denomina “mosca de la fruta objetivo”, con independencia de si se trata de una única especie o de especie , múltiples especies, o diferentes especies de diferentes géneros.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (304) Dominican Republic (21 Aug 2024 6:11 PM)
57	En la presente norma, a la plaga especificada en un ALP-MF se la denomina “mosca de la fruta objetivo”, con independencia de si se trata de una única especie o de múltiples especies.	C	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (195) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:14 AM) Solicitar aclarar si se refiere a especies de un solo genero o varios géneros
57	En la presente norma, a la plaga especificada en un ALP-MF se la denomina “mosca de la fruta objetivo”, con independencia independiente de si se trata de una única especie o de múltiples especies.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (193) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:11 AM)



57	En la presente norma, a la plaga especificada en un ALP-MF se la denomina “mosca de la fruta objetivo”, con independencia de si se trata de una única especie o de múltiples especies.	C	Category : EDITORIAL (129) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:00 PM) Aclaracion sobre lo que se refiere a multiples especies, si es de un genero o de varios generos
57	En la presente norma, a la plaga especificada en un ALP-MF se la denomina “mosca de la fruta objetivo”, con independencia independiente de si se trata de una única especie o de múltiples especies.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (128) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 10:57 PM) incluir independiente por independencia
57	En la presente norma, a la plaga especificada en un ALP-MF se la denomina “mosca de la fruta objetivo”, con independencia de si se trata de una única especie o de múltiples especies.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (15) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 3:50 PM) Mivido al párafo 50, sección "Perfil de los requisitos"
61	Al iniciar, establecer y mantener un ALP-MF, las ONPF deberían cumplir los requisitos que se indican en la NIMF 4 y la presente norma. <u>Al iniciar, establecer y mantener un ALP-MF, las ONPF deben cumplir los requisitos que se indican en la NIMF 4 y la presente norma.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (435) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 8:46 PM) Las NIMFs aplicables en este caso Numeros 4, 26, 08
62	Se podrá exigir la adopción de las medidas y los procedimientos específicos que se describen en esta norma para establecer y mantener un ALP-MF. La decisión de establecer un ALP-MF se podrá basar en los factores técnicos recogidos en la presente norma, como las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, el tamaño del área, los niveles de población y las vías de dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, el aislamiento geográfico del área y la disponibilidad de métodos para erradicar la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Se debería hacer referencia a la NIMF 4 conjuntamente con la presente norma porque sus requisitos son aplicables al establecimiento y mantenimiento de ALP. <u>Se podrá exigir la adopción de las medidas y los procedimientos específicos que se describen en esta norma para establecer y mantener un ALP-MF. La decisión de establecer un ALP-MF se podrá basar en los factores técnicos recogidos en la presente norma, como las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, el tamaño del área, los niveles de población y las vías de dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, el aislamiento geográfico del área y la disponibilidad de métodos para erradicar la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Se debería hacer referencia a la NIMF 4 conjuntamente con la presente norma porque sus requisitos son aplicables al establecimiento y mantenimiento de ALP.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (436) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 8:48 PM) Se asume desde el inicio del establecimiento de un area libre es con el fin de restringir al maximo de tiempo de restricciones por presencias de moscas de la fruta.
62	Se podrá exigir la adopción de las medidas y los procedimientos específicos que se describen en esta norma para establecer y mantener un ALP-MF. La decisión de establecer un ALP-MF se podrá basar en los factores técnicos recogidos <u>técnicos-científicos enunciados</u> en la presente norma, como las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, el tamaño del área, los niveles de	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (132) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:10 PM) agregar científicos y y se cambia recogidos por enunciados

	población y las vías de dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, el aislamiento geográfico del área y la disponibilidad de métodos para erradicar la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Se debería hacer referencia a la NIMF 4 conjuntamente con la presente norma porque sus requisitos son aplicables al establecimiento y mantenimiento de ALP.		
62	Se podrá exigir la adopción de las medidas y los procedimientos específicos que se describen en esta norma para establecer y mantener un ALP-MF. La decisión de establecer un ALP-MF se podrá basar en los factores técnicos recogidos <u>técnicos-científicos enunciados</u> en la presente norma, como las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, el tamaño del área, los niveles de población y las vías de dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, el aislamiento geográfico del área y la disponibilidad de métodos para erradicar la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Se debería hacer referencia a la NIMF 4 conjuntamente con la presente norma porque sus requisitos son aplicables al establecimiento y mantenimiento de ALP.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (130) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:05 PM) agregar científicos, sustituir recogidos por enunciados
62	Se podrá exigir la adopción de las medidas y los procedimientos específicos que se describen en esta norma para establecer y mantener un ALP-MF. La decisión de establecer un ALP-MF se podrá basar en los factores técnicos recogidos en la presente norma, como las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, el tamaño del área, los niveles de población y las vías de dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, el aislamiento geográfico del área y la disponibilidad de métodos para erradicar la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Se debería hacer referencia a la NIMF 4 conjuntamente con la presente norma porque sus requisitos son aplicables al establecimiento y mantenimiento de ALP.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (23) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:15 PM) Redundante
62	Se podrá exigir la adopción de las medidas y los procedimientos específicos que se describen en esta norma para establecer y mantener un ALP-MF. La decisión de establecer un ALP-MF se podrá basar en los factores técnicos recogidos en la presente norma <u>técnicos</u> , como las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, el tamaño del área, los niveles de población y las vías de dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, el aislamiento geográfico del área y la disponibilidad de métodos para erradicar la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Se debería hacer referencia a la NIMF 4 conjuntamente con la presente norma porque sus requisitos son aplicables al establecimiento y mantenimiento de ALP.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (22) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:14 PM) Redundante
63	Si se establece y mantiene una ALP-MF de conformidad con la presente norma, los países importadores no deberían exigir la adopción de otras medidas fitosanitarias específicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo para los productos hospedantes dentro del ALP-MF. Si se establece y mantiene una ALP-MF de conformidad con la	P	Category : EDITORIAL (437) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 8:51 PM) Es importante que el reconocimiento de Area Libre de Mos.ca de la fruta esta basado en las auditoria in situ, que son las que recomiendan el grado de rigidez de los requisitos fitosanitarios para permitir el acceso de los productos agropecuarios

	<u>presente norma, los países importadores no deben exigir la adopción de otras medidas fitosanitarias específicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo para los productos hospedantes dentro de ALP-MF.</u>		
63	<p>Si se establece y mantiene una ALP-MF de conformidad con la presente norma, los países importadores no deberían exigir la adopción de otras medidas fitosanitarias específicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo para los productos hospedantes dentro del ALP-MF.</p> <p><u>Si un país declara que una mosca de la fruta está ausente en un área, de conformidad con la NIMF 8 (Determinación de la condición de una plaga en un área) los países importadores no deberían exigir el establecimiento ni el mantenimiento de un área libre de plagas de conformidad con esta norma a menos que exista una justificación técnica para ello.</u></p>	P	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p> <p> OIRSA (24) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:17 PM) Trasladado del Ámbito.</p>
65	<p>En las zonas con un mayor riesgo de introducción, es importante contar con un programa de <u>En las zonas con un mayor riesgo de introducción, es importante contar con un programa de sensibilización de la población</u> sensibilización de la población. Uno de los factores importantes en el establecimiento y mantenimiento de las ALP-MF es el apoyo y la participación de la población cercana al área (en especial la comunidad local) y las personas que viajan al área o a través de ella, incluidas las partes con intereses directos e indirectos. Se debería informar al público y las partes interesadas a través de diferentes medios de comunicación (por ejemplo, prensa, radio y televisión) de la importancia de establecer y mantener la condición de ALP y evitar la introducción o reintroducción de material hospedante potencialmente infestado. Ello podrá contribuir a la aplicación de las varias medidas utilizadas para establecer y mantener el ALP-MF y a la mejora de su cumplimiento. El programa de sensibilización pública debería estar en funcionamiento mientras se mantenga el ALP-MF. <u>Uno de los factores importantes en el establecimiento y mantenimiento de las ALP-MF es el apoyo y la participación de la población cercana al área (en especial la comunidad local) y las personas que viajan al área o a través de ella, incluidas las partes con intereses directos e indirectos. Se debería informar al público y las partes interesadas a través de diferentes medios de comunicación (por ejemplo, prensa, radio y televisión) de la importancia de establecer y mantener la condición de ALP y evitar la introducción o reintroducción de material hospedante potencialmente infestado. Ello podrá contribuir a la aplicación de las varias medidas utilizadas para establecer y mantener el ALP-MF y la mejora de su cumplimiento. El programa de</u></p>	P	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p> <p> Honduras (438) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 9:01 PM) Es sumamente importante la participacion de la sociedad civil para coadyuvar esfuerzo para la solucion de los restricciones comeriales por el hecho de tener determinadas plagas.</p>



	<u>sensibilización pública debería estar en funcionamiento mientras se mantiene el ALP-MF.</u>		
65	En las zonas con un mayor riesgo de introducción, es importante contar con un programa de sensibilización de la población. Uno de los factores importantes en el establecimiento y mantenimiento de las ALP-MF es el apoyo y la participación de la población cercana al área (en especial la comunidad local) y las personas que viajan al área o a través de ella, incluidas las partes con intereses directos e indirectos. Se debería informar al público y las partes interesadas a través de diferentes medios de comunicación (por ejemplo, <u>redes sociales, pagina web</u> , prensa, radio y televisión) de la importancia de establecer y mantener la condición de ALP y evitar la introducción o reintroducción de material hospedante potencialmente infestado. Ello podrá contribuir a la aplicación de las varias medidas utilizadas para establecer y mantener el ALP-MF y a la mejora de su cumplimiento. El programa de sensibilización pública debería estar en funcionamiento mientras se mantenga el ALP-MF.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (196) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:15 AM) para actualizar los medios de difusión actual
65	En las zonas con un mayor riesgo de introducción, es importante contar con un programa de sensibilización de la población. Uno de los factores importantes en el establecimiento y mantenimiento de las ALP-MF es el apoyo y la participación de la población cercana al área (en especial la comunidad local) y las personas que viajan al área o a través de ella, incluidas las partes con intereses directos e indirectos. Se debería informar al público y las partes interesadas a través de diferentes medios de comunicación (por ejemplo, <u>redes sociales, páginas web</u> , prensa, radio y televisión) de la importancia de establecer y mantener la condición de ALP y evitar la introducción o reintroducción de material hospedante potencialmente infestado. Ello podrá contribuir a la aplicación de las varias medidas utilizadas para establecer y mantener el ALP-MF y a la mejora de su cumplimiento. El programa de sensibilización pública debería estar en funcionamiento mientras se mantenga el ALP-MF.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (131) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:07 PM) Agregar redes sociales y paginas web
65	En las zonas con un mayor riesgo de introducción, es importante contar con un programa de sensibilización de la población. Uno de los factores importantes en el establecimiento y mantenimiento de las ALP-MF es el apoyo y la participación de la población cercana al área (en especial la comunidad local) y las personas que viajan al área o a través de ella, incluidas las partes con intereses directos e indirectos. Se debería informar al público y las partes interesadas a través de diferentes medios de comunicación (por ejemplo, prensa, radio y televisión) de la importancia de establecer y mantener la condición de ALP y evitar la introducción o reintroducción de <u>material-fruto</u> hospedante potencialmente infestado. Ello podrá	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (26) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:19 PM) Por consistencia




	contribuir a la aplicación de las varias medidas utilizadas para establecer y mantener el ALP-MF y a la mejora de su cumplimiento. El programa de sensibilización pública debería estar en funcionamiento mientras se mantenga el ALP-MF.		
65	En las zonas con un mayor riesgo de introducción, es importante contar con un programa de sensibilización de la población. Uno de los factores importantes en el establecimiento y mantenimiento de las ALP-MF es el apoyo y la participación de la población cercana al área (en especial la comunidad local) y las personas que viajan al área o a través de ella, incluidas las partes con intereses directos e indirectos. Se debería informar al público y las partes interesadas a través de diferentes medios de comunicación (por ejemplo, prensa, radio y televisión) de la importancia de establecer y mantener la condición de ALP-ALP-MF y evitar la introducción o reintroducción de material hospedante potencialmente infestado. Ello podrá contribuir a la aplicación de las varias medidas utilizadas para establecer y mantener el ALP-MF y a la mejora de su cumplimiento. El programa de sensibilización pública debería estar en funcionamiento mientras se mantenga el ALP-MF.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (25) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:18 PM) Por consistencia
67	El programa relativo a las ALP-MF, en especial los procedimientos de control reglamentario y de vigilancia (por ejemplo, el trampeo, el muestreo de los hospedantes; véase la información detallada en el Anexo 1) y la planificación de las acciones correctivas deberían cumplir los procedimientos aprobados oficialmente. El programa relativo a las ALP-MF, en especial los procedimientos de control reglamentario y de vigilancia (por ejemplo, el trampeo, el muestreo de los hospedantes; véase la información detallada en el Anexo 1) y la planificación de las acciones correctivas deben cumplir los procedimientos aprobados oficialmente. Cuando una entidad esté autorizada a llevar a cabo ciertas actividades en nombre de una ONPF, debería hacerlo de conformidad con la NIMF 45. Cuando una entidad esté autorizada a llevar a cabo ciertas actividades en nombre de una ONPF, debería hacerlo de conformidad con la NIMF 45. Requisitos para las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria cuando autoricen a entidades para ejecutar acciones fitosanitarias. Requisitos para las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria cuando autoricen a entidades para ejecutar acciones fitosanitarias.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  Honduras (440) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 9:07 PM) El programa Moscamed del OIRSA que maneja el Area Libre del Valle Alto del Rio Aguan fue suscrito antes de la promulgacion de la NIMF 45, pero se encuentra apegados a los principios enunciado en la mencionada Norma Internacional.
67	El programa relativo a las ALP-MF, en especial los procedimientos de control reglamentario y de vigilancia (por ejemplo, el trampeo, el muestreo de los hospedantes; véase la información detallada en el Anexo 1) y la planificación de las acciones correctivas deberían cumplir los procedimientos aprobados	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (439) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 9:05 PM) De acuerdo a la experiencia nacional Honduras tiene delegado a una ORPF como es Oirsa que en su interior tiene el Programa Moscamed





	oficialmente. El programa relativo a las ALP-MF, en especial los procedimientos de control reglamentario y de vigilancia (por ejemplo, el trampeo, el muestreo de los hospedantes; véase la información detallada en el Anexo 1) y la planificación de las acciones correctivas deben cumplir los procedimientos aprobados oficialmente. Cuando una entidad esté autorizada a llevar a cabo ciertas actividades en nombre de una ONPF, debería hacerlo de conformidad con la NIMF 45. Cuando una entidad esté autorizada a llevar a cabo ciertas actividades en nombre de una ONPF, debería hacerlo de conformidad con la NIMF 45. Requisitos para las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria cuando autoricen a entidades para ejecutar acciones fitosanitarias. Requisitos para las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria cuando autoricen a entidades para ejecutar acciones fitosanitarias.		
67	El programa relativo a las ALP-MF, en especial los procedimientos de control reglamentario y de vigilancia (por ejemplo, el trampeo, el muestreo de los hospedantes <u>frutos</u> ; véase la información detallada en el Anexo 1) y la planificación de las acciones correctivas deberían cumplir los procedimientos aprobados oficialmente. Cuando una entidad esté autorizada a llevar a cabo ciertas actividades en nombre de una ONPF, debería hacerlo de conformidad con la NIMF 45, <i>Requisitos para las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria cuando autoricen a entidades para ejecutar acciones fitosanitarias.</i>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (27) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:20 PM) Por consistencia
68	La ONPF del país exportador debería realizar un seguimiento periódico de la eficacia del programa. En la presente norma, por “ONPF del país exportador” se entiende la ONPF del país en el que se encuentra el ALP MF, salvo que se indique lo contrario. La ONPF del país exportador debería realizar un seguimiento periódico de la eficacia del programa. En la presente norma, por “ONPF del país exportador” se entiende la ONPF del país en el que se encuentra el ALP-MF, salvo que se indique lo contrario.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (441) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 9:09 PM) Dentro de la documentación a elaborar y mantener en las Áreas Libres se habla del Programa de Control de Calidad de la Red de Trampeo y la Evaluación Integral de la misma red
68	La ONPF del país exportador debería realizar un seguimiento periódico de la eficacia del programa. En la presente norma, por “ONPF del país exportador” se entiende la ONPF del país en el que se encuentra el ALP MF, salvo que se indique lo contrario.	P	Category : EDITORIAL  OIRSA (197) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:16 AM) Es redundante
68	La ONPF del país exportador debería realizar un seguimiento periódico de la eficacia del programa. En la presente norma, por “ONPF del país exportador” se entiende la ONPF del país en el que se encuentra el ALP MF, salvo que se indique lo contrario.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (133) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:11 PM) se propone eliminar
68	La ONPF del país exportador debería realizar un seguimiento periódico de la eficacia del programa. En la presente norma, por “ONPF del país exportador” se	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (28) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:21 PM) El alcance de esta parte no está claro y podría dar lugar a una mala


	entiende la ONPF del país en el que se encuentra el ALP-MF, salvo que se indique lo contrario.		interpretación del significado y, en consecuencia, a su implementación.
70	Las medidas utilizadas para establecer y mantener ALP-MF deberían documentarse debidamente como procedimientos fitosanitarios. Deberían examinarse y actualizarse periódicamente y deberían incluir medidas correctivas en caso necesario (véase también la NIMF 4). Las medidas utilizadas para establecer y mantener ALP-MF deben documentarse debidamente como procedimientos fitosanitarios. Deberían examinarse y actualizarse periódicamente y deberían incluir medidas correctivas en caso necesario (ver también la NIMF 4).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE 🇧🇩 Honduras (442) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 9:12 PM) Con el avance de la tecnología es fácil el establecimiento y mantenimiento de las ALP-MF desde el inicio hasta tenerlo en tiempo real
70	Las medidas utilizadas para establecer y mantener ALP-MF deberían <u>deberán</u> documentarse debidamente como procedimientos fitosanitarios. Deberían examinarse y actualizarse periódicamente y deberían incluir medidas correctivas en caso necesario (véase también la NIMF 4).	P	Category : EDITORIAL (198) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:17 AM)
70	Las medidas utilizadas para establecer y mantener ALP-MF deberían documentarse debidamente como procedimientos fitosanitarios. Deberían examinarse y actualizarse periódicamente y deberían incluir medidas correctivas en caso necesario (véase también la NIMF 4) <u>necesario.</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE 🇧🇷 OIRSA (30) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:25 PM) Innecesario
71	Los registros de las prospecciones, las detecciones, los brotes (incluidas las incursiones) <u>incursiones</u> y los resultados de otros procedimientos operacionales se deberían conservar al menos 24 meses. Dichos registros deberían estar disponibles para la ONPF del país importador previa solicitud.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE 🇧🇷 OIRSA (31) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:28 PM) Redundante de acuerdo a la NIMF 5. Incursión debería ser utilizada por consistencia al largo del borrador. OIRSA (21 Aug 2024 6:22 PM) De acuerdo
71	Los registros <u>históricos</u> de las prospecciones, las detecciones, los brotes (incluidas las incursiones) y los resultados de otros procedimientos operacionales se deberían conservar al menos 24 meses. Dichos registros deberían estar disponibles para la ONPF del país importador previa solicitud.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (199) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:18 AM)
71	Los registros de las prospecciones, las detecciones, los brotes (incluidas las incursiones) y los resultados de otros procedimientos operacionales se deberían conservar al menos 24 meses. Dichos registros <u>historicos</u> deberían estar disponibles para la ONPF del país importador previa solicitud.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (142) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 12:03 AM) Incluir historicos
73	4. Iniciación de un área libre de plagas para moscas de la fruta <u>4. Iniciación de un área libre de plagas para moscas de la fruta</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE 🇧🇩 Honduras (443) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 9:15 PM) La Organización Nacional de Protección Fitosanitaria en las facultades que la otorga la Ley debe tener la Declaratoria de Áreas Libres de Plagas, Áreas de baja prevalencia y Lugares y Sitios de Producción libres de Moscas de la Fruta.


73	4. Iniciación <u>Inicio</u> de un área libre de plagas para moscas de la fruta	P	Category : EDITORIAL (85) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:06 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra "iniciación" por "inicio" para mejorar la traducción
73	4. Iniciación <u>Inicio</u> de un área libre de plagas para moscas de la fruta	P	Category : TRANSLATION (3) Colombia (9 Aug 2024 11:40 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra "Iniciación" por "Inicio" para mejorar la traducción Brazil (13 Aug 2024 5:47 PM) En la NIMF 4 está "Iniciación del establecimiento de un ALP"
74	Al iniciar el establecimiento de un ALP-MF, la ONPF del país exportador debería: - verificar que se cuenta con la base legal para establecer y mantener un ALP-MF	P	Category : TECHNICAL OIRSA (200) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:19 AM) OIRSA (21 Aug 2024 6:30 PM) De acuerdo: verificar si se cuenta con la base legal para establecer y mantener un ALP-MF
74	Al iniciar el establecimiento de un ALP-MF, la ONPF del país exportador debería: - verificar que cuenta con la base legal para establecer y mantener un ALP-MF	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (134) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:22 PM) incluir parrafo
76	determinar la mosca <u>las especies</u> de <u>moscas de</u> la fruta objetivo y su distribución dentro del área propuesta y las zonas adyacentes;	P	Category : EDITORIAL OIRSA (201) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:21 AM)
76	determinar la mosca <u>las especies</u> de <u>moscas de</u> la fruta objetivo y su distribución dentro del área propuesta y las zonas adyacentes;	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (135) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:23 PM) incluir la palabra especies
78	describir las condiciones climáticas del área propuesta (por ejemplo, el régimen de precipitaciones, la humedad relativa, la temperatura y temperatura, así como la velocidad y dirección predominante del viento);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (202) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:23 AM)
78	describir las condiciones climáticas del área propuesta (por ejemplo, el régimen de precipitaciones, la humedad relativa, la temperatura-temperatura, y así como la velocidad y dirección predominante del viento);	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (136) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:26 PM) incluir y así como
80	Para obtener más orientación sobre el establecimiento y la descripción de las ALP, véase la NIMF 4.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE OIRSA (32) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:29 PM) Para evitar redundancia
83	Se debería establecer una zona tampón alrededor del área propuesta como ALP-MF si el aislamiento geográfico no se considera suficiente para prevenir la introducción de la mosca de la fruta en el área o la reinfestación de esta o si no hay otras formas de prevenir el movimiento de la mosca de la fruta hacia el interior del área. Se debería establecer una zona tampón alrededor del área propuesta como ALP-MF si	P	Category : TECHNICAL (444) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 9:18 PM) Es el sitio de indicación de presencia de plaga objetivo y el lugar en donde llevar a cabo todas las medidas fitosanitarias

	<u>el aislamiento geográfico no se considera suficiente para prevenir la introducción de la mosca de la fruta en el área o la reinfestación de esta o si no hay otras formas de prevenir el movimiento de la mosca de la fruta hacia el interior del área - Algunos de los factores que se deberían considerar al determinar los límites de las zonas tampón son: Algunos de los factores que se deben considerar al determinar los límites de las zonas tampón son:</u>		
83	Se debería establecer una zona tampón alrededor del área propuesta como ALP-MF si el aislamiento geográfico no se considera suficiente para prevenir la introducción de la mosca de la fruta en el área o la reinfestación de esta o si no hay otras formas de prevenir el movimiento de la mosca de la fruta objetivo hacia el interior del área. Algunos de los factores que se deberían considerar al determinar los límites de las zonas tampón son:	P	Category : EDITORIAL (33) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:31 PM) Para clarificar
86	la disponibilidad de hospedantes, <u>su fenología durante el ultimo año</u> , los sistemas de cultivo y la vegetación natural;	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (86) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:10 PM) Es importante considerar la fase fonológica, debido a que mosca de la fruta solo incide sobre el fruto de las especies vegetales hospedantes. Debido a que existen labores agrícolas como las podas o supresión del riego que limitan la floración, consideramos que deberían tomarse en cuenta como factor para la delimitación de la zona tampón. OIRSA (21 Aug 2024 6:53 PM) De acuerdo: solo su fenología
92	5.2 Actividades de vigilancia para el establecimiento de áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta	P	Category : EDITORIAL (34) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:33 PM) Para simplificar el título e por consistencia con el título de la sección 6.2 (el párrafo 124)
93	La vigilancia general puede ser suficiente <u>para confirmar la ausencia de una plaga</u> en caso de que la plaga nunca haya entrado en el ALP-MF ni en las inmediaciones y de que no existan registros de su presencia en el ALP-MF.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (35) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:35 PM) Por consistencia con la NIMF 5 y para clarificar que significa "suficiente" OIRSA (21 Aug 2024 7:04 PM) De acuerdo: tambien cambiar ALP-MF por área (2 veces)
93	La vigilancia general puede ser suficiente en caso de que la plaga nunca haya entrado en el ALP-MF ni en las inmediaciones y de que no existan registros de su presencia en el ALP-MF.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (203) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:25 AM) La vigilancia general no siempre brinda datos fehacientes
93	La vigilancia general puede ser suficiente en caso de que la plaga nunca haya entrado en el ALP-MF ni en las inmediaciones y de que no existan registros de su presencia en el ALP-MF.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (137) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:41 PM) Eliminar parrafo
94	Si se necesita-Se requiere vigilancia específica, esta debería llevarse a cabo conforme a lo establecido en el Anexo 1. Debería implementarse un programa de prospecciones de detección periódicas. En el caso de las especies que reaccionan a	P	Category : EDITORIAL (204) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:26 AM)



	sustancias atrayentes, se debería recurrir al trampeo para determinar la ausencia o presencia de moscas de la fruta en el área. Se podrá recurrir al muestreo de los hospedantes para complementar el programa de trampeo en los casos en los que el trampeo es menos eficaz (por ejemplo, si las especies reaccionan menos a las sustancias atrayentes) o en lugar del programa de trampeo si las especies no reaccionan a atrayentes específicos.		
94	Si se necesita <u>Se requiere</u> vigilancia específica, esta debería llevarse a cabo conforme a lo establecido en el Anexo 1. Debería implementarse un programa de prospecciones de detección periódicas. En el caso de las especies que reaccionan a sustancias atrayentes, se debería recurrir al trampeo para determinar la ausencia o presencia de moscas de la fruta en el área. Se podrá recurrir al muestreo de los hospedantes para complementar el programa de trampeo en los casos en los que el trampeo es menos eficaz (por ejemplo, si las especies reaccionan menos a las sustancias atrayentes) o en lugar del programa de trampeo si las especies no reaccionan a atrayentes específicos.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (138) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:47 PM) incluir se requiere
94	Si se necesita vigilancia específica, esta debería llevarse a cabo conforme a lo establecido en el Anexo 1. Debería implementarse un programa de prospecciones de detección periódicas. En el caso de las especies que reaccionan a sustancias atrayentes, se debería recurrir al trampeo para determinar la ausencia o presencia de moscas de la fruta en el área. Se podrá recurrir al muestreo de los <u>hospedantes</u> <u>frutos</u> para complementar el programa de trampeo en los casos en los que el trampeo es menos eficaz (por ejemplo, si las especies reaccionan menos a las sustancias atrayentes) o en lugar del programa de trampeo si las especies no reaccionan a atrayentes específicos.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (36) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:38 PM) Por consistencia. Se muestrea a los frutos y no a los hospedantes.
99	La ONPF del país exportador debería contar con la infraestructura y el personal capacitado necesarios, o tener acceso inmediato a ellos, para identificar de forma oportuna los ejemplares de la mosca de la fruta, preferiblemente en un plazo de 48 horas . Es posible que, durante la etapa de establecimiento, sea necesario tener acceso continuo a los expertos.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (4) Colombia (9 Aug 2024 11:42 PM) Se sugiere eliminar la palabra "inmediato" y la frase "preferiblemente en un plazo de 48 horas." El enfoque de la directriz debe radicar en que las ONPF deben implementar las acciones a la mayor brevedad. Incluir horas específicas no es viable, teniendo en cuenta que esto dependerá de la ubicación geográfica del área libre y las condiciones y oportunidades logísticas de cada país.
101	Deberían implementarse sistemas de control del movimiento de artículos reglamentados con el fin de prevenir la entrada y el establecimiento de la mosca de la fruta objetivo al área propuesta como ALP-MF. Estos sistemas de control dependen de los riesgos de plagas evaluados (después de la identificación de	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  Honduras (445) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 9:21 PM) Esto da lugar a los puestos de control cuatrenario para evitar el


	posibles vías y artículos reglamentados) y deberían incluir: Deberían implementarse sistemas de control del movimiento de artículos reglamentados con el fin de prevenir la entrada y el establecimiento de la mosca de la fruta objetivo al área propuesta como ALP-MF. Estos sistemas de control dependen de los riesgos de plagas evaluados (después de la identificación de posibles vías y artículos reglamentados) y deben incluir:		ingreso de material hospedante del aerea general al Area Lubre
103	el establecimiento la imposición de restricciones regulaciones nacionales, requisitos fitosanitarios de importación u otras medidas para controlar el movimiento de artículos reglamentados hacia el interior del área o a través de ella;	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (205) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:27 AM)
103	la imposición el establecimiento de restricciones regulaciones nacionales, requisitos fitosanitarios de importación u otras medidas para controlar el movimiento de artículos reglamentados hacia el interior del área o a través de ella;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (141) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:59 PM) incluir regulaciones por restricciones
103	el establecimiento la imposición de restricciones nacionales, requisitos fitosanitarios de importación u otras medidas para controlar el movimiento de artículos reglamentados hacia el interior del área o a través de ella;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (139) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:56 PM) se cambia la imposición por el establecimiento
104	la inspección y el análisis de artículos reglamentados cuando esté técnicamente justificado, el examen de la documentación pertinente y, de ser necesario en casos de incumplimiento, la aplicación de las medidas apropiadas (por ejemplo, el tratamiento, el rechazo o la destrucción). - el establecimiento de infraestructura para el control interno de la movilización.	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (206) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:29 AM) Es necesario considerarlo
104	la inspección y el análisis de artículos reglamentados cuando esté técnicamente justificado, el examen de la documentación pertinente y, de ser necesario en casos de incumplimiento, la aplicación de las medidas apropiadas (por ejemplo, el tratamiento, el rechazo o la destrucción). -el establecimiento de infraestructura para el control internon de la movilizacion.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (140) Nicaragua (17 Aug 2024 11:58 PM) incluir parrafo
104	la inspección y el análisis de artículos reglamentados-reglamentados , cuando esté técnicamente justificado, el examen de la documentación pertinente y, de ser necesario en casos de incumplimiento, la aplicación de las medidas apropiadas (por ejemplo, el tratamiento, el rechazo o la destrucción).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (38) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:42 PM) Una coma es necesaria para clarificar que "tecnicamente justificado" se refiere a "análisis".
105	5.4 Información técnica adicional para el establecimiento de áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta	P	Category : EDITORIAL (37) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:39 PM) Por consistencia con el párrafo siguiente (párrafo 106)
113	Para que el área se pueda considerar un ALP MF, no debería haber signos de la presencia de una población reproductora de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Las poblaciones reproductoras podrán ser poblaciones establecidas o transitorias. La detección de una etapa de desarrollo inmadura o de una hembra inseminada de la	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  Honduras (447) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 9:29 PM) El parametro utilizado es la Mosca por Tramp por dia



	<p>mosca de la fruta objetivo durante el período de prospección se debería considerar un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora. <u>Para que el área se pueda considerar un ALP-MF, no debería haber signos de la presencia de una población reproductora de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Las poblaciones reproductoras podrán ser poblaciones establecidas o transitorias. La detección de una etapa de desarrollo inmadura o de una hembra inseminada de la mosca de la fruta objetivo durante el período de prospección se debería considerar un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora. Si bien la detección de adultos silvestres también puede ser un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora, dependerá del número de adultos capturados. La ONPF del país exportador podrá determinar de antemano el número de adultos silvestres capturados necesario para indicar la presencia de una población reproductora. Si bien la detección de adultos silvestres también puede ser un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora, dependerá del número de adultos capturados. El ONPF del país exportador podrá determinar de antemano el número de adultos silvestres capturados necesarios para indicar la presencia de una población reproductora, que dependerá de las características biológicas y ecológicas, que dependerá de las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, la densidad y la sensibilidad del trapeo, la respuesta de la mosca de la fruta objetivo a los atrayentes, la distancia y el tiempo entre detecciones, el clima, la estación y la ubicación geográfica. También se podrá utilizar otro tipo de información, como la obtenida de modelos, para ayudar a determinar si hay alguna población reproductora presente de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, la densidad y la sensibilidad del trapeo, la respuesta de la mosca de la fruta objetivo a los atrayentes, la distancia y el tiempo entre detecciones, el clima, la estación y la ubicación geográfica. También se podrá utilizar otro tipo de información, como la obtenida de modelos, para ayudar a determinar si hay alguna población reproductora presente.</u></p>		
113	<p><u>Para que el área se pueda considerar un ALP-MF, no debería haber signos de la presencia de una población reproductora de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Las poblaciones reproductoras podrán ser poblaciones establecidas o transitorias. La detección de una etapa de desarrollo inmadura o de una hembra inseminada de la mosca de la fruta objetivo durante el período de prospección se debería considerar un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora. Para que el área se pueda considerar un ALP-MF, no debería haber signos de la presencia de una población reproductora de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Las poblaciones reproductoras podrán ser poblaciones establecidas o transitorias. La detección de una etapa de</u></p>	P	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p> Honduras (446) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 9:22 PM) La presencia de una hembra copulada la convierte un elemento productor de poblaciones</p>



	<p><u>desarrollo inmadura o de una hembra inseminada de la mosca de la fruta objetivo durante el período de prospección se debería considerar un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora. Si bien la detección de adultos silvestres también puede ser un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora, dependerá del número de adultos capturados. La ONPF del país exportador podrá determinar de antemano el número de adultos silvestres capturados necesario para indicar la presencia de una población reproductora. Si bien la detección de adultos silvestres también puede ser un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora, dependerá del número de adultos capturados. El ONPF del país exportador podrá determinar de antemano el número de adultos silvestres capturados necesarios para indicar la presencia de una población reproductora, que dependerá de las características biológicas y ecológicas, que dependerá de las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, la densidad y la sensibilidad del trapeo, la respuesta de la mosca de la fruta objetivo a los atrayentes, la distancia y el tiempo entre detecciones, el clima, la estación y la ubicación geográfica. También se podrá utilizar otro tipo de información, como la obtenida de modelos, para ayudar a determinar si hay alguna población reproductora presente de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, la densidad y la sensibilidad del trapeo, la respuesta de la mosca de la fruta objetivo a los atrayentes, la distancia y el tiempo entre detecciones, el clima, la estación y la ubicación geográfica. También se podrá utilizar otro tipo de información, como la obtenida de modelos, para ayudar a determinar si hay alguna población reproductora presente.</u></p>		
113	<p>Para que el área se pueda considerar un ALP-MF, no debería haber signos de la presencia de una población reproductora de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Las poblaciones reproductoras podrán ser poblaciones establecidas o transitorias. La detección de una etapa de desarrollo inmadura o de una hembra inseminada de la mosca de la fruta objetivo durante el período de prospección se debería considerar un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora. Si bien la detección de adultos silvestres también puede ser un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora, dependerá del número de adultos capturados. La ONPF del país exportador <u>en base al índice MTD</u> podrá determinar de antemano el número de adultos silvestres capturados necesario para indicar la presencia de una población reproductora, que dependerá de las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, la densidad y la sensibilidad del trapeo, la respuesta de la mosca de la fruta objetivo a los atrayentes, la distancia y el tiempo entre detecciones, el clima, la estación y la ubicación geográfica. También se podrá</p>	P	<p>Category : TECHNICAL</p> <p> OIRSA (87) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:12 PM) El número de adultos capturados de esta forma podría variar entre países, por lo que sería recomendable establecer un parámetro definido para determinar la presencia de una población reproductora. OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 7:16 PM) Con base en....</p>



	utilizar otro tipo de información, como la obtenida de modelos, para ayudar a determinar si hay alguna población reproductora presente.		
113	Para que el área se pueda considerar un ALP-MF, no debería haber signos <u>evidencia</u> de la presencia de una población reproductora de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Las poblaciones reproductoras podrán ser poblaciones establecidas o transitorias. La detección de una etapa de desarrollo inmadura o de una hembra inseminada-grávida de la mosca de la fruta objetivo durante el período de prospección se debería considerar un signo como evidencia de la presencia de una población reproductora. Si bien la detección de adultos silvestres también puede ser un signo evidencia de la presencia de una población reproductora, dependerá del número de adultos capturados. La ONPF del país exportador podrá determinar de antemano el número de adultos silvestres capturados necesario para indicar la presencia de una población reproductora, que dependerá de las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, la densidad y la sensibilidad del trapeo, la respuesta de la mosca de la fruta objetivo a los atrayentes, la distancia y el tiempo entre detecciones, el clima, la estación y la ubicación geográfica. También se podrá utilizar otro tipo de información, como la obtenida de modelos, para ayudar a determinar si hay alguna población reproductora presente.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (208) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:33 AM)
113	Para que el área se pueda considerar un ALP-MF, no debería haber signos <u>evidencias</u> de la presencia de una población reproductora de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Las poblaciones reproductoras podrán ser poblaciones establecidas o transitorias. La detección de una etapa de desarrollo inmadura o de una hembra inseminada-gravida de la mosca de la fruta objetivo durante el período de prospección se debería considerar un signo como evidencia de la presencia de una población reproductora. Si bien la detección de adultos silvestres también puede ser un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora, dependerá del número de adultos capturados. La ONPF del país exportador podrá determinar de antemano el número de adultos silvestres capturados necesario para indicar la presencia de una población reproductora, que dependerá de las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, la densidad y la sensibilidad del trapeo, la respuesta de la mosca de la fruta objetivo a los atrayentes, la distancia y el tiempo entre detecciones, el clima, la estación y la ubicación geográfica. También se podrá utilizar otro tipo de información, como la obtenida de modelos, para ayudar a determinar si hay alguna población reproductora presente.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (145) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 12:11 AM) cambiar la palabra signo
113	Para que el área se pueda considerar un ALP-MF, no debería haber signos de la presencia de una población reproductora de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Las	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (143) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 12:04 AM) sustituir inseminada por gravida



	<p>poblaciones reproductoras podrán ser poblaciones establecidas o transitorias. La detección de una etapa de desarrollo inmadura o de una hembra inseminada-gravida de la mosca de la fruta objetivo durante el período de prospección se debería considerar un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora. Si bien la detección de adultos silvestres también puede ser un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora, dependerá del número de adultos capturados. La ONPF del país exportador podrá determinar de antemano el número de adultos silvestres capturados necesario para indicar la presencia de una población reproductora, que dependerá de las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, la densidad y la sensibilidad del trapeo, la respuesta de la mosca de la fruta objetivo a los atrayentes, la distancia y el tiempo entre detecciones, el clima, la estación y la ubicación geográfica. También se podrá utilizar otro tipo de información, como la obtenida de modelos, para ayudar a determinar si hay alguna población reproductora presente.</p>		
113	<p>Para que el área se pueda considerar un ALP-MF, no debería haber signos de la presencia de una población reproductora de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Las poblaciones reproductoras podrán ser poblaciones establecidas o transitorias. La detección de una etapa de desarrollo inmadura o de una hembra inseminada de la mosca de la fruta objetivo durante el período de prospección se debería considerar un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora. Si bien la detección de adultos silvestres-fértiles también puede ser un signo de la presencia de una población reproductora, dependerá del número de adultos capturados. La ONPF del país exportador podrá determinar de antemano el número de adultos silvestres capturados necesario para indicar la presencia de una población reproductora, que dependerá de las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, la densidad y la sensibilidad del trapeo, la respuesta de la mosca de la fruta objetivo a los atrayentes, la distancia y el tiempo entre detecciones, el clima, la estación y la ubicación geográfica. También se podrá utilizar otro tipo de información, como la obtenida de modelos, para ayudar a determinar si hay alguna población reproductora presente.</p>	P	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p> <p> OIRSA (39) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:43 PM) Veer comentario general</p>
114	<p>Para aumentar el nivel de confianza en que la mosca de la fruta objetivo está ausente en el área, solo se debería determinar que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo después de que haya transcurrido un período de tiempo suficiente sin signos de la presencia de una población reproductora. Se debería predeterminar el período necesario (que, en el caso de algunas especies, puede corresponder hasta a tres ciclos vitales consecutivos) a partir de la información científica disponible y proporcionar el suficiente nivel de confianza en que el área está libre de la mosca</p>	P	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p> Honduras (448) Honduras (7 Sep 2024 9:31 PM) Siempre se mantiene la oferta de los cuatro generaciones de moscas de la fruta para comprobar la erradicacion</p>


	de la fruta objetivo. Para aumentar el nivel de confianza en que la mosca de la fruta objetivo está ausente en el área, solo se debería determinar que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo después de que haya transcurrido un período de tiempo suficiente sin signos de la presencia de una población reproductora. Se debería predeterminar el período necesario (que, en el caso de algunas especies, puede corresponder hasta a tres ciclos vitales consecutivos) a partir de la información científica disponible y proporcionar el suficiente nivel de confianza en que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.		
114	Para aumentar el nivel de confianza en que la mosca de la fruta objetivo está ausente en el área, solo se debería determinar que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo después de que haya transcurrido un período de tiempo suficiente sin signos de la presencia de una población reproductora. Se debería predeterminar el período necesario (que, en el caso de algunas especies, puede corresponder hasta a tres ciclos vitales consecutivos) a partir de la información científica disponible y proporcionar el suficiente nivel de confianza en que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (305) Brazil (21 Aug 2024 6:42 PM) Podría dar lugar a requisitos excesivos respecto a la cantidad de ciclos que se piden para el reestablecimiento de área.
114	Para aumentar el nivel de confianza en que la mosca de la fruta objetivo está ausente en el área, solo se debería determinar que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo después de que haya transcurrido un período de tiempo suficiente sin signos evidencia de la presencia de una población reproductora <u>fertil</u> . Se debería predeterminar el período necesario (que, en el caso de algunas especies, puede corresponder hasta a tres ciclos vitales consecutivos) a partir de la información científica disponible y proporcionar el suficiente nivel de confianza en que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (209) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:33 AM)
114	Para aumentar el nivel de confianza en que la mosca de la fruta objetivo está ausente en el área, solo se debería determinar que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo después de que haya transcurrido un período de tiempo suficiente sin signos detección de la presencia de una población reproductora <u>fertil</u> . Se debería predeterminar el período necesario (que, en el caso de algunas especies, puede corresponder hasta a tres ciclos vitales consecutivos) a partir de la información científica disponible y proporcionar el suficiente nivel de confianza en que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (144) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 12:10 AM) cambiar signo por detección
116	Cuando se determina la condición de ausencia de una plaga de acuerdo con la NIMF 8 (incluso cuando la plaga haya sido erradicada de conformidad con la NIMF 9), la ONPF del país exportador debería declarar oficialmente con un documento oficial que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Antes de hacer la declaración, se debería contar con todos los procedimientos internos de	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (88) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:15 PM) Se sugiere incluir que la declaración se debe realizar mediante un documento oficial. Es importante que, por trazabilidad y transparencia, la ONPF del país exportador declare sus áreas libres a través de documentos oficiales públicos.



	gestión y las medidas necesarios para mantener el ALP-MF (véanse la NIMF 4 y el apartado 6).		
116	Cuando se determina la condición de ausencia de una plaga de acuerdo con la NIMF 8 (incluso cuando la plaga haya sido erradicada de conformidad con la NIMF 9), la ONPF del país exportador debería declarar <u>oficialmente con un documento oficial</u> que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Antes de hacer la declaración, se debería contar con todos los procedimientos internos de gestión y las medidas necesarios para mantener el ALP-MF (véanse la NIMF 4 y el apartado 6).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (5) Colombia (9 Aug 2024 11:47 PM) Se sugiere incluir que la declaración se debe realizar mediante un documento oficial. Es importante que, por trazabilidad y transparencia, la ONPF del país exportador declare sus áreas libres a través de documentos oficiales públicos.
119	un marco reglamentario para controlar el movimiento de artículos reglamentados; <u>- - mantenimiento de infraestructura para el control de movimiento de artículos reglamentados</u>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (210) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:34 AM)
119	un marco reglamentario para controlar el movimiento de artículos reglamentados; <u>-mantenimiento de infraestructura para control de movilizacion interna</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (146) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 12:14 AM) incluir parrafo
127	La ONPF del país exportador debería preparar un plan de acciones correctivas que pueda implementarse en el caso de que la mosca de la fruta objetivo se detecte en el ALP-MF o se intercepte en <u>material hospedante-el envío</u> proveniente de esa área (en el Anexo 2 se brinda orientación detallada al respecto), o si se considera que los procedimientos son inadecuados para el mantenimiento del ALP-MF. Este plan debería incluir los componentes, sistemas o criterios necesarios para poder:	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (211) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:42 AM) OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 7:27 PM) Material hospedante por "envíos de frutos hospedantes"
127	La ONPF del país exportador debería preparar un plan de acciones correctivas que pueda implementarse en el caso de que la mosca de la fruta objetivo se detecte en el ALP-MF o se intercepte en <u>material hospedante-el envío</u> proveniente de esa área (en el Anexo 2 se brinda orientación detallada al respecto), o si se considera que los procedimientos son inadecuados para el mantenimiento del ALP-MF. Este plan debería incluir los componentes, sistemas o criterios necesarios para poder:	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (148) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 12:28 AM)
127	La ONPF del país exportador debería preparar un plan de acciones correctivas que pueda implementarse en el caso de que la mosca de la fruta objetivo se detecte en el ALP-MF o se intercepte en material hospedante proveniente de esa área (en el Anexo 2 se brinda orientación detallada al respecto), o si se considera que los procedimientos son inadecuados para el mantenimiento del ALP-MF. Este plan debería <u>incluir los componentes, sistemas o criterios necesarios para poder incluir:</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (42) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:47 PM) Para simplificar
127	La ONPF del país exportador debería preparar un plan de acciones correctivas que pueda implementarse en el caso de que la mosca de la fruta objetivo se detecte en el ALP-MF o se intercepte en <u>material-fruto</u> hospedante proveniente de esa área (en	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (41) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:46 PM) Para clarificar




	el Anexo 2 se brinda orientación detallada al respecto), o si se considera que los procedimientos son inadecuados para el mantenimiento del ALP-MF. Este plan debería incluir los componentes, sistemas o criterios necesarios para poder:		
131	realizar una o varias prospecciones de delimitación (trampeo y muestreo de hospedantes -frutos) para determinar el área infestada a la que se han de aplicar acciones correctivas o si se ha establecido alguna población en el área;	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>  OIRSA (43) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:49 PM) Para clarificar
134	determinar las respuestas apropiadas a las interceptaciones de la mosca de la fruta objetivo en los envíos que proceden del ALP-MF.	C	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (212) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:44 AM) No es una acción correctiva
134	determinar las respuestas apropiadas a las interceptaciones de la mosca de la fruta objetivo en los envíos que proceden del ALP-MF.	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>  OIRSA (149) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 12:29 AM) eliminar, no es una medida correctiva
134	determinar las respuestas apropiadas a las interceptaciones de la mosca de la fruta objetivo en los envíos que proceden del ALP-MF.	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (147) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 12:23 AM) eliminar
136	El plan de acciones correctivas se debería ejecutar lo antes posible y al menos en las 72 horas posteriores posible, posterior a la detección de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (90) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:20 PM) Se sugiere eliminar la frase "al menos en las 72 horas". El enfoque de la directriz debe radicar en que las ONPF deben implementar las acciones a la mayor brevedad. Incluir horas específicas no es viable, teniendo en cuenta que esto dependerá de las condiciones y oportunidades logísticas de cada país.
136	El plan de acciones correctivas se debería ejecutar lo antes posible y al menos en las 72 horas posteriores posible, posterior a la detección de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (6) Colombia (9 Aug 2024 11:50 PM) Se sugiere eliminar la frase "al menos en las 72 horas". El enfoque de la directriz debe radicar en que las ONPF deben implementar las acciones a la mayor brevedad. Incluir horas específicas no es viable, teniendo en cuenta que esto dependerá de las condiciones y oportunidades logísticas de cada país.
137	En los casos en que la población de la mosca de la fruta objetivo es transitoria dentro de la ALP-MF, <u>es posible que no sea necesario</u> ejecutar ninguna acción, a menos que la presencia de la mosca de la fruta objetivo plantee un riesgo inaceptable para el comercio de plantas (véase el Artículo VII.3 de la CIPF).	P	Category : <i>TRANSLATION</i> (312) Dominican Republic (22 Aug 2024 7:40 PM)
137	En los casos en que la población de la mosca de la fruta objetivo es transitoria dentro de la ALP-MF, no será necesario ejecutar ninguna acción, a menos que la presencia de la mosca de la fruta objetivo plantee un riesgo inaceptable para el comercio de plantas (véase el Artículo VII.3 de la CIPF).	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (213) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:47 AM) No se puede establecer que no se podrá tomar acciones. OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 7:39 PM) se mantiene y observación de traducción
137	En los casos en que la población de la mosca de la fruta objetivo es transitoria	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (150) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 12:42 AM)



	dentro de la ALP MF, no será necesario ejecutar ninguna acción, a menos que la presencia de la mosca de la fruta objetivo plantee un riesgo inaceptable para el comercio de plantas (véase el Artículo VII.3 de la CIPF).		eliminar parrafo,
138	7. Suspensión, restablecimiento o retirada<u>retiro</u> de la condición de área libre de plagas para moscas de la fruta	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (89) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:18 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra "retirada" por "retiro" para mejorar la traducción.
138	7. Suspensión, restablecimiento o retirada<u>retiro</u> de la condición de área libre de plagas para moscas de la fruta	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (7) Colombia (9 Aug 2024 11:54 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra "retirada" por "retiro" para mejorar la traducción. Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:39 PM) En la NIMF 4 está "Disposiciones para la suspensión, el restablecimiento y la retirada de la condición de área libre de plagas"
142	la detección de una hembra inseminada <u>grávida</u> ;	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (314) Dominican Republic (22 Aug 2024 7:52 PM)
142	la detección de una hembra inseminada <u>grávida</u> ;	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (214) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:47 AM)
142	la detección de una hembra inseminada <u>grávida</u> ;	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (151) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 12:43 AM) cambio de inseminada por grávida
143	la detección de adultos silvestres.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  OIRSA (91) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:21 PM) Eliminar esta viñeta, tomando en cuenta que el adulto fértil se indica en el anterior así como el estado inmaduro con probabilidad de reproducción OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 7:45 PM) Dejarlo como Adultos fértiles
143	la detección de adultos silvestres <u>fértiles</u> .	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (44) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:49 PM) Veer el comentario general
144	El número de adultos silvestres capturados necesario para indicar la presencia de una población reproductora dependerá de las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, los datos científicos (incluido el análisis molecular del origen de la mosca), la densidad y la sensibilidad del trapeo, la respuesta de la mosca de la fruta objetivo a los atrayentes, la distancia y el tiempo entre detecciones, el clima, la estación y la ubicación geográfica. El número podrá ser determinado de antemano por la ONPF del país exportador.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  OIRSA (92) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:22 PM) Eliminar el análisis molecular, tomando en cuenta que el nivel de exigencia lo determinan las ONPF involucradas, sea molecular, morfológico u otra metodología de análisis.
145	En los casos en que la población de la mosca de la fruta objetivo es transitoria dentro de la ALP MF, no será necesario suspender el ALP MF o parte de ella, a	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (45) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:50 PM) Para evitar duplicación con el párrafo 137



	menos que la presencia de la mosca de la fruta objetivo plantee un riesgo inaceptable para el comercio de plantas (véase el Artículo VII.3 de la CIPF).		
152	Para aumentar el nivel de confianza en que la mosca de la fruta objetivo está ausente en el área, el ALP-MF solo se debería restablecer después de que haya transcurrido un período de tiempo suficiente sin signos-evidencia de la presencia de una población reproductora. Se debería predeterminar el período necesario (que, en el caso de algunas especies, puede corresponder hasta a tres ciclos vitales consecutivos) a partir de la información científica disponible y proporcionar el suficiente nivel de confianza en que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (215) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:47 AM)
152	Para aumentar el nivel de confianza en que la mosca de la fruta objetivo está ausente en el área, el ALP-MF solo se debería restablecer después de que haya transcurrido un período de tiempo suficiente sin signos-evidencia de la presencia de una población reproductora. Se debería predeterminar el período necesario (que, en el caso de algunas especies, puede corresponder hasta a tres ciclos vitales consecutivos) a partir de la información científica disponible y proporcionar el suficiente nivel de confianza en que el área está libre de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (153) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 12:56 AM) cambiar signos por evidencia
153	7.3 RetiradaRetiro	P	Category : EDITORIAL (96) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:28 PM) En concordancia con los comentarios anteriores sobre este termino
153	7.3 RetiradaRetiro	P	Category : TRANSLATION (8) Colombia (9 Aug 2024 11:55 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra "retirada" por "retiro" para mejorar la traducción.
154	Si la mosca de la fruta objetivo se establece en la ALP-MF y no se consigue erradicar, la ONPF del país exportador debería retirar la condición de ALP-MF del área-área, mediante documento oficial, e informar al respecto a las partes interesadas nacionales y a las ONPF de los países importadores, estos últimos de conformidad con la NIMF 17.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (108) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:00 PM) Se sugiere incluir la frase "mediante documento oficial", ya que se considera importante que, por trazabilidad y transparencia, la ONPF del país exportador informe que el área libre ha cambiado de condición.
158	ANEXO 1: Vigilancia de la mosca de la fruta (trampeo y muestreo de hospedantes)frutos)	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (46) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:51 PM) Para clarificar
165	la densidad de trampas (número de trampas por unidad de superficie superficie) y <u>su distribución</u> ;	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (47) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:53 PM) La distribución de trampas debería considerarse.
167	servicio la revisión de a las trampas (mantenimiento y recebado de las trampas);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (217) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:50 AM)






167	la revisión <u>el servicio</u> de las trampas (mantenimiento y recebado de las trampas);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (155) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:11 AM) cambiar revisión por servicio
168	verificación el examen de las trampas y la recolección de ejemplares;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (218) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:51 AM)
168	verificación el examen de las trampas y la recolección de ejemplares;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (154) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:10 AM) verificación en vez de examen
175	1.4 Utilización <u>Distribución</u> de las trampas	P	Category : EDITORIAL (219) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:51 AM)
175	1.4 Utilización <u>Distribucción</u> de las trampas	P	Category : EDITORIAL (157) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:24 AM) cambiar utilizacion por distribucción
175	1.4 Utilización <u>Uso</u> de las trampas	P	Category : EDITORIAL (109) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:01 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra "Utilización" por "Uso" para mejorar la traducción.
175	1.4 Utilización <u>Uso</u> de las trampas	P	Category : EDITORIAL (93) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:23 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra "Utilización" por "Uso" para mejorar la traducción.
176	Al establecer un programa relativo al ALP-MF, la ubicación específica de las trampas en una red de trapeo se debería determinar considerando las características del área, como el clima, el ambiente, la geografía, la presencia y distribución de hospedantes, las prácticas de gestión comercial y las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Las trampas deberían colocarse <u>en áreas de alto riesgo fuera de las áreas de producción (ejemplo: puertos, aeropuertos, puntos de entrada) y áreas específicas de riesgo como centros de acopio de hospedantes, basureros etc. Así mismo deberían distribuirse y</u> rotarse conforme a la secuencia de maduración de la fruta de las plantas hospedantes <u>hospedantes de las áreas comerciales</u> . Al colocar trampas en áreas dedicadas a la producción comercial, se deberían tener en cuenta las prácticas de manejo de plagas como la aplicación periódica de insecticidas (u otras sustancias químicas) que puedan tener un efecto falso negativo en el programa de trapeo.	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (220) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:53 AM) mayor cobertura de la idea y aclaración del párrafo
176	Al establecer un programa relativo al ALP-MF, la ubicación específica de las trampas en una red de trapeo se debería determinar considerando las características del área, como el clima, el ambiente, la geografía, la presencia y distribución de hospedantes, las prácticas de gestión comercial y las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Las trampas deberían colocarse <u>en áreas de alto riesgo, fuera de las áreas de producción (ejemplo:</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (156) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:22 AM) mejora de redacción




	<u>puertos, aeropuertos, puntos de entrada) y áreas específicas de riesgo como centros de acopio de hospedantes, basureros etc.. Asi mismo deberían distribuirse y rotarse</u> conforme a la secuencia de maduración de la fruta de las plantas hospedantes <u>hospedantes de las áreas comerciales</u> . Al colocar trampas en áreas dedicadas a la producción comercial, se deberían tener en cuenta las prácticas de manejo de plagas como la aplicación periódica de insecticidas (u otras sustancias químicas) que puedan tener un efecto falso negativo en el programa de trampeo.		
177	Las coordenadas geográficas pueden ser útiles para la gestión de las redes de trampeo. Se debería de establecer una red de trampeo donde cada trampa este georeferenciada	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (221) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:54 AM) mejor comprensión del párrafo
177	se deberían de establecer una red de trampeo donde cada trampa este georeferenciada. Las coordenadas geográficas pueden ser útiles para la gestión de las redes de trampeo.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (158) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:26 AM) modificación del parrafo
178	1.5 Revisión y examen <u>servicio</u> de las trampas	P	Category : TRANSLATION (110) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:02 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra "examen" por "servicio" para mayor consistencia con la versión en inglés.
178	1.5 Revisión y examen <u>servicio</u> de las trampas	P	Category : TRANSLATION (94) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:24 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra "examen" por "servicio" para mayor consistencia con la versión en inglés.
181	Se deberían adoptar las medidas necesarias para evitar la-la contaminación cruzada entre diferentes tipos de atrayente (por ejemplo, cuelure o metileugenol). La contaminación cruzada puede reducir la eficacia de las trampas y retrasar la adopción de medidas correctivas. Los atrayentes son sustancias muy volátiles y debería tenerse cuidado al almacenarlos, envasarlos, manipularlos y eliminarlos a fin de evitar reducir la eficacia del atrayente y poner en peligro la seguridad del operador. De igual forma, se debería tener cuidado al manipular la propia trampa, puesto que de hacerlo mal se puede reducir su funcionalidad.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (159) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:35 AM) comentario general: desarrollar un parrafo sobre aspecto de interferencia al usar aatrayentes de diferentes tipos
182	2. Procedimientos de muestreo de los <u>frutos</u> hospedantes de la mosca de la fruta	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (48) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:54 PM) Para clarificación
183	Si el trampeo no es lo bastante eficaz (o sensible) para proporcionar el suficiente nivel de confianza en que el área está libre de plagas durante un período adecuado, se podrá combinar con el muestreo de los hospedantes de la mosca de la fruta a fin de mejorar la sensibilidad general de la detección. El muestreo de los hospedantes de la mosca de la fruta es particularmente eficaz en prospecciones de delimitación en pequeña escala en un área afectada por un brote (incluida una	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (50) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:58 PM) Redundante de acuerdo a la NIMF 5


	incursión incursión. Las muestras se deberían conservar en condiciones adecuadas para mantener la viabilidad de todos los ejemplares inmaduros de moscas de la fruta en material hospedante infestado, para los fines de la identificación.		
183	Si el trapeo no es lo bastante eficaz (o sensible) para proporcionar el suficiente nivel de confianza en que el área está libre de plagas durante un período adecuado, se podrá combinar con el muestreo de los <u>frutos</u> hospedantes de la mosca de la fruta a fin de mejorar la sensibilidad general de la detección. El muestreo de los <u>frutos</u> hospedantes de la mosca de la fruta es particularmente eficaz en prospecciones de delimitación en pequeña escala en un área afectada por un brote (incluida una incursión). Las muestras se deberían conservar en condiciones adecuadas para mantener la viabilidad de todos los ejemplares inmaduros de moscas de la fruta en material-fruto hospedante infestado, para los fines de la identificación.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (49) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 4:56 PM) Para clarificación
189	zonas urbanas, rurales y traspatio	P	Category : EDITORIAL (222) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:55 AM)
189	zonas urbanas, rurales y traspatio	P	Category : EDITORIAL (160) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:41 AM) inclusión
192	aparcamientos,	C	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (315) OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 8:09 PM) cambiar por: centros de acopio o empaadoras
192	aparcamientos Empacadoras / instalaciones de embalaje,	P	Category : TRANSLATION (111) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:03 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra Aparcamientos por "Empacadoras / instalaciones de embalaje"
192	Empacadoras/Instalaciones de embalaje aparcamientos,	P	Category : TRANSLATION (95) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:27 PM) Se sugiere cambiar la palabra Aparcamientos por "Empacadoras / instalaciones de embalaje"
193	sitios con una elevada concentración de hospedantes, cultivados y silvestres	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (223) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:56 AM)
193	sitios con una elevada concentración de hospedantes, cultivados o silvestres -centros de acopio o empaadoras	P	Category : EDITORIAL (161) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:42 AM) mejora de redacción
198	la selección de hospedantes con síntomas de daños causados por moscas de la fruta (por ejemplo, fruta caída, fruta rechazada en las instalaciones de embalaje), cuando proceda.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (112) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:05 PM) Se sugiere eliminar "Fruta caída", considerando que en armonía con lo establecido en la NIMF 37 lo correcto es tomar fruta adherida a la planta.




198	la selección de <u>frutos</u> hospedantes con síntomas de daños causados por moscas de la fruta (por ejemplo, fruta caída <u>adherida a la planta</u> , fruta rechazada en las instalaciones de embalaje), cuando proceda.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (97) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:30 PM) Para mayor precisión, tomando en cuenta que es la fruta la parte afectada en la especie vegetal hospedante.
200	El material hospedante <u>Los frutos colectados</u> y el contenido de las trampas se deberían etiquetar, transportar y conservar de manera segura para evitar que el material hospedante o los ejemplares se mezclen.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (224) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:57 AM) clarificación del párrafo
200	<u>los frutos colectados y el contenido de las trampas se deberían etiquetar, transportar y conservar de manera segura para evitar que el material hospedante o los ejemplares se mezclen.</u> El material hospedante y el contenido de las trampas se deberían etiquetar, transportar y conservar de manera segura para evitar que el material hospedante o los ejemplares se mezclen.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (162) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:47 AM) se cambia material hospedante por frutos colectados
200	El <u>material-fruto</u> hospedante y el contenido de las trampas se deberían etiquetar, transportar y conservar de manera segura para evitar que el <u>material-fruto</u> hospedante o los ejemplares se mezclen.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (51) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 5:51 PM) Por consistencia
201	Las muestras recogidas-recolectadas sobre el terreno en los hospedantes o las trampas se podrán llevar a una instalación en la que se recuperarán las moscas de la fruta y se identificarán las especies. Las muestras de los hospedantes se podrán diseccionar inmediatamente o conservar hasta que lleguen a etapas de desarrollo que permitan su identificación.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (225) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:57 AM)
201	Las muestras recogidas-recolectadas sobre el terreno en los hospedantes o las trampas se podrán llevar a una instalación en la que se recuperarán las moscas de la fruta y se identificarán las especies. Las muestras de los hospedantes se podrán diseccionar inmediatamente o conservar hasta que lleguen a etapas de desarrollo que permitan su identificación.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (163) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:48 AM) cambiar recogida por recolectada
201	Las muestras recogidas sobre el terreno en los hospedantes o las trampas se podrán llevar a una instalación en la que se recuperarán las moscas de la fruta y se identificarán las especies. Las muestras <u>provenientes</u> de los <u>frutos</u> hospedantes se podrán diseccionar inmediatamente o conservar hasta que lleguen a etapas de desarrollo que permitan su identificación.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (98) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:32 PM) Para mayor precisión
201	Las muestras recogidas sobre el terreno en los <u>hospedantes-frutos</u> o las trampas se podrán llevar a una instalación en la que se recuperarán las moscas de la fruta y se identificarán las especies. Las muestras de los <u>hospedantes-frutos</u> se podrán diseccionar inmediatamente o conservar hasta que lleguen a etapas de desarrollo que permitan su identificación.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (52) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 5:52 PM) Por consistencia
202	Para hacer el diagnóstico de la plaga, <u>se podrá recurrir a están disponibles</u> los protocolos de diagnóstico aprobados como anexos de la NIMF 27, <i>Protocolos de</i>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (54) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 5:55 PM) Protocolos de Diagnóstico están disponibles para uso.


	<i>diagnóstico para las plagas reglamentadas.</i>		
203	La ONPF del país exportador debería contar con la infraestructura y el personal capacitado necesarios, o tener acceso inmediato a ellos, para identificar de forma oportuna los ejemplares inmaduros o adultos de la mosca de la fruta objetivo; preferiblemente en un período de 48 horas.	P	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (113) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:07 PM) Se sugiere eliminar la palabra "inmediato" y la frase "preferiblemente en un plazo de 48 horas." El enfoque de la directriz debe radicar en que las ONPF deben implementar las acciones a la mayor brevedad. Incluir horas específicas no es viable, teniendo en cuenta que esto dependerá de la ubicación geográfica del área libre y las condiciones y oportunidades logísticas de cada país.</p>
204	4. Garantía-Control de la calidad del trampeo y el muestreo	P	<p>Category : TRANSLATION (114) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:09 PM) Se sugiere cambiar "Garantía" por "Control" para mejorar la traducción.</p>
204	4. Garantía-Control de la calidad del trampeo y el muestreo	P	<p>Category : TRANSLATION (99) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:33 PM) Se sugiere cambiar "Garantía" por "Control"</p>
204	4. Garantía-Aseguramiento de la calidad del trampeo y el muestreo	P	<p>Category : TRANSLATION (53) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 5:53 PM)</p>
205	La ONPF del país exportador podrá establecer un programa de control garantía de la calidad para que la prospección permita confirmar y documentar el cumplimiento de todos los protocolos. Algunos de los elementos clave del programa de garantía -control de la calidad son la verificación de la eficacia de los atrayentes, la ubicación y recuperación de las moscas objetivo marcadas, el examen periódico de la documentación relativa a la prospección, las revisiones de la ubicación y la revisión de las trampas, el muestreo de los hospedantes y la confirmación de la competencia para hacer el diagnóstico.	P	<p>Category : TRANSLATION (115) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:09 PM) Se sugiere cambiar "Garantía" por "Control" para mejorar la traducción.</p>
205	La ONPF del país exportador podrá establecer un programa de control garantía de la calidad para que la prospección permita confirmar y documentar el cumplimiento de todos los protocolos. Algunos de los elementos clave del programa de garantía -control de la calidad son la verificación de la eficacia de los atrayentes, la ubicación y recuperación de las moscas la mosca de la fruta objetivo marcadas, el examen periódico de la documentación relativa a la prospección, las revisiones de la ubicación y la revisión de las trampas, el muestreo de los hospedantes y la confirmación de la competencia para hacer el diagnóstico.	P	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (100) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:35 PM) En concordancia con el párrafo anterior</p>
210	Una vez se haya determinado que la detección representa la incursión de una población reproductora, el objetivo del plan de acciones correctivas debería ser garantizar la erradicación de la mosca de la fruta objetivo a fin de poder restablecer la condición de ALP-MF del área afectada afetada en la ALP-MF .	P	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (55) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:00 PM) El texto como se encuentra en la NIMF 26 actual está más claro. OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 8:28 PM) La propuesta de cambio es: poder restablecer el área afectada como parte del ALP-MF</p>



213	un marco reglamentario-regulatorio que permita la ejecución del plan de acciones correctivas;	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (226) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:58 AM)
213	un marco reglamentario-regulatorio que permita la ejecución del plan de acciones correctivas;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (164) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:52 AM) cambio de éermino
216	los criterios técnicos para la selección de los parámetros de la prospección (trameo o muestreo de hospedantes frutos), la ejecución de acciones correctivas para la erradicación y el establecimiento de medidas reglamentarias;	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (56) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:01 PM) Por consistencia
218	la capacidad de diagnóstico de plagasmoscas de la fruta objetivo ;	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (227) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 6:58 AM)
218	la capacidad de diagnóstico de plagasmosca de la fruta ;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (165) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:53 AM) cambiar plaga por mosca de la fruta
223	Si la mosca de la fruta objetivo detectada pudiera constituir una población reproductora que no es transitoria (esto es, una de otras categorías de “presente” que se describen en la NIMF 8), se debería llevar a cabo una prospección de delimitación inmediatamente después de la detección. La prospección de delimitación podrá incluir la instalación de más trampas, el aumento de la frecuencia de revisión de las trampas y el muestreo de los hospedantes hospedantes <u>en fructificación</u> .	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (101) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:35 PM) para mejor precisión OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 8:30 PM) Propuesta es: muestreo de los frutos hospedantes
226	Si se ha establecido una población reproductora (esto es, si se ha dado alguna de las condiciones indicadas en el apartado 7.1 del texto principal de la presente norma), se debería suspender o retirar la condición de ALP-MF del área afectada. Puede suspenderse o retirarse toda el ALP-MF o parte de ella. En la mayor parte de los casos, el ALP-MF se podrá limitar estableciendo un radio de suspensión que depende de las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Con respecto a una mosca de la fruta objetivo determinada, se podrá establecer el mismo radio en todas las ALP-MF, a menos que se disponga de datos científicos que justifiquen otra cosa.	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (228) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:22 AM) Retirar se identifica como voluntario
226	Si se ha establecido una población reproductora (esto es, si se ha dado alguna de las condiciones indicadas en el apartado 7.1 del texto principal de la presente norma), se debería suspender o retirar <u>suspender</u> la condición de ALP-MF del área afectada. Puede suspenderse o retirarse <u>suspenderse</u> toda el ALP-MF o parte de ella. En la mayor parte de los casos, el ALP-MF se podrá limitar estableciendo un radio de suspensión que depende de las características biológicas y ecológicas de la	P	Category : EDITORIAL (167) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:58 AM) eliminar retirar

	mosca de la fruta objetivo. Con respecto a una mosca de la fruta objetivo determinada, se podrá establecer el mismo radio en todas las ALP-MF, a menos que se disponga de datos científicos que justifiquen otra cosa.		
226	Si se ha establecido una población reproductora (esto es, si se ha dado alguna de las condiciones indicadas en el apartado 7.1 del texto principal de la presente norma), se debería suspender o retirar suspender la condición de ALP-MF del área afectada. Puede suspenderse o retirarse suspenderse toda el ALP-MF o parte de ella. En la mayor parte de los casos, el ALP-MF se podrá limitar estableciendo un radio de suspensión que depende de las características biológicas y ecológicas de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Con respecto a una mosca de la fruta objetivo determinada, se podrá establecer el mismo radio en todas las ALP-MF, a menos que se disponga de datos científicos que justifiquen otra cosa.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (166) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 1:57 AM) se elimino retirar
230	la destrucción del material hospedante de frutos infestado;	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (229) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:24 AM)
230	la destrucción del material hospedante frutos infestado;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (168) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:00 AM) eliminar material hospedante
235	el trampeo masivo. - liberación de agentes de control biológico	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (230) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:24 AM) Estrategia a considerar
235	el trampeo masivo. -liberacion de agentes de control biológico	P	Category : EDITORIAL (169) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:03 AM) inclusión de parrafo
236	Deberían aplicarse inmediatamente medidas para controlar el movimiento de artículos reglamentados que puedan hospedar la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Estas medidas pueden incluir la cancelación de envíos de productos hospedantes del área afectada y, según proceda, la desinfestación el tratamiento de los frutos hospedantes y la implantación puntos de bloques control de carreteras movilización interna para prevenir el movimiento de hospedantes infestados del área afectada al resto del ALP-MF, según corresponda. Se podrán adoptar otras medidas acordadas con el país importador, como aumentar las prospecciones o el trampeo complementario, a fin de garantizar que el área está libre de mosca de la fruta, o aplicar un tratamiento fitosanitario a los envíos hospedantes destinados a exportación. Con vistas a minimizar la perturbación del comercio, se podrán acordar medidas provisionales (por ejemplo, tratamientos fitosanitarios o enfoques de sistemas) con los países importadores antes de que se produzca una incursión países.	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (231) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:27 AM) mejor comprensión del párrafo. OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 8:35 PM) al final colocar países importadores (ultima linea)


236	Deberían aplicarse inmediatamente medidas para controlar el movimiento de artículos reglamentados que puedan hospedar la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Estas medidas pueden incluir la cancelación de envíos de productos hospedantes del área afectada y, según proceda, la desinfestación el tratamiento de los hospedantes frutos y la implantación puntos de bloques de carreteras control movilización interna para prevenir el movimiento de hospedantes infestados del área afectada al resto del ALP-MF, según corresponda. Se podrán adoptar otras medidas acordadas con el país importador, como aumentar las prospecciones o el trampeo complementario, a fin de garantizar que el área está libre de mosca de la fruta, o aplicar un tratamiento fitosanitario a los envíos hospedantes destinados a exportación. Con vistas a minimizar la perturbación del comercio, se podrán acordar medidas provisionales (por ejemplo, tratamientos fitosanitarios o enfoques de sistemas) con los países importadores antes de que se produzca una incursión importadores .	P	Category : EDITORIAL (171) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:11 AM) cambio de desinfectación por tratamiento y mejora de redacción
236	Deberían aplicarse inmediatamente medidas para controlar el movimiento de artículos reglamentados que puedan hospedar la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Estas medidas pueden incluir la cancelación de envíos de productos hospedantes del área afectada y, según proceda, la desinfestación de los hospedantes y la implantación y puntos de bloques de carreteras control de movilización interna para prevenir el movimiento de hospedantes infestados del área afectada al resto del ALP-MF, según corresponda. Se podrán adoptar otras medidas acordadas con el país importador, como aumentar las prospecciones o el trampeo complementario, a fin de garantizar que el área está libre de mosca de la fruta, o aplicar un tratamiento fitosanitario a los envíos hospedantes destinados a exportación. Con vistas a minimizar la perturbación del comercio, se podrán acordar medidas provisionales (por ejemplo, tratamientos fitosanitarios o enfoques de sistemas) con los países importadores antes de que se produzca una incursión.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (170) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:05 AM) mejora de redacción
236	Deberían aplicarse inmediatamente medidas para controlar el movimiento de artículos reglamentados que puedan hospedar la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Estas medidas pueden incluir la cancelación de envíos de productos hospedantes del área afectada y, según proceda, la desinfestación de los hospedantes frutos y la implantación de bloques de carreteras para prevenir el movimiento de hospedantes frutos infestados del área afectada al resto del ALP-MF, según corresponda. Se podrán adoptar otras medidas acordadas con el país importador, como aumentar las prospecciones o el trampeo complementario, a fin de garantizar que el área está libre de mosca de la fruta, o aplicar un tratamiento fitosanitario a los envíos hospedantes de frutos destinados a exportación. Con vistas a minimizar	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (58) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:07 PM) Por consistencia



	la perturbación del comercio, se podrán acordar medidas provisionales (por ejemplo, tratamientos fitosanitarios o enfoques de sistemas) con los países importadores antes de que se produzca una incursión.		
236	Deberían aplicarse inmediatamente medidas para controlar el movimiento de artículos reglamentados que puedan hospedar la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Estas medidas pueden incluir la cancelación de envíos de productos- frutos hospedantes del área afectada y, según proceda, la desinfestación de los hospedantes y la implantación de bloqueos de carreteras para prevenir el movimiento de hospedantes infestados del área afectada al resto del ALP-MF, según corresponda. Se podrán adoptar otras medidas acordadas con el país importador, como aumentar las prospecciones o el trapeo complementario, a fin de garantizar que el área está libre de mosca de la fruta, o aplicar un tratamiento fitosanitario a los envíos hospedantes destinados a exportación. Con vistas a minimizar la perturbación del comercio, se podrán acordar medidas provisionales (por ejemplo, tratamientos fitosanitarios o enfoques de sistemas) con los países importadores antes de que se produzca una incursión.	P	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p> OIRSA (57) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:06 PM) No hay otros productos sino frutos como via de ingreso de las moscas de las frutas.</p>
239	2.5 Comunicación <u>Notificación</u> de cambios en la condición de área libre de plagas para moscas de la fruta	P	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>(232) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:27 AM) termino apropiado</p>
239	2.5 Comunicación <u>Notificación</u> de cambios en la condición de área libre de plagas para moscas de la fruta	P	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>(172) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:13 AM) cambio de Comunicación a notificación</p>
240	Debería mantenerse informadas a las ONPF pertinentes o las autoridades competentes a las que la ONPF del país exportador haya delegado sus funciones de todo cambio en la condición de ALP-MF, según convenga, y deberían observarse las obligaciones de notificación de plagas de la CIPF (NIMF 17).	C	<p>Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p> OIRSA (246) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:41 AM) Solicitar una nueva redacción del párrafo OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 8:41 PM) Traducción: según convenga por "según corresponda" OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 8:43 PM) Párrafo no entendible y se solicita aclaración sobre las "autoridades competentes"</p>
240	Debería mantenerse informadas a las ONPF pertinentes o las autoridades competentes a las que la ONPF del país exportador haya delegado sus funciones de todo cambio en la condición de ALP-MF, según convenga, y deberían observarse las obligaciones de notificación de plagas de la CIPF (NIMF 17).	C	<p>Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i></p> <p>(173) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:16 AM) Comentario general: mejorar la redacción del parrafo para aclarar</p>
243	Se podrán establecer un área de erradicación (véase la Figura 1) y las medidas de control conexas con el objetivo de erradicar la mosca de la fruta objetivo y restablecer la condición de ALP-MF, ALP-MF y proteger las inmediaciones del ALP-MF y, cuando proceda, cumplir los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación	P	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p> <p> OIRSA (317) OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 8:51 PM) Brinda mayor claridad</p>

	del país importador ALP-MF. En concreto, se requieren medidas de control porque el movimiento de artículos reglamentados desde un área de erradicación y a través de ella supone un riesgo potencial de dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.		
243	Se podrán establecer un área de erradicación (véase la Figura 1) y las medidas de control conexas con el objetivo de erradicar la mosca de la fruta objetivo y restablecer la condición de ALP-MF, proteger las inmediaciones del ALP-MF y, cuando proceda, cumplir los requisitos fitosanitarios <u>adicionales durante el proceso de importación-restablecimiento</u> del país importador status de área libre. En concreto, se requieren medidas de control porque el movimiento de artículos reglamentados desde un área de erradicación y a través de ella supone un riesgo potencial de dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (233) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:28 AM) aclaración de la idea.
243	Se podrán establecer un área de erradicación (véase la Figura 1) y las medidas de control conexas con el objetivo de erradicar la mosca de la fruta objetivo y restablecer la condición de ALP-MF, proteger las inmediaciones del ALP-MF y, cuando proceda, cumplir los requisitos fitosanitarios <u>durante el proceso de importación-restablecimiento</u> del país importador status de area libre. En concreto, se requieren medidas de control porque el movimiento de artículos reglamentados desde un área de erradicación y a través de ella supone un riesgo potencial de dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (174) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:27 AM) mejora de redacción
245	La ONPF del país exportador debería declarar el establecimiento de un área de erradicación, de conformidad con esta y otras NIMF pertinentes (por ejemplo, la NIMF 8, la NIMF 9 y la NIMF 17). Cuando se detecte la incursión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo dentro de un ALP-MF, se podrá establecer un área de erradicación sobre la base de una evaluación técnica. La condición de ALP-MF del área de erradicación se debería suspender. Si no se pueden aplicar medidas de control para establecer un área de erradicación, la condición de ALP-MF se debería retirar de todo el ALP-MF, de conformidad con la presente norma.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (63) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:20 PM) Para simplificar
245	<u>Cuando se detecte la incursión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo dentro de un ALP-MF, se podrá establecer un área de erradicación sobre la base de una evaluación técnica. La condición de ALP-MF del área de erradicación se debería suspender. Si no se pueden aplicar medidas de control para establecer un área de erradicación, la condición de ALP-MF se debería retirar de todo el ALP-MF, de conformidad con la presente norma.</u> La ONPF del país exportador debería declarar el establecimiento de un área de erradicación, de conformidad con esta y otras NIMF pertinentes (por ejemplo, la NIMF 8, la NIMF 9 y la NIMF 17). Cuando se detecte la incursión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo dentro de un ALP-MF, se podrá establecer un área de erradicación sobre la base de una evaluación técnica. La condición de ALP-MF del	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (62) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:17 PM) El texto eliminado es confuso y no es relevante para esta sección. Además, el "evento de establecimiento" no está claro.




	<p>área de erradicación se debería suspender. Si no se pueden aplicar medidas de control para establecer un área de erradicación, la condición de ALP-MF se debería retirar de todo el ALP-MF, de conformidad con la presente norma.</p>		
309	<p>En todas las etapas de la cadena de producción (por ejemplo, el cultivo, la clasificación, el embalaje, el transporte y el envío) se podrá producir la dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo desde el área de erradicación hacia el ALP-MF. Sin embargo, esto no es así en las instalaciones situadas en el ALP-MF en las que se manipula únicamente <u>material-fruto</u> hospedante que procede de la misma área. Deberían aplicarse medidas de control apropiadas para gestionar el riesgo de plagas al que se exponen las inmediaciones del ALP-MF y los países importadores.</p>	P	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p> <p> OIRSA (64) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:20 PM) Por consistencia</p>
313	<h2>2.2 Movimiento de artículos reglamentados</h2>	C	<p>Category : TECHNICAL</p> <p>(247) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:42 AM) Se debe agregar un párrafo sobre las vías de riesgo y acciones para prevenir</p>
314	<p>Para prevenir la dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, los artículos reglamentados (por ejemplo, tierra, plantas hospedantes o fruta <u>hospedante</u>) <u>hospedante, y basura regulada internacional</u>) que se muevan desde un área de erradicación, a través de ella o dentro de ella se deberían transportar de forma que se prevenga la infestación y la contaminación. Esta disposición también se aplicará al movimiento de artículos reglamentados para su certificación fitosanitaria.</p>	P	<p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p> <p>(321) Dominican Republic (22 Aug 2024 9:02 PM)</p>
314	<p>Para prevenir la dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, los artículos reglamentados (por ejemplo, <u>tierra, plantas hospedantes-suelo</u> o fruta hospedante) que se muevan desde un área de erradicación, a través de ella o dentro de ella se deberían transportar de forma que se prevenga la infestación y la contaminación. Esta disposición también se aplicará al movimiento de artículos reglamentados para su certificación fitosanitaria.</p>	P	<p>Category : TECHNICAL</p> <p> OIRSA (320) OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 8:59 PM) claridad del párrafo</p>
314	<p>Para prevenir la dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, los artículos reglamentados (por ejemplo, <u>tierrasuelo, plantas hospedantes o fruta hospedante</u>) <u>hospedante, basuras internacionales y doméstica</u>) que se muevan desde un área de erradicación, a través de ella o dentro de ella se deberían transportar de forma que se prevenga la infestación y la contaminación. Esta disposición también se aplicará al movimiento de artículos reglamentados para su certificación fitosanitaria.</p>	P	<p>Category : TECHNICAL</p> <p>(234) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:30 AM)</p>
314	<p>Para prevenir la dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo, los artículos reglamentados (por ejemplo, <u>tierra, plantas hospedantes-suelo</u> o fruta hospedante) que se muevan desde un área de erradicación, a través de ella o dentro de ella se deberían transportar de forma que se prevenga la infestación y la contaminación. Esta disposición también se aplicará al movimiento de artículos reglamentados para su certificación fitosanitaria.</p>	P	<p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>(175) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:40 AM) comentario general: se redacte un parrafo sobre vias de riesgo y acciones para prevección</p>

315	2.3 Embalaje e instalaciones de embalaje	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE OIRSA (65) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:21 PM) Para simplificar y ajustar al contenido de esta sección
316	Las instalaciones de embalaje podrán estar ubicadas dentro del área de erradicación o en el ALP-MF y podrán embalar material-fruto hospedante cultivado en el área de erradicación o en el ALP-MF. En cada caso debería considerarse la adopción de medidas de control para prevenir la dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (176) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:45 AM) agregar fruto en vez de material
316	Las instalaciones de embalaje podrán estar ubicadas dentro del área de erradicación o en el ALP-MF y podrán embalar material-fruto hospedante cultivado en el área de erradicación o en el ALP-MF. En cada caso debería considerarse la adopción de medidas de control para prevenir la dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE OIRSA (66) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:23 PM) Por consistencia
320	exigir y aprobar métodos de separación física de los diferentes lotes de material hospedante-frutos hospedantes (por ejemplo, utilizando un embalaje a prueba de insectos o estableciendo ubicaciones de embalaje separadas a prueba de plagas dentro de las instalaciones) para evitar la transferencia de la mosca de la fruta objetivo entre lotes;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (177) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:46 AM) agregar fruto en vez de material
320	exigir y aprobar métodos de separación física de los diferentes lotes de material fruta hospedante (por ejemplo, utilizando un embalaje a prueba de insectos o estableciendo ubicaciones de embalaje separadas a prueba de plagas dentro de las instalaciones) para evitar la transferencia de la mosca de la fruta objetivo entre lotes;	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (67) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:24 PM) Por consistencia
321	en cada fase del proceso de embalaje (por ejemplo, la recepción, la elaboración, el almacenamiento y la expedición), exigir la aplicación de medidas de control apropiadas para mantener la separación del material-fruto hospedante que procede de áreas con distinta condición de la plaga;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (178) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:47 AM) agregar fruto en vez de material
321	en cada fase del proceso de embalaje (por ejemplo, la recepción, la elaboración, el almacenamiento y la expedición), exigir la aplicación de medidas de control apropiadas para mantener la separación del material-fruto hospedante que procede de áreas con distinta condición de la plaga;	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (68) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:25 PM) Por consistencia
322	exigir la aplicación de medidas apropiadas para la manipulación y el movimiento del material-de frutos hospedante a través de las instalaciones para prevenir que se mezcle con material-frutos hospedante procedente de áreas con distinta condición de la plaga (por ejemplo, mediante gráficos, señales y capacitación del personal);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (235) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:30 AM)
322	exigir la aplicación de medidas apropiadas para la manipulación y el movimiento del material-frutos hospedante a través de las instalaciones para prevenir que se mezcle con material-frutos hospedante procedente de áreas con distinta condición	P	Category : EDITORIAL (179) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:48 AM) agregar fruto en vez de material

	de la plaga (por ejemplo, mediante gráficos, señales y capacitación del personal);		
322	exigir la aplicación de medidas apropiadas para la manipulación y el movimiento del material-fruto hospedante a través de las instalaciones para prevenir que se mezcle con material-fruto hospedante procedente de áreas con distinta condición de la plaga (por ejemplo, mediante gráficos, señales y capacitación del personal);	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (69) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:26 PM) Por consistencia
323	exigir y aprobar métodos de eliminación del material-de frutos hospedante procedente del área de erradicación que ha sido rechazado (por ejemplo, material rechazado como resultado de una inspección o de actividades de garantía de la calidad);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (236) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:31 AM)
323	exigir y aprobar métodos de eliminación del material hospedante procedente del área de erradicación que ha sido rechazado (por ejemplo, material rechazado como resultado de una inspección o de actividades de garantía-control de la calidad);	P	Category : TRANSLATION (116) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:12 PM) Se sugiere cambiar "Garantía" por "Control" para mejorar la traducción.
323	exigir y aprobar métodos de eliminación del material hospedante procedente del área de erradicación que ha sido rechazado (por ejemplo, material rechazado como resultado de una inspección o de actividades de garantía-control de la calidad);	P	Category : TRANSLATION (102) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:37 PM) En concordancia con los comentarios anteriores
323	exigir y aprobar métodos de eliminación del material-fruto hospedante procedente del área de erradicación que ha sido rechazado (por ejemplo, material-fruto rechazado como resultado de una inspección o de actividades de garantía de la calidad);	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (70) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:27 PM) Por consistencia.
326	exigir la aplicación de medidas de control apropiadas para erradicarla-erradicar la mosca de la fruta objetivo de las instalaciones cuando se detecte su presencia;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (117) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:13 PM) Incluir un espacio entre las palabras "erradicar la"
328	2.4 Almacenamiento e instalaciones de almacenamiento	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (71) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:29 PM) Para simplificar
330	mantener la rastreabilidad y la separación entre el material-los frutos hospedante que procede del área de erradicación y el que procede del ALP-MF;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (237) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:31 AM)
330	mantener la rastreabilidad y la separación entre el material-fruto hospedante que procede del área de erradicación y el que procede del ALP-MF;	P	Category : EDITORIAL (180) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:50 AM) agregar fruto en vez de material
330	mantener la rastreabilidad y la separación entre el material-fruto hospedante que procede del área de erradicación y el que procede del ALP-MF;	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (72) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:30 PM) por consistencia
331	utilizar un método aprobado de eliminación de material-frutos hospedante procedente del área de erradicación que haya sido rechazado (por ejemplo, material frutos rechazado como resultado de una inspección o de actividades de control de calidad);	P	Category : EDITORIAL (238) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:31 AM)
331	utilizar un método aprobado de eliminación de material-fruto hospedante	P	Category : EDITORIAL

	procedente del área de erradicación que haya sido rechazado (por ejemplo, material fruto rechazado como resultado de una inspección o de actividades de control de calidad);		(181) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:50 AM) agregar fruto en vez de material
331	utilizar un método aprobado de eliminación de material-fruto hospedante procedente del área de erradicación que haya sido rechazado (por ejemplo, material fruto rechazado como resultado de una inspección o de actividades de control de calidad);	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (73) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:30 PM) Por consistencia
335	2.5 Elaboración e instalaciones Instalaciones de elaboración procesamiento	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  OIRSA (239) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:32 AM) termino correcto
335	2.5 Elaboración e instalaciones Instalaciones de elaboración procesamiento	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (182) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:52 AM) incluir procesamiento en vez de elaboración
335	2.5 Elaboración Procesamiento e instalaciones de elaboración procesamiento	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (118) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:14 PM) Cambiar "Elaboración e instalaciones de elaboración" por "Procesamiento e instalaciones de procesamiento" La traducción en español no es acorde al texto en inglés.
335	2.5 Elaboración Procesamiento e instalaciones de elaboración procesamiento	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (103) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:38 PM) Cambiar "Elaboración e instalaciones de elaboración" por "Procesamiento e instalaciones de procesamiento"
335	2.5 Elaboración e instalaciones de elaboración	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (74) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:31 PM) Para simplificar
336	Si la instalación de elaboración procesamiento está situada en el área de erradicación, el material-fruto hospedante destinado a elaboración procesamiento (por ejemplo, a la fabricación de zumos, conservas y puré), puede que no suponga para el área ningún riesgo adicional de plagas.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>  OIRSA (240) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:33 AM) términos correctos
336	Si la instalación de elaboración procesamiento está situada en el área de erradicación, el material hospedante destinado los frutos hospedantes destinados a elaboración procesamiento (por ejemplo, a la fabricación de zumos, conservas y puré), puede que no suponga para el área ningún riesgo adicional de plagas.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (183) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:54 AM) agregar fruto en vez de material
336	Si la instalación de elaboración está situada en el área de erradicación, el material fruto hospedante destinado a elaboración (por ejemplo, a la fabricación de zumos, conservas y puré), puede que no suponga para el área ningún riesgo adicional de plagas.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (75) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:31 PM) Por consistencia
337	Si la instalación está situada en el ALP-MF, pero elabora material procesa frutos hospedante procedente del área de erradicación, la ONPF del país exportador debería exigir la aplicación de medidas dentro de la instalación dirigidas a	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (241) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:33 AM)

	garantizar que las zonas de recepción, almacenamiento y elaboración procesamiento son a prueba de insectos y que, por lo tanto, impiden que la mosca de la fruta objetivo pueda escapar.		
337	Si la instalación está situada en el ALP-MF, pero elabora-material-procesa fruto hospedante procedente del área de erradicación, la ONPF del país exportador debería exigir la aplicación de medidas dentro de la instalación dirigidas a garantizar que las zonas de recepción, almacenamiento y elaboración procesamiento son a prueba de insectos y que, por lo tanto, impiden que la mosca de la fruta objetivo pueda escapar.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (184) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 2:55 AM) agregar fruto en vez de material
337	Si la instalación está situada en el ALP-MF, pero elabora-procesa material hospedante procedente del área de erradicación, la ONPF del país exportador debería exigir la aplicación de medidas dentro de la instalación dirigidas a garantizar que las zonas de recepción, almacenamiento y elaboración son a prueba de insectos y que, por lo tanto, impiden que la mosca de la fruta objetivo pueda escapar.	P	Category : TRANSLATION (119) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:15 PM) Se sugiere cambiar "elabora" por "procesa"
337	Si la instalación está situada en el ALP-MF, pero elabora-procesa material hospedante procedente del área de erradicación, la ONPF del país exportador debería exigir la aplicación de medidas dentro de la instalación dirigidas a garantizar que las zonas de recepción, almacenamiento y elaboración son a prueba de insectos y que, por lo tanto, impiden que la mosca de la fruta objetivo pueda escapar.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (104) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:40 PM) En concordancia con el subtítulo
337	Si la instalación está situada en el ALP-MF, pero elabora material-fruta hospedante procedente del área de erradicación, la ONPF del país exportador debería exigir la aplicación de medidas dentro de la instalación dirigidas a garantizar que las zonas de recepción, almacenamiento y elaboración son a prueba de insectos y que, por lo tanto, impiden que la mosca de la fruta objetivo pueda escapar.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (76) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:32 PM) Por consistencia
339	La ONPF del país exportador debería indicar y exigir la aplicación del método o métodos aprobados de eliminación del material-fruto hospedante procedente del área de erradicación que haya sido rechazado como resultado, por ejemplo, de una inspección o de actividades de garantía de la calidad. El material-fruto hospedante rechazado debería eliminarse de tal manera que se pudiera demostrar que la mosca de la fruta objetivo ha dejado de estar presente o que se ha vuelto inviable.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (242) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:34 AM)
339	La ONPF del país exportador debería indicar y exigir la aplicación del método o métodos aprobados de eliminación del material hospedante procedente del área de erradicación que haya sido rechazado como resultado, por ejemplo, de una inspección o de actividades de garantía-control de la calidad. El material hospedante rechazado debería eliminarse de tal manera que se pudiera demostrar	P	Category : TRANSLATION (120) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:17 PM) Se sugiere cambiar "Garantía" por "Control" para mejorar la traducción

	que la mosca de la fruta objetivo ha dejado de estar presente o que se ha vuelto inviable.		
339	La ONPF del país exportador debería indicar y exigir la aplicación del método o métodos aprobados de eliminación del material hospedante procedente del área de erradicación que haya sido rechazado como resultado, por ejemplo, de una inspección o de actividades de <u>garantía-control</u> de la calidad. El material hospedante rechazado debería eliminarse de tal manera que se pudiera demostrar que la mosca de la fruta objetivo ha dejado de estar presente o que se ha vuelto inviable.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (105) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:41 PM) De acuerdo a los párrafos anteriores, se debería mantener control por garantía
339	La ONPF del país exportador debería indicar y exigir la aplicación del método o métodos aprobados de eliminación del <u>material-fruto</u> hospedante procedente del área de erradicación que haya sido rechazado como resultado, por ejemplo, de una inspección o de actividades de garantía de la calidad. El <u>material-fruto</u> hospedante rechazado debería eliminarse de tal manera que se pudiera demostrar que la mosca de la fruta objetivo ha dejado de estar presente o que se ha vuelto inviable.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (77) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:33 PM) Por consistencia
340	2.6 Tratamiento-Medidas e instalaciones de tratamiento	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (322) OIRSA (22 Aug 2024 9:08 PM) En concordancia con el cuerpo del capítulo
340	2.6 Tratamiento-Medidas e instalaciones de tratamiento	P	Category : EDITORIAL (243) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:34 AM)
340	2.6 Tratamiento-Medidas e instalaciones de tratamiento	P	Category : EDITORIAL (186) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 3:05 AM) mejor redacción
340	2.6 Tratamiento e instalaciones de tratamiento	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE  OIRSA (78) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:34 PM) Para simplificar
342	Podrá exigirse la aplicación de un tratamiento posterior a la cosecha (por ejemplo, tratamiento de frío o de calor, fumigación o irradiación) o, en algunos casos, de un <u>tratamiento previo una medida fitosanitaria previa a la cosecha</u> (por ejemplo, el rociado con cebos y el embolsado de la fruta) en el caso de <u>material-frutos</u> hospedante que se traslade del área de erradicación al ALP-MF o se exporte a países en los que la mosca de la fruta objetivo sea una plaga cuarentenaria.	P	Category : TECHNICAL  OIRSA (244) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:36 AM)
342	Podrá exigirse la aplicación de un tratamiento posterior a la cosecha (por ejemplo, tratamiento de frío o de calor, fumigación o irradiación) o, en algunos casos, de un <u>tratamiento una medida fitosanitaria</u> previo a la cosecha (por ejemplo, el rociado con cebos y el embolsado de la fruta) en el caso de <u>material-fruta</u> hospedante que se	P	Category : EDITORIAL (187) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 3:07 AM) agregar fruto en vez de material

	traslade del área de erradicación al ALP-MF o se exporte a países en los que la mosca de la fruta objetivo sea una plaga cuarentenaria.		
342	Podrá exigirse la aplicación de un tratamiento posterior a la cosecha (por ejemplo, tratamiento de frío o de calor, fumigación o irradiación) o, en algunos casos, de un tratamiento previo (por ejemplo, el rociado con cebos y el embolsado de la fruta) en el caso de material-fruto hospedante que se traslade del área de erradicación al ALP-MF o se exporte a países en los que la mosca de la fruta objetivo sea una plaga cuarentenaria.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (185) Nicaragua (18 Aug 2024 3:02 AM) agregar fruto en vez de material
342	Podrá exigirse-requerirse la aplicación de un tratamiento posterior a la cosecha (por ejemplo, tratamiento de frío o de calor, fumigación o irradiación) o, en algunos casos, de un tratamiento previo (por ejemplo, el rociado con cebos y el embolsado de la fruta) en el caso de material hospedante que se traslade del área de erradicación al ALP-MF o se exporte a países en los que la mosca de la fruta objetivo sea una plaga cuarentenaria.	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (121) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:18 PM) Se sugiere cambiar el término "exigir" por "requerir" La traducción en español no es acorde al texto en inglés.
342	Podrá exigirse-requerir la aplicación de un tratamiento posterior a la cosecha (por ejemplo, tratamiento de frío o de calor, fumigación o irradiación) o, en algunos casos, de un tratamiento previo (por ejemplo, el rociado con cebos y el embolsado de la fruta) en el caso de material hospedante que se traslade del área de erradicación al ALP-MF o se exporte a países en los que la mosca de la fruta objetivo sea una plaga cuarentenaria.	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (106) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:42 PM) Se sugiere cambiar el término "exigir" por "requerir" La traducción en español no es acorde al texto en inglés.
342	Podrá exigirse la aplicación de un tratamiento posterior a la cosecha (por ejemplo, tratamiento de frío o de calor, fumigación o irradiación) o, en algunos casos, de un tratamiento previo (por ejemplo, el rociado con cebos y el embolsado de la fruta) en el caso de material-fruto hospedante que se traslade del área de erradicación al ALP-MF o se exporte a países en los que la mosca de la fruta objetivo sea una plaga cuarentenaria.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (79) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:34 PM) Por consistencia
343	Se podrá exigir-requerir la aplicación de medidas de control para prevenir que la mosca de la fruta objetivo pueda escapar de las instalaciones de tratamiento ubicadas dentro del ALP-MF y si en ellas se tratan artículos reglamentados que proceden del área de erradicación. La ONPF del país exportador podrá exigir el aislamiento físico de dichos artículos dentro de la instalación.	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (122) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:19 PM) Se sugiere cambiar el término "exigir" por "requerir". La traducción en español no es acorde al texto en inglés.
343	Se podrá exigir-requerir la aplicación de medidas de control para prevenir que la mosca de la fruta objetivo pueda escapar de las instalaciones de tratamiento ubicadas dentro del ALP-MF y si en ellas se tratan artículos reglamentados que proceden del área de erradicación. La ONPF del país exportador podrá exigir el aislamiento físico de dichos artículos dentro de la instalación.	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i> (107) CA (13 Aug 2024 8:42 PM) Se sugiere cambiar el término "exigir" por "requerir" La traducción en español no es acorde al texto en inglés.
344	La ONPF del país exportador debería indicar y exigir-requerir la aplicación del	P	<i>Category : TRANSLATION</i>

	método o métodos aprobados de eliminación del material hospedante procedente del área de erradicación que haya sido rechazado a fin de reducir el riesgo de dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Algunos de los métodos de eliminación podrán comprender el doble embolsado seguido del enterramiento en profundidad o la incineración.		(123) Colombia (14 Aug 2024 4:19 PM) Se sugiere cambiar el término "exigir" por "requerir". La traducción en español no es acorde al texto en inglés.
344	La ONPF del país exportador debería indicar y exigir la aplicación del método o métodos aprobados de eliminación del material-fruto hospedante procedente del área de erradicación que haya sido rechazado a fin de reducir el riesgo de dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo. Algunos de los métodos de eliminación podrán comprender el doble embolsado seguido del enterramiento en profundidad o la incineración.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (80) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:35 PM) Por consistencia.
346	El material-Los Frutos hospedante vendido dentro del área de erradicación podrá correr riesgo de infestación en caso de estar expuesto antes de la venta (por ejemplo, en mercados al aire libre) y, por consiguiente, podrá ser necesario protegerlo físicamente, en la medida de lo posible, para evitar la dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo durante su exposición y almacenamiento.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (245) OIRSA (18 Aug 2024 7:36 AM)
346	El material-fruto hospedante vendido dentro del área de erradicación podrá correr riesgo de infestación en caso de estar expuesto antes de la venta (por ejemplo, en mercados al aire libre) y, por consiguiente, podrá ser necesario protegerlo físicamente, en la medida de lo posible, para evitar la dispersión de la mosca de la fruta objetivo durante su exposición y almacenamiento.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (81) Brazil (13 Aug 2024 6:36 PM) Por consistencia

2024 FIRST CONSULTATION 1 July – 30 September 2024**Compiled comments for Draft revision of ISPM 26 (Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (*Tephritidae*)) (2021-010) - French****T** (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating**S** (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (657) Benin (26 Sep 2024 1:26 PM) Pas d'objection sur le contenu
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (300) Cote d'Ivoire (21 Aug 2024 12:59 PM) Nous prenons bonne note des propositions faites relativement à la révision de la NIMP 26.
G	(General Comment)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (297) Cameroon (21 Aug 2024 12:46 PM) Le projet de document est bien présenté et les différents critères d'établissement et de maintien de zones exemptes de mouches des fruits (ZI-MdF) sont bien articulés. Les exigences générales, le contexte et les définitions des exigences ont été clairement définis dans le projet. En outre, des références suffisantes ont été faites aux IMPS pertinentes, ce met en cohérence ce projet avec les NIMP déjà établies. Le Cameroun soutient le projet de document
1	PAGE DE GARDE – CONTEXTE	C	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (301) Senegal (21 Aug 2024 1:03 PM) Le projet a été lu
50	Une zone exempte de mouches des fruits est une mesure phytosanitaire qui peut servir à faciliter un commerce sans risque et à protéger les ressources végétales. Les organisations nationales pour la protection des végétaux (ONPV) devraient considérer une zone exempte de mouches des fruits comme une mesure phytosanitaire qui, mise en œuvre seule, suffit à gérer le risque phytosanitaire lié à une mouche des fruits en particulier.	C	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (302) Madagascar (21 Aug 2024 1:04 PM) Une zone exempte de mouches des fruits est un statut phytosanitaire d'une zone après l'application des mesures qui peuvent servir à faciliter
68	L'ONPV du pays exportateur devrait vérifier périodiquement l'efficacité du programme. Dans la présente norme, sauf indication contraire, l'expression «ONPV du pays exportateur» se rapporte à l'ONPV du pays dans lequel la zone exempte de mouches de fruits est située.	C	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (9) Senegal (13 Aug 2024 3:01 PM) Dudit