

ATTACHMENT 2

CONSISTENCY CORRECTIONS IN RELATION TO HARMONIZATION OF FRUIT FLY STANDARDS

(Developed by the TPFF, October 2015; approved by SC May 2016 pending CPM-13 decision on reorganization)

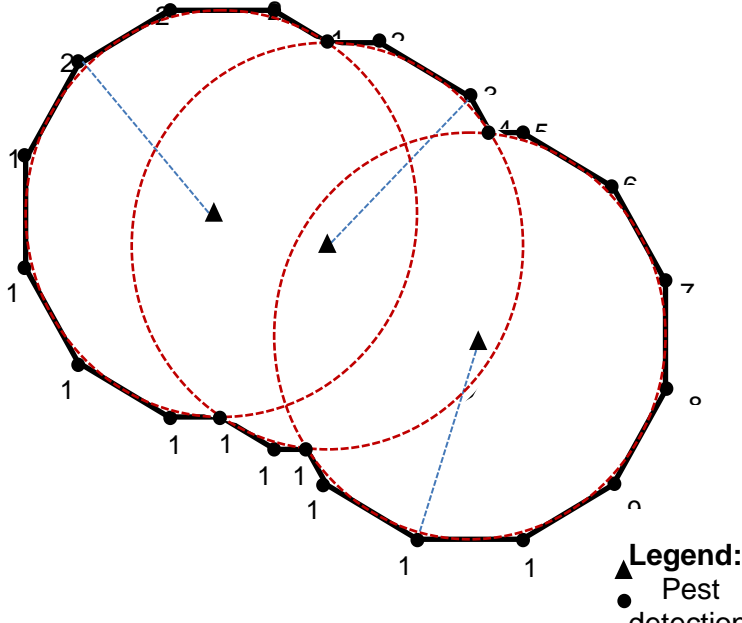
ANNEX 2 (CONTROL MEASURES FOR AN OUTBREAK WITHIN A FRUIT FLY-PEST FREE AREA (2014)) OF ISPM 26

Instructions: Changes to the text are shown in "track change" mode. If paragraphs are to be moved, this is indicated by "Move [para] to before / after [para]".

Par a. No.	Proposal for consistency change (underline = addition; strikethrough = deletion)	Explanation for change
[1]	This annex was adopted by the Ninth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2014. This annex is a prescriptive part of the standard.	The adoption statement appears at the start of the core ISPM.
[2]	<u>ANNEX 2: Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (2014)</u>	
[3]	BACKGROUND	Deleted to have the same structure as other annexes.
[4]	A fruit fly (Tephritidae) outbreak detected in an fruit fly-pest free area (FF-PFA) may pose a risk for those importing countries where the fruit fly species is considered a quarantine pest. This annex describes control measures to be taken in a fruit fly eradication area established within an FF-PFA in the event of an outbreak.	Editorial correction (FF-PFA was defined in the core standard and IPPC Style Guide now advises not to redefine in component documents).
[5]	Corrective actions and other phytosanitary measures that may be used in an eradication area within an FF-PFA are covered by this standard.	
[6]	The eradication area and the related control measures are established with the intent to eradicate the target fruit fly species and restore FF-PFA status,	

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	to protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and to meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country, where applicable. 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 species.	
[7]	1. Establishment of an Eradication Area	
[8]	The national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the exporting country should declare an outbreak in accordance with this and other relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures ISPMs (e.g. ISPM 8, ISPM 9, and ISPM 17). When a target fruit fly species outbreak is detected within an FF-PFA, an eradication area should be established based on a technical evaluation. The <u>pest</u> free status of the eradication area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area, then the status of the FF-PFA should be revoked in accordance with this standard.	The panel agreed that citing these ISPMs would be helpful and would increase consistency with Annex 1 of ISPM 26. Editorial corrections.
[9]	The eradication area should cover the infested area. In addition, a buffer zone should be established in accordance with this standard, and as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into account the natural dispersal capability of the target fruit fly species, its relevant biological characteristics, and other <u>geographic</u> and environmental factors.	Editorial corrections (dispersal capability and biological characteristics are not geographic and environmental factors so it is incorrect to say “other”; spelling).
[10]	A circle delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area should be drawn, centred on the actual target fruit fly species 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 should be drawn accordingly, as illustrated in Figure 1.	

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[11]	If necessary for the practical implementation of the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may decide to adjust the eradication area to correspond to administrative boundaries or topography, or to approximate the circle with a polygon.	
[12]	A georeferencing device (e.g. global positioning system (GPS)) or map with geographical coordinates may be used for delimiting and enabling recognition of the eradication area. Signposts may be placed along boundaries and on roads to alert the public, and notices may be published to facilitate public awareness.	Editorial correction (was defined in the core standard).
[13]	The NPPO of the exporting country should inform the NPPO of the importing country when a fruit fly outbreak is confirmed and an eradication area is established within an FF-PFA.	

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[14]	 <p>Legend: ▲ Pest ● detection</p>	
[15]		
[16]	Figure 1. Example of delimiting circles and approximating polygons to determine the eradication area around three pest detections.	Editorial correction.
[17]	2. Control Measures	
[18]	Each stage of the production chain (e.g. growing, sorting, packing, transporting, dispatching) may lead to spread of the target fruit fly species from the eradication area into the FF-PFA. This statement does not apply to any facilities located in the FF-PFA and handling only host fruit from the FF-PFA. Appropriate control measures should be applied to manage the pest	

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	risk for the surrounding FF-PFA and the importing country.	
[19]	Control measures in use in other fruit fly-infested areas may be implemented in the eradication area.	
[20]	Control measures may be audited by the NPPO of the importing country, in accordance with the NPPO of the exporting country's requirements.	
[21]	Control measures applied at each stage of the production chain are described in the following sections.	
[22]	2.1 Production	
[23]	During the production period, within the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may require control measures to avoid infestation, such as <u>mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application technique, bait stations, male annihilation technique, mass trapping</u> fruit bagging, fruit stripping (i.e. removal of unwanted fruits from trees), protein bait sprays, sterile insect technique <u>and, parasitoid releases</u> biological control, field sanitation, male annihilation technique, bait stations or netting <u>(more details on these control measures are provided in Annex 3 of this standard)</u> .	The panel rearranged and modified terminology of the examples to align them with Annex 3 of ISPM 26. Reference to Annex 3 was added. Further editorial corrections made.
[24]	2.2 Movement of regulated articles	
[25]	Movement of regulated articles (e.g. soil, host plants, host fruit) into, from, through or within the eradication area should comply with control measures to prevent the spread of the target fruit fly species and should be accompanied by the necessary documentation to indicate the articles' origin and destination. This also pertains to moving regulated articles for phytosanitary certification.	
[26]	2.3 Packing and packing facilities	

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[27]	Fruit packing facilities may be located within or outside the eradication area and may pack host fruit grown in or outside the eradication area. Control measures preventing spread of the target fruit fly species should be taken into account in each case.	
[28]	The NPPO of the exporting country should:	
[29]	- register the facility	
[30]	- require control measures to prevent the target fruit fly species from entering or escaping the facility, as appropriate	
[31]	- require and approve methods of physical separation of different host fruit lots (e.g. by using insect-proof packaging) to avoid cross-contamination	
[32]	- require appropriate measures to maintain segregation of host fruits originating from areas of different pest status (e.g. separate locations for reception, processing, storage and dispatch)	
[33]	- require appropriate measures regarding the handling and movement of host fruit through the facility to prevent mixing of fruit from areas of different pest status (e.g. flowcharts, signs and staff training)	
[34]	- require and approve methods of disposal of rejected host fruit from the eradication area	
[35]	- monitor the target fruit fly species at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent FF-PFA	
[36]	- verify the packing material is insect-proof and clean	Editorial correction.
[37]	- require appropriate control measures to eradicate target fruit fly species from the facility when they are detected	
[38]	- audit the facility.	
[39]	2.4 Storage and storage facilities	

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[40]	Fruit storage facilities may be located within or outside the eradication area. Such facilities should be registered with the NPPO of the exporting country and comply with the control measures to prevent the spread of the target fruit fly species; for example, they should:	
[41]	- maintain distinction and separation between host fruit originating from the eradication area and from the FF-PFA	
[42]	- use an approved method of disposal of host fruit from the eradication area that has been rejected as a result of inspection or quality control activities	
[43]	- monitor for the target fruit fly species at the facility and if relevant, in the adjacent FF-PFA	
[44]	- take appropriate control measures to eradicate the target fruit fly species from the facility when detected.	
[45]	2.5 Processing and processing facilities	
[46]	If the processing facility is located within the eradication area, host fruit destined for processing (such as juicing, canning and puréeing) does not pose <u>an</u> additional fruit fly risk to the area.	Editorial correction.
[47]	If the facility is located outside the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country should require measures within the facility to prevent the escape of the target fruit fly species, through insect-proof reception, storage and processing areas.	
[48]	Monitoring for the target fruit fly species may be conducted at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent FF-PFA. Appropriate control measures should be taken to eradicate target fruit fly species from the facility when they are detected.	
[49]	Approved disposal of rejected host fruit and plant waste from the eradication	

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	area should be required by the NPPO of the exporting country. Rejected host fruit should be disposed of in such a way that the target fruit fly species are rendered non-viable.	
[50]	2.6 Treatment and treatment facilities	
[51]	Treatment facilities should be registered by the NPPO of the exporting country.	
[52]	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 fruit moving into an FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly species is regulated as <u>a</u> quarantine pest.	Editorial correction.
[53]	Control measures preventing the escape of the target fruit fly species 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 physical isolation within the facility.	
[54]	The NPPO of the exporting country should approve the method of disposal of rejected host fruit from the eradication area to reduce the risk of spread of the target fruit fly species. Disposal methods may include <u>double bagging followed by</u> double bagging followed by deep burial or incineration.	<p>Double bagging should not be considered a prerequisite for deep burial and the panel therefore agreed to delete. It may be an option but it is not widely used.</p> <p>The panel acknowledged that this was outside of the scope of this meeting but agreed that the change was essential. Additionally, the change was consistent with wording in Annex 3 of ISPM 26 [46] where bagging is not mentioned in connection with deep burial.</p> <p>In <u>CPM 2017/INF/11</u>, the EU and its 28 Members States considered that this change (deletion of “double bagging followed by”) should be withdrawn, because the change proposed is of substantive nature and is outside the scope of</p>

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		this review. It should be considered when the standard is revised in the future. The small group set up by CPM-12 (2017) (COSAVE, Australia, Europe and Japan) to develop a compromise on the reorganization on the fruit flies ISPMs agreed to the withdrawal of the change.
[55]	2.7 Sale inside the eradication area	
[56]	Host 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 species while on display and being stored.	
[57]	3. Documentation and Record-Keeping	Editorial correction (remove hyphen).
[58]	The control measures, including corrective actions, used in the eradication area should be adequately documented, reviewed and updated (see also ISPM 4). Such documents should be made available to the NPPO of the importing country on request.	
[59]	4. Termination of Control Measures in the Eradication Area	
[60]	Eradication of the target fruit fly species in the eradication area should meet the requirements for reinstatement of an FF-PFA status after an outbreak, according to this standard. The declaration of eradication should be based on no further detections of the target fruit fly species for a period determined	

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	by its biology and prevailing environmental conditions, as confirmed by surveillance referred to in this standard. ¹	
[61]	The control measures should remain in force until eradication is declared. If eradication is successful, the particular control measures in the eradication area may be terminated and the FF-PFA status should 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.	

¹ The period starts from the last detection. For some species, no further detection should occur for at least three life cycles; however, the required period should be based on scientific information, including that provided by the surveillance systems in place.