2020 FIRST CONSULTATION

1 July – 30 September 2020

Compiled comments for Draft PT: Vapour heat–modified atm treatm for Cydia P. - Grapholita M (2017-037 and 2017-038)

Summary of comments

Name	Summary
Cuba	No hay comentarios al documento propuesto.
European Union	The comments have been introduced by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States.
Myanmar	Agree with the document
OIRSA	Revisión Completa
Viet Nam	Viet Nam would like to support agreement with this draft

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

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	**Guyana** Guyana has no reservation regarding the draft document at this point. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
2	G	(General Comment)	C	**Australia** Australia has reviewed this phytosanitary treatment and is supportive of this treatment and the respective text. *Category : TECHNICAL*
3	G	(General Comment)	C	**Costa Rica** I agree with the draft. No comment *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
4	G	(General Comment)	C	**Paraguay** Paraguay agrees with Cosave's comments *Category : TECHNICAL*
5	G	(General Comment)	C	**Argentina** We have no comments on this phytosanitary treatment *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
6	G	(General Comment)	C	**Slovenia** Slovenia would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System. *Category : TECHNICAL*
7	G	(General Comment)	C	**European Union** The procedure describes the vapour heat treatment under modified atmosphere of fruit which results in the mortality of eggs and larvae of the Apple moth and Eastern moth respectively. However, this approach does not describe any technical details and does not guarantee the preservation of external and taste qualities of the fruit, as well as the carbohydrates, sugars and organic acids it contains (exposure in a vapour heat and modified atmosphere chamber and once the treatment is complete, the fruit is cooled with forced air of 0˚C or above.) The changes and loss of these features may directly affect on decrease in the demand in international markets

				that ultimately can reflect on export potential. Kindly ask you to provide reasonable facts that this procedure (standard) will not affect the quality of the product (apples, peach, etc.). A caveat might be added in the "Other relevant information" section. *Category : TECHNICAL*
8	G	(General Comment)	C	**Japan** 1. According to the draft standard, the amount of treated insects for calculation of the efficacy is 25,882 and the efficacy level of the treatment is 99.9884%. However, many countries (including Japan) use a treatment in actual international trade for which the amount of treated insects is more than 30,000 and the efficacy level is more than 99.99%. Japan would like to recommend that more than 30,000 be tested so that more countries will be able to adopt the treatment schedule. For reference, "Guidelines for the Development of Vapor Heat Disinfestation Treatments for Fruit Fly Host Commodities" published by Phytosanitary Measures Research Group (PMRG) in February 2019 mentions that "an example of a procedure (of large scale testing) that has been widely used is mortality trials testing 30,000". 2. Neven & Rehfield-Ray (2006) indicates that 31,331 insects in apple were treated, but the amount of treated insects for calculation of the efficacy is 25,882 in the draft standard. It is not clear why the deference of the numbers occurs, so it is recommended that the source of information for calculating the number of treated insects as 25,882 be referred in the standard as reference. 3. The number of target pest and efficacy on peach should be described in the PT with relevant references after reviewing supplemental data if necessary. Para [126] of the 2019 TPPT report states that the fourth-instar larva of codling moth on apple is the most tolerant than other stages on apples and peaches (include nectarines). The level of efficacy stated in the PT was calculated based on the results of a confirmation test of VHT + MA treatment of codling moth on apple. However, ISPM28 annexes have not previously been examined whether the comparison of treatment efficacy across more than two commodities (cross-items) is appropriate, except for irradiation treatment and treatments against woods. While a phenomenon in which the treatment intensity differs between different fruit species is observed as described in Dohino et al. (2017), the reason for this has not been clarified. It may not be appropriate to carry out the evaluation for peaches in this draft under such circumstance. If peaches are to be included in the PT together with apples, peaches itself should be evaluated individually based on relevant references data of peaches, just like apples. 4. Japan would like to check whether TPPT has reviewed the difference of treatment tolerance between different geographical populations of target pests. Japan recognizes, through the past country consultations of Annexes of ISPM28, TPPT has reviewed potential differences of treatment tolerance between different geographic populations of Tephritidae against temperature treatment such as VHT, but has not yet reviewed those of Lepidoptera against VHT and MA. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
9	G	(General Comment)	C	**OIRSA** No momentous comments for this document. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
10	G	(General Comment)	C	**Barbados** Barbados has no changes to make to this draft. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
11	G	(General Comment)	C	**Mexico** I support the document as it is and I have no comments *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
12	G	(General Comment)	C	**Uruguay** We agree with the document as it is *Category : TECHNICAL*

13	G	(General Comment)	C	**United States of America** The treatment, as currently written, has potential implementation issues related to commodity (apples) damage. *Category : TECHNICAL*
14	G	(General Comment)	C	**EPPO** The procedure describes the vapour heat treatment under modified atmosphere of fruit which results in the mortality of eggs and larvae of the Apple moth and Eastern moth respectively. However, this approach does not describe any technical details and does not guarantee the preservation of external and taste qualities of the fruit, as well as the carbohydrates, sugars and organic acids it contains (exposure in a vapour heat and modified atmosphere chamber and once the treatment is complete, the fruit is cooled with forced air of 0˚C or above.) The changes and loss of these features may directly affect on decrease in the demand in international markets that ultimately can reflect on export potential. Kindly ask you to provide reasonable facts that this procedure (standard) will not affect the quality of the product (apples, peach, etc.). A caveat might be added in the "Other relevant information" section. *Category : TECHNICAL*
15	G	(General Comment)	C	**Qatar** We don't have any comment *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
16	G	(General Comment)	C	**Malawi** We agree with draft annex *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
17	G	(General Comment)	C	**United States of America** The US supports this treatment, but we are concerned that the treatment details as described in the draft annex may not align with the treatment details in the original submission package. Edits are recommended to the treatment description, for example, we recommend adding the maximum heating rate (maximum of 12°C/hour is important for apples). We recommend the TPPT contact the submitter, Dr. Lisa Neven, to review and provide wording suggestions for the draft annex. Because this will be the first CATTS treatment adopted by IPPC, and since CATTS is a complex treatment, we think it's important to carefully review the details of how the treatment is described. *Category : TECHNICAL*
18	G	(General Comment)	C	**Thailand** Thailand has no objection on the proposed draft Vapour heat–modified atmosphere treatment for Cydia pomonella and Grapholita molesta on Malus pumila and Prunus persica. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
19	G	(General Comment)	C	**Singapore** Singapore has no issue with this standard. *Category : EDITORIAL*
20	G	(General Comment)	C	**Venezuela** La parte técnica del Organismo Fitosanitario de Venezuela, al analizar el proyecto de NIMF: normas para medidas fitosanitarias para productos, concluyo estar de acuerdo con lo planteado por el Grupo de debate sobre normas *Category : TECHNICAL*
21	G	(General Comment)	C	**UZBEKISTAN** The procedure describes the vapour heat treatment under modified atmosphere of fruit which results in the mortality of eggs and larvae of the Apple moth and Eastern moth respectively. However, this approach does not describe any technical details and does not guarantee the preservation of external and taste qualities of the fruit, as well as the carbohydrates, sugars and organic acids it contains (exposure in a vapour heat and modified atmosphere chamber and once the treatment is complete, the fruit is cooled with forced air of 0˚C or above.) The changes and loss of these features may directly affect on decrease in the demand in international markets

				that ultimately can reflect on export potential. Kindly ask you to provide reasonable facts that this procedure (standard) will not affect the quality of the product (apples, peach, etc.). *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 28: Vapour heat–modified atmosphere treatment for Cydia pomonella and Grapholita molesta on Malus pumila and Prunus persica (2017-037 and 2017-038)				
22	1	**DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 28: Vapour heat–modified atmosphere treatment for *Cydia pomonella* and *Grapholita molesta* on *Malus pumila* and *Prunus persica* (2017-037 and 2017-038)**	C	**Nepal** we have no comments in the document *Category : EDITORIAL*
23	1	**DRAFT ANNEX TO ISPM 28: Vapour heat–modified atmosphere treatment for *Cydia pomonella* and *Grapholita molesta* on *Malus pumila* and *Prunus persica* (2017-037 and 2017-038)**	C	**Viet Nam** Viet Nam would like to support agreement with this draft *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
Treatment description				
24	26	**Treatment type** Modified atmosphere combined vapour heat treatment"~~Physical (vapour heat) and modified atmosphere~~	P	**China** More accurate. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
25	27	**Target pests** *Cydia pomonella* Linnaeus (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) and *Grapholita molesta* (Busck) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)	C	**European Union** Cydia pomonella (Linnaeus) *Category : EDITORIAL*
26	27	**Target pests** *Cydia pomonella*	P	**China** More accurate. *Category : EDITORIAL*

		~~(Linnaeus~~ Linnaeus) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) and *Grapholita molesta* (Busck) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)		
27	27	**Target pests** *Cydia pomonella* Linnaeus (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) and *Grapholita molesta* (Busck) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)	C	**UZBEKISTAN** can this procedure be implemented for melon as well and is it effective against melon fruit fly (Bactrocera cucurbitae)? *Category : TECHNICAL*
Treatment schedule				
28	31	with air temperature held at 45 °C or above	C	**Malawi** There is need to be specific temperature and not 45 above *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
29	34	to maintain a fruit core temperature of 44.5 °C or above and relative humidity ~~between~~ 90% ~~and 95%~~ or above for at least 25 minutes.	P	**Japan** It is considered that mortality is not affected even if the relative humidity exceeds 95%. In addition, the adopted PTs of vapor heat treatment do not have the upper limit of relative humidity. *Category : TECHNICAL*
30	35	Once the treatment is complete, the fruit may be cooled with forced air that is at 0 °C or above.	C	**Egypt** it is more reliable if a reference added referring to the quality of the fruits after cooling, this is to assure the quality was not affected after the drop in the temperature regarding the forced air *Category : TECHNICAL*
31	36	There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9884% of eggs and larvae of *Cydia pomonella* and *Grapholita molesta.*	C	**Botswana** agreed *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
Other relevant information				
32	39	The efficacy of this schedule was calculated based on a total of 25 882 fourth- and fifth-instar larvae of *Cydia pomonella* treated with no survivors; the control survival was 89.6%.	C	**European Union** This paragraph only mentions instars, but is this also true for the eggs: did no eggs hatch following treatment? *Category : TECHNICAL*

33	39	The efficacy of this schedule was calculated based on a total of 25 882 fourth- and fifth-instar larvae of *Cydia pomonella* treated with no survivors; the control survival was 89.6%.	C	**China** Suggest listing the references and putting the larvae corrected per replicate for control mortality. To be consistent with the other PTs of ISPM 28. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
34	39	The efficacy of this schedule was calculated based on a total of 25 882 fourth- and fifth-instar larvae of *Cydia pomonella* treated with no survivors; the control survival was 89.6%.	C	**EPPO** This paragraph only mentions instars, but is this also true for the eggs: did no eggs hatch following treatment? *Category : TECHNICAL*
35	40	The air humidity is lower at the beginning of the treatment to prevent condensation on the fruit and hence maintain fruit quality. The schedule was developed using cultivars "XXXX".	P	**Japan** It should include the cultivars which was used for the development of treatment schedule as reference information. The adopted PTs of temperature treatment have information on cultivars which was used for the development of treatment schedule. *Category : TECHNICAL*
36	40	The air humidity is lower at the beginning of the treatment to prevent condensation on the fruit and hence maintain fruit quality.	C	**Botswana** agreed *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*
References				
37	41	**References**	C	**Australia** There are more recent papers evaluating vapour heat treatment that have not been referenced. Propose these too are considered. *Category : SUBSTANTIVE*