

联合国 粮食及 农业组织 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture

Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация Объединенных Наций Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة

# КОМИССИЯ ПО ФИТОСАНИТАРНЫМ МЕРАМ

# Одиннадцатая сессия Рим, 4-8 апреля 2016 года Утверждение международных стандартов по фитосанитарным мерам (незначительные поправки) Пункт 9.2 повестки дня Подготовлено Секретариатом МККЗР

### I. Ввеление

- 1. Для согласования версий МСФМ на официальных языках Секретариат МККЗР инициировал процесс перевода незначительных поправок, которые КФМ ранее приняла к сведению на английском языке, и их включения в тексты МСФМ на других официальных языках. До настоящего времени таблицы с предложенными незначительными поправками (на английском языке) проверялись КС, который направлял соответствующие рекомендации КФМ. Затем КФМ принимала эти незначительные поправки к сведению, после чего обновлялись только англоязычные версии МСФМ. Это означало, что версии МСФМ на других языках не обновлялись, что могло привести к возникновению конфликтов.
- 2. Секретариат, которому поручен перевод МСФМ, приступил к работе по переводу незначительных поправок, уже принятых к сведению КФМ. Переводы этих незначительных поправок должны быть рассмотрены и одобрены соответствующей Группой по лингвистическому обзору (когда у нее появится возможность выполнить эту работу) или членом Технической группы экспертов по Глоссарию, ответственным за соответствующий язык. В случае обнаружения в ходе этой работы неправильных переводов они будут исправляться. Данные об источниках изменений указываются в истории публикации

В целях сведения к минимуму воздействия процессов ФАО на окружающую среду и достижения климатической нейтральности настоящий документ напечатан в ограниченном количестве экземпляров. Просьба к делегатам и наблюдателям приносить на заседания свои экземпляры документа и не запрашивать дополнительных копий. Большинство документов к заседаниям ФАО размещено в Интернете по адресу: www.fao.org

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соответствующего стандарта; Секретариат подготовил таблицы с подробной информацией о переведенных незначительных поправках, которая будет предоставляться по запросу. Включение незначительных поправок в тексты МСФМ на других языках направлено на повышение согласованности между переводами стандартов.

3. Поскольку это ресурсоемкий процесс, он будет осуществляться по мере высвобождения ресурсов. Секретариат завершил работу над текстами на французском и испанском языках, которые были обновлены и опубликованы на МФП. Работа над версиями на арабском, китайском и русском языке будет проведена по мере появления ресурсов.

# II. Справочная информация по незначительным поправкам, внесенным в одобренные фитосанитарные обработки

- 4. На своем заседании в июле 2013 года Техническая группа экспертов по фитосанитарным обработкам (ТГФО) предложила сформулировать определение термина "эффективная доза", так как он не в полной мере понятен договаривающимся сторонам, представляющим процедуры обработки на рассмотрение в качестве обработок в рамках МСФМ. Термин (сокращенно "ЭД") используется в фитосанитарных обработках и в МСФМ 28 "Фитосанитарные обработки против регулируемых вредных организмов".
- 5. ТГФО предложила определение и рекомендовала включить термин в МСФМ 5 "Глоссарий фитосанитарных терминов".
- 6. В ноябре 2013 года Комитет по стандартам (КС) внес термин в Перечень тем для стандартов МККЗР и поручил Технической группе экспертов по Глоссарию (ТГГ) проверить определение.
- 7. В феврале 2014 года ТГГ провела проверку определения и подняла в связи с предложением фундаментальный вопрос: под дозой, как правило, подразумевается количество, однако в предложении она была определена как "уровень эффективности". ТГГ предложила несколько вариантов (см. раздел 6.1.15 отчета ТГГ).
- 8. На заседании в мае 2014 года КС предложил ТГФО обсудить термин "эффективная доза" (2013-017) с учетом предложенных ТГГ вариантов.
- 9. ТГФО обсудила предложения и термин на своем очном совещании в июне 2014 года и на виртуальных совещаниях в сентябре 2014 года и в феврале 2015 года. Было отмечено, что предусматривалось, что термин "эффективная доза" будет определяться как эффективность порядка обработки, то есть его способность обеспечить плановую эффективность в популяции вредных организмов-мишеней при определенном уровне достоверности (например, 95%). ТГФО обсудила предложенные ТГГ варианты и согласилась с тем, что определение "дозы" как "эффекта" нелогично. Проблема связана с тем, что изначально ЭД (или ЛД) рассчитывалась с помощью диапазона доз, измерения эффекта, а затем интерполяции дозы, которая, по расчетам, приводила к конкретному эффекту (например, LD50, LD99 и т.д.). Порядок обработки должен обеспечивать "эффективность" (на достоверном уровне), достигаемую с помощью обработки, проведенной в соответствии с процедурой, которая, в частности, предусматривает определенную "дозу" для обработки.

# III. Заключение

10. После всестороннего изучения вопроса ТГФО предложила не определять термин, а внести в принятые фитосанитарные обработки незначительные поправки для уточнения значения без использования термина. ТГФО вынесла стандартную формулировку на рассмотрение сессии КС в мае 2015 года, и предложение было принято. На своей сессии в ноябре 2015 года КС рассмотрел и одобрил предложенные незначительные поправки к

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принятым фитосанитарным обработкам (содержащиеся в Приложении 1 к настоящему документу).

### IV. Рекомендация

# 11. КФМ предлагается:

- 1) *принять* к сведению процесс перевода незначительных поправок и внесения поправок, ранее принятых к сведению в англоязычной версии МС $\Phi$ М, в тексты стандартов на других языках;
- 2) принять к сведению незначительные поправки к принятым в настоящее время фитосанитарным обработкам, представленные в Приложении 1 к настоящему документу;
- 3) постановить, что, как только Секретариат внесет эти незначительные поправки, предыдущие версии фитосанитарных обработок будут отозваны и заменены текстами в новой редакции;
- 4) *предложить* договаривающимся сторонам поддержать работу по согласованию текстов МСФМ на разных языках посредством взносов в Целевой фонд МККЗР.

Attachment 1 - Proposed ink amendments to adopted Annexes to ISPM 28 (Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests)

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rationale for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT 1	Irradiation treatment for Anastrepha ludens	Minimum absorbed dose of 70 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99.9968</sub> at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9968% of adults of <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> .	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT 2	Irradiation treatment for Anastrepha obliqua	Minimum absorbed dose of 70 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99,9968</sub> at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99,9968% of adults of <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> .	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT 3	Irradiation treatment for Anastrepha serpentina	Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99,9972</sub> -at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9972% of adults of <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> .	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rationale for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT 4	Irradiation treatment for Bactrocera jarvisi	Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99,9981</sub> at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99,9981% of	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing 1-day old eggs and third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stages.
		adults of Bactrocera jarvisi.	
PT 5	Irradiation treatment for Bactrocera tryoni	Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99.9978</sub> at the 95% confidence level.	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing 1-day old eggs and third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stages.
		There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9978% of adults of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> .	
PT 6	Irradiation treatment for Cydia pomonella	Minimum absorbed dose of 200 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Cydia pomonella</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99,9978</sub> at the 95% confidence level.	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing fifth instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
		There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9978% of adults of <i>Cydia pomonella</i> .	

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rationale for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT 7	Irradiation treatment for fruit flies of the family Tephritidae (generic)	Minimum absorbed dose of 150 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of fruit flies.  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99,9968</sub> at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99,9968% of adult fruit flies.	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing the most tolerant life stage of a number of economically important species in the Tephritidae.
PT 8	Irradiation treatment for Rhagoletis pomonella	Minimum absorbed dose of 60 Gy to prevent the development of phanerocephalic pupae of <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99,9921</sub> at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents the development of not less than 99.9921% of phanerocephalic pupae of <i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> .	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented the formation of the phanerocephalic pupa in fruit that were treated containing third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT 9	Irradiation treatment for Conotrachelus nenuphar	Minimum absorbed dose of 92 Gy to prevent the reproduction in adults of <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99,9880</sub> at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents the reproduction in not less than 99,9880% of adults of <i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i> .	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented successful reproduction (development of F1 beyond the first instar) in treated adults that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rationale for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT 10	Irradiation treatment for Grapholita molesta	Minimum absorbed dose of 232 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Grapholita molesta</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99,9949</sub> at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99,9949% of adults of <i>Grapholita molesta</i> .	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing fifth instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT 11	Irradiation treatment for Grapholita molesta under hypoxia	Minimum absorbed dose of 232 Gy to prevent oviposition of <i>Grapholita molesta</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99,9932</sub> at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents oviposition of not less than 99,9932% of <i>Grapholita molesta</i> .	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented egg laying (oviposition) in adults that emerged from the fruit that were treated containing fifth instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT 12	Irradiation treatment for Cylas formicarius elegantulus	Minimum absorbed dose of 165 Gy to prevent the development of F1 adults of <i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED99.9952 at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents the development of not less than 99.9952% of F1 adults of <i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i> .	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented F1 adult production from eggs laid by treated adults that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rationale for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT 13	Irradiation treatment for Euscepes postfasciatus	Minimum absorbed dose of 150 Gy to prevent the development of F1 adults of <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99,9950</sub> at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents the development of not less than 99.9950% of F1 adults of <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i> .	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented F1 adult production from eggs laid by treated adults that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT 14	Irradiation treatment for Ceratitis capitata	Minimum absorbed dose of 100 Gy to prevent the emergence of adults of <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99,9970</sub> at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents emergence of not less than 99.9970% of adults of <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> .	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented adult emergence from the fruit that were treated containing third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
PT 15	Vapour heat treatment for Bactrocera cucurbitae on Cucumis melo var. reticulatus	[Scope of the treatment This treatment comprises the vapour heat treatment of Cucumis melo var. reticulatus (netted melon) fruit to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of melon fly (Bactrocera cucurbitae) at the stated efficacy.]  Treatment schedule  The efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is effective dose (ED)99.9889 at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9889% of eggs and larvae of Bactrocera cucurbitae.	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose killed the treated eggs and third instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stages.

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rationale for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT 16	Cold treatment for Bactrocera tryoni on Citrus sinensis	[Scope of the treatment This treatment comprises the cold treatment of fruit of <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (orange) to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Queensland fruit fly) at the stated efficacy.]	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose killed the treated first instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
		Treatment schedule	
		For cultivar "Navel" the efficacy is effective dose (ED) <sub>99,9981</sub> at the 95% confidence level.	
		For cultivar "Valencia" the efficacy is ED <sub>99,9973</sub> at the 95% confidence level.	
		For cultivar "Navel", there is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9981% of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> .	
		For cultivar "Valencia", there is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9973% of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> .	

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rationale for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT 17	Cold treatment for Bactrocera tryoni on Citrus reticulata × Citrus sinensis	[Scope of the treatment  This treatment comprises the cold treatment of fruit of <i>Citrus reticulata</i> × <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (tangor) to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Queensland fruit fly) at the stated efficacy.]  Treatment schedule  The efficacy is effective dose (ED) <sub>99,9986</sub> at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9986% of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> .	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose killed the treated first instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rationale for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT 18	Cold treatment for Bactrocera tryoni on Citrus limon	[Scope of the treatment  This treatment applies to the cold treatment of fruit of <i>Citrus limon</i> (lemon) to result in the mortality of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> (Queensland fruit fly) at the stated efficacy.]	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose killed the treated first instar larvae that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.
		Treatment schedule	
		Schedule 1: 2 °C or below for 14 continuous days	
		The efficacy is effective dose (ED)99.99 at the 95% confidence level.	
		There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.99% of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> .	
		Schedule 2: 3 °C or below for 14 continuous days	
		The efficacy is ED <sub>99.9872</sub> at the 95% confidence level.	
		There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule kills not less than 99.9872% of eggs and larvae of <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> .	

PT#	PT Title	Changes in the treatment schedule	Rationale for ink amendment to reflect end-point
PT 19	Irradiation treatment for Dysmicoccus neobrevipes, Planococcus lilacinus and Planococcus minor	Minimum absorbed dose of 231 Gy to prevent the reproduction of adult females of <i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i> , <i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> and <i>Planococcus minor</i> .  Efficacy and confidence level of the treatment is ED <sub>99,99023</sub> at the 95% confidence level.  There is 95% confidence that the treatment according to this schedule prevents the reproduction of not less than 99.99023% of adult females of <i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i> , <i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> and <i>Planococcus minor</i> .	The confirmatory trials demonstrated that the stated dose prevented F1 larval development from eggs laid by treated female adults that were identified as the most tolerant life stage.