2006-031: Fruit fly host status

Comm. no.	Para. no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
1.	*G*	Editorial	Suggest the reference is to 'infestation by fruit flies" throughout the text because singular of fruit flies implies the standard refers to only one species. The consistent use of the terms fruit fly and fruit flies should be checked throughout because singular and plural are used in different places		English	NEPPO
2.	*G*	Editorial	Suggest the reference is to 'infestation by fruit flies" throughout the text because singular of fruit flies implies the standard refers to only one species. The consistent use of the terms fruit fly and fruit flies should be checked throughout because singular and plural are used in different places		English	Morocco
3.	*G*	Editorial	The refences on this standard should be acceble by link	For clarity some references will need and they might not be acceble	English	Mozambique
4.	*G*	Editorial	The indent number in [51], [55], [57], [61], [67], [70] et al should be re-ordered.	Reasonable structure.	English	China
5.	*G*	Substantive	Appendix one may be deleted.	The need for Appendix 1 - most members agree on deleting Appendix 1.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Switzerland, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
6.	*G*	Substantive		Figure 1 in paragraph 44, is confusing for the steps described in paragraphs 41 to 43. Field trials under semi natural conditions should be conducted if field infestation is found in order to determine if the target fruit fly species completes the life cycle on fruit. If no field infestation is found the criteria for conducting field trials should be provided.	English	Costa Rica
7.	*G*	Substantive	Referrence made here should be accessed eaily by all interested parties (providing a link). The definition (paragraph 13, 15, 17, 18 & 19) is miss leading the explanation of the General requirements (paragrph 34, 35-39) of the draft.	For referrence and able to provide substantive comment of the draft. For consistency, clarity and better udnerstanding	English	Seychelles
8.	*G*	Substantive	Participants indicated that though this draft standard was important there was a need to be midnful of the cost of implementation and the need for technical assistance especially in respect of Small Island Development States. The CPM should take special note of this	Many developing countries are likely to face resource constraints in the implementation of this standard. The term 'semi-natural conditions' is used widely in the standard without any definition or explanation of the expression.	English	Jamaica

			The standard should include a definition for 'semi-natural conditions'			
9.	G	Substantive	Overall Comment: 1. The emphasis of the draft is focused on testing of host status during cultivation stage in the field. But after the fruits are harvest and before they are properly packed for export, there are still chances that these fruits are subject to fruit fly attacks (e.g. picked fruits in open field or stored fruit in warehouse). These kinds of situation are also “field situations” but they were not addressed in any depth at by the current draft. 2. If a fruit is a non-natural host of a pest species of tephritid which can be frequently detected in the imported consignment, there is every reason for the importing country to exercise phytosanitary measures on the import consignment even the non-natural host status can be established. 3. The methodology described in this draft paper is extremely costly, time consuming and difficult to carry out. 4. Participating countries of the regional workshop still consider that laboratory tests are useful tools for the determination of host status of a crop to a given species of tephritid because many NPPOs are also using laboratory tests as means to determine host status of fruit to tephritid flies. 5. It is a general consent that phtosanitary measures against tephritid in import consignment can be exempted only in non-host situation.	Recommendation: 1. The draft is considered inappropriate to be adopted as an ISPM for IPPC by the majority of the participating countries of the regional workshop. 2. TPFF and the expert invited to help drafting the current draft ISPM on determination host susceptibility for fruit flies (Tephritidae) are requested to re-draft the standard taking into considerations of the following: λ Phtyosanitary measures would be exempted only under non-host situation. λ In determining host status of fruits and vegetables to tephritid fruit fly, the utmost issue to NPPOs is to differentiate host from non-host rather than natural host from non-natural host or natural host from non-host. λ Laboratory tests are considered useful and possible tools for determining the host-status λ Whenever possible and appropriate, special reference should be made to the APPPC RSPM No.4 [Guidelines for the confirmation of non-host status of fruit and vegetables to Tephritid fruit flies.] and NAPPO RSPM No.30 [Guidelines for the determination and designation of host status of a fruit or vegetable for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae).]	English	Malaysia
10.	G	Substantive	There is a need to define host	The definition of host will be hepful to better undertand the others definition related to host status.	English	Mozambique
11.	G	Substantive		Figure 1 in paragraph 44, is confusing for the steps described in paragraphs 41 to 43. Field trials under semi natural conditions should be conducted if field infestation is found in order to determine if the target fruit fly	English	OIRSA

				species completes the life cycle on fruit. If no field infestation is found the criteria for conducting field trials should be provided.		
12.	*G*	Substantive	Though this draft standard was important there was a need to be midnful of the cost of implementation and the need for technical assistance especially in respect of Small Island Development States. The CPM should take special note of this The standard should include a definition for 'semi-natural conditions'	Many developing countries are likely to face resource constraints in the implementation of this standard. The term 'semi-natural conditions' is used widely in the standard without any definition or explanation of the expression.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
13.	*G*	Substantive	Though this draft standard is important there is a need to be midnful of the cost of implementation and the need for technical assistance especially in respect of Small Island Development States. The CPM should take special note of this The standard should include a definition for 'semi-natural conditions'	Many developing countries are likely to face resource constraints in the implementation of this standard. The term 'semi-natural conditions' is used widely in the standard without any definition or explanation of the expression.	English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
14.	*G*	Substantive	This standard is intended to provide additional evidence supporting the fruit fly freedom of fruit for export. The fruit consijdered for this host field testing is only for export market grade fruit which is unamaged. The host status would offer supporting evidence for a systems approach for export .		English	PPPO
15.	*G*	Substantive	Definitions should not be part of this standard There is a mixture in the standard between how to identify a host of a fruit fly and what management measures can be taken (e.g. pick when not ripe etc.). These are two completely different questions and should not be mixed. Parameters such as percentage of emergence, levels of infestations etc. are not relevant when determining whether a specific fruit species can be a natural host or not. It must be remembered that field situations are changing (as well as global warming) and under high population pressure "unknown" hosts may be infested. Trials to identify host status should not be related to quantity, but rather quality – either it can be a host or it cannot. Field trials can be large and difficult to perform as compared to laboratory trials. In addition, field conditions are hard to control and may only hamper a reliable result. Adult fruit flies caught in traps in the field cannot be used to identify hosts as sometimes they may be present for shelter or adult nutrition but do not infest the fruit of the host they have been trapped on.		English	Israel
16.	*G*	Substantive		Figure 1 in paragraph 44, is confusing for the steps described in paragraphs 41 to 43. Field trials under semi natural conditions should be conducted if field infestation is found in order to determine if the target fruit fly species completes the life cycle on fruit. If no field infestation is	English	Uruguay

				found the criteria for conducting field trials should be provided.		
17.	G	Substantive	There is a need to be midnful of the cost of implementation and the requirement for technical assistance especially as we are a small developing country. The standard should include a definition for 'semi-natural conditions'	Many developing countries are likely to face resource constraints in the implementation of this standard. The term 'semi-natural conditions' is used widely in the text without any definition or explanation of the expression.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
18.	G	Substantive	The references cited in this standard is not scientific.	The references used for the host status determination trials in this standard is only focused on the experiment results of some specialist (for example, Aluja et al. 2003,2004, Aluja and Mangan, 2008) . The trials data in those references do not fit to the requirement of probit 9 and provide an acceptable level of pests quarantine security.	English	China
19.	G	Substantive	Insert a statement in the scope of the standard and the title to indicate that it refers to export-quality fruit only ie undamaged and that damaged fruit can change the fruit fly status from non-host.	This standard does not cover damaged fruit, which can change the status of the fruit from non-host to host. If a statement is included in the standard to the effect that it covers export-quality fruit only ie is undamaged, there do not need to be further changes through out the text and a new definition to cover 'conditional non-host'. Banana is thich skinned and a non--host, but if the skin is damaged, it can become a host. A sharp pin-like aculeus is common in species that pierce fruit whilst ovipositors with long sensors are common in species that tend to lay eggs in decaying matter and oviposition can't take place in fruit unless damaged.	English	Australia
20.	G	Substantive	The emphasis of the draft is focused on testing of host status during cultivation stage in the field. But after the fruits are harvest and before they are properly packed for export, there are still chances that these fruits are subject to fruit fly attacks (e.g. picked fruits in open field or stored fruit in warehouse). These kinds of situation are also “field situations” but they were not addressed in any depth at by the current draft.		English	Japan
21.	G	Substantive	Although this draft standard is important, there is a need to be mindful of the cost of implementation and the need for technical assistance especially in respect of Small Island Development States. The	Many developing countries are likely to face resource constraints in the implementation of this	English	Barbados

			CPM should take special note of this The standard should include a definition for 'semi-natural conditions'	standard. The term 'semi-natural conditions' is used widely in the standard without any definition or explanation of the expression.		
22.	*G*	Substantive		Figure 1 in paragraph 44, is confusing for the steps described in paragraphs 41 to 43. Field trials under semi natural conditions should be conducted if field infestation is found in order to determine if the target fruit fly species completes the life cycle on fruit. If no field infestation is found the criteria for conducting field trials should be provided.	English	Paraguay
23.	*G*	Substantive	It would be useful if IPPC provides a link for all interested parties to access given references In relation to paragraph 17: there is need to revise definition of a host Paragraph 40 c2 seems to be not in harmony with paragraph 17, therefore requires revisiting of definitions of a natural host	To assist commenting by parties	English	Lesotho*
24.	*G*	Substantive		Figure 1 in paragraph 44, is confusing for the steps described in paragraphs 41 to 43. Field trials under semi natural conditions should be conducted if field infestation is found in order to determine if the target fruit fly species completes the life cycle on fruit. If no field infestation is found the criteria for conducting field trials should be provided	English	Brazil
25.	*G*	Substantive		Figure 1 in paragraph 44, is confusing for the steps described in paragraphs 41 to 43. Field trials under semi natural conditions should be conducted if field infestation is found in order to determine if the target fruit fly species completes the life cycle on fruit. If no field infestation is found the criteria for conducting field trials should be provided.	English	Panama
26.	*G*	Technical		Throughout the text, whenever a reference to infestation is made, it should be related to the target	English	Costa Rica

				fruit fly species throughout the text (e.g paragraphs 38, 39, 40 and 41) We suggest to change throughout the text "reproductive adults" by "adults capable of reaching sexual maturity and produce viable progeny" as proposed in paragraphs17 and 18 (e.g paragraphs 40, 41, 42, 43, 98)		
27.	*G*	Technical	Seychelles support this technical draft to develop an international standard that should provides guidance to NPPOs and/or exporting countries on determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation to mitigate the risk of intrdoucing new fruit fly species.	To facilitate safte trade of fruits and vegetables preventing the spread and introduction of regulated (quarantine) fruit fly species from one place to another	English	Seychelles
28.	*G*	Technical		It would be helpful if it was explained why this standard does not consider damaged fruit - as some other host status determination standards have.	English	New Zealand
29.	*G*	Technical		Throughout the text, whenever a reference to infestation is made, it should be related to the target fruit fly species throughout the text (e.g paragraphs 38, 39, 40 and 41). We suggest to change throughout the text "reproductive adults" by "adults capable of reaching sexual maturity and produce viable progeny" as proposed in paragraphs17 and 18 (e.g paragraphs 40, 41, 42, 43, 98). We suggest to define in the glossary of this standard the terms: "natural conditions" and "semi-naturla conditions"	English	OIRSA
30.	*G*	Technical		Throughout the text, whenever a reference to infestation is made, it should be related to the target fruit fly species throughout the text (e.g paragraphs 38, 39, 40 and 41) We suggest to change throughout the text "reproductive adults" by "adults capable of reaching sexual maturity and produce viable progeny" as	English	Uruguay

				proposed in paragraphs17 and 18 (e.g paragraphs 40, 41, 42, 43, 98)		
31.	*G*	Technical		Host and FF interactions are a continuously evolving system. The variability and host range will continue to shrink and expand overtime. The host range will need to be re-tested in the future. Host determination is a very complex interaction and should be conducted on a case-by-case basis. Each host-pest association will require new variables and factors to be considered. The standards does not provide sufficient guidance on how the results of non-natural host studies should be used.	English	Canada
32.	*G*	Technical	.1. The methodology described in this draft paper will turn the determination of host status of a given fruit fly into a highly costly exercise which in a way might be seen as technical barrier to trade. 2 The following questions may deserve clear answers before the adoption of this draft ISPM. 2.1 Whether a fruit (= fruits, vegetables and cultivars) should be subjected to the same phytosanitary treatment requirement if it is proven to be non-natural host instead of a natural host of a fruit fly? 2.2 Under the current situation, if a fruit fly was successfully bred into adult from an intercepted fruit, the latter will be treated as a “natural host” or “reproductive host” and the consignment or future consignment will be subject to phytosanitary treatment. If this draft ISPM is adopted, such a fruit would become neither a natural host because this ISPM protocol has not been carried out nor a non-natural host because no proper scientific experiment was performed. Thus the host status of such fruit cannot be determined and it will be questionable whether such fruit should be subject to phytosanitary treatment in international trade. 3.The guidance provided is difficult to operate practically.	Although the host status determination trials in this standard is originated from several references, such as Aluja and Mangan (2008),the number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial([67]), the number of gravid females required per fruit and fruit flies per replicate ([70]) in field trials are not certain.	English	China
33.	*G*	Technical		Throughout the text, whenever a reference to infestation is made, it should be related to the target fruit fly species throughout the text (e.g paragraphs 38, 39, 40 and 41) We suggest to change throughout the text "reproductive adults" by "adults capable of reaching sexual maturity and produce viable progeny" as	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil

				proposed in paragraphs17 and 18 (e.g paragraphs 40, 41, 42, 43, 98)		
34.	*G*	Technical	This standard describes requirements for valid fruit fly host status testing on plants in the field. Field based testing is not the only way to demonstrate non-host status and due to associated costs may be a less preferred option. Lab based tests may be preferable, particularly for demonstrating non-host status due to increased ability to control variables and reducd costs. Lab based results that demonstrate a host assocaition should, however, be interpreted with great caution and not relied on as definitive. This is because the artificially high pest pressures and lack of host choice that occurs under lab conditions may result in false positive results.	Ultimately, the choice of lab versus field experiments is a matter for the researcher involved and for bilateral discussion	English	Australia
35.	*G*	Technical		Throughout the text, whenever a reference to infestation is made, it should be related to the target fruit fly species throughout the text (e.g paragraphs 38, 39, 40 and 41) We suggest to change throughout the text "reproductive adults" by "adults capable of reaching sexual maturity and produce viable progeny" as proposed in paragraphs17 and 18 (e.g paragraphs 40, 41, 42, 43, 98)	English	Argentina
36.	*G*	Technical		Throughout the text, whenever a reference to infestation is made, it should be related to the target fruit fly species throughout the text (e.g paragraphs 38, 39, 40 and 41) We suggest to change throughout the text "reproductive adults" by "adults capable of reaching sexual maturity and produce viable progeny" as proposed in paragraphs17 and 18 (e.g paragraphs 40, 41, 42, 43, 98)	English	Panama
37.	*G*	Translation		Spanish version should be revised, in particular translation of the following terms: vegetables (should be translated as "hortalizas", host status (should be translated as "condición hospedante"), cultivar (should be translated as "cultivar", field (should be translated as "campo", survey (should be translated as "encuesta", scientific literature (should be translated as "literatura	English	Costa Rica

				científica"). “Should” and "May" should be translated as decided by CPM throughout the standard. Editorial issues should also be revised in the Spanish version. Translation of the verb to be should also be revised throughout the text Paragraphs 43 and 101 are wronlgy translated into Spanish (see translation comments in each paragraph)		
38.	*G*	Translation		Spanish version should be revised, in particular translation of the following terms: vegetables (should be translated as "hortalizas", host status (should be translated as "condición hospedante"), cultivar (should be translated as "variedad", field (should be translated as "campo", survey (should be translated as "encuesta", scientific literature (should be translated as "literatura científica"). “Should” and "May" should be translated as decided by CPM throughout the standard. Editorial issues should also be revised in the Spanish version. Translation of the verb to be should also be revised throughout the text Paragraphs 43 and 101 are wronlgy translated into Spanish (see translation comments in each paragraph)	English	OIRSA
39.	*G*	Translation		Spanish version should be revised, in particular translation of the following terms: vegetables (should be translated as "hortalizas", host status (should be translated as "condición hospedante"), cultivar (should be translated as "cultivar", field (should be translated as "campo", survey (should be translated as "encuesta", scientific literature (should be translated as "literatura	English	Uruguay

				científica"). “Should” and "May" should be translated as decided by CPM throughout the standard. Editorial issues should also be revised in the Spanish version. Translation of the verb to be should also be revised throughout the text Paragraphs 43 and 101 are wronlgy translated into Spanish (see translation comments in each paragraph)		
40.	*G*	Translation		Spanish version should be revised, in particular translation of the following terms: vegetables (should be translated as "hortalizas", host status (should be translated as "condición hospedante"), cultivar (should be translated as "cultivar", field (should be translated as "campo", survey (should be translated as "encuesta", scientific literature (should be translated as "literatura científica"). “Should” and "May" should be translated as decided by CPM throughout the standard. Editorial issues should also be revised in the Spanish version. Translation of the verb to be should also be revised throughout the text Paragraphs 43 and 101 are wronlgy translated into Spanish (see translation comments in each paragraph)	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
41.	*G*	Translation		Spanish version should be revised, in particular translation of the following terms: vegetables (should be translated as "hortalizas", host status (should be translated as "condición hospedante"), cultivar (should be translated as "cultivar", field (should be translated as "campo", survey (should be translated as "encuesta", scientific literature (should be translated as "literatura	English	Mexico

				científica"). “Should” and "May" should be translated as decided by CPM throughout the standard. Editorial issues should also be revised in the Spanish version. Translation of the verb to be should also be revised throughout the text Paragraphs 43 and 101 are wronlgy translated into Spanish (see translation comments in each paragraph)		
42.	*G*	Translation		Spanish version should be revised, in particular translation of the following terms: vegetables (should be translated as "hortalizas", host status (should be translated as "condición hospedante"), cultivar (should be translated as "cultivar", field (should be translated as "campo", survey (should be translated as "encuesta", scientific literature (should be translated as "literatura científica"). “Should” and "May" should be translated as decided by CPM throughout the standard. Editorial issues should also be revised in the Spanish version. Translation of the verb to be should also be revised throughout the text Paragraphs 43 and 101 are wronlgy translated into Spanish (see translation comments in each paragraph)	English	Argentina
43.	*G*	Translation		Spanish version should be revised, in particular translation of the following terms: vegetables (should be translated as "hortalizas", host status (should be translated as "condición hospedante"), cultivar (should be translated as "cultivar", field (should be translated as "campo", survey (should be translated as "encuesta", scientific literature (should be translated as "literatura	English	Panama

				científica"). “Should” and "May" should be translated as decided by CPM throughout the standard. Editorial issues should also be revised in the Spanish version. Translation of the verb to be should also be revised throughout the text Paragraphs 43 and 101 are wronlgy translated into Spanish (see translation comments in each paragraph)		
44.	*1*	Editorial	**Determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to infestation by fruit flies~~y~~ (Tephritidae) ~~infestation~~ (2006-031)**	Suggestion to rearrange the title because singular of fruit flies implies the standard refers to only one species. Also consistency throughout the text singular and plural is used	English	NEPPO, Morocco
45.	*1*	Editorial	**Determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fl~~y~~ ies(Tephritidae) ~~infestation~~ (2006-031)**	For simplification	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
46.	*1*	Editorial	Determining the ~~Determination of~~ the **host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation (2006-031)**		English	Uganda
47.	*1*	Editorial	**Determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation (2006-031)**	pas de commentaire	English	Mozambique
48.	*1*	Editorial	**Determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit flies~~y~~ (Tephritidae) ~~infestation~~ (2006-031)**	More correct	English	United States of America
49.	*1*	Substantive	**Determination of host status of export quality fruit~~s~~ and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation (2006-031)**	to cover the issue of damaged fruit changing the non-host status. In this instance, fruit is plural and no 's' is required	English	Australia
50.	*1*	Technical	**Determination of host status of fruits ~~and vegetables~~ to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation (2006-031)**	According with the proposed changes in the scope of the standard.	English	Costa Rica
51.	*1*	Technical	**Determination of host status of fruits ~~and vegetables~~ to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation (2006-031)**	According with the proposed changes in the scope of the standard.	English	OIRSA
52.	*1*	Technical	**Determination of host status of fruits ~~and vegetables~~ to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation (2006-031)**	According with the proposed changes in the scope of the standard.	English	Panama

53.	*3*	Translation	**CONTENTS Translate to Spanish as: "CONTENIDO"**	The appropriate term in Spanish	English	OIRSA
54.	*9*	Editorial	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruits and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruits) to fruit fly infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies.	clarity	English	Sierra Leone
55.	*9*	Editorial	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruits and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruit) to infestation by fruit flies~~y~~ i~~nfestation~~ and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies (natural host, non-natural and non-host).	1. Consequential change from change to title. 2. To be clear about the scope	English	NEPPO, Morocco
56.	*9*	Editorial	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruits and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruit) and to Tephritid fruit fly (hereafter referred to as fruit fly infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies.	Consistency in the terminoligy used throughout the document.	English	Thailand
57.	*9*	Editorial	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruits and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruit) and to Tephritid fruit fly (hereafter referred to as fruit fly infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies.	Consistency in the terminoligy used throughout the document.	English	Malaysia
58.	*9*	Editorial	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruits and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruits) to fruit fly infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies.	clarity	English	Mozambique
59.	*9*	Editorial	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruits and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruit) to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies.	Important to specify that the standard applies to fruit flies of the Tephritidae family.	English	Canada
60.	*9*	Editorial	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruits and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruit) and to Tephritid fruit fly (hereafter referred to as fruit fly infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies.	Consistency in the terminoligy used throughout the document.	English	China
61.	*9*	Editorial	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruit~~s~~ and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruit) to fruit fly infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies.	fruit is plural	English	Australia
62.	*9*	Editorial	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruits and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruits) to fruit fly infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies.	for clarity	English	Lesotho*
63.	*9*	Substantive	Thi~~s~~e standard describes requirements ~~provides guidelines~~ for the determination and designation of the host status of fruits and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruit) to fruit fly infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies.	More correct	English	United States of America
64.	*9*	Substantive	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruits and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruit) to Tephritidae fly (hereafter referred to as fruit fly(ies))~~fruit fly i~~nfestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies.		English	China
65.	*9*	Substantive	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of undamaged, export quality fruits and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruit) to fruit fly infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies.	to cover the issue of damaged fruit changing the status of the fruit from non host, as discussed in general comments.	English	Australia
66.	*9*	Technical	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruits ~~and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruit),~~ to fruit fly infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies. In this standard the term fruit includes vegetables that are fruits.	To emphasize that fruits are the relevant products to determine host status.	English	Costa Rica
67.	*9*	Technical	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruits ~~and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruit),~~ to fruit fly infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies. In this standard the term fruit includes vegetables that are fruits.	To emphasize that fruits are the relevant products to determine host status.	English	OIRSA
68.	*9*	Technical	The standard provides guidelines for the determination of the host status of fruits ~~and vegetables (hereafter referred to as fruit),~~ to fruit fly infestation and describes three categories of host status for fruit flies. In this standard the term fruit includes vegetables that are fruits.	To emphasize that fruits are the relevant products to determine host status.	English	Panama

69.	*10*	Editorial	These guidelines include methodologies for surveillance under natural field conditions and trials under semi-natural field conditions that should be used to ascertain the host status of fruits to infestation by fruit fliesy ~~infestation~~ for cases where the knowledge of host status is uncertain or disputed.	See general point	English	NEPPO, Morocco
70.	*10*	Editorial	It ~~These guidelines~~ includes methodologies for surveillance under natural field conditions and trials under semi-natural field conditions that should be used to ascertain the host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation for cases where the knowledge of host status is uncertain or disputed.	...Connect directly to paragraph 9... Simplification of text for better rereading.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
71.	*10*	Editorial	These guidelines include methodologies for surveillance under natural field conditions and trials under semi-natural field conditions that should be used to ~~ascertain~~determine the host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation for cases where the knowledge of host status is uncertain or disputed.	better English	English	Australia
72.	*10*	Substantive	These guidelines include methodologies for surveillance under natural field conditions and trials under semi-natural field conditions that should be used to ascertain the host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation for cases where the knowledge of host ~~status is uncertain or disputed.~~ Additions	This is my explanation	English	OSDSC
73.	*10*	Substantive	These guidelines include methodologies for surveillance under natural field conditions, laboratory testing, and trials under semi-natural field conditions that should be used to ascertain the host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation for cases where the knowledge of host status is uncertain or disputed.	To do experiment in a natural environment is very difficult to achieve. *Reference RSPM4 of APPPC and RSPM30 of NAPPO.	English	Malaysia
74.	*10*	Substantive	These guidelines include methodologies for surveillance under natural field conditions and trials under semi-natural field conditions that should be used to ~~ascertain~~ determine the host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation for cases where the knowledge of host status is uncertain or disputed.		English	PPPO
75.	*10*	Substantive	These guidelines include methodologies ~~for surveillance~~ under ~~natural field~~ conditions ~~and trials under semi-natural field conditions~~ that should be used to ascertain the host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation for cases where the knowledge of host status is uncertain or disputed.	The guidelines don't really discuss surveillance. The guidelines discuss methods / conditions for designating host status.	English	United States of America
76.	*10*	Substantive	These guidelines include methodologies for surveillance under natural field conditions, laboratory testing, and trials under semi-natural field conditions that should be used to ascertain the host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation for cases where the knowledge of host status is uncertain or disputed.	To do experiment in a natural environment is very difficult to achieve. *Reference RSPM4 of APPPC and RSPM30 of NAPPO.	English	China
77.	*10*	Substantive	These guidelines include methodologies for surveillance under natural field conditions, laboratory testing, and trials under semi-natural field conditions that should be used to ascertain the host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation for cases where the knowledge of host status is uncertain or disputed.	To do experiment in a natural environment is very difficult to achieve. *Reference RSPM4 of APPPC and RSPM30 of NAPPO.	English	Korea, Republic of
78.	*10*	Technical	These guidelines include methodologies for surveillance under natural field conditions and trials under semi-natural field conditions that should be used to ~~ascertain~~evaluate the host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation for cases where the ~~knowledge~~ record of host status is uncertain or disputed.	evaluate is a more appropriate term according with the activities of the official personnel. Record in tangible	English	Mexico
79.	*11*	Translation	**References Translate to Spanish as: "REFERENCIAS"**	To be consistent with the structure of the ISPM	English	OIRSA
80.	*12*	Editorial	**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical	- ISPM 11: one comma is missing. - ISPM 26: Appendix 1	English	EPPO, Georgia,

			conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502. **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests, including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. Appendix 1(2011) - Fruit fly trapping. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ~~Further references are listed in Appendix 1.~~	could be mentioned explicitly. - Deletion of unnecessary text.		Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
81.	*12*	Substantive	**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502. **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. ~~**ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.~~ **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. Further references are listed in Appendix 1.	Adult trapping is not an indicator of host status of fruit, just presence of adult population in the surrounding area. If this reference is just for the Appendix 1 (2011) Fruit fly trapping, it should be deleted as check for consequential changes throughout the text.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, Azerbaijan
82.	*12*	Substantive	~~**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502.~~ **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	should be move to para 104 Appendix I : Additional reference	English	Thailand

			ISPM 26. 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. Further references are listed in Appendix 1.			
83.	*12*	Substantive	~~**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502.~~ **APPPC RSPM No. 4. 2005. Guidelines for the confirmation of non-host status of fruit and vegetables to Tephritid fruit flies. Bangkok, APPPC, RAP Publication 2005/27.** **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. NAPPO RSPM No. 30. 2008. Guidelines for the determination and designation of host status of a fruit or vegetable for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). Ottawa, NAPPO. ~~Further references are listed in Appendix 1.~~	Suggestion to put all references in one section of the draft. It is not appropriate to put the specific authors be moved to the general reference.	English	Malaysia
84.	*12*	Substantive	~~**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502.~~ **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Move to "additional references" - this is not an ISPM and was refered in the text as "one approach"	English	Israel

			ISPM 26. 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. Further references are listed in Appendix 1.			
85.	*12*	Substantive	~~**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502.~~ **APPPC RSPM No. 4. 2005. Guidelines for the confirmation of non-host status of fruit and vegetables to Tephritid fruit flies. Bangkok, APPPC, RAP Publication 2005/27.** **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. NAPPO RSPM No. 30. 2008. Guidelines for the determination and designation of host status of a fruit or vegetable for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). Ottawa, NAPPO. ~~Further references are listed in Appendix 1.~~	Suggestion to put all references in one section of the draft. It is not appropriate to put the specific authors be moved to the general reference.	English	China
86.	*12*	Substantive	~~**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502.~~ **APPPC RSPM No. 4. 2005. Guidelines for the confirmation of non-host status of fruit and vegetables to Tephritid fruit flies. Bangkok, APPPC, RAP Publication 2005/27.** **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Suggestion to put all references in one section of the draft. It is not appropriate to put the specific authors be moved to the general reference.	English	Korea, Republic of

			ISPM 11. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. NAPPO RSPM No. 30. 2008. Guidelines for the determination and designation of host status of a fruit or vegetable for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). Ottawa, NAPPO. ~~Further references are listed in Appendix 1.~~			
87.	*12*	Substantive	**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502. **ISPM 5.** **2010** *Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. Further references are listed in Appendix 1.	The year of adoption of ISPM 5 is missing	English	Mexico
88.	*12*	Technical	~~**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502.~~ **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Moved to paragraph 105 as per explanation in paragraph 32.	English	Costa Rica

			ISPM 26. 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. Further references are listed in Appendix 1.			
89.	*12*	Technical	~~**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502.~~ **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. Further references are listed in Appendix 1.	Moved to paragraph 105 as per explanation in paragraph 32.	English	OIRSA
90.	*12*	Technical	~~**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502.~~ **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Moved to paragraph 105 as per explanation in paragraph 32.	English	Uruguay

			Further references are listed in Appendix 1.			
91.	*12*	Technical	~~**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502.~~ **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. Further references are listed in Appendix 1.	Moved to paragraph 105 as per explanation in paragraph 32.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
92.	*12*	Technical	~~**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502.~~ **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and living modified organisms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. Further references are listed in Appendix 1.	Moved to paragraph 105 as per explanation in paragraph 32.	English	Argentina
93.	*12*	Technical	~~**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L.** 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.*, 53: 473–502.~~ **ISPM 5.***Glossary of phytosanitary terms*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 11**. 2004. *Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests including analysis of environmental risks and*	Moved to paragraph 105 as per explanation in paragraph 32.	English	Panama

			living modified organisms. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 26.** 2006. *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 30**. 2008. *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. **ISPM 35**. 2012. *Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Rome, IPPC, FAO. Further references are listed in Appendix 1.			
94.	*14*	Editorial	Definitions of phytosanitary terms can be found in ISPM 5 *(Glossary of phytosanitary terms)*. For purposes of member consultation the following terms and definitions are presented in this draft ISPM but will be moved to ISPM 5 after adoption:	Clarity	English	Sierra Leone, Seychelles
95.	*14*	Editorial	Definitions of phytosanitary terms can be found in ISPM 5 *(Glossary of phytosanitary terms)*. For purposes of member consultation the following terms and definitions are presented in this draft ISPM but will be moved to ISPM 5 after adoption:		English	Uganda
96.	*14*	Editorial	Definitions of phytosanitary terms can be found in ISPM 5 *(Glossary of phytosanitary terms)*. For purposes of member consultations the following terms and definition are presented in this draft ISPM but will be moved to ISPM 5 after adoption:	for clarity	English	Lesotho*
97.	*14*	Substantive	Definitions of phytosanitary terms can be found in ISPM 5 *(Glossary of phytosanitary terms)*. ~~For purposes of member consultation the following term and definition are presented in this draft ISPM but will be moved to ISPM 5 after adoption:~~	All the proposed definitions would be specific to this standard; the one proposed for moving to ISPM 5 should not be moved there.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, Azerbaijan
98.	*15*	Editorial	host status: the condition of a plant species or cultivar as a host for a pest.	Specific identification of plant species/cultivars.	English	Thailand
99.	*15*	Editorial	host status: the condition of a plant species or cultivar as a host for a pest.	Specific identification of plant species/cultivars.	English	Malaysia
100.	*15*	Editorial	host status: the condition of a plant species or cultivar as a host for a pest.	Specific identification of plant species/cultivars.	English	China
101.	*15*	Substantive	host status: capacity of a commodity to sustain a pest or an organism ~~the condition of a plant as a host for a pest~~.	For consistency to other definitions in ISPM No. 5	English	OIRSA
102.	*15*	Substantive	host status: the condition of a plant as a host for a pest. deinition is not satisfactory~~d~~	EPPO's suggestion to change "condition" to "suitability" emphasizes the mixture between host status and management (see our comment 1). For examples bananas are hosts for	English	Israel

				certain FF's but if picked green may not be host (picking green bananas is the management)		
103.	*15*	Substantive	host status: the degree to which a plant species or cultivar is attacked by and able to sustain a pest~~the condition of a plant as a host for a pest.~~	This definition explains the concept of host status better. There may be differences between cultivars of a given plant species; in addition it addresses whether the pest can be sustained on the host plant	English	United States of America
104.	*15*	Technical	host status: the suitability ~~condition~~ of a plant as a host for a pest.	'Condition of a plant' is not understandable. The straightforward intended meaning is whether the plant is 'suitable' as a host.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, European Union
105.	*17*	Editorial	natural host: a plant species or cultivar that has been scientifically found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species and to sustain the production of reproductive adults.	According with basic principle of "technical justification" found in ISPM 1 which refer that: the Contracting Parties shall be technically justify phytosanitary measures.	English	Mexico
106.	*17*	Substantive	natural host: a plant species or cultivar that has been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species and able to sustain the production of reproductive adults.	For clarity and there is a need to put an elaboration on a definition of a host	English	Seychelles
107.	*17*	Substantive	natural host: a plant species or cultivar that has been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species and able to sustain the production of reproductive adults.	Emphasis But for clarity sake there is alsoneed to put an elaboration on a definition of a host	English	Mozambique
108.	*17*	Substantive	natural host: a plant species or cultivar that has been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults.	It is sufficient to see whether adults develop. Reproductivity is unlikely to be affected and if so, this is unlikely to be due to the host fruit. Reproductivity is also not covered in the flow chart (para. 44). In addition, in the glossary definition of "host range" there is no requirement for a full life-cycle to occur on the host. This needs a global change throughout the draft.	English	Israel
109.	*17*	Substantive	natural host: a plant species or cultivar that has been found to be infested under natural field conditions by	To better explain the meaning of reproductive adults.	English	Uruguay

				the target fruit fly species and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny.			
110.	*17*	Substantive	natural host	a plant species or cultivar that has been found to be infested under natural ~~field~~ conditions by the target fruit fly species and where the target fruit fly species can complete normal development ~~to sustain the production of reproductive adults.~~	Better explanation of natural host; the target species should be able to complete normal development on a natural host	English	United States of America
111.	*17*	Substantive	natural host	a plant species or cultivar that has been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny.	To better explain the meaning of reproductive adults.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
112.	*17*	Substantive	natural host	a plant species or cultivar that has been found scientifically to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species and to sustain the production of reproductive adults.		English	Mexico
113.	*17*	Substantive	natural host	a plant species or cultivar that has been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species and able to sustain the production of reproductive adults.	for clarity	English	Lesotho*
114.	*17*	Substantive	natural host	a plant species or cultivar that has been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny.	To better explain the meaning of reproductive adults.	English	Argentina
115.	*17*	Technical	natural host	a plant species or cultivar that has been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults capable of reaching sexual maturity and produce viable progeny.	To better explain the meaning of reproductive adults.	English	Costa Rica
116.	*17*	Technical	natural host	a plant species or cultivar that has been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults capable of reaching sexual maturity and produce viable progeny.	To better explain the meaning of reproductive adults.	English	OIRSA

117.	*17*	Technical	natural host	a plant species or cultivar that has been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults capable of reaching sexual maturity and produce viable progeny.	To better explain the meaning of reproductive adults.	English	Panama
118.	*18*	Editorial	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target fruit fly species under ~~the~~ semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	For clarity; first time used of semi natural	English	Sierra Leone
119.	*18*	Editorial	non-natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target fruit fly species under the semi- natural field conditions set out in this standard.	- "non natural host" should be replaced by "non-natural host" (for consistency with [21], [35] and [43]. - "semi natural" shoud be replaced by "semi-natural" (for consistency with [10]).	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands
120.	*18*	Editorial	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target fruit fly species under ~~the~~ semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	For clarity and there is a need to put an elaboration on a definition of a host	English	Seychelles
121.	*18*	Editorial	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target fruit fly species under laboratory tests or ~~the~~ semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	Consistency of having laboratory tests in the draft.	English	Malaysia
122.	*18*	Editorial	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and able to sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target fruit fly species under the semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	For clarity	English	Mozambique
123.	*18*	Editorial	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target fruit fly species under laboratory tests or ~~the~~ semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	Consistency of having laboratory tests in the draft.	English	China

124.	*18*	Editorial	non-natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target fruit fly species under the semi- natural field conditions set out in this standard.	- "non natural host" should be replaced by "non-natural host" (for consistency with [21], [35] and [43]. - "semi natural" should be replaced by "semi-natural" (for consistency with [10]).	English	European Union
125.	*18*	Substantive	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to able sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target fruit fly species under the semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	Consistency, clarity and there is a need to put an elaboration on a definition of a host	English	Seychelles
126.	*18*	Substantive	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to able sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target fruit fly species under the semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	emphasis and clarity	English	Mozambique
127.	*18*	Substantive	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults of the target fruit fly species able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny under the semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	See explanation in paragraph 17	English	Uruguay
128.	*18*	Substantive	~~non natural host~~conditional host	~~a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target fruit fly species under the semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.~~a fruit or vegetable that is a host or a non-host under defined conditions, respectively (e.g. stage of maturity, other physiological or physical conditions)	We recommend using the term "conditional host" as this is accepted terminology (see NAPPO RSPM 30) among fruit fly experts. In addition, it better reflects that fruit flies may attack (or be unable to attack) certain hosts depending on various conditions (include variety / cultivar differences, stage of ripeness, etc.)	English	United States of America
129.	*18*	Substantive	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults of the target fruit fly species able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny under the semi natural field	See explanation in paragraph 17	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil

				conditions set out in this standard.			
130.	*18*	Substantive	~~non natural host~~conditional non host	~~a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target fruit fly species under the semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.~~A plant species of cultivar that is not a natural host of target fruit flies species, but the fruit of which may be infested under specific conditions that are not representative of commercial production (e.g. damaged fruit, overripe fruit, rotting fruit, unnaturally high pest pressure)	The focus should be on those fruits that are not hosts on commerical pathways. While circumstantial reports or some limited evidence may be presented that the host can or has been infested in the field, experts would recognise that commerical fruit are not infested and pose no significant phytosanitary risk. This would be able to be verified by specific testing (typical cases include hard green bananas and mature green avocado) The APPPC RSPM No 4 Guidelines for the confirmation of non-host status of fruit and vegetables to tephritid fruit flies recognised that 'if unpunctured fruit, from either laboratory or field trials, are not infested by a fruit fly species but damaged fruit is, the host is described as a conditional non-host'. NAPPO RSPM 30 Guidelines for the determination and designation of host stauts of a fruit or begetable for fruit flies recognises a 'conditional host – a fruit or vegetable that is host or a non-host under defined permissive or restrictive conditions, respectively (eg stage of maturity, other physiological conditions, physical conditions)'.	English	Australia
131.	*18*	Substantive	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated under certain permisive or restrictive conditions to be infested and to sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target fruit fly species under the semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	There is evidence of fruits that are not hosts of fruit flies but that under certain environmental, fruit and insect conditions, infest the fruits. We have the example of Anastrepha ludens that infest manzano pepper.	English	Mexico
132.	*18*	Substantive	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and able to sustain the production of reproductive adults of the target	for clarity	English	Lesotho*

				fruit fly species under the semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.			
133.	*18*	Substantive	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults of the target fruit fly species able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny under the semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	See explanation in paragraph 17	English	Argentina
134.	*18*	Technical	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults of the target fruit fly species capable of reaching sexual maturity and produce viable progeny under the semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	See explanation in paragraph 17	English	Costa Rica
135.	*18*	Technical	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults of the target fruit fly species capable of reaching sexual maturity and produce viable progeny under the semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	See explanation in paragraph 17	English	OIRSA
136.	*18*	Technical	non natural host	a plant species or cultivar that is not a natural host but has been scientifically demonstrated to be infested and to sustain the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults of the target fruit fly species capable of reaching sexual maturity and produce viable progeny under the semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	See explanation in paragraph 17	English	Panama
137.	*19*	Substantive	non-host	a plant species or cultivar that has never been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruitfly species or on which they cannot produce reproductive adults under semi natural field conditions. ~~is neither a natural host nor a non-natural host of the target fruit fly species.~~	For consistency with paragraph 44 and with the definition of natural host	English	Jamaica
138.	*19*	Substantive	non-host	a plant species or cultivar that has never been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruitfly species or on which they cannot produce reproductive adults under semi natural field conditions. ~~is neither a~~	For consistency with paragraph 44 and with the definition of natural host	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines

				~~natural host nor a non-natural host of the target fruit fly species.~~			
139.	*19*	Substantive	non-host	a plant species or cultivar that has never been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruitfly species or on which they cannot produce reproductive adults under semi natural field conditions. ~~is neither a natural host nor a non-natural host of the target fruit fly species.~~	For consistency with paragraph 44 and with the definition of natural host	English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
140.	*19*	Substantive	non-host	a plant species or cultivar that ~~is neither a natural host nor a non-natural host of~~ has never been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species or on which they can not produce reproductive adults under semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	For consistency with natural host definition and paragraph 44	English	Uruguay
141.	*19*	Substantive	non-host	a ~~plant species or cultivar that is neither a natural host nor a non-natural host of the target fruit fly species~~ fruit or vegetable that will not support the complete development of a fruit fly species regardless of teh stage of maturity and physical characteristics~~.~~	More accurately describes what a non-host is. if something is a non-host, then the fruit fly species should not be able to develop on that species or cultivar	English	United States of America
142.	*19*	Substantive	non-host	a plant species or cultivar that has never been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruitfly species or on which they cannot produce reproductive adults under semi natural field conditions. ~~is neither a natural host nor a non-natural host of the target fruit fly species.~~	For consistency with paragraph 44 and with the definition of natural host	English	Trinidad and Tobago
143.	*19*	Substantive	non-host	a plant species or cultivar that ~~is neither a natural host nor a non-natural host of~~ has never been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species or on which they can not produce reproductive adults under semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	For consistency with natural host definition	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
144.	*19*	Substantive	non-host	a plant species or cultivar that has never been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruitfly species or on which they cannot produce reproductive adults	For consistency with paragraph 44 and with the definition of natural host	English	Barbados

				under semi natural field conditions. ~~is neither a natural host nor a non-natural host of the target fruit fly species.~~			
145.	*19*	Substantive	non-host	a plant species or cultivar that ~~is neither a natural host nor a non-natural host of~~ has never been found to be infested under natural field conditions by the target fruit fly species or on which they can not produce reproductive adults under semi natural field conditions set out in this standard.	For consistency with natural host definition and paragraph 44	English	Argentina
146.	*19*	Technical	non-host	a plant species or cultivar that is neither a natural host nor a non-natural host of the target fruit fly species to sustain the production of reproducive adults~~.~~	For clarity	English	Seychelles
147.	*21*	Editorial	This standard describes requirements for determining the host status of a fruit for a particular fruit fly species(Diptera: Tephritidae) ~~species~~ and describes ~~designates~~ three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host).		For clarity and consistency	English	Seychelles
148.	*21*	Editorial	This standard describes requirements for determining the host status of a fruit for a particular fruit fly species(Diptera: Tephritidae) ~~species~~ and designates three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host).		clarity	English	Mozambique
149.	*21*	Editorial	This standard describes requirements for determining the host status of a fruit for a particular fruit fly species (Diptera: Tephritidae) ~~species~~ and designates three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host).		for clarity	English	Lesotho*
150.	*21*	Substantive	This standard describes requirements for ~~determining~~ categorizing the host ~~status of a~~ fruit preference for a particular fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) species and designates three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host).		The standard outlines requirements for determination of fruit fly fruit preference and not host status. The proposal clarifies that it is the host fruit preference that is targeted by the standard.	English	Kenya
151.	*21*	Substantive	This standard ~~describes requirements for determining the host status~~ describes experimental designs for determining the host status of a fruit for a particular fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) species and designates three categories of host status (natural host, conditional host~~non-natural host~~ and non-host).		Clarifies what the standard describes. The use of the term "conditional host" is more appropriate than "non-natural" host because conditional host allows for describing those hosts that may be hosts or non-hosts depending on specific conditions.	English	United States of America
152.	*22*	Editorial	The host status category for hosts of fruit flies is fundamental for pest risk assessment and for determining pest risk management options. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized and applied to fruit fly risk ~~analysis~~ assessment.			English	Uganda
153.	*22*	Editorial	The host status category for hosts of fruit flies is fundamental for pest risk assessment and for determining pest risk management options. ~~Hence,~~ C~~c~~ategories of, and procedures for determining the host status should therefore be harmonized and applied to fruit fly risk analysis.			English	Jamaica

154.	*22*	Editorial	The host status category for hosts of fruit flies is fundamental for pest risk assessment and for determining pest risk management options. ~~Hence,~~ C~~c~~ategories of, and procedures for determining the host status should threfore be harmonized and applied to fruit fly risk analysis.		English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
155.	*22*	Editorial	The host status category for hosts of fruit flies is fundamental for pest risk assessment and for determining pest risk management options. ~~Hence,~~ C~~c~~ategories of, and procedures for determining the host status should therefore be harmonized and applied to fruit fly risk analysis.		English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
156.	*22*	Editorial	The host status category for hosts of fruit flies is fundamental for pest risk assessment and for determining pest risk management options. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized and applied to risk analysis for fruit fly ~~risk analysis~~.	better wording	English	United States of America
157.	*22*	Editorial	The host status category for hosts of fruit flies is fundamental for pest risk assessment and for determining pest risk management options. ~~Hence,~~ C~~c~~ategories of, and procedures for determining the host status should therefore be harmonized and applied to fruit fly risk analysis.		English	Trinidad and Tobago
158.	*22*	Editorial	The ~~host~~fruit fly ~~status category for hosts of fruit flies~~ fruit is fundamental for pest risk assessment and for determining pest risk management options. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized and applied to ~~fruit fly risk analysis~~PRA for fruit fly.	easier readibility	English	Australia
159.	*22*	Editorial	The host status category for hosts of fruit flies is fundamental for pest risk assessment and for determining pest risk management options. ~~Hence,~~ C~~c~~ategories of, and procedures for determining the host status should threfore be harmonized and applied to fruit fly risk analysis.		English	Barbados
160.	*22*	Substantive	The host status category for hosts of fruit flies is fundamental for pest risk assessment and for determining pest risk management options. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized and applied to fruit fly risk analysis.	paras 22 -24 should be rewritten to produce a proper outline as with other standards.	English	New Zealand
161.	*22*	Substantive	~~The host status category for hosts of fruit flies is fundamental for pest risk assessment and for determining pest risk management options. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized and applied to fruit fly risk analysis.~~	Repetition of meaning with Para 28. Suggest deletion of Para 22	English	Malaysia
162.	*23*	Editorial	Requirements for determining the host status include:	To clarify	English	Uruguay
163.	*23*	Editorial	Requirements for determining the host status include:	To clarify	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
164.	*23*	Editorial	Requirements for determining the host status include:	To clarify	English	Argentina
165.	*23*	Substantive	Requirements include:	paras 22 -24 should be rewritten to produce a proper outline as with other standards.	English	New Zealand
166.	*24*	Editorial	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruits 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	Clarity	English	Sierra Leone, Seychelles

167.	*24*	Editorial	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status, ~~and specify the defined~~including the physiological condition~~(s)~~ of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	The condition(s) of the fruit are not separate, but one of the parameters. Plural '(s)' deleted for ISPM consistency.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
168.	*24*	Editorial	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and:, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly, surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.		English	Uganda
169.	*24*	Editorial	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit as a good natural host 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	to clarify the word control fruit	English	Thailand
170.	*24*	Editorial	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit from known natural host. 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	Clarification of the terminology.	English	Malaysia
171.	*24*	Editorial	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruits 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruits to be evaluated as a host 3. biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status	consistency	English	Mozambique

			4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.			
172.	*24*	Editorial	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit from known natural host. 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	Clarification of the terminology.	English	China
173.	*24*	Editorial	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. establishing procedures for holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	Clarifying that the requirements includes the procedures/standards	English	Australia
174.	*24*	Substantive	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for ~~adult and larval~~ fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	Adult trapping is not an indicator of host status of fruit, just presence of adult population in the surrounding area. Deleted as check for consequential changes throughout the text.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
175.	*24*	Substantive	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	There needs to be justification to test cultivar differences in host status	English	Canada
176.	*24*	Substantive	1. accurate~~proper~~ identification of the fruit fly species~~, test~~ and fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) ~~and, for field trials, control fruit~~	Improved wording and better description of what the standard	English	United States of

			2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance ~~and~~ 3. ~~field~~ ~~trial~~experimental design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 4. biological stages of the fruit fly (eggs, larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 5. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 6. evaluation of experimental~~collected~~ data and interpretation of results.	should be covering with respect to experimental design for determining host status.		America
177.	*24*	Substantive	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity as appropriate) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. specifying biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status and why this is appropriate 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	Point 1 cultivar and maturity level may not always be imortant Point 3 Clarify that the requirement if defining the biological stage. Confirm that some justification should be provided as to the choice of life stage for the host status testing	English	Australia
178.	*24*	Substantive	1. ~~proper~~ correct identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.		English	Mexico
179.	*24*	Technical	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure to infestation by fruit flies. 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	To clarify the concept	English	NEPPO, Morocco
180.	*24*	Technical	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host 3. determination of the biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure	3. What does it mean (why is it part of the requirements) without the amendment proposed?	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union,

			5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.			Azerbaijan
181.	*24*	Technical	1. proper identification of the target fruit fly species, ~~test~~ fruit species (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for the field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for target adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and design of field trial ~~design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host~~ and semi-natural conditions 3. ~~biological~~ life stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	points 1 and 2 for clarification of the text point 3 for more appropriate term.	English	Costa Rica
182.	*24*	Technical	1. ~~proper~~ identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and the design of field trial under semi natural conditions ~~design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host~~ 3. ~~biological~~life stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.		English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
183.	*24*	Technical	1. proper identification of the target fruit fly species, ~~test~~ fruit species (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for the field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for target adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and design of field trial ~~design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host~~ and semi-natural conditions 3. ~~biological~~ life stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	points 1 and 2 for clarification of the text point 3 for more appropriate term.	English	OIRSA
184.	*24*	Technical	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, ~~test~~ fruit species (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and design of field trial under semi natural conditions ~~design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host~~ 3. ~~biological~~life stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	Nº 1 and 2: To clarify Nº 3: More appropriate biological term	English	Uruguay
185.	*24*	Technical	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and field trial design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host	Host status designation should be based on fruit fly survival to a reproductive adult.	English	Canada

			3. Host status should be based on fruit fly survival from emergence to reproductive adult. Survivorship at each stage of development can provide an assessment of physiological suitability of host. ~~biological stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status~~ 4. Emerging adults should be verified to confirm that they are able to reproduce. 5. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 6. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.			
186.	*24*	Technical	1. ~~proper~~ identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and the design of field trial under semi natural conditions ~~design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host~~ 3. ~~biological~~life stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	For clarity More concise experimental description	English	Trinidad and Tobago
187.	*24*	Technical	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, ~~test~~ fruit species (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and design of field trial under semi natural conditions ~~design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host~~ 3. ~~biological~~life stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	Nº 1 and 2: To clarify Nº 3: More appropriate biological term	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
188.	*24*	Technical	1. ~~proper~~ identification of the fruit fly species, test fruit (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and the design of field trials under semi natural conditions ~~design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host~~ 3. ~~biological~~life stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.		English	Barbados
189.	*24*	Technical	1. proper identification of the fruit fly species, ~~test~~ fruit species (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and design of field trial under semi natural conditions ~~design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host~~ 3. ~~biological~~life stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure	Nº 1 and 2: To clarify Nº 3: More appropriate biological term	English	Argentina

			5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.			
190.	*24*	Technical	1. proper identification of the target fruit fly species, ~~test~~ fruit species (including cultivar and stage of maturity) and, for the field trials, control fruit 2. the specification of parameters for target adult and larval fruit fly surveillance and design of field trial ~~design to determine host status and specify the defined condition(s) of the fruit to be evaluated as a host~~ and semi-natural conditions 3. ~~biological~~ life stages of the fruit fly (larvae, pupae or adults) to be used as the basis for determination of host status 4. holding and handling of the fruit to rear fruit flies after exposure 5. evaluation of collected data and interpretation of results.	points 1 and 2 for clarification of the text point 3 for more appropriate term.	English	Panama
191.	*25*	Editorial	Further, this ~~protocol~~ standard recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.		English	Thailand
192.	*25*	Editorial	Furthermore, this ~~protocol~~ standard recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.	For consistency.	English	Costa Rica
193.	*25*	Editorial	Furthermore, this protocol recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.	Clarity	English	Seychelles
194.	*25*	Editorial	Further, this standard ~~protocol~~ recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.		English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
195.	*25*	Editorial	Furthermore, this protocol recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.	For clarity	English	Mozambique
196.	*25*	Editorial	Furthermore, this ~~protocol~~ standard recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.	For consistency.	English	OIRSA
197.	*25*	Editorial	Further, this standard ~~protocol~~ recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.		English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
198.	*25*	Editorial	Further, this ~~protocol~~standard recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.	For consistency	English	Uruguay
199.	*25*	Editorial	Further, this standard ~~protocol~~ recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.	For consistency of language	English	Trinidad and Tobago
200.	*25*	Editorial	Further, this ~~protocol~~standard recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.	For consistency	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
201.	*25*	Editorial	Further, this standard ~~protocol~~ recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.		English	Barbados
202.	*25*	Editorial	Furthermore, this protocol recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.	clarity	English	Lesotho*
203.	*25*	Editorial	Further, this ~~protocol~~standard recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.	For consistency	English	Argentina
204.	*25*	Editorial			English	South Africa

205.	*25*	Editorial	Further more, this ~~protocol~~ standard recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.	For consistency.	English	Panama
206.	*25*	Substantive	Further, this protocol recommends that laboratory trials should only be used to inform on possible host status but not ~~be used~~ as ~~the basis for~~ determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.	-To be consistent with the text of the IPPC. -The scope of the IPPC addresses regulated pests.	English	Kenya
207.	*25*	Substantive	~~Further, this protocol recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.~~	Host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation should not be determined by only laboratory tests. However, laboratory tests can be used in combination with other methods such as semi-natural field trials to determine the host status. Participating countries of the Regional Workshop consider laboratory tests as valuable tools to determine the host status of a fruit fly to fruit.	English	Malaysia
208.	*25*	Substantive	~~Further, this protocol recommends~~ that lL aboratory trials should ~~not~~never be used as the sole basis for a determination of host status ~~of fruits to fruit fly infestation~~, though they may provide information that a fruit fly cannot develop in a fruit even under l aboratory conditions.	Note that laboratory studies may be useful in demonstrating that a particular plant species is NOT a host. If fruit flies are unable to develop on a host under laboratory (e.g. forced infestation) conditions, this is indicative that the plant is NOT a host and this information is just as important to document as showing that something IS a host.	English	United States of America
209.	*25*	Substantive	~~Further, this protocol recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.~~	Host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation should not be determined by only laboratory tests. However, laboratory tests can be used in combination with other methods such as semi-natural field trials to determine the host status. Participating countries of the Regional Workshop consider laboratory tests as valuable tools to determine the host status of a fruit fly to fruit.	English	China
210.	*25*	Substantive	~~Further, this protocol recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.~~	Host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation should not be determined by only laboratory tests. However, laboratory tests can be used in combination with other methods such as semi-	English	Korea, Republic of

				natural field trials to determine the host status. Participating countries of the Regional Workshop consider laboratory tests as valuable tools to determine the host status of a fruit fly to fruit.		
211.	*25*	Substantive	Further, this ~~protocol~~standard recommends that laboratory trials should not be used as the basis for determination of host status of fruits to fruit fly infestation.	Clarity is required on what document is referred to by "this protocol". We suggest that "protocol" be replaced by "standard" or "guideline"	English	South Africa
212.	*27*	Editorial	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruits) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	Clarity	English	Sierra Leone, Seychelles
213.	*27*	Editorial	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of ~~host~~ commodities(fruits) of host plants in trade. The host status of commodities (fruit) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004)~~.~~, ISPM26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012). Hence, categories of and procedures for determining host status should be harmonized.	- Clearer first sentence. - Final sentence: connecting relevant parts of para 28 directly for better reading and avoiding redundancy.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, Azerbaijan
214.	*27*	Editorial	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruits) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	clarity and consistency	English	Mozambique
215.	*27*	Editorial	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for host fruit movement ~~of host commodities~~ in trade. The host status of ~~commodities (~~fruit~~)~~ produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species ~~for assessing~~ to assess the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	Clarity	English	Israel
216.	*27*	Editorial	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruit) ~~produced from a particular plant species~~ is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	The deleted phrase does not add any information and is awkwardly worded. Suggest to delete.	English	United States of America
217.	*27*	Editorial	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of ~~host~~ commodities(fruits) of host plants in trade. The host status of commodities ~~(fruit)~~ produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004)~~.~~, ISPM26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012). Hence, categories of and procedures for determining host status should be harmonized.	- Clearer first sentence. - Final sentence: connecting relevant parts of para 28 directly for better reading and avoiding redundancy.	English	European Union
218.	*27*	Editorial	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of	unnecessary	English	Australia

			~~commodities (~~fruit~~) produced~~ from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).			
219.	*27*	Editorial	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruits) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	consistency and clarity	English	Lesotho*
220.	*27*	Editorial	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruit) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of ~~pest risk analysis (~~PRA~~)~~ for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	Deletion of “pest risk analysis” Insertion of “PRA” abbreviation since the abbreviation has been written in full in paragraph 27.	English	South Africa
221.	*27*	Substantive	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruit) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction, establishment and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	For accuracy in conducting pest risk analysis.	English	Malaysia
222.	*27*	Substantive	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruit) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction, establishment and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	For accuracy in conducting pest risk analysis.	English	China
223.	*27*	Substantive	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruit) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction, establishment and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	For accuracy in conducting pest risk analysis.	English	Korea, Republic of
224.	*27*	Substantive	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruit) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction, establishment and spread as well as determining appropriate risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	For accuracy in conducting pest risk analysis.	English	Japan
225.	*27*	Technical	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruit) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate pest risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	As a result of PRA, pest risk management options are identified	English	Costa Rica
226.	*27*	Technical	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruit) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate pest risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	As a result of PRA, pest risk management options are identified	English	OIRSA
227.	*27*	Technical	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of	As a result of PRA pest risk management options are	English	Uruguay

			commodities (fruit) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate pest risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	identified		
228.	*27*	Technical	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruit) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate pest risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	As a result of PRA pest risk management options are identified	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
229.	*27*	Technical	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruit) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate pest risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	As a result of PRA pest risk management options are identified	English	Argentina
230.	*27*	Technical	Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are economically important pests that often require the application of phytosanitary measures for movement of host commodities in trade. The host status of commodities (fruit) produced from a particular plant species is an important element of pest risk analysis (PRA) for a particular fruit fly species for assessing the likelihood of pest introduction and spread as well as determining appropriate pest risk management options (ISPM 11:2004).	As a result of PRA, pest risk management options are identified	English	Panama
231.	*28*	Editorial	~~The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).~~	Relevant parts of para 28 reordered and moved to para 27, and redundancy deleted.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
232.	*28*	Editorial	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for PRA ~~pest risk analysis~~ and the subsequent decision to take measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).	use of abbreviation.	English	Thailand
233.	*28*	Editorial	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take measures against fruit flies. ~~Hence, c~~Categories of and procedures for determining the host status should therefore be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).		English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
234.	*28*	Editorial	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take measures against fruit flies. ~~Hence, c~~Categories of and procedures for determining the host status should therefore be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).		English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
235.	*28*	Editorial	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take measures against fruit flies. ~~Hence, c~~Categories of and procedures for determining the host status should therefore be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).		English	Trinidad and Tobago
236.	*28*	Editorial	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take measures against fruit flies. ~~Hence, c~~Categories of and procedures for determining the host status should therefore be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).		English	Barbados

237.	*28*	Substantive	~~The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take measures against fruit flies~~. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).	Suggest deletion of the first sentence of this Para as its meaning is a repetition of the second sentence of Para 27	English	Malaysia
238.	*28*	Substantive	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision whether or not to require~~take~~ measures against fruit flies. When non-host status is supported by evidence, application of measures is not technically justified. For conditional hosts, conditions should be clearly defined and discussed bilaterally by trading partners. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).	Allowance needs to be made for cases where measures are NOT technically justified - e.g. in cases where non-host status can be demonstrated, or where conditional host status exists and conditions can be specified adequately.	English	United States of America
239.	*28*	Substantive	~~The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).~~	More or less duplicates para 22, so delete here	English	Australia
240.	*28*	Technical	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take phytosanitary measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).	To use the correct glossary term	English	Costa Rica
241.	*28*	Technical	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take phytosanitary measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).		English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
242.	*28*	Technical	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take phytosanitary measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).	To use the correct glossary term	English	OIRSA
243.	*28*	Technical	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take phytosanitary measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).		English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
244.	*28*	Technical	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take phytosanitary measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).	To use the correct glossary term	English	Uruguay
245.	*28*	Technical	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take phytosanitary measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).		English	Trinidad and Tobago
246.	*28*	Technical	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take phytosanitary measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).	To use the correct glossary term	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
247.	*28*	Technical	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take phytosanitary measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008		English	Barbados

			and ISPM 35:2012).			
248.	*28*	Technical	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take phytosanitary measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).	To use the correct glossary term	English	Argentina
249.	*28*	Technical	The host status of fruits for fruit flies is a fundamental concept for pest risk analysis and the subsequent decision to take phytosanitary measures against fruit flies. Hence, categories of and procedures for determining the host status should be harmonized (ISPM 26:2006, ISPM 30:2008 and ISPM 35:2012).	To use the correct glossary term	English	Panama
250.	*29*	Editorial	Some host status records listed in the scientific literature are ~~flawed with respect to host status~~questionable. Such host records have, in some cases, resulted in ~~the imposition of~~ unnecessary or overly restrictive phytosanitary measures ~~by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs)~~ on some fruit commodities. ~~Given this, there is a need for a~~ An international standard ~~guidance that~~ helping~~s~~ NPPOs to determine the host status is needed in order to avoid unnecessary trade restrictions.	Simplied and clarified text. Better reading and removal of negative wording against NPPOs.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
251.	*29*	Editorial	Some host records listed in the scientific literature are flawed with respect to host status. Such host records have, in some cases, resulted in the imposition of unnecessary or overly restrictive phytosanitary measures by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on some fruit commodities. Given this, there is a need for ~~an~~ international guidance to assist ~~that helps~~ NPPOs to determine host status in order to avoid unnecessary trade restrictions.		English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
252.	*29*	Editorial	Some host records listed in the scientific literature are flawed with respect to host status. Such host records have, in some cases, resulted in the imposition of unnecessary or overly restrictive phytosanitary measures by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on some fruit commodities. Given this, there is a need for ~~an~~ international guidance to assist ~~that helps~~ NPPOs to determine host status in order to avoid unnecessary trade restrictions.		English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
253.	*29*	Editorial	Some host records listed in the scientific literature are flawed with respect to host status. Such host records have, in some cases, resulted in the imposition of unnecessary or overly restrictive phytosanitary measures by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on some fruit commodities. Given this, there is a need for ~~an~~ international guidance to assist ~~that helps~~ NPPOs to determine host status in order to avoid unnecessary trade restrictions.		English	Trinidad and Tobago
254.	*29*	Editorial	Some host records listed in the scientific literature are ~~flawed~~misleading with respect to host status. Such host records have, in some cases, resulted in the imposition of unnecessary or overly restrictive phytosanitary measures by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on some fruit commodities. Given this, there is a need for an international guidance that helps NPPOs to determine host status in order to avoid unnecessary trade restrictions.	May be considered inappropriate to accuse research of being flawed. It would be more appropriate to suggest that the conclustions are simply misleading, based on other information or knowledge.	English	Australia
255.	*29*	Editorial	Some host records listed in the scientific literature are flawed with respect to host status. Such host records have, in some cases, resulted in the imposition of unnecessary or overly restrictive phytosanitary measures by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on some fruit commodities. Given this, there is a need for ~~an~~ international guidance to assist ~~that helps~~ NPPOs to determine host status in order to avoid unnecessary trade restrictions.		English	Barbados
256.	*29*	Substantive	Some host records listed in the scientific literature are flawed with respect to host status. Given this, there is a need for an international guidance that helps NPPOs to determine host status.	Text removed because it is irrelevant in a technical document.	English	Malaysia

257.	*29*	Substantive	~~Some host records listed in the scientific literature are flawed with respect to host status. Such host records have, in some cases, resulted in the imposition of unnecessary or overly restrictive phytosanitary measures by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on some fruit commodities. Given this, there is a need for an international guidance that helps NPPOs to determine host status in order to avoid unnecessary trade restrictions.~~	The purpose of this standard is already described. This paragraph does not provide any further useful guidance and is tangential to the guidance provided in the document. Suggest deleting it.	English	United States of America
258.	*29*	Substantive	Some host records listed in the scientific literature are flawed with respect to host status. Given this, there is a need for an international guidance that helps NPPOs to determine host status.	Text removed because it is irrelevant in a technical document.	English	China
259.	*29*	Substantive	Some host records listed in the scientific literature are flawed with respect to host status. ~~Such host records have, in some cases, resulted in the imposition of unnecessary or overly restrictive phytosanitary measures by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on some fruit commodities.~~ Given this, there is a need for an international guidance that helps NPPOs to determine host status in order to avoid unnecessary trade restrictions.	Text removed because it is irrelevant in a technical document.	English	Japan
260.	*29*	Technical	Some host records listed in the scientific literature are flawed with respect to host status or largely due to the inadvertent fruit stings by females resulting from early invasions. Such host records have, in some cases, resulted in the imposition of unnecessary or overly restrictive phytosanitary measures by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) on some fruit commodities. Given this, there is a need for an international guidance that helps NPPOs to determine host status in order to avoid unnecessary trade restrictions.	This refers to cases where females sting the fruits without oviposition.	English	Kenya
261.	*30*	Editorial	Historical evidence, pest interception records and scientific literature on host status may provide sufficient~~accurate~~ information so that host status determination based on field evaluations is not required. However, historical records and literature may sometimes be unreliable, for example:	better wording	English	United States of America
262.	*30*	Editorial	Historical evidence, pest interception records and scientific literature on host status may provide sufficient ~~accurate~~ information ~~so that~~ of host status ~~determination based on~~so that field evaluation~~s~~ is not required. However, historical records and literature may sometimes be unreliable, for example:	Appropirate word would be sufficient, rather than accurate – the work will be accurate for given parameters, but may not be sufficient to give the necessary confidence.	English	Australia
263.	*31*	Editorial	1. Fruit fly and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed on ~~in~~ a fruit plant or based on infested, fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the ~~orchard~~ sanitary condition of the orchard.		English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
264.	*31*	Editorial	1. Fruit fly and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed on ~~in~~ a fruit plant or based on infested, fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the ~~orchard~~ sanitary condition of the orchard.		English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines

265.	*31*	Editorial	1. Fruit fly and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed on ~~in~~ a fruit plant or based on infested, fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the ~~orchard~~ sanitary condition of the orchard.		English	Trinidad and Tobago
266.	*31*	Editorial	1. Fruit fly and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed in a fruit plant or based on ~~infested~~ fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the orchard sanitary condition.	clarification	English	Australia
267.	*31*	Editorial	1. Fruit fly and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed on ~~in~~ a fruit plant or based on infested, fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the ~~orchard~~ sanitary condition of the orchard.		English	Barbados
268.	*31*	Substantive	1. Fruit fly and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed in a fruit plant ~~or based on infested fallen or damaged fruit~~). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection ~~or the orchard sanitary condition~~.	2- Finding infested fruit (even fallen) cannot be considered as dubious 3- This may be relevant for management options but not relevant when determining host status.	English	Israel
269.	*31*	Substantive	1. Fruit fly and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed in a fruit plant or based on infested fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the orchard sanitary condition. 4. Survival of larvae to sexually reproductive adults might not have been verified	The ability of the fruit fly to develop normally and produce reproductive adults is a key factor in determining if a host is a natural host.	English	United States of America
270.	*31*	Substantive	1. Fruit fly and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed in a fruit plant or based on infested fallen or	Add new para after para 31: to provide further guidance on scenarios where host status determination based on field	English	European Union

			damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the orchard sanitary condition. New para 31bis: Results of trials carried out in a certain area may be extrapolated to comparable areas, if the target fruit fly species and the physiological condition of the fruit are the same.	evaluations may not be required.		
271.	*31*	Technical	1. Fruit fly and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed in a fruit plant or based on infested fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the orchard sanitary condition. 4. A fruit fly species may change its ability to infest a host for example due to a change in ecological circumstances.	Another example - Mediterranean fruit fly is now found infecting olive, which was originally considered a non-natural host	English	NEPPO, Morocco
272.	*31*	Technical	1. Fruit fly species and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed in a fruit plant, simply finding larvae inside fruit, or based on infested fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the orchard sanitary condition.	Point 1: to clarify and avoid confussion Point 2; Sometimes records are based on the detection of an isolated case of fruit infestation	English	Costa Rica
273.	*31*	Technical	1. Fruit fly species and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed in a fruit plant, simply finding larvae inside fruit, or based on infested fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the orchard sanitary condition.	Point 1: to clarify and avoid confussion Point 2; Sometimes records are based on the detection of an isolated case of fruit infestation	English	OIRSA
274.	*31*	Technical	1. Fruit fly and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed in a fruit plant, simply finding larvae inside fruit or based on infested fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the orchard sanitary condition.	Sometimes records are based on the detection of an isolated case of fruit infestation	English	Uruguay
275.	*31*	Technical	1. Fruit fly and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification.	Sometimes records are based on the detection of an isolated case	English	COSAVE, Paraguay,

			2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed in a fruit plant, simply finding larvae inside fruit or based on infested fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the orchard sanitary condition.	of fruit infestation		Chile, Brazil
276.	*31*	Technical	1. Fruit fly and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed in a fruit plant, simply finding larvae inside fruit or based on infested fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the orchard sanitary condition.	Sometimes records are based on the detection of an isolated case of fruit infestation	English	Argentina
277.	*31*	Technical	1. Fruit fly species and plant species or cultivars may be incorrectly identified and reference specimens may be unavailable for verification. 2. Collection records may be incomplete, incorrect or of dubious value (e.g. host status based on the catch from a trap placed in a fruit plant, simply finding larvae inside fruit, or based on infested fallen or damaged fruit). 3. Important details may have been omitted, for example, cultivar and stage of maturity, physical condition of fruit at the time of collection or the orchard sanitary condition.	Point 1: to clarify and avoid confussion Point 2; Sometimes records are based on the detection of an isolated case of fruit infestation	English	Panama
278.	*32*	Editorial	~~More detailed information on one approach to reporting of host status determinations from natural infestations can be found in Aluja and Mangan (2008).~~	Not needed. Why does an international standard refer just to "one approach". Does not carry any concrete message. The reference to the paper is mentioned in [12].	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
279.	*32*	Substantive	~~More detailed information on one approach to reporting of host status determinations from natural infestations can be found in Aluja and Mangan(2008).~~	Document should not refer specifically to scientists.	English	Malaysia
280.	*32*	Substantive	~~More detailed information on one approach to reporting of host status determinations from natural infestations can be found in Aluja and Mangan (2008).~~	Why does an international standard refer just to "one approach"	English	Israel
281.	*32*	Substantive	~~More detailed information on one approach to reporting of host status determinations from natural infestations can be found in Aluja and Mangan(2008).~~	Document should not refer specifically to scientists.	English	China
282.	*32*	Technical	~~More detailed information on one approach to reporting of host status determinations from natural infestations can be found in Aluja and Mangan (2008).~~	This reference was moved to Appendix 1 considering that this is an important bibliography but is only a one approach to reporting host status determination. This cannot be part of the standard since it has not been agreed upon by countries.	English	Costa Rica

283.	*32*	Technical	~~More detailed information on one approach to reporting of host status determinations from natural infestations can be found in Aluja and Mangan (2008).~~	This reference was moved to Appendix 1 considering that this is an important bibliography but is only a one approach to reporting host status determination. This cannot be part of the standard since it has not been agreed upon by countries.	English	OIRSA
284.	*32*	Technical	~~More detailed information on one approach to reporting of host status determinations from natural infestations can be found in Aluja and Mangan (2008).~~	This reference was moved to Appendix 1 considering that this is an important bibliography but is only a one approach to reporting host status determination. This cannot be part of the standard since it has not been agreed upon by countries.	English	Uruguay
285.	*32*	Technical	~~More detailed information on one approach to reporting of host status determinations from natural infestations can be found in Aluja and Mangan (2008).~~	This reference to Aluja and Mangan should be moved to Appendix 1. It does not need to be mentioned specifically here.	English	United States of America
286.	*32*	Technical	~~More detailed information on one approach to reporting of host status determinations from natural infestations can be found in Aluja and Mangan (2008).~~	This reference was moved to Appendix 1 considering that this is an important bibliography but is only a one approach to reporting host status determination. This cannot be part of the standard since it has not been agreed upon by countries.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
287.	*32*	Technical	~~More detailed information on one approach to reporting of host status determinations from natural infestations can be found in Aluja and Mangan (2008).~~	This reference was moved to Appendix 1 considering that this is an important bibliography but is only a one approach to reporting host status determination. This cannot be part of the standard since it has not been agreed upon by countries.	English	Argentina
288.	*32*	Technical	~~More detailed information on one approach to reporting of host status determinations from natural infestations can be found in Aluja and Mangan (2008).~~	This reference was moved to Appendix 1 considering that this is an important bibliography but is only a one approach to reporting host status determination. This cannot be part of the standard since it has not been agreed upon by countries.	English	Panama

289.	*33*	Editorial	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk ~~and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures~~. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for trials may be required.	Has already been mentioned in para. 29	English	Israel
290.	*33*	Editorial	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for trials may be required under semi-natural field conditions.	Improves clarity of the text.	English	Canada
291.	*33*	Editorial	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of ~~inadequate~~ inappropriate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for trials may be required.	In other cases the measures will be excessive. Suggest just use 'inappropraite' to cover all cases.	English	Australia
292.	*33*	Editorial	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for ~~trials~~ data may be required.	clarity	English	Lesotho*
293.	*33*	Substantive	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status ~~field~~ trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for trials may be required. The demonstration of non-host status based on low or moderate level of confidence could not form the base to preclude phytosanitary measure to ensure quarantine security.	For clarification.	English	Malaysia
294.	*33*	Substantive	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk ~~and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures~~. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When ~~clear~~ evidence of host status is uncertain~~not available~~, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for trials may be required. In some cases, evidence (e.g. surveillance records, grower records, NPPO records) may be used to clarify host status. Where such evidence is not available, field trials may be necessary. T	Evidence may be available, but there may be uncertainty associated with evidence that comes from certain sources. In addition, various records (e.g. trapping or other types of records) may be useful in providing evidence for determining host status and	English	United States of America

			his should be done in consultation and bilaterally agreed upon with trading partners before experim ental work is done.	negate the need to do full scale field trials. If evidence is lacking, then field trials may be needed, and if this is being done for trade purposes, the protocol should be agreed with trading partners in advance.		
295.	*33*	Substantiv e	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for trials may be required. Add at the end of paragraph: When demonstration of nonhost status with a low or moderate level of confidence does not preclude its use as a measure. nonhost status may still be used in combination with other measures to provide an acceptable level of quarantine security.	The number of gravid females and statistical confidence for field trials is not clear. The situation of nonhost status with a low or moderate level of confidence is possible .	English	China
296.	*33*	Substantiv e	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status ~~field~~ trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for trials may be required. The demonstration of non-host status based on low or moderate level of confidence could not form the base to preclude phytosanitary measure to ensure quarantine security.	For clarification.	English	Japan
297.	*33*	Technical	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk ~~and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures~~. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status field trials, with a detailed experimental design~~,~~ and ~~the acceptable level of effectiveness and~~ statistical confidence for trials may be required.	Clarity and simplicity. An "acceptable level of effectiveness" of a field trail is a new concept for ISPMs. Who is this level of effectiveness supposed to be acceptable to? Sounds like bilateral agreements, but we are trying to produce a harmonised procedure. You could replace with "stated level of effectiveness", but how would that be measured. We suggest keeping it simple.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherland s, European Union, Azerbaijan
298.	*33*	Technical	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence	For consistency	English	Costa Rica

			of host status is not available, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for field trials may be required.			
299.	*33*	Technical	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence data ~~for trials~~ may be required.	For clarity and better understanding	English	Seychelles
300.	*33*	Technical	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for field trials may be required.	For consistency	English	OIRSA
301.	*33*	Technical	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for field trials may be required.	For consistency	English	Uruguay
302.	*33*	Technical	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for field trials may be required.	For consistency	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
303.	*33*	Technical	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for field trials may be required.	For consistency	English	Argentina
304.	*33*	Technical	Protocols and comprehensive trials to determine fruit fly host status have been documented in the scientific literature. However, inconsistencies in terminology and methodology contribute to variations in interpretation of fruit fly risk and in application of inadequate phytosanitary measures. Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities. When clear evidence of host status is not available, then host status field trials, detailed experimental design, and the acceptable level of effectiveness and statistical confidence for field trials may be required.	For consistency	English	Panama
305.	*35*	Editorial	Three categories of host status (natural host, ~~non-natural host~~ potential host and non-host) can be determined using the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1).		English	Uganda
306.	*35*	Editorial	Three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host) can be determined through ~~using~~ the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1).	improves the wording	English	Costa Rica
307.	*35*	Editorial	Three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host) can be determined	Replace the period with a colon	English	Jamaica,

			using the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1):~~.~~	since a list follows.		Saint Kitts And Nevis
308.	*35*	Editorial	Three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host) can be determined through ~~using~~ the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1).	improves the wording	English	OIRSA
309.	*35*	Editorial	Three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host) can be determined using the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1):~~.~~	Replace the period with a colon since a list follows.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
310.	*35*	Editorial	Three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host) can be determined using the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1):~~.~~	Replace the period with a colon since a list follows.	English	Barbados
311.	*35*	Editorial	Three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host) can be determined using the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1):~~.~~	uniformity	English	Lesotho*
312.	*35*	Editorial	Three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host) can be determined through ~~using~~ the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1).	improves the wording	English	Panama
313.	*35*	Substantive	Three categories of host status of fruit (natural host, non-natural host and non-host) can be determined using the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1). Note that, despite host status is referred to fruit, host-status categories are defined on a plant species and cultivar basis.	1. In SC report paragraph 90, this standard refers to fruit. 2. Proposed explanatory sentence.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, Azerbaijan
314.	*35*	Substantive	Three categories of host status (natural host, conditional host~~non-natural host~~ and non-host) can be determined using the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1).	Global change to the document to replace "non-natural host" with "conditional host".	English	United States of America
315.	*35*	Substantive	Three categories of host status of fruit (natural host, non-natural host and non-host) can be determined using the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1). Note that although the definitions of host status apply to plants (including species or cultivars) the steps described below refer to the host status of the fruit.	1. In SC report paragraph 90, this standard refers to fruit. 2. Proposed explanatory sentence.	English	European Union
316.	*35*	Translation	Three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host) can be determined using the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1).	Steps is wrongly translated into Spanish as "medidas" and it should be translated as "pasos"	English	Costa Rica
317.	*35*	Translation	Three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host) can be determined using the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1).	Steps is wrongly translated into Spanish as "medidas" and it should be translated as "pasos"	English	OIRSA
318.	*35*	Translation	Three categories of host status (natural host, non-natural host and non-host) can be determined using the following steps, as also outlined in the flow chart (Figure 1).	Steps is wrongly translated into Spanish as "medidas" and it should be translated as "pasos"	English	Panama
319.	*36*	Editorial	**A.** In cases where, from existing biological or historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit does not allow infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	Better English.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, European Union
320.	*36*	Editorial	**A.** In cases where, evidence from existing biological or historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit do not allow infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further	For clarity	English	Seychelles

			surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.			
321.	*36*	Editorial	**A.** In cases where~~,~~ the evidence from existing biological or historical information~~, the evidence~~ is very clear that the fruit does not support ~~allow~~ infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	The sentence flows much better with the changes proposed.	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
322.	*36*	Editorial	**A.** In cases where, evidence from existing biological or historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit do not allow infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	clarity sake	English	Mozambique
323.	*36*	Editorial	**A.** In cases where~~,~~ the evidence from existing biological or historical information~~, the evidence~~ is very clear that the fruit does not support ~~allow~~ infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	The sentence flows much better with the changes proposed.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
324.	*36*	Editorial	**A.** In cases where~~,~~ the evidence from existing biological or historical information~~, the evidence~~ is very clear that the fruit does not support ~~allow~~ infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	The sentence flows much better with the changes proposed.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
325.	*36*	Editorial	**A.** In cases where, from existing biological, technical or historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit ~~do not allow~~ are not subject to infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	Clarify additional information source. Clarify that fruit to not allow themselves to be infested, rather they are/are not subject to natural infestation.	English	Australia
326.	*36*	Editorial	**A.** In cases where~~,~~ the evidence from existing biological or historical information~~, the evidence~~ is very clear that the fruit does not support ~~allow~~ infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	The sentence flows much better with the changes proposed.	English	Barbados
327.	*36*	Substantive	**A.** In cases where, from existing biological or historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit do not allow infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials ~~may~~ should be required and the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	No further surveys or field trials should be required if there is already a very clear evidence. Also for consistency with the "should" at the end of the sentence.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, European Union
328.	*36*	Technical	**A.** In cases where, from existing biological or historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit do not allow infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	Need more explanation of the meaning of the term 'historical information'. Paragraph 30 refers to historical evidence. We request that the paragraph is clarified to explain the concept more clearly, in particular 'the fruit do not allow infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults'. In addition there is reference to 'fruit', but in the definitions we refer to 'plant species or cultivar'	English	NEPPO, Morocco
329.	*36*	Technical	**A.** In cases where, from existing ~~biological or historical~~ information (biological, ~~or~~ historical, etc) , the evidence is very clear that the fruit do not allow infestation leading to the production of reproductive	to extend the possible sources of information	English	EPPO, Georgia,

			adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.			Russian Federation, Netherlands
330.	*36*	Technical	**A.** In cases where, from existing ~~biological or historical~~ information (biological, historical etc.), the evidence is very clear that the fruit do not allow infestation leading to the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the ~~fruit~~ plant species or cultivar should be categorized as a non-host.	When refering to hosts we are refering to plant species or cultivars	English	Israel
331.	*36*	Technical	**A.** In cases where, from existing ~~biological or historical~~ information (~~biological or historical~~biological, historical, etc) , the evidence is very clear that the fruit do not allow infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	To extend the possible sources of information.	English	European Union
332.	*37*	Editorial	**B.** In cases where, evidence from existing biological and historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit allows infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	For clarity	English	Seychelles
333.	*37*	Editorial	**B.** In cases where~~,~~ the evidence from existing biological and historical information~~, the evidence~~ is very clear that the fruit supports~~allows~~ infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	The sentences flow better with the changes proposed.	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
334.	*37*	Editorial	**B.** In cases where, evidence from existing biological and historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit allows infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	clarity sake	English	Mozambique
335.	*37*	Editorial	**B.** In cases where~~,~~ the evidence from existing biological and historical information~~, the evidence~~ is very clear that the fruit supports~~allows~~ infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	The sentences flow better with the changes proposed.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
336.	*37*	Editorial	**B.** In cases where~~,~~ the evidence from existing biological and historical information~~, the evidence~~ is very clear that the fruit supports~~allows~~ infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	The sentences flow better with the changes proposed.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
337.	*37*	Editorial	**B.** In cases where, from existing biological, technical and historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit ~~allows~~is subject to infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	Clarify additional information source. Clarify that fruit to not allow themselves to be infested, rather they are/are not subject to natural infestation.	English	Australia
338.	*37*	Editorial	**B.** In cases where~~,~~ the evidence from existing biological and historical information~~, the evidence~~ is very clear that the fruit supports~~allows~~ infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	The sentences flow better with the changes proposed.	English	Barbados
339.	*37*	Substantive	**B.** In cases where, from existing biological and historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit allows infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials ~~may~~should be required and the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	No further surveys or field trials should be required if there is already a very clear evidence. Also for consistency with the "should" at the end of the sentence.	English	EPPO
340.	*37*	Substantive	**B.** In cases where, from existing biological and historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit allows infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field	No further surveys or field trials should be required if there is	English	Georgia, Russian

			trials ~~may~~should be required and the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	already a very clear evidence. Also for consistency with the "should" at the end of the sentence.		Federation, Netherlands, European Union
341.	*37*	Substantive	**B.** In cases where, from existing biological and historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit allows infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.		English	Australia
342.	*37*	Technical	**B.** In cases where, from existing ~~biological and historical~~ information (biological, ~~and~~ historical, etc) , the evidence is very clear that the fruit allows infestation leading to the production of reproductive adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	to extend the possible sources of information	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, European Union
343.	*37*	Technical	**B.** In cases where, from existing biological and historical information, the evidence is very clear that the fruit allows infestation leading to the production of ~~reproductive~~ adults, no further surveys or field trials may be required and the ~~fruit~~ plant species or cultivar should be categorized as a natural host.	When refering to hosts we are refering to plant species or cultivars	English	Israel
344.	*38*	Editorial	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, extensive larval ~~(fruit sampling) and adult~~ field surveillance (fruit sampling)~~(trapping)~~ or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation. This may lead to one of the following results:	- To help the reading flow and understandability. - "Fruit sampling" is for larval field surveillance and "trapping" is for adult field surveillance. - Adult trapping cannot be used to determine host status and thus is not relevant here.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands
345.	*38*	Editorial	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, extensive larval (fruit sampling) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation. This may lead to one of the following results:	To help the reading flow and understandability. -	English	European Union
346.	*38*	Editorial	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, ~~extensive~~ larval (fruit sampling) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine susceptibility of fruit infestation ~~or non-infestation~~.	Necessary level of sampling may not need to be extensive – simply appropraite. Clarity of language.	English	Australia
347.	*38*	Substantive	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, extensive larval (fruit sampling) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation. If the target fruit fly was still intercepted after non-host status was confirmed, host status experiment should be repeated. The flowchart should be suitably amended.	Revise the flowchart due to situations not previously considered by this draft appendix.	English	Malaysia
348.	*38*	Substantive	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, extensive larval (fruit sampling) ~~and adult field~~ surveillance ~~(trapping)~~ or ~~field~~ trials are necessary to determine fruit ~~infestation or non-infestation~~ as natural host, non-natural host or non-host.	Adult trapping cannot be used to determine host status and thus is not relevant here. Trials may be in laboratory. The idea is to determine host status not "infestation or not".	English	Israel
349.	*38*	Substantive	**C.**In cases where evidence is inconclusive~~additional information is required, extensive~~ larval (fruit sampling) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation.	Better wording for this concept.	English	United States of America
350.	*38*	Substantiv	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, extensive larval (fruit sampling) and adult field	Revise the flowchart due to	English	China

		e	surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation. If the target fruit fly was still intercepted after non-host status was confirmed, host status experiment should be repeated. The flowchart should be suitably amended.	situations not previously considered by this draft appendix.		
351.	*38*	Substantive	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, extensive larval (fruit sampling) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation. If the target fruit fly was still intercepted after non-host status was confirmed, host status experiment should be repeated. The flowchart should be suitably amended.	Revise the flowchart due to situations not previously considered by this draft appendix.	English	Korea, Republic of
352.	*38*	Substantive	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, extensive larval ~~(fruit sampling) and adult~~ field surveillance (fruit sampling ~~trapping~~) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation.	"Fruit sampling" is for larval field surveillance and "trapping" is for adult field surveillance, but adult trapping cannot be used to determine host status and thus is not relevant here.	English	European Union
353.	*38*	Substantive	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, extensive larval (fruit sampling) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation. If the target fruit fly was still intercepted after non-host status was confirmed, host status experiment should be repeated. The flowchart should be suitably amended.	Revise the flowchart due to situations not previously considered by this draft appendix.	English	Japan
354.	*38*	Technical	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, ~~extensive~~ larval (fruit sampling) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation.	Extensive surveillance is a subjective term and does not provide guidance to NPPOs. Does it refer to trap density, duration, area, etc.?	English	Costa Rica
355.	*38*	Technical	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, ~~extensive~~ larval (fruit sampling) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation.	Extensive surveillance is a subjective term and does not provide guidance to NPPOs. Does it refer to trap density, duration, area, etc.?	English	OIRSA
356.	*38*	Technical	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, ~~extensive~~ larval (fruit sampling) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation.	Extensive surveillance is a subjective term and does not provide guidance to NPPOs. Does it refer to trap density, duration, area, etc.?	English	Uruguay
357.	*38*	Technical	**C.**In cases where additional information is required, conduct extensive ~~larval (~~fruit sampling~~) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary~~ to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation.	Field sampling/surveillance of fruit flies for host status would entail sampling fruit from trees and rearing out to the adult stage to verify species and verifying that development can be completed on a particular host. Adult surveillance with trapping only confirms presence/absence in the field. It provides no	English	Canada

				information on host status.		
358.	*38*	Technical	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, ~~extensive~~ larval (fruit sampling) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation.	Extensive surveillance is a subjective term and does not provide guidance to NPPOs. Does it refer to trap density, duration, area, etc.?	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
359.	*38*	Technical	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, ~~extensive~~ larval (fruit sampling) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation.	Extensive surveillance is a subjective term and does not provide guidance to NPPOs. Does it refer to trap density, duration, area, etc.?	English	Argentina
360.	*38*	Technical	**C.** In cases where additional information is required, ~~extensive~~ larval (fruit sampling) and adult field surveillance (trapping) or field trials are necessary to determine fruit infestation or non-infestation.	Extensive surveillance is a subjective term and does not provide guidance to NPPOs. Does it refer to trap density, duration, area, etc.?	English	Panama
361.	*39*	Editorial	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting extensive larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as a non-host.	This change completes the sentence	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
362.	*39*	Editorial	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting extensive larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as a non-host.	This change completes the sentence	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
363.	*39*	Editorial	**C1.** In cases where no field infestation is found from sampling fruit from the plant, ~~after conducting extensive larval and adult field surveillance,~~ the fruit may be categorized as non-host.	Provides clarity and supports explanation of comments formulated under paragraph 38.	English	Canada
364.	*39*	Editorial	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting extensive larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as a non-host.	This change completes the sentence	English	Trinidad and Tobago
365.	*39*	Editorial	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting ~~extensive~~appropriate larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as non-host.	Necessary level may not need to be extensive – simply appropraite.	English	Australia
366.	*39*	Editorial	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting extensive larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as a non-host.	This change completes the sentence	English	Barbados
367.	*39*	Substantive	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting ~~extensive~~ larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as non-host.	This is relative. Perhaps a rough estimate of the volume of the fruits should be given	English	Kenya
368.	*39*	Substantive	**C1.** In cases where ~~no~~ infestation is found after conducting extensive larval surveillance (fruit sampling) and the target fruit fly species has been shown to produce reproductive adults on the particular fruit species or cultivar, it should be categorised as a natural host. ~~and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as non-host.~~ C1a If the target fruit fly species cannot produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorised as a non-host.	Modified C1, followed by new C1a (may need to renumber accordingly). In accordance to the text, only if the FF species produce reproductive progeny can the fruit be considered as host.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands

369.	*39*	Substantive	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting extensive larval ~~and adult field~~ surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as non-natural host.	Only after negative results in controlled (laboratory) trials, the fruit may be catergorized as "non-hosts".	English	Israel
370.	*39*	Substantive	**C1.**In cases where no infestation is found after conducting ~~extensive~~ larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as non-host.	Better wording for this concept. The word "extensive" is a judgment and not necessary here.	English	United States of America
371.	*39*	Substantive	**C1.** In cases where ~~no~~ infestation is found after conducting extensive larval field surveillance (fruit sampling) and the target fruit fly species has been shown to produce reproductive adults on the particular fruit species or cultivar, it should be categorised as a natural host. ~~and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as non-host.~~ C1a If the target fruit fly species cannot produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorised as a non-host.	1. More logical order of the 3 C cases: new C1 (natural host), new C2 (non-host or C3:additional field trials), C3 (additional field trials or new C2:non-host), so that the two alternatives (non-host and additional field trials) are not separated anymore. 2. In accordance to the text, only if the FF species produce reproductive progeny can the fruit be considered as host. 3. When referring to host we are referring to plant species or cultivar. 4. Adult trapping cannot be used to determine host status and thus is not relevant here.	English	European Union
372.	*39*	Technical	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting ~~extensive~~ larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as non-host.	as per paragraph 38.	English	Costa Rica
373.	*39*	Technical	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting ~~extensive~~ larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as non-host.	as per paragraph 38.	English	OIRSA
374.	*39*	Technical	**C1.** In cases where no fruit infestation is found after conducting extensive larval and adult field surveillance, the ~~fruit~~ plant species or cultivar may be categorized as non-host.	When refering to hosts we are refering to plant species or cultivars	English	Israel
375.	*39*	Technical	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting ~~extensive~~ larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as non-host.	as per paragraph 38.	English	Uruguay
376.	*39*	Technical	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting ~~extensive~~ larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as non-host.	as per paragraph 38.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
377.	*39*	Technical	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting ~~extensive~~ larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as non-host.	as per paragraph 38.	English	Argentina
378.	*39*	Technical	**C1.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting ~~extensive~~ larval and adult field surveillance, the fruit may be categorized as non-host.	as per paragraph 38.	English	Panama
379.	*40*	Editorial	**C2.** In cases where no infestation is found ~~by~~ after conducting extensive field surveillance, the fruit should be categorized as a natural host (or see C3).	nfestation should only be discarded after extensive field surveillance. Change related to the deletion of “adult trapping” in comment [23].	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherland

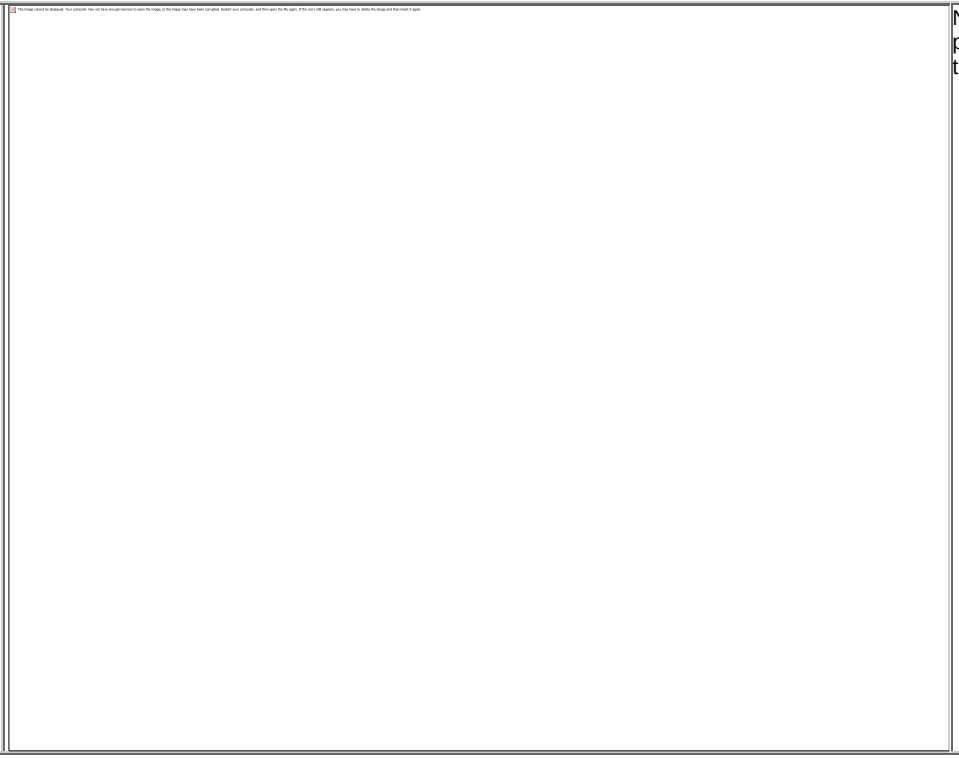
						s
380.	*40*	Editorial	**C2.** In cases where infestation is found by surveillance, the fruit should be categorized as a natural host. (The sentence is not conformite with paragraph 17	There is need to be crarifyed	English	Mozambiq ue
381.	*40*	Editorial	**C2.** In cases where field infestation is found from sampling fruit from the plant ~~by surveillance~~, the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	Provides clarity and supports the explanation provided under paragraph 38.	English	Canada
382.	*40*	Editorial	**C2.** In cases where infestation is found by surveillance, the fruit should be categorized as a natural host. not in harmony with paragraph 17, see general comment section	need for definitions to be revised	English	Lesotho*
383.	*40*	Substantiv e	**C2.** In cases where infestation is found by surveillance, the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	This paragraph is not in harmony to paragraph 17 and there is a need to revise the definition for Natural Host	English	Seychelles
384.	*40*	Substantiv e	**C2.** In cases where infestation is found by surveillance, the fruit should be categorized as a natural host.	General comment: taking this into consideration this paragraph 40, C2 is not in harmony with paragraph 17. Therefore, requiers a revision of definition for natural host	English	Mozambiq ue
385.	*40*	Substantiv e	**C2.** In cases where no infestation is found ~~by~~after conducting extensive larval field surveillance, the fruit ~~should~~may be categorized as a ~~natural~~ non-host (or see C3).	1. When no infestation is found there is a choice between new C2 (former C1) and C3. This is why it is more logical that these two paragraphs are not separated. 2. Clearer, and only larval surveillance can be used to determine host status.	English	European Union
386.	*40*	Technical	**C2.** In cases where fruit infestation is found by surveillance, the ~~fruit~~ plant species or cultivar should be categorized as a natural host.	When refering to hosts we are refering to plant species or cultivars	English	Israel
387.	*41*	Editorial	**C3.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting extensive field surveillance, additional field trials may be needed under semi-natural conditions to assess whether the target fruit fly can successfully produce reproductive adults on the particular fruit species or cultivar (or see C1).	SInfestation should only be discarded after extensive field surveillance. Change related to the deletion of “adult trapping” in comment [23].	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherland s
388.	*41*	Substantiv e	**C3.** In cases where no infestation is found but other evidence suggests that under certain conditions the commodity can serve as a host, additional field trials may be needed to determine those conditions. ~~under semi-natural conditions to assess whether the target fruit fly can successfully produce reproductive adults on the particular fruit species or cultivar.~~	The point is that for conditional hosts, the specific conditions that determine whether it is a host or a non-host need to be described.	English	United States of America
389.	*41*	Substantiv e	**C3.** In cases where no infestation is found after conducting extensive larval field surveillance, additional field trials may be needed under semi-natural conditions to assess whether the target fruit fly can successfully produce reproductive adults on the particular fruit species or cultivar (or see C2).	1. Clearer, only larval surveillance can be used to determine host status. 2. When no infestation is found , there is a choice between new C2 (former C1) and C3. This is why it is	English	European Union

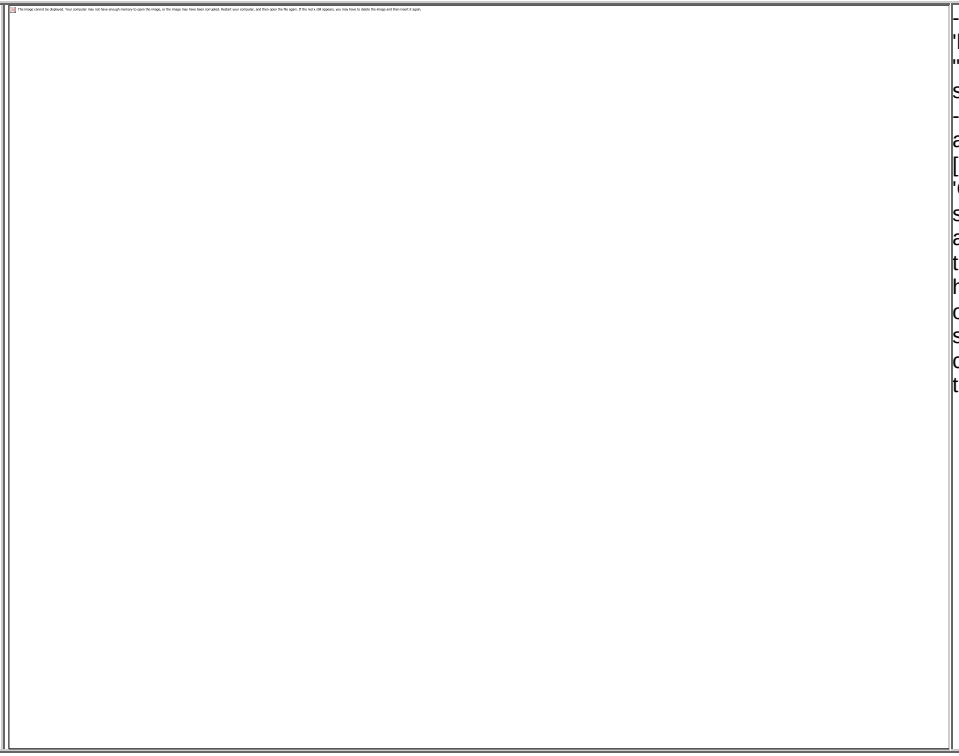
				more logical that these two paragraphs are not separated.		
390.	*41*	Substantive	**C3.** In cases where no infestation is found, but available technical or historical information indicates that the fruit has potential to be infested, additional field trials may be needed ~~under semi-natural conditions~~ to assess whether the target fruit fly can successfully produce reproductive adults on the particular fruit species or, as relevant, cultivar.	As drafted this contradicts C1. Additional studies would be predicated by some additional concern, such as evidence from the literature, or uncertainty caused by some extrinsic factor. Need to be explicit why additional research may be necessary.	English	Australia
391.	*41*	Technical	**C3.** In cases where no infestation is found, additional ~~field~~ trials may be needed under semi-natural conditions to assess whether the target fruit fly can successfully produce ~~reproductive~~ adults on the particular fruit species or cultivar.		English	Israel
392.	*41*	Technical	**C3.** In cases where no infestation is found, additional field trials may be needed under semi-natural conditions to assess whether the target fruit fly can successfully produce ~~reproductive~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny on the particular fruit species or cultivar.	To be consistent with proposed changes in the definition of terms.	English	Uruguay
393.	*41*	Technical	**C3.** In cases where no infestation is found, additional field trials may be needed under semi-natural conditions to assess whether the target fruit fly can successfully produce ~~reproductive~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny on the particular fruit species or cultivar.	To be consistent with proposed changes in the definition of terms.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
394.	*41*	Technical	**C3.** In cases where no infestation is found, additional field trials may be needed under semi-natural conditions to assess whether the target fruit fly can successfully produce ~~reproductive~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny on the particular fruit species or cultivar.	To be consistent with proposed changes in the definition of terms.	English	Argentina
395.	*42*	Substantive	**C3a.** If the target fruit fly species cannot produce reproductive adults under the specific conditions described, the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	For conditional hosts, the specific conditions need to be described as much as possible.	English	United States of America
396.	*42*	Substantive	**C3a.** If the target fruit fly species cannot produce reproductive adults despite the introduction of factors that are not representative of commercial production (e.g damaged skin, overripe), the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	The originial intent of this appears to be to base potential host status only on additional field testing, perhaps under artifically high population densities. It would be of more value in risk analysis to identify whether there are specific conditions under which fruit is considered potentially susceptible to infestation – a factor that would then be considered and incorporated into any phytosantiray measures – such as export of only mature hard green bananas.	English	Australia
397.	*42*	Technical	**C3a.** If the target fruit fly species cannot produce ~~reproductive~~ adults, the ~~fruit~~ plant species or cultivar should be categorized as a non-host.	When refering to hosts we are refering to plant species or cultivars	English	Israel
398.	*42*	Technical	**C3a.** If the target fruit fly species cannot produce ~~reproductive~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny , the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	See explanation in paragraph 41	English	Uruguay
399.	*42*	Technical	**C3a.** If the target fruit fly species cannot produce ~~reproductive~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity	See explanation in paragraph 41	English	COSAVE,

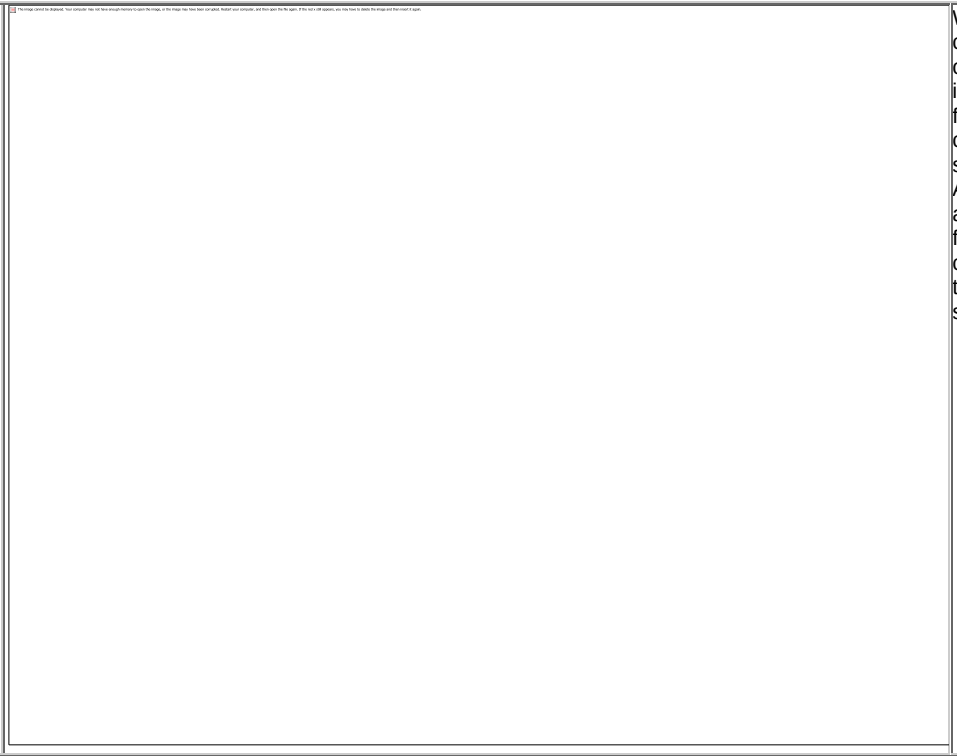
			and produce viable progeny , the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.			Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
400.	*42*	Technical	**C3a.** If the target fruit fly species cannot produce ~~reproductive~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny , the fruit should be categorized as a non-host.	See explanation in paragraph 41	English	Argentina
401.	*43*	Editorial	**C3b.** If the target fruit fly species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	For consistency and precision	English	EPPO
402.	*43*	Editorial	**C3b.** If the target species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a ~~non-natural host~~ natural host.		English	Uganda
403.	*43*	Editorial	**C3b.** If the target fruit fly species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	For consistency and precision	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, European Union
404.	*43*	Editorial	**C3b.** If the target fruit fly species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	Using the same word as para 42 section C3a.	English	Thailand
405.	*43*	Editorial	**C3b.** If the target fruit fly species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	For clarification.	English	Malaysia
406.	*43*	Editorial	**C3b.** If the target fruit fly species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	For clarification.	English	China
407.	*43*	Substantive	**C3b.**If the target species can produce reproductive adults under the specific conditions described, the fruit should be categorized as a conditional~~non-natural~~ host.	same comment as above	English	United States of America
408.	*43*	Substantive	**C3b.** If the target species can produce reproductive adults, but only after introduction of factors that are not representative of commercial production (e.g. damaged skin, overripe fruit, unnaturally high pest pressure), the fruit should be categorized as a ~~non-natural~~ conditional non-host.	The originial intent of this appears to be to base potential host status only on additional field testing, perhaps under artifically high population densities. It would be of more value in risk analysis to identify whether there are specific conditions under which fruit is considered potentially susceptible to infestation – a factor that would then be considered and incorporated into any phytosantiray measures – such as export of only mature hard green bananas.	English	Australia
409.	*43*	Technical	**C3b.** If the target fruit fly species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	for consistency	English	Costa Rica
410.	*43*	Technical	**C3b.** If the target fruit fly species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	for consistency	English	OIRSA
411.	*43*	Technical	**C3b.** If the target species can produce ~~reproductive~~ adults, the ~~fruit~~ plant species or cultivar should be categorized as a non-natural host.	When refering to host status we refer to plant species or cultivars	English	Israel
412.	*43*	Technical	**C3b.** If the target species can produce ~~reproductive~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and	See explanation in paragraph 41	English	Uruguay

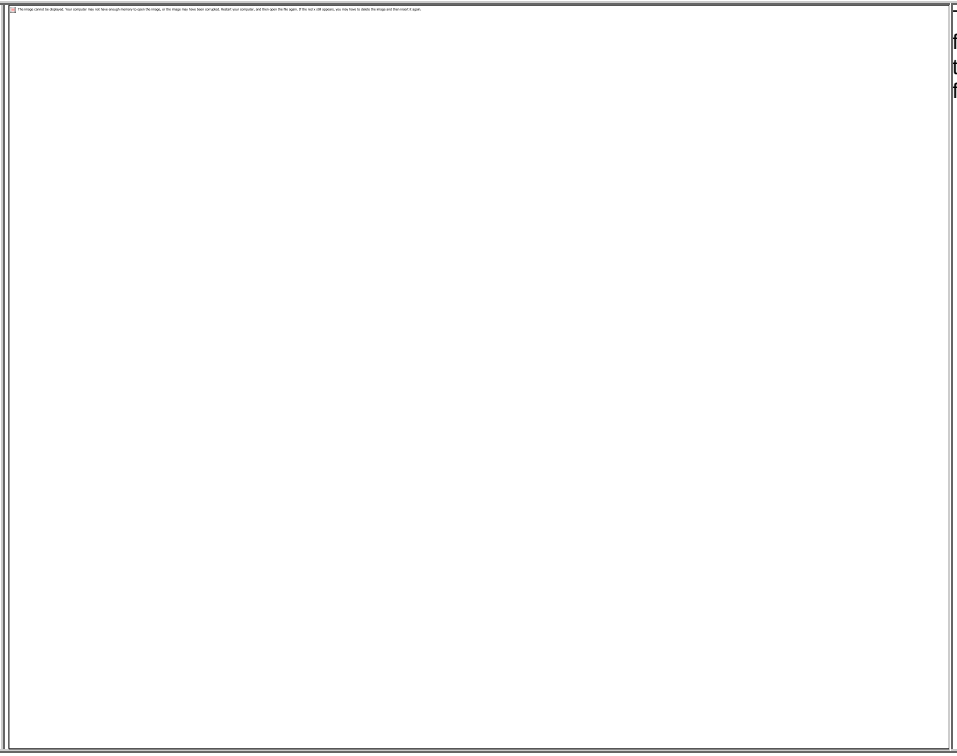
			produce viable progeny, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.			
413.	*43*	Technical	**C3b.** If the target species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host. Add [43-1]: When the status of the fruit as host or non host changed, further evaluation is needed.	When the host status is doubtful, the host status is re-determinated to nonhost based on the new trials data （Aluja et al 2003，2004) or the nonhost status is recognized as host with the intercepted evidences, the host status should be re-evaluated according to this standard.	English	China
414.	*43*	Technical	**C3b.** If the target species can produce ~~reproductive~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	See explanation in paragraph 41	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
415.	*43*	Technical	**C3b.** If the target species can produce ~~reproductive~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	See explanation in paragraph 41	English	Argentina
416.	*43*	Technical	**C3b.** If the target fruit fly species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	for consistency	English	Panama
417.	*43*	Translation	**C3b.** If the target species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	This paragraph is wrongly translated and worded in Spanish. It should be translated as "C3b. Si la especie objetivo de mosca puede producir adultos con capacidad reproductiva, la fruta debería categorizarse como un “hospedante no natural”"	English	Costa Rica
418.	*43*	Translation	**C3b.** If the target species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	This paragraph is wrongly translated and worded in Spanish. It should be translated as "C3b. Si la especie objetivo de mosca puede producir adultos con capacidad reproductiva, la fruta debería categorizarse como un “hospedante no natural”"	English	OIRSA
419.	*43*	Translation	**C3b.** If the target species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	This paragraph is wrongly translated and worded in Spanish. It should be translated as "C3b. Si la especie objetivo de mosca puede producir adultos con capacidad reproductiva, la fruta debería categorizarse como un “hospedante no natural”"	English	Uruguay
420.	*43*	Translation	**C3b.** If the target species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	This paragraph is wrongly translated and worded in Spanish. It should be translated as "C3b. Si la especie objetivo de mosca puede producir adultos	English	COSAVE, Chile, Brazil

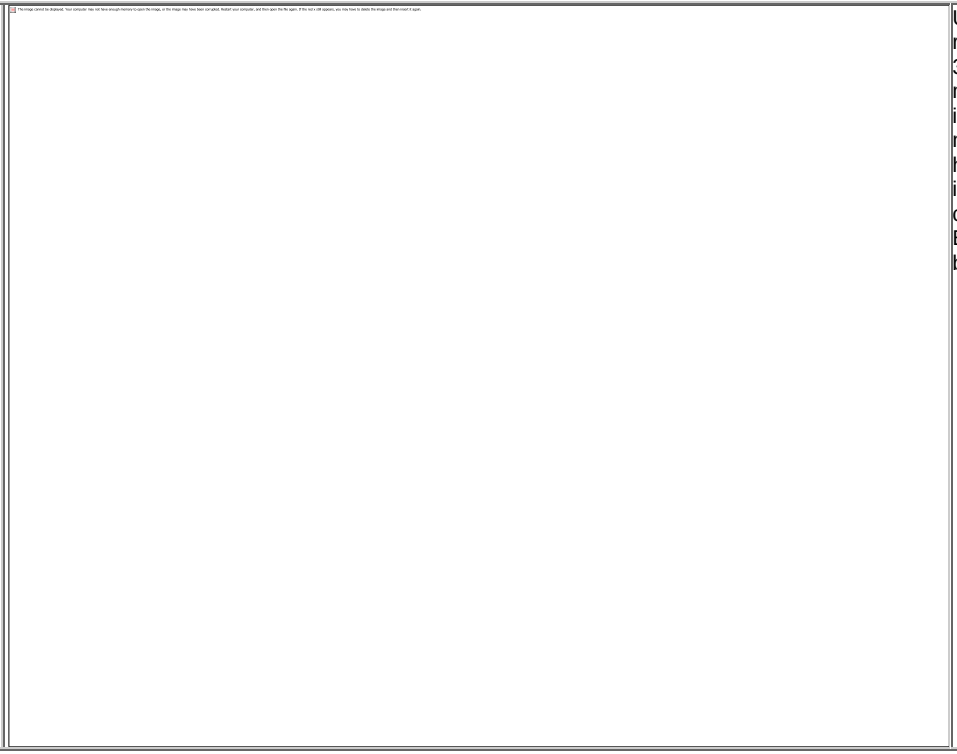
				con capacidad reproductiva, la fruta debería categorizarse como un “hospedante no natural”"		
421.	*43*	Translation	**C3b.** If the target species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host. Si la especie objetivo de mosca de la fruta puede generar adultos con capacidad reproductiva, la fruta deberá ser considerada como un “hospedante no natural ”.	Best Spanish translation	English	Mexico
422.	*43*	Translation	**C3b.** If the target species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	This paragraph is wrongly translated and worded in Spanish. It should be translated as "C3b. Si la especie objetivo de mosca puede producir adultos con capacidad reproductiva, la fruta debería categorizarse como un “hospedante no natural”"	English	Argentina
423.	*43*	Translation	**C3b.** If the target species can produce reproductive adults, the fruit should be categorized as a non-natural host.	This paragraph is wrongly translated and worded in Spanish. It should be translated as "C3b. Si la especie objetivo de mosca puede producir adultos con capacidad reproductiva, la fruta debería categorizarse como un “hospedante no natural”"	English	Panama

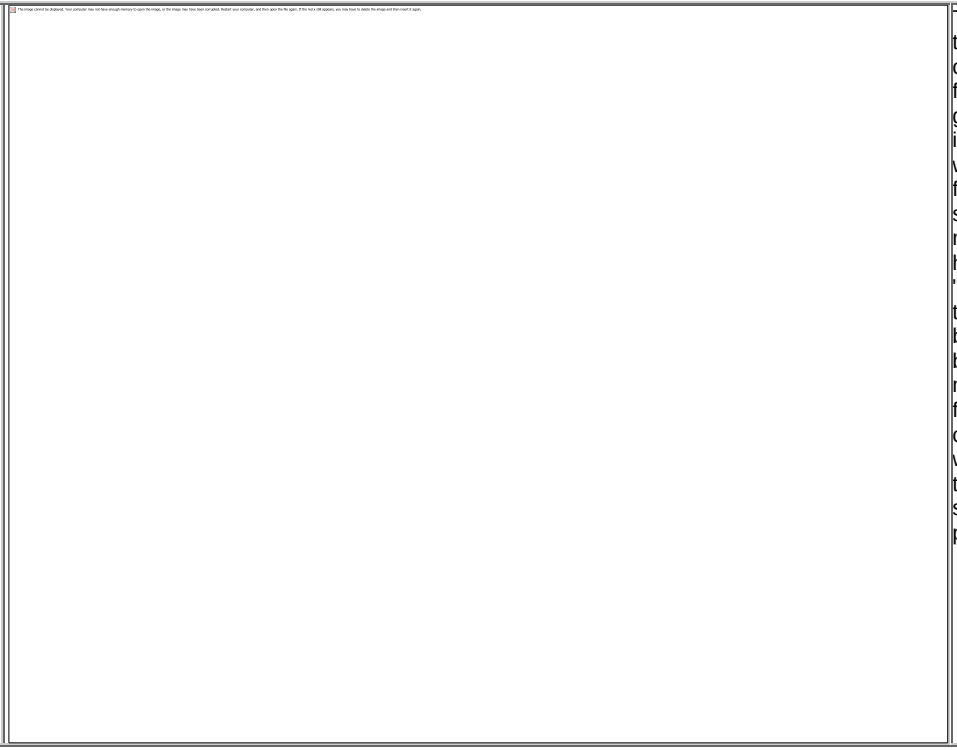
424.	*44*	Editorial		Note flowchart does not show nor print correctly - the arrow from B to natural host is missing	English	Australia

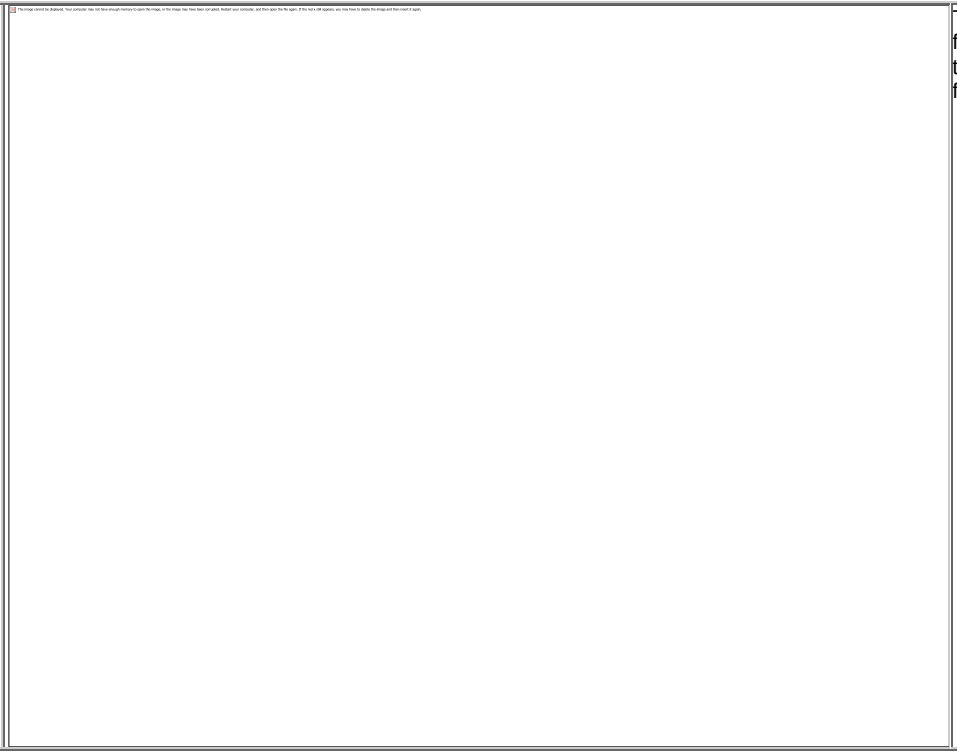
425.	*44*	Substantive		- In uppermost diamond, change 'background' to 'existing' - ''evolutionary and life history'' should be replaced with ''biology'' - Change numbering and text according to changes made in [39] and [40]. - 2nd diamond: 'Conduct extensive field surveillance' (delete 'larval and adult). Explanation: Adult trapping is not an indicator of host status of fruit, just presence of adult population in the surrounding area. Deleted as check for consequential changes throughout the text.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands

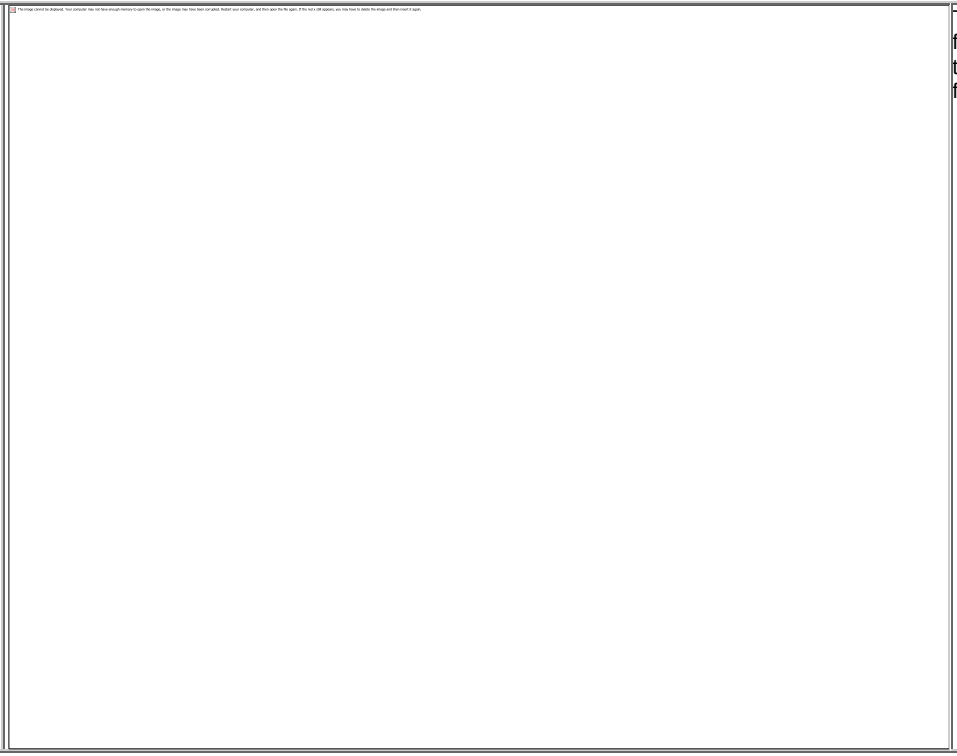
426.	*44*	Substantive		With regards to C: the host fruit can either proceed down line C1 or line C3 following no field infestation. What are the criteria for deciding whether a host be classified a non host (C1) or be subjected to further trials (C3)? Also, does C3 follow larval and adult surveillance as seen in the flowchart? This is slightly confusing as it is not described in the general requirements as seen in the C1 description.	English	New Zealand

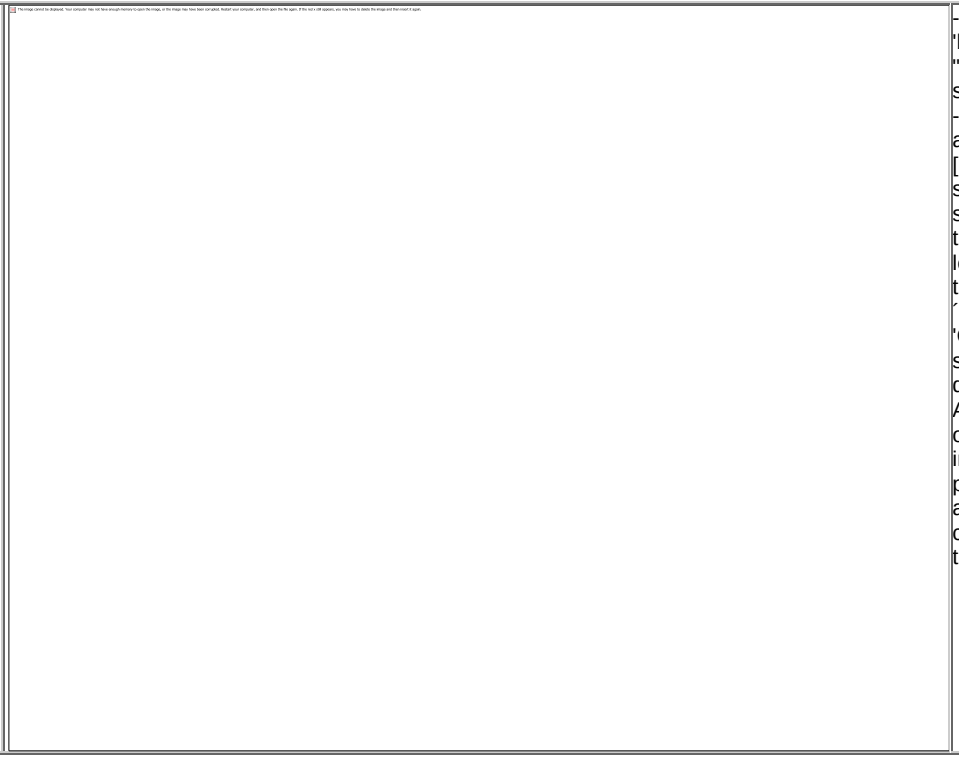
427.	*44*	Substantive		To revise the flowchart to cater for the situation whereby the target ftuit fly was intercepted from non-host.	English	Malaysia

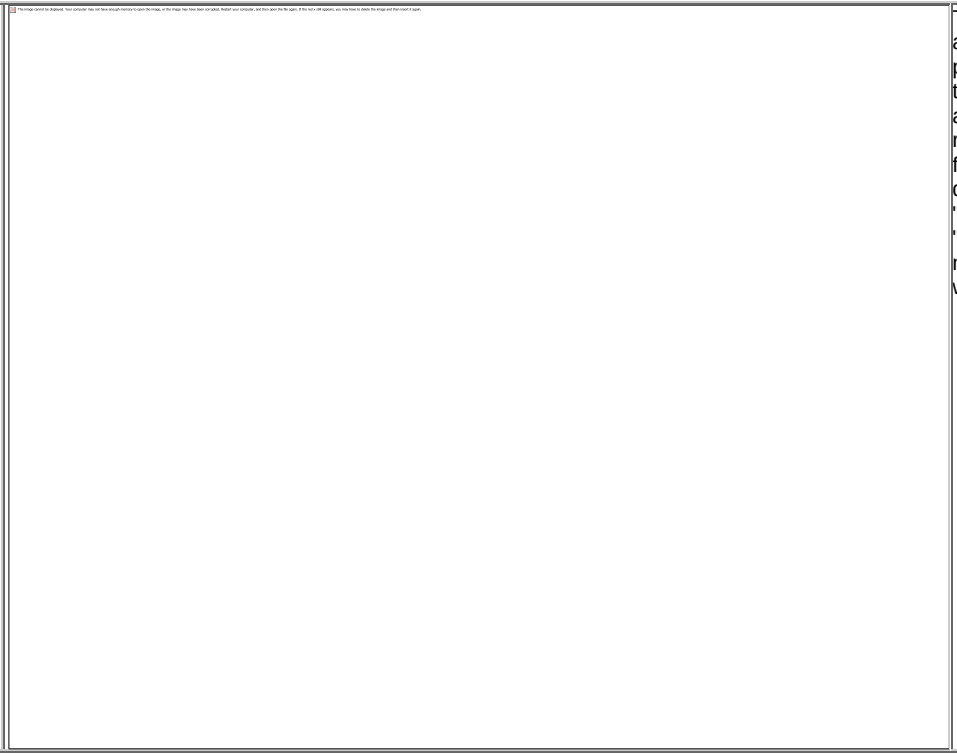
428.	*44*	Substantive		Under C "and adult" should be removed (see comment on para. 38) C1 should be removed / modified. Just because no field infestations are found this does not mean that the fruit is a non-host. At best it may be said that it is a non-natural host - but this can only be after additional trials. Either way additional trials must be cdarried out.	English	Israel

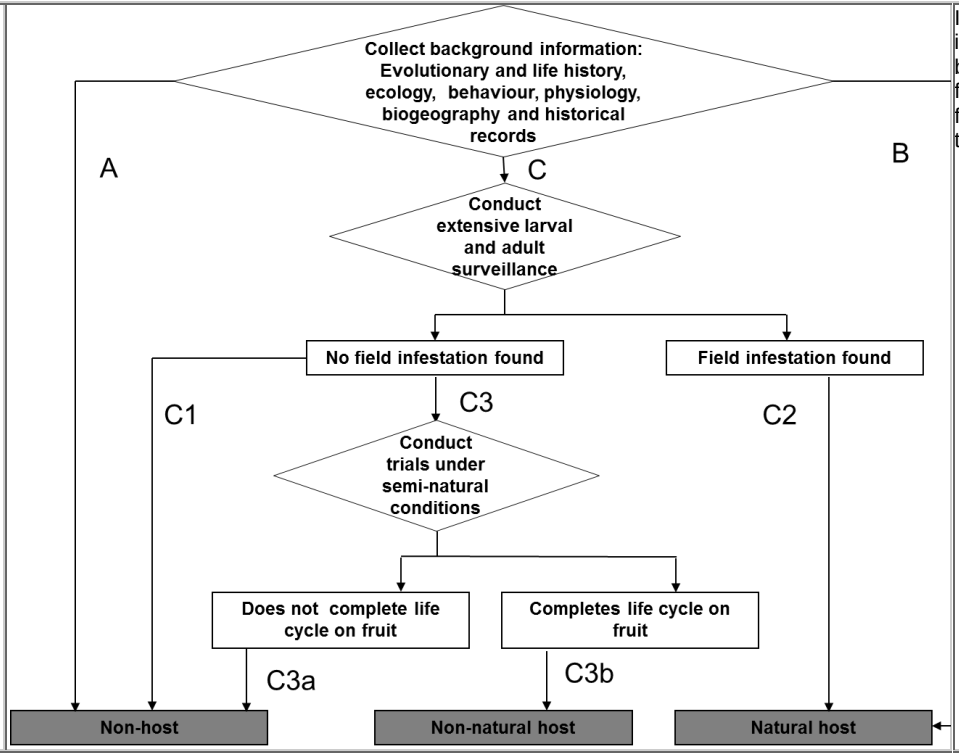
429.	*44*	Substantive		This figure is confusing the way the arrows can lead to multiple outcomes. For instance, if no field infestation is found, you can go to either C1 or C3, which one is correct? it is unclear at "C" where no field infestation is found, what determines if something is a non host or a "non natural host" (note: non-natural host should be replaced with "conditional host"). In addition, the word "Evolutionary" should be deleted from the top diamond because this could be very misleading. Suggest that the flow-chart be re-done to make it clearer how the decision process works (note also it's not possible to edit the flow chart in the OCS so no alternate has been provided).	English	United States of America

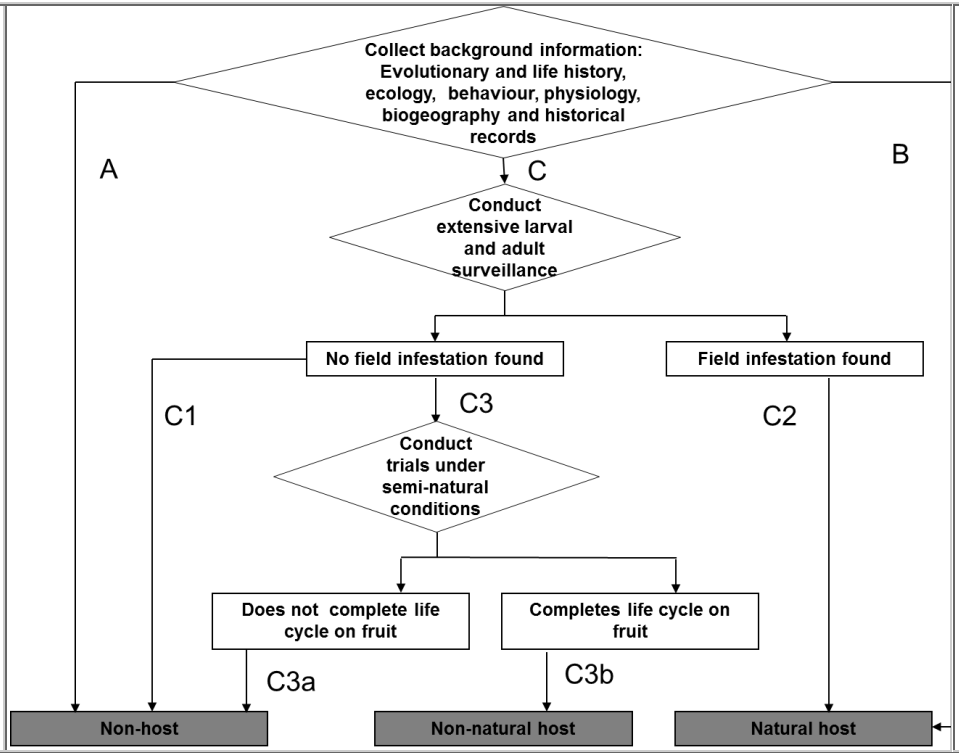
430.	*44*	Substantive		To revise the flowchart to cater for the situation whereby the target ftuit fly was intercepted from non-host.	English	China

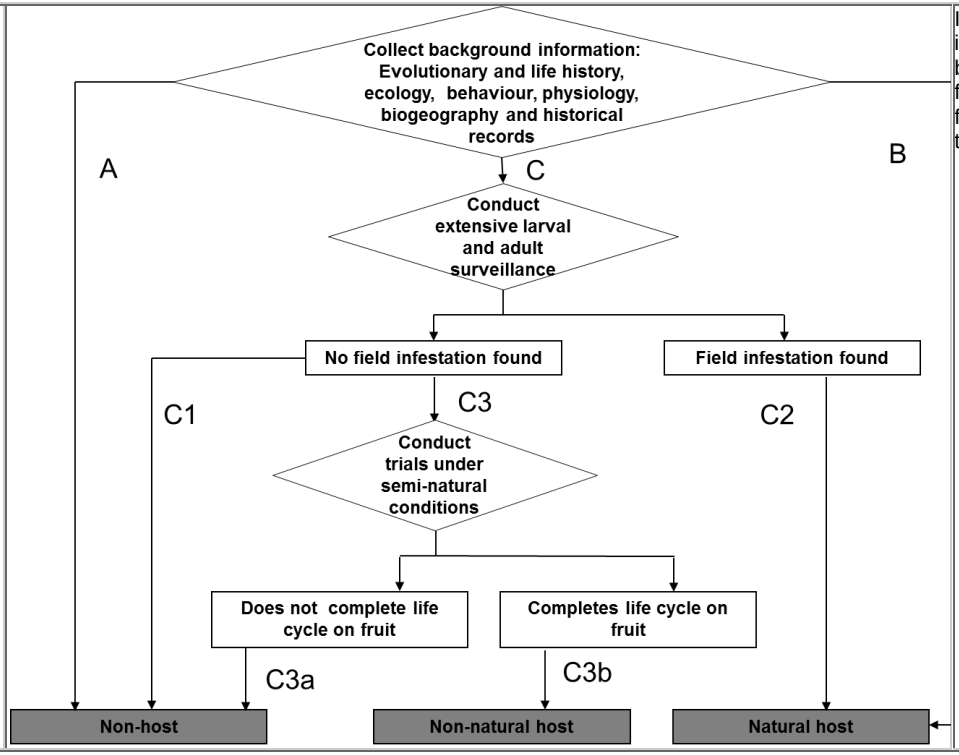
431.	*44*	Substantive		To revise the flowchart to cater for the situation whereby the target ftuit fly was intercepted from non-host.	English	Korea, Republic of

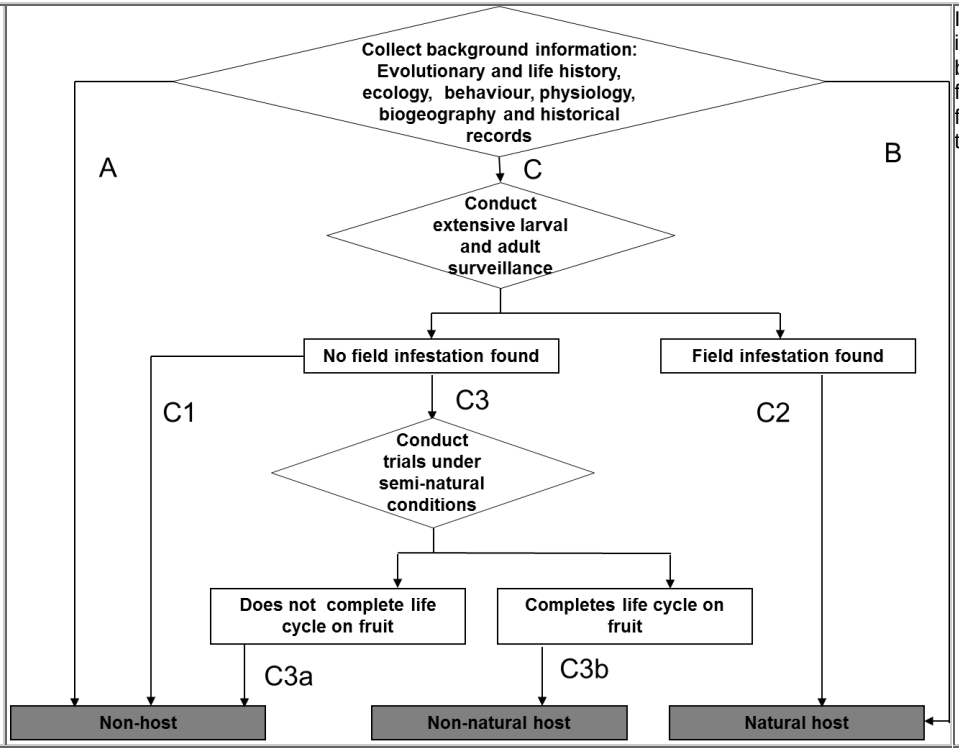
432.	*44*	Substantive		- In uppermost diamond, change 'background' to 'existing' - "evolutionary and life history" should be replaced with "biology" - Change numbering and text according to changes made in [39] and [40] (in particular ´C1´ should become ´C2´, and ´C2´ should become ´C1´, therefore the figure could be reversed from left to right. ´Natural host´first, then ´Non-natural host´, then ´Non-host´). - 2nd diamond: 'Conduct extensive larval field surveillance' (add ´field´ and delete 'and adult´). Explanation: Adult trapping is not an indicator of host status of fruit. It is just an indicator of the presence of adult population in the surrounding area. Deleted as check for consequential changes throughout the text.	English	European Union

433.	*44*	Substantive		The box above 'C3a' should be amended as follows; 'Does not produce reproductive adults ' And the box above 'C3b' should be amended as fellows; ' Produces reproductive adults' The reason for these amendments it that the definitions of these terms "complete its life cycle" and "produce reproductive adults" are not the same. For consistency with para 42 and para 43.	English	Japan

434.	*44*	Technical		It is suggested to replace "field infestation" by "fruit infestation" in both boxes ("No field infestation found" and "Field infestation found") because Surveillance is through fruit sampling.	English	Uruguay
435.	*44*	Technical	Add at the right side in Flow chat:Lines form Non host and Natural host should be added to step C in Fig1.	Consistent with the comments in [43] .	English	China


Collect background information: Evolutionary and life history, ecology, behaviour, physiology, biogeography and historical records
A
C
B
Conduct extensive larval and adult surveillance
No field infestation found
Field infestation found
C1
C3
C2
Conduct trials under semi-natural conditions
Does not complete life cycle on fruit
Completes life cycle on fruit
C3a
C3b
Non-host
Non-natural host
Natural host

436.	*44*	Technical		It is suggested to replace "field infestation" by "fruit infestation" in both boxes ("No field infestation found" and "Field infestation found") because Surveillance is through fruit sampling.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil

437.	*44*	Technical		It is suggested to replace "field infestation" by "fruit infestation" in both boxes ("No field infestation found" and "Field infestation found") because Surveillance is through fruit sampling.	English	Argentina
438.	*45*	Editorial	**Figure 1.** Flow chart indicating ~~proposed~~ steps for fruit fly host status determination.	Deletion of unnecessary and confusing word	English	EPPO
439.	*45*	Editorial	**Figure 1.** Flow chart indicating ~~proposed~~ steps for fruit fly host status determination.	Deletion of unnecessary and confusing word	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union
440.	*46*	Editorial	~~**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**~~	Deleted taking into account proposed changes.	English	Costa Rica
441.	*46*	Editorial	~~**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**~~	Deleted taking into account proposed changes.	English	OIRSA
442.	*46*	Editorial	~~**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**~~	Deleted taking into account proposed changes.	English	Uruguay
443.	*46*	Editorial	~~**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**~~	Deleted taking into account proposed changes.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile,

						Brazil
444.	*46*	Editorial	~~**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**~~	Deleted taking into account proposed changes.	English	Argentina
445.	*46*	Editorial	~~**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**~~	Deleted taking into account proposed changes.	English	Panama
446.	*47*	Editorial	Host status can be determined through historical production or trade data revealing natural infestations, through surveillance by extensive fruit sampling to gather evidence of natural infestations, or through trials under semi-natural field conditions. Where historical data do not provide clear evidence, surveillance through fruit sampling may be sufficient to determine host status. Field trials under semi-natural conditions may be conducted in cases where host status has not been scientifically determined by surveillance, or when, based on PRA, there is a need to determine if a particular fruit is a non-natural host; as described in Part 2 Host staus determination with field trial under semi-natural conditions of this standard.	to provide link to where more details are	English	Australia
447.	*47*	Substantive	Host status can be determined through historical production or trade data revealing natural infestations, through surveillance by ~~extensive~~ fruit sampling to gather evidence of natural infestations, or through trials under semi-natural field conditions. Interception records may indicate that the commodity can serve as a host, but the reliability of the records should be evaluated. In some cases, interception records may not be sufficient and additional information may be required. Where historical data do not provide clear evidence, surveillance through fruit sampling may be sufficient to determine host status. Field trials under semi-natural conditions may be conducted in cases where host status has not been scientifically determined by surveillance, or when, based on PRA, there is a need to determine if a particular fruit is a conditional ~~non-natural~~ host.	Includes the possibility of using interception records as a source of useful information.	English	United States of America
448.	*47*	Substantive	Host status can be determined through historical production or trade data revealing natural infestations, through surveillance by extensive fruit sampling to gather evidence of natural infestations, or through trials under semi-natural field conditions. Where historical data do not provide clear evidence, surveillance through fruit sampling may be sufficient to determine host status. Field trials under semi-natural conditions may be conducted in cases where host status has not been ~~scientifically~~adequately determined by surveillance, or when, based on PRA or other relevant considerations, there is a need to determine if a particular fruit is a ~~non-natural~~ conditional non-host.	Host status may have been determined scientifically, but not to an adequate level of confidence. PRA may not be the only consideration – there may be substantial literature evidence (prior to a PRA) that initiated bilateral discussions and initial host status testing.	English	Australia
449.	*47*	Technical	Host status can be determined through historical production or trade data revealing natural infestations, through surveillance by extensive fruit sampling to gather evidence of natural infestations, or through trials under semi-natural field conditions. Where historical data do not provide clear evidence, surveillance extensive larval (fruit sampling) ~~through fruit sampling may~~ surveillance should be ~~sufficient~~ conducted to determine host status. Field trials under semi-natural conditions may be conducted in cases where host status has not been scientifically determined by surveillance, or when~~, based on PRA,~~ there is a need to determine if a particular fruit is a non-natural host.	As historical or trade data is insufficient, more data is needed and surveillance should be conducted to obtain the missing data.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, European Union
450.	*47*	Technical	Host status can be determined through historical production or trade data revealing natural infestations, through surveillance by extensive fruit sampling to gather evidence of natural infestations, or through trials under semi-natural field conditions. Where historical data do not provide clear evidence, ~~surveillance~~ extensive larval (fruit sampling) ~~through fruit sampling may~~ surveillance should be ~~sufficient~~ conducted to determine host status. Field trials under semi-natural conditions may be conducted in cases where host status has not been scientifically determined by surveillance, or when~~, based on PRA,~~ there is a need to determine if a particular fruit is a non-natural host.	As historical or trade data is insufficient, more data is needed and surveillance should be conducted to obtain the missing data.	English	Israel

451.	*48*	Editorial	Because extreme artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests under which flies are presented with harvested fruit that undergoes rapid physiological changes with respect to resistance to infestation, the results obtained may ~~be meaningless~~ not be relied on as the only basis for determination of host status from a biological and regulatory perspective. ~~for determination of host status.~~ As has been widely documented, under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any substrate presented to them and, in most cases, larvae develop into viable adults. As a result, highly biased results may be obtained and, therefore, laboratory tests are not recommended.Therefore, host status determinations should be based on fruit sampling and, where needed, on additional trials under semi-natural field conditions (i.e. field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches or greenhouses).	The proposed amendment provides clarity that it will be unreliable to depend on laboratory tests to arrive at conclusions.	English	Kenya
452.	*48*	Editorial	Because ~~extreme~~ artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests under which fruit flies are presented with harvested fruit that undergoes rapid physiological changes with respect to resistance to infestation, the results obtained may be meaningless from a biological and regulatory perspective for determination of host status. As has been widely documented, under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any substrate presented to them and, in most cases, larvae develop into viable adults. As a result, highly biased results may be obtained and, therefore, laboratory tests are not recommended.Therefore, host status determinations should be based on fruit sampling and, where needed, on additional trials under semi-natural field conditions (i.e. field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches or greenhouses).	"extreme" is neither clear nor needed. "fruit" is for precision.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union
453.	*48*	Editorial	Because extreme artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests under which flies are presented with harvested fruit that undergoes rapid physiological changes with respect to resistance to infestation, the results obtained may be meaningless from a biological and regulatory perspective for determination of host status. ~~As~~It has been widely documented~~,~~ that under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any substrate presented to them and, in most cases, larvae develop into viable adults. As a result, highly biased results may be obtained and, therefore, laboratory tests are not recommended.Therefore, host status determinations should be based on fruit sampling and, where needed, on additional trials under semi-natural field conditions (i.e. field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches or greenhouses).	Deletion of the word “As” and replace it with “It” and addition of “that” to make the sentence more grammatically correct.	English	South Africa
454.	*48*	Substantive	Because extreme artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests under which flies are presented with harvested fruit that undergoes rapid physiological changes with respect to resistance to infestation, it should be noted that, the results obtained may be not appropriate ~~meaningless~~ from a biological and regulatory perspective for determination of host status. As has been widely documented, under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any substrate presented to them and, in most cases, larvae develop into viable adults. ~~As a result, highly biased results may be obtained and, therefore, laboratory tests are not recommended.Therefore, host status determinations should be based on fruit sampling and, where needed, on additional trials under semi-natural field conditions (i.e. field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches or greenhouses)~~.	Laboratory tests' usefullness should be added in this paragraph.	English	Malaysia
455.	*48*	Substantive	~~Becauseextreme artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests under which flies are presented with harvested fruit that undergoes rapid physiological changes with respect to resistance to infestation, the results obtained may be meaningless from a biological and regulatory perspective for determination of host status. As has been widely documented, under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any substrate presented to them and, in most cases, larvae develop into viable adults. As a result, highly biased results may be obtained and, therefore, laboratory tests are not recommended.Therefore, host status determinations should be based on fruit sampling and, where needed, on additional trials under semi-natural field conditions (i.e. field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches or greenhouses).~~	We disagree with this statement. The determination whether a certain fruit is a suitable "non-natural host" is based on the physiology of the fruit and the fruit fly. I.e. if the fruit fly has already oviposited, can the larva develop normally within the fruit? For that, the behavioural factors such as long distance attraction or host acceptance should be	English	Israel

				minimized ensuring oviposition. This is the main reason for carrying out laboratory trials in relative small cages, using females that are likely to lay eggs in almost any substrate presented to them. Futhermore, the inconsistencies that are likely to occur in "semi natural field conditions" may lead to a "non-natural host" be mistakenly determined as a "non-host".		
456.	*48*	Substantive	Laboratory tests may be useful for demonstrating non-host status, but field trials are necessary to demonstrate that a commodity is a host. ~~Because extreme artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests under which flies are presented with harvested fruit that undergoes rapid physiological changes with respect to resistance to infestation, the results obtained may be meaningless from a biological and regulatory perspective for determination of host status. As has been widely documented, under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any substrate presented to them and, in most cases, larvae develop into viable adults. As a result, highly biased results may be obtained and, therefore, laboratory tests are not recommended.~~Therefore, host status determinations should be based on fruit sampling and, where needed, on additional trials under semi-natural field conditions (i.e. field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches or greenhouses).	Laboratory trials where conditions are optimized for a fruit fly to use a host may be useful to demonstrate that a plant does not serve as a host; therefore this information may be useful. It needs to be included here.	English	United States of America
457.	*48*	Substantive	Because extreme artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests under which flies are presented with harvested fruit that undergoes rapid physiological changes with respect to resistance to infestation, it should be noted that, the results obtained may be not appropriate ~~meaningless~~ from a biological and regulatory perspective for determination of host status. As has been widely documented, under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any substrate presented to them and, in most cases, larvae develop into viable adults. ~~As a result, highly biased results may be obtained and, therefore, laboratory tests are not recommended.Therefore, host status determinations should be based on fruit sampling and, where needed, on additional trials under semi-natural field conditions (i.e. field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches or greenhouses)~~.	Laboratory tests' usefullness should be added in this paragraph.	English	China
458.	*48*	Substantive	Because extreme artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests under which flies are presented with harvested fruit that undergoes rapid physiological changes with respect to resistance to infestation, it should be noted that, the results obtained may be not appropriate ~~meaningless~~ from a biological and regulatory perspective for determination of host status. As has been widely documented, under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any substrate presented to them and, in most cases, larvae develop into viable adults. ~~As a result, highly biased results may be obtained and, therefore, laboratory tests are not recommended.Therefore, host status determinations should be based on fruit sampling and, where needed, on additional trials under semi-natural field conditions (i.e. field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches or greenhouses)~~.	Laboratory tests' usefullness should be added in this paragraph.	English	Korea, Republic of
459.	*48*	Substantive	Because ~~extreme~~ artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests ~~under which~~involving flies ~~are~~ being presented with harvested fruit that may undergo~~es~~ rapid physiological changes with respect to resistance to infestation, the results obtained may be ~~meaningless~~misleading from a biological and regulatory perspective for determination of host status, particularly when results indicate a positive host status. As has been widely documented, under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any substrate	Clarity of language and clarity that fruit may change rapidly in lab conditions. Lab results may not be meaninglesss, particularly for non-host status, but could be at least misleading – suggesting	English	Australia

			presented to them and~~, in most cases,~~ larvae can develop into viable adults on a wide range of artifical media based on non-host plants. As a result, highly biased results may be obtained and, therefore it is not recommended to rely on~~,~~ laboratory ~~tests are not recommended~~results as an indicator of positive host status.Therefore, there is some preference to determine host status ~~determinations should be based~~ on fruit sampling and, where needed, on additional trials under semi-natural field conditions (~~i.e~~eg. field cages, bagged fruit-bearing ~~bagged~~ branches or greenhouses).	this be clarified int he text. Additional clarify required (as per general comment) that lab results may be useful, but in a limited number of cases. Whether this is appropriate should be discussed between trading partners, with a goal to permit the least costly (and therefore potentially trade restrictive) research that meets the importing country's ALOP. i.e. means "that is", versus e.g. meaning "for example. The list provided is only an example of possible conditions so "eg" should be used.		
460.	*48*	Technical	Because extreme artificial conditions are inherent in laboratory tests under which fruit flies are presented with harvested fruit that undergoes rapid physiological changes with respect to resistance to infestation, the results obtained may be meaningless from a biological and regulatory perspective for determination of host status. As has been widely documented, under artificial conditions, females of polyphagous species will lay eggs in almost any substrate presented to them and, in most cases, larvae develop into viable adults. As a result, highly biased results may be obtained and, therefore, laboratory tests are not recommended.Therefore, host status determinations should be based on fruit sampling and, where needed, on additional trials under semi-natural field conditions (i.e. field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches or greenhouses).	provides clarity to the text and consitent with the scope of the standard	English	Canada
461.	*49*	Editorial	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific physiological condition of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, and relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	Clearer	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
462.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific ~~physiological condition~~ cultivar and stage of maturity of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	Field trials should focus on fruit destined for export during relevant harvest and export periods, so physiologycal condition is not an appropriate term. What is important is to focus on the stage of maturity.	English	Costa Rica
463.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific ~~physiological condition~~ cultivar and stage of maturity of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	The trials should focus on fruits destined for export during the relevant harvest and export periods.	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
464.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific ~~physiological condition~~ cultivar and stage of maturity of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and	Field trials should focus on fruit destined for export during relevant harvest and export	English	OIRSA

			the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	periods, so physiologycal condition is not an appropriate term. What is important is to focus on the stage of maturity.		
465.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific ~~physiological condition~~ cultivar and stage of maturity of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	The trials should focus on fruits destined for export during the relevant harvest and export periods.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
466.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific ~~physiological condition~~ cultivar and stage of maturity of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, during relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	Field trials should focus on fruit destined for export during relevant harvest and export periods, so physiologycal condition is not an appropriate term which is important is to focus on the stage of maturity	English	Uruguay
467.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific ~~physiological~~ conditions ~~of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence~~ over the entire growing area, factors leading to susceptibility and resistance, relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	A variety of conditions may affect whether a plant can serve as a host including factors of the plant, the pest, as well as environmental conditions.	English	United States of America
468.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific ~~physiological condition~~ cultivar and stage of maturity of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	The trials should focus on fruits destined for export during the relevant harvest and export periods.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
469.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific ~~physiological condition~~ cultivar and stage of maturity of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, during relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	Field trials should focus on fruit destined for export during relevant harvest and export periods, so physiologycal condition is not an appropriate term which is important is to focus on the stage of maturity	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
470.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should consider~~focus on~~ the specific physiological and physical condition of the fruit and be representative of the proposed export areas ~~target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, relevant~~ harvest and export periods. Any field trials should comply with sound statistical practice.~~be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.~~	Fruit maturity has been demonstrated to be an important factor in host status testing so is an important consideration – however it may not be the focus, depending on the fruit. Results should not be required from all growing areas, provided that they are jsutifiably representative.	English	Australia
471.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific physiological condition of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	The number of fruit flies in the trial statistically significant should be added as an example because it may be a divisive issue between exporting and importing countries.	English	Japan
472.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific ~~physiological condition~~ cultivar and stage of maturity of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, relevant harvest	The trials should focus on fruits destined for export during the	English	Barbados

			and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	relevant harvest and export periods.		
473.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific ~~physiological condition~~ cultivar and stage of maturity of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, during relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	Field trials should focus on fruit destined for export during relevant harvest and export periods, so physiologycal condition is not an appropriate term which is important is to focus on the stage of maturity	English	Argentina
474.	*49*	Substantive	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific ~~physiological condition~~ cultivar and stage of maturity of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable.	Field trials should focus on fruit destined for export during relevant harvest and export periods, so physiologycal condition is not an appropriate term. What is important is to focus on the stage of maturity.	English	Panama
475.	*49*	Technical	If field trials are required, they should focus on the specific physiological condition of the fruit and target fruit fly incidence over the entire growing area, relevant harvest and export periods. Any field trials should be replicated, statistically analysed, and the levels of confidence reported based on sample size so that data are verifiable and replicable. There are two kind of field trial tests that can be done: tests can be done as no-choice (single fruit host exposed to fruit fly) and/or choice tests (i.e caged trial with both natural host and non-natural host(s). The following factors should be considered in the design of field trials: No choice tests are important in host range testing because negative results can provide good evidence that a test species is not likely to be in the field host. Host acceptance in a no choice test can identify low ranked hosts missed in choice tests. Choice tests are useful in ranking order of preference within a list of possible hosts.	Provides additional technical information on factors that should be considered in the design of field trials.	English	Canada
476.	*50*	Editorial	Separate trials should be conducted for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required. Separate trials should also be conducted for each cultivar of the fruit only if cultivar differences are the purported source of the host variability to fruit fly infestation It is recommended to use known natural host species and culltivars of fruit as controls in the trials. The following factors are important in planning host status determination trials:	The proposed text is not new. The proposal is to move it from [51] indents 5-7, as these are not factors for the trials, but more general rules.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
477.	*50*	Editorial	The following factors are important in planning host status determination ~~trials~~studies:	Surveys are not trials. Studies covers all activities under this standard.	English	Australia
478.	*50*	Technical	The following ~~factors~~ elements are important in planning host status determination trials:	The below listed points are not factors.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian

						Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
479.	*50*	Technical	The following factors are important in planning field host status determination trials:	For consistency within the standard.	English	Costa Rica
480.	*50*	Technical	The following factors are important in planning field host status determination trials:	For consistency within the standard.	English	OIRSA
481.	*50*	Technical	The following factors are important in planning field host status determination trials:	For consistency within the standard.	English	Panama
482.	*51*	Editorial	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the physiological condition of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. ~~known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trialsseparate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is requiredseparate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.~~	The text would not be deleted, but moved from para. [51] indents 5-7 to para. [50] as these are not factors but general rules. See comment 33.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
483.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the stage of maturity ~~physiological condition~~ of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	'Stage of maturity' is more specific than 'physiological condition'	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
484.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the ~~target~~ fruit fly species 2. the physical and physiological condition of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation. 8. replications to be built into the design of each trial	Consistent with para 49, 70, 75, 82, 98 The replication in the trial is a key factor in the experimental design.	English	Malaysia
485.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the stage of maturity ~~physiological condition~~ of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly	'Stage of maturity' is more specific than 'physiological condition'	English	Saint Vincent and The

			species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.			Grenadines
486.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the ~~physiological condition~~stage of maturity of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	This point refers specifically to stage of maturity of the fruit.	English	Uruguay
487.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the ~~physiological~~ condition of the fruit over the growing area to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	There can be geographic differences in fruit depending on growing areas and this needs to be described and accounted for.	English	United States of America
488.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the stage of maturity ~~physiological condition~~ of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	'Stage of maturity' is more specific than 'physiological condition'	English	Trinidad and Tobago
489.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the physiological condition of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	This is consistent with para. [49],[70],[75],[82],[98]。	English	China

			8. Add: 8.appropriate replications to be considered in each trials			
490.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the ~~target~~ fruit fly species 2. the physical and physiological condition of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation. 8. replications to be built into the design of each trial	Consistent with para 49, 70, 75, 82, 98 The replication in the trial is a key factor in the experimental design.	English	Korea, Republic of
491.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the ~~physiological condition~~stage of maturity of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	This point refers specifically to stage of maturity of the fruit.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
492.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars where appropriate) and the target fruit fly species 2. the physiological and physical condition of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials, where appropriate, for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	Point 7 describes where cultivar descriptions may be necessary, but this should be included for clarify under point 1. It may be appropiate to conduct multi-species tests concurrently, unless there is objective evidence that there is a negative interaction.	English	Australia
493.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the ~~target~~ fruit fly species 2. the physical and physiological condition of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation. 8. replications to be built into the design of each trial	Consistent with para 49, 70, 75, 82, 98 The replication in the trial is a key factor in the experimental design.	English	Japan
494.	*51*	Substantiv	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species	'Stage of maturity' is more	English	Barbados

		e	2. the stage of maturity ~~physiological condition~~ of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	specific than 'physiological condition'		
495.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the physiological condition of the fruit (maturity, Brix grades or content of substances as resins or oils, etc.) to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	Important elements to be considered	English	Mexico
496.	*51*	Substantive	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the ~~physiological condition~~stage of maturity of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	This point refers specifically to stage of maturity of the fruit.	English	Argentina
497.	*51*	Technical	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the physiological condition of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing conditions ~~status~~ of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	More clarity	English	NEPPO, Morocco
498.	*51*	Technical	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the ~~physiological condition~~ stage of maturity of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials	Point 2 refers specifically to stage of maturity of the fruit. Point 8 added because is another important factor in planning the field trials.	English	Costa Rica

			6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation. 8. locations of the field trials in the production areas.			
499.	*51*	Technical	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the ~~physiological condition~~ stage of maturity of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation. 8. locations of the field trials in the production areas.	Point 2 refers specifically to stage of maturity of the fruit. Point 8 added because is another important factor in planning the field trials.	English	OIRSA
500.	*51*	Technical	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the physiological condition of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in field trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in field trials 6. separate field trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate field trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	For consistency	English	Uruguay
501.	*51*	Technical	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the physiological condition of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in field trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in field trials 6. separate field trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate field trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.	For consistency	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
502.	*51*	Technical	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the physiological condition of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in field trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in field trials 6. separate field trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required	For consistency	English	Argentina

			7. separate field trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation.			
503.	*51*	Technical	1. the identity of the plant species (including cultivars) and the target fruit fly species 2. the ~~physiological condition~~ stage of maturity of the fruit to be evaluated as a potential host 3. relevant information, literature and records regarding host status of the fruit and fruit fly species, including a critical review of such information 4. origin and rearing status of the fruit fly colony to be used in trials 5. known natural host species and cultivars to be used as controls in trials 6. separate trials for each fruit fly species for which determination of host status is required 7. separate trials for each cultivar of the fruit, only if cultivar differences are the purported source of host variability to fruit fly infestation. 8. locations of the field trials in the production areas.	Point 2 refers specifically to stage of maturity of the fruit. Point 8 added because is another important factor in planning the field trials.	English	Panama
504.	*52*	Editorial	**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS** **1. Natural Host Status Determination by Surveillance Using Fruit Sampling**	Title removed from paragraph 46 since it is considered that it was heading general requirements.	English	Costa Rica
505.	*52*	Editorial	**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS** **1. Natural Host Status Determination by Surveillance Using Fruit Sampling**	Title removed from paragraph 46 since it is considered that it was heading general requirements.	English	OIRSA
506.	*52*	Editorial	**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS** **1. Natural Host Status Determination by Surveillance Using Fruit Sampling**	New title added according proposed changes	English	Uruguay
507.	*52*	Editorial	**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS** **1. Natural Host Status Determination by Surveillance Using Fruit Sampling**	New title added according proposed changes	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
508.	*52*	Editorial	**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS** **1. Natural Host Status Determination by Surveillance Using Fruit Sampling**	New title added according proposed changes	English	Argentina
509.	*52*	Editorial	**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS** **1. Natural Host Status Determination by Surveillance Using Fruit Sampling**	Title removed from paragraph 46 since it is considered that it was heading general requirements.	English	Panama
510.	*52*	Technical	**1. Natural Host Status Determination by Surveillance Using Trapping and Fruit Sampling**	To clarify	English	Uruguay
511.	*52*	Technical	**1. Natural Host Status Determination by Surveillance Using Trapping and Fruit Sampling**	To clarify	English	COSAVE,

						Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
512.	*52*	Technical	**1. Natural Host Status Determination by Surveillance Using Trapping and Fruit Sampling**	To clarify	English	Argentina
513.	*53*	Editorial	Host status can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural field infestation by using fruit sampling during the harvest period ~~(fruit sampling)~~ without any field trials.	better wording	English	Costa Rica
514.	*53*	Editorial	Host status can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural infestation during the harvest period (fruit sampling) without any field trials.	The standard is to determine host status therefore the including 'designated' is not necessary.	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
515.	*53*	Editorial	Host status can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural field infestation by using fruit sampling during the harvest period ~~(fruit sampling)~~ without any field trials.	better wording	English	OIRSA
516.	*53*	Editorial	Host status can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural infestation during the harvest period (fruit sampling) without any field trials.	The standard is to determine host status therefore the including 'designated' is not necessary.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
517.	*53*	Editorial	Host status can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural field infestation by using fruit sampling during the harvest period ~~(fruit sampling)~~ without any field trials.	better wording	English	Uruguay
518.	*53*	Editorial	Host status can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural infestation during the harvest period (fruit sampling) without any field trials.	The standard is to determine host status therefore the including 'designated' is not necessary.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
519.	*53*	Editorial	Host status can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural field infestation by using fruit sampling during the harvest period ~~(fruit sampling)~~ without any field trials.	better wording	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
520.	*53*	Editorial	Host status can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural infestation during the harvest period (fruit sampling) without any field trials.	unnecessary	English	Australia
521.	*53*	Editorial	Host status can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural infestation during the harvest period (fruit sampling) without any field trials.	The standard is to determine host status therefore the including 'designated' is not necessary.	English	Barbados
522.	*53*	Editorial	Host status can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural field infestation by using fruit sampling during the harvest period ~~(fruit sampling)~~ without any field trials.	better wording	English	Argentina
523.	*53*	Editorial	Host status can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural field infestation by using fruit sampling during the harvest period ~~(fruit sampling)~~ without any field trials.	better wording	English	Panama
524.	*53*	Substantive	Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable natural method to determine host status. Host status can be determined and designated based on confirmation of natural infestation during the harvest period (fruit sampling) without any field trials.	It is important to note that this method is the most reliable method for determining host status.	English	United States of America
525.	*53*	Technical	The ~~Host~~ status of "natural host" can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural infestation during the harvest period(fruit sampling) without any field trials.	Only the status of "natural host" can be determined in that way. "desiginated" is not clear and superfluous.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands,

						European Union
526.	*53*	Technical	The ~~Host~~ status of "natural host" can be determined ~~and designated~~ based on confirmation of natural infestation during the harvest period (fruit sampling) without any field trials.	Only the status of "natural host" can be determined in that way. "desiginated" is not clear and superfluous.	English	Israel
527.	*54*	Editorial	Natural infestation samples should be representative of the range of production areas and environmental conditions, maturity stages and natural damage levels. Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status because it:	A semicolon is missing at the end of the sentence.	English	EPPO
528.	*54*	Editorial	Natural infestation samples should be representative of the range of production areas and environmental conditions, maturity stages and natural damage levels. Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status because it:	A semicolon is missing at the end of the sentence.	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
529.	*54*	Editorial	Natural infestation samples should be representative of the range of production areas and environmental conditions, maturity stages and natural damage levels. Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status because it:	A list follows this paragraph and therefore a colon is necessary at the end.	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
530.	*54*	Editorial	Natural infestation samples should be representative of the range of production areas and environmental conditions, maturity stages and natural damage levels. Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status because it:	A list follows this paragraph and therefore a colon is necessary at the end.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
531.	*54*	Editorial	Natural infestation samples should be representative of the range of production areas and environmental conditions, maturity stages and natural damage levels. Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status because it:	A list follows this paragraph and therefore a colon is necessary at the end.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
532.	*54*	Editorial	Natural infestation samples should be representative of the range of production areas and environmental conditions, maturity stages and natural damage levels. Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status because it:	A list follows this paragraph and therefore a colon is necessary at the end.	English	Barbados
533.	*54*	Technical	~~Natural infestation~~ Fruit samples to determine natural host status should be representative of the range of production areas, ~~and~~ environmental conditions~~,~~ and maturity stages ~~and natural damage levels~~. Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status because it	To clarify what are natural infestation samples. Fruit samples should be representative of the range of productiona areas and conditions in the area, as well as the stage of maturity. It is not clear in the text what natural damage level refers to.	English	Costa Rica
534.	*54*	Technical	~~Natural infestation~~ Fruit samples to determine natural host status should be representative of the range of production areas, ~~and~~ environmental conditions~~,~~ and maturity stages ~~and natural damage levels~~. Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status because it	To clarify what are natural infestation samples. Fruit samples should be representative of the range of productiona areas and conditions in the area, as well as the stage of maturity. It is not clear in the text what natural damage level	English	OIRSA

				refers to.		
535.	*54*	Technical	~~Natural infestation~~ Fruit samples to determine natural host status should be representative of the range of production areas ~~and~~ , environmental conditions~~,~~ and maturity stages ~~and natural damage levels~~. Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status because it	To clarify what are natural infestation samples. Fruit samples should be representative of the range of productiona areas and conditions in the area, as well as the stage of maturity. It is not clear in the text what natural damage level refers to.	English	Uruguay
536.	*54*	Technical	~~Natural infestation~~ Fruit samples to determine natural host status should be representative of the range of production areas ~~and~~ , environmental conditions~~,~~ and maturity stages ~~and natural damage levels~~. Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status because it	To clarify what are natural infestation samples. Fruit samples should be representative of the range of productiona areas and conditions in the area, as well as the stage of maturity. It is not clear in the text what natural damage level refers to.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
537.	*54*	Technical	~~Natural infestation~~ Fruit samples to determine natural host status should be representative of the range of production areas ~~and~~ , environmental conditions~~,~~ and maturity stages ~~and natural damage levels~~. Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status because it	To clarify what are natural infestation samples. Fruit samples should be representative of the range of productiona areas and conditions in the area, as well as the stage of maturity. It is not clear in the text what natural damage level refers to.	English	Argentina
538.	*54*	Technical	~~Natural infestation~~ Fruit samples to determine natural host status should be representative of the range of production areas, ~~and~~ environmental conditions~~,~~ and maturity stages ~~and natural damage levels~~. Surveillance by fruit sampling is the most reliable method to determine natural host status because it	To clarify what are natural infestation samples. Fruit samples should be representative of the range of productiona areas and conditions in the area, as well as the stage of maturity. It is not clear in the text what natural damage level refers to.	English	Panama
539.	*55*	Substantive	1. ~~does not interfere with the natural behaviour of fruit fliesaccounts for high levels of variability in the fruit, fruit fly behaviour and periods of activity.~~	Delete paras 55-57 as this information is not necessary in a standard. It may fit in an appendix better. If retained or put in an appendix, specify what variability of fruit is included - is it maturity, level of damage or what?	English	Australia
540.	*56*	Editorial	However, disadvantages of the surveillance of natural infestation by fruit sampling include the facts that:	A semicolon is missing at the end of the sentence.	English	EPPO
541.	*56*	Editorial	However, disadvantages of the surveillance of natural infestation by fruit sampling include the facts that:	A semicolon is missing at the end of the sentence.	English	Georgia, Russian

						Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
542.	*56*	Editorial	However, disadvantages of the surveillance of natural infestation by fruit sampling include the facts that:	Same explanation as for paragraph 54	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
543.	*56*	Editorial	However, disadvantages of the surveillance of natural infestation by fruit sampling include the facts that:	Same explanation as for paragraph 54	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
544.	*56*	Editorial	However, disadvantages of the surveillance of natural infestation by fruit sampling include the facts that:	Same explanation as for paragraph 54	English	Trinidad and Tobago
545.	*56*	Editorial	However, disadvantages of the surveillance of natural infestation by fruit sampling include the facts that:	Same explanation as for paragraph 54	English	Barbados
546.	*56*	Substantive	~~However, disadvantages of the surveillance of natural infestation by fruit sampling include the facts~~ that	Delete paras 55-57 as this information is not necessary in a standard. It may fit in an appendix better.	English	Australia
547.	*57*	Substantive	1. ~~variability in fruit fly behaviour is not completely known or controlled~~variability in the fruit is ~~not completely known or controlled.~~	Delete paras 55-57 as this information is not necessary in a standard. It may fit in an appendix better.	English	Australia
548.	*57*	Technical	1. variability in fruit fly behaviour is not completely known or controlled 2. variability in the fruit is not completely known ~~or controlled~~.	Cannot control the variability of the fruit.	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
549.	*57*	Technical	1. variability in fruit fly behaviour is not completely known or controlled 2. variability in the fruit is not completely known ~~or controlled~~.	Cannot control the variability of the fruit.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
550.	*57*	Technical	1. variability in fruit fly behaviour is not completely known or controlled 2. variability in the fruit is not completely known ~~or controlled~~.	Cannot control the variability of the fruit.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
551.	*57*	Technical	1. variability in fruit fly behaviour is not completely known or controlled 2. variability in the fruit is not completely known ~~or controlled~~.	Cannot control the variability of the fruit.	English	Barbados
552.	*58*	Substantive	**2. Host Status Determination with Field Trials ~~under Semi-natural Conditions~~**	Delete “under semi-natural conditions” it is a mis-representation. There should be field trials where fruit can be naturally infested by fruit flies. If	English	United States of America

				fruit flies are caged, then this is basically a “no-choice” experiment the same as if the trial is a laboratory trial and that is not sufficient to establish that something is a natural host. Therefore we suggest using the term “field trials” only and focusing on testing for natural infestation as done in the NAPPO standard.		
553.	*59*	Editorial	The objective of host status field trials is to demonstrate host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include the use of field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouses (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	Grammatical and sentence construction.	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
554.	*59*	Editorial	The objective of host status field trials is to demonstrate host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include the use of field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouses (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	Grammatical and sentence construction.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
555.	*59*	Editorial	The objective of host status field trials is to demonstrate host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include the use of field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouses (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	Grammatical and sentence construction.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
556.	*59*	Editorial	The objective of host status field trials is to demonstrate host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include the use of field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouses (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	Grammatical and sentence construction.	English	Barbados
557.	*59*	Substantive	The objective of host status field trials is to demonstrate host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic, net and screen houses).	Provide additional information.	English	Thailand
558.	*59*	Substantive	The objective of host status field trials is to demonstrate host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic, net and screen houses).	Provide additional information.	English	Malaysia
559.	*59*	Substantive	~~The objective of host status field trials is to demonstrate host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses).~~	Replace paragraphs 59 - 63 with the following text derived from the NAPPO RSPM on host status (from which the text in the current draft appears to be partially derived). The original text in the NAPPO RSPM does a better job of discussing key points. Insert the following text: Field cage or glasshouse trials should be conducted when data from natural infestation trials do not establish host status of the fruit or vegetable. Data from field cage and glasshouse trials	English	United States of America

				conducted under defined conditions may be used to support results obtained from natural infestation and laboratory cage trials. Field cages can be mesh cages that enclose whole plants or parts of plants including the fruit or vegetable and into which the flies are released. Alternatively, plants may also be exposed in glasshouses into which flies are released. The fruit or vegetable can be grown in the enclosure or be introduced as potted plants for the trials. The results of the trials are interpreted in the same manner as for laboratory cage trials. Field cage and glasshouse trials should include, but are not limited to, the following: • Monitor minimum and maximum temperatures, relative humidity, and other relevant environmental conditions daily for the duration of the trial. • Food and water should be provided in each cage for the females. • Consideration should be given to the size of the cage or glasshouse to ensure containment of the adults, allow adequate airflow, and the designated oviposition pressure. • The cage should prevent entry of ants and predators. Predators should be removed from cages before initiating the trial. • A control replicate using a known host should be run concurrently alongside the trial of the fruit or vegetable. Control hosts should be exposed to same the oviposition pressure as the trial. • Known control hosts do not need to be attached to plants. • Fruits or vegetables should have the specified defined condition(s) to be evaluated as a resistance factor(s) for fruit fly infestation. RSPM No. 30, Guidelines for the		

				Determination and Designation of Host Status of a Fruit or Vegetable for Fruit Flies, page 14. • The fruit or vegetable remains attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit or vegetable in the field or by using potted plants in a glasshouse. Mesh bags may be used as cages in the field. • The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude the use of chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. • A replicate may be composed of multiple cages preferably on one plant but if not possible, on adjacent plants. If the replicate is divided into multiple cages, the number of females per cage should be evenly distributed between cages to maintain the designated oviposition pressure. Fly mortality should be monitored and it may be necessary to replace dead flies with live flies to ensure adequate infestation pressure. • For glasshouse trials, the fruit or vegetable should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit or vegetable development. • After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit or vegetable should be removed from the plant and each replicate weighed and the number recorded. The number of dead flies, escaped flies, and predators per cage should also be recorded. Advantages of field cage trials include: • Oviposition level is high • The fruit or vegetable remains attached to the plant and does not degrade during the trial • Environmental conditions are closer to nature than in a laboratory cage trial		

				Disadvantages of field cage trials include: • Host preference behavior of females is more limited than in natural infestation trials.		
560.	59	Substantive	The objective of host status field trials is to demonstrate host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic, net and screen houses).	Provide additional information.	English	China
561.	59	Substantive	The objective of host status field trials is to demonstrate host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic, net and screen houses).	Provide additional information.	English	Japan
562.	59	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to demonstrate host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses), but only one type of enclosure should be used per trial.	The different types of trials give different results and cannot be compared directly with each other, so the trail should be under the same conditions.	English	NEPPO, Morocco
563.	59	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to ~~demonstrate~~ determine host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	Host status needs to be determined and not demonstrated.	English	Costa Rica
564.	59	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to determine ~~demonstrate~~ host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	The objective is to 'determine' and not to 'demonstrate' host status.	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
565.	59	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to ~~demonstrate~~ determine host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	Host status needs to be determined and not demonstrated.	English	OIRSA
566.	59	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to determine ~~demonstrate~~ host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	The objective is to 'determine' and not to 'demonstrate' host status.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
567.	59	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to ~~demonstrate~~determine host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	Host status needs to be determined and not demonstrated	English	Uruguay
568.	59	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to demonstrate host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses) for fruit that is not determined to be a natural host. Emergence of a reproductively viable adult from field trials under semi-natural conditions in any one replicate indicates that it is a non-natural host.	Provides additional context under which host status determination with field trial under semi-natural conditions should be performed. Inclusion of this text under this section is more appropriate that under paragraph 98	English	Canada
569.	59	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to determine ~~demonstrate~~ host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	The objective is to 'determine' and not to 'demonstrate' host status.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
570.	59	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to demonstrate host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic, net and screen houses).		English	China
571.	59	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to ~~demonstrate~~determine host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage,	Host status needs to be determined and not	English	COSAVE, Paraguay,

			fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	demonstrated		Chile, Brazil
572.	*59*	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to determine ~~demonstrate~~ host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	The objective is to 'determine' and not to 'demonstrate' host status.	English	Barbados
573.	*59*	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to ~~demonstrate~~determine host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	Host status needs to be determined and not demonstrated	English	Argentina
574.	*59*	Technical	The objective of host status field trials is to ~~demonstrate~~ determine host status of a specified fruit under specific defined conditions based on statistically valid data. Trials may include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouse (including glass, plastic and screen houses).	Host status needs to be determined and not demonstrated.	English	Panama
575.	*60*	Substantive	~~Advantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	It is not necessary to describe advantages and disadvantages of field trials, because they are the only option to determine non natural host.	English	Costa Rica
576.	*60*	Substantive	~~Advantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	It is not necessary to describe advantages and disadvantages of field trials, because they are the only option to determine non natural host.	English	OIRSA
577.	*60*	Substantive	~~Advantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	It is not necessary to describe advantages and disadvantages of field trials, because they are the only option to determine non natural host.	English	Uruguay
578.	*60*	Substantive	~~Advantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	see comment from 59	English	United States of America
579.	*60*	Substantive	~~Advantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	It is not necessary to describe advantages and disadvantages of field trials, because they are the only option to determine non natural host.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
580.	*60*	Substantive	~~Advantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	Delete paras 60-63 as this information is not necessary in a standard. It may fit in an appendix better.	English	Australia
581.	*60*	Substantive	~~Advantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	It is not necessary to describe advantages and disadvantages of field trials, because they are the only option to determine non natural host.	English	Argentina
582.	*60*	Substantive	~~Advantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	It is not necessary to describe advantages and disadvantages of field trials, because they are the only option to determine non natural host.	English	Panama

583.	*61*	Substantive	1. ~~Fruit flies are allowed to exhibit natural oviposition behaviour.The fruit remains attached to the plant and does not degrade during the trials.~~	Same as paragraph 60	English	Costa Rica
584.	*61*	Substantive	1. ~~Fruit flies are allowed to exhibit natural oviposition behaviour.The fruit remains attached to the plant and does not degrade during the trials.~~	Same as paragraph 60	English	OIRSA
585.	*61*	Substantive	1. ~~Fruit flies are allowed to exhibit natural oviposition behaviour.The fruit remains attached to the plant and does not degrade during the trials.~~	See explanation in paragraph 60	English	Uruguay
586.	*61*	Substantive	1. ~~Fruit flies are allowed to exhibit natural oviposition behaviour.The fruit remains attached to the plant and does not degrade during the trials.~~	see comment from 59	English	United States of America
587.	*61*	Substantive	1. ~~Fruit flies are allowed to exhibit natural oviposition behaviour.The fruit remains attached to the plant and does not degrade during the trials.~~	See explanation in paragraph 60	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
588.	*61*	Substantive	1. ~~Fruit flies are allowed to exhibit natural oviposition behaviour.The fruit remains attached to the plant and does not degrade during the trials.~~	Delete paras 60-63 as this information is not necessary in a standard. It may fit in an appendix better.	English	Australia
589.	*61*	Substantive	1. ~~Fruit flies are allowed to exhibit natural oviposition behaviour.The fruit remains attached to the plant and does not degrade during the trials.~~	See explanation in paragraph 60	English	Argentina
590.	*61*	Substantive	1. ~~Fruit flies are allowed to exhibit natural oviposition behaviour.The fruit remains attached to the plant and does not degrade during the trials.~~	Same as paragraph 60	English	Panama
591.	*61*	Technical	1. Fruit flies are allowed to exhibit natural oviposition behaviour. 2. The fruit develops naturally. ~~remains attached to the plant and does not degrade during the trials.~~	Fruit may fall off during the trials but the fruit flies can develop and it does not affect the trials.	English	NEPPO, Morocco
592.	*62*	Substantive	~~Disadvantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	Same as paragraph 60	English	Costa Rica
593.	*62*	Substantive	~~Disadvantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	Same as paragraph 60	English	OIRSA
594.	*62*	Substantive	~~Disadvantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	See explanation in paragraph 60	English	Uruguay
595.	*62*	Substantive	~~Disadvantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	see comment from 59	English	United States of America
596.	*62*	Substantive	~~Disadvantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	See explanation in paragraph 60	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
597.	*62*	Substantiv	~~Disadvantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	Delete paras 60-63 as this	English	Australia

		e		information is not necessary in a standard. It may fit in an appendix better.		
598.	*62*	Substantive	~~Disadvantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	See explanation in paragraph 60	English	Argentina
599.	*62*	Substantive	~~Disadvantages of semi-natural field trials include:~~	Same as paragraph 60	English	Panama
600.	*63*	Editorial	1. Field trials can require significant resources. ~~be resource intensive.~~ 2. Environmental factors ~~variables~~ may compromise the trials.	Clearer language	English	NEPPO, Morocco
601.	*63*	Substantive	1. ~~Field trials can be resource intensive.Environmental variables may compromise the trials.~~	Same as paragraph 60	English	Costa Rica
602.	*63*	Substantive	1. ~~Field trials can be resource intensive.Environmental variables may compromise the trials.~~	Same as paragraph 60	English	OIRSA
603.	*63*	Substantive	1. ~~Field trials can be resource intensive.Environmental variables may compromise the trials.~~	See explanation in paragraph 60	English	Uruguay
604.	*63*	Substantive	1. ~~Field trials can be resource intensive.Environmental variables may compromise the trials.~~	see comment from 59	English	United States of America
605.	*63*	Substantive	1. ~~Field trials can be resource intensive.Environmental variables may compromise the trials.~~	See explanation in paragraph 60	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
606.	*63*	Substantive	1. ~~Field trials can be resource intensive.Environmental variables may compromise the trials.~~	Delete paras 60-63 as this information is not necessary in a standard. It may fit in an appendix better.	English	Australia
607.	*63*	Substantive	1. ~~Field trials can be resource intensive.Environmental variables may compromise the trials.~~	See explanation in paragraph 60	English	Argentina
608.	*63*	Substantive	1. ~~Field trials can be resource intensive.Environmental variables may compromise the trials.~~	Same as paragraph 60	English	Panama
609.	*64*	Editorial	The following subsections outline elements to take into account when designing field trials~~:~~.	consistency	English	Lesotho*
610.	*65*	Technical	**2.1 Fruit sampling~~es~~**	Following paragraphs refer to sampling, not samples.	English	EPPO
611.	*65*	Technical	**2.1 Fruit sampling~~es~~**	Following paragraphs refer to sampling, not samples.	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan

612.	*66*	Editorial	The following requirements apply to fruit sampling in the ~~trials~~studies:	Surveys are not trials. Studies covers all activities under this standard.	English	Australia
613.	*66*	Technical	The following requirements apply to fruit sampling in the field trials:	for consistency	English	Costa Rica
614.	*66*	Technical	The following requirements apply to fruit sampling in the field trials:	for consistency	English	OIRSA
615.	*66*	Technical	The following requirements apply to fruit sampling in the field trials:	For consistency	English	Uruguay
616.	*66*	Technical	The following requirements apply to fruit sampling in the field trials:	For consistency	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
617.	*66*	Technical	The following requirements apply to fruit sampling in the field trials:	For consistency	English	Argentina
618.	*66*	Technical	The following requirements apply to fruit sampling in the field trials:	for consistency	English	Panama
619.	*67*	Editorial	1. Sampling protocols should be based on principles of independence and randomness and be appropriate for the statistical analysis to be performed. 2. Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production area. This should account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the range of the actual production and growing conditions. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness and confidence level should be specified. Sample size should provide a confidence level of at least 95%. 3. To determine host status and confidence level, the number of eggs oviposited and resulting immatures or adults should be determined from controls. Infestation level should be measured by determining the proportion of infested fruit and the number of larvae, pupae or adults yielded per individual fruit and per kilogram of fruit.	clarity	English	Lesotho*
620.	*67*	Substantive	1. Where possible, fruit suspected to be infested should be sampled. Otherwise ~~S~~sampling protocols should be based on principles of ~~independence and~~ randomness and be appropriate for the statistical analysis to be performed. 2. Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production area. This should account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the range of actual production and growing conditions. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness and confidence level should be specified. Sample size should provide a confidence level of at least 95%. 3. ~~To determine host status and confidence level, the number of eggs oviposited and resulting immatures or adults should be determined from controls. Infestation level should be measured by determining the proportion of infested fruit and the number of larvae, pupae or adults yielded per individual fruit and per kilogram of fruit.~~	- Since the objective of the trial is to see whether the fruit is a host to the fly, fruit suscepted to be infested should be targeted. There is no significance in the level of infestation as this may change according to the conditions of the trial. The aim is to determine the host status (non-host, non-natural host or natural host) and not the level of infestation. - The term 'independence' does not provide any guidance. - The 3rd indent is stating the obvious about the use of controls, and the text does not fit under the heading. Therefore	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan

				deletion is suggested.		
621.	*67*	Substantive	1. Sampling protocols should be based on principles of independence and randomness and be appropriate for the statistical analysis to be performed. 2. Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production area. This should account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the range of actual production and growing conditions. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness and confidence level should be specified. Sample size should provide a confidence level of at least 95%. 3. To determine host status and confidence level, the number of eggs oviposited and resulting immatures or adults should be determined from controls. Infestation level should be measured by determining the proportion of infested fruit and the number of larvae, pupae or adults yielded per individual fruit and per kilogram of fruit.	The paragraph should be elaborated better for the users of the guide. Perhaps a separate guide to spell out the experimental procedures and statistical methods should be produced. Disputes over field trial results may stem from the use of different experimental designs and statistical methods.	English	Malaysia
622.	*67*	Substantive	1. ~~Sampling protocols should be based on principles of independence and randomness and be appropriate for the statistical analysis to be performed.Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production area. This should account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the range of actual production and growing conditions. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness and confidence level should be specified. Sample size should provide a confidence level of at least 95%.~~To determine host status and confidence level, the number of eggs oviposited and resulting immatures or adults should be determined from controls. Infestation level should be measured by determining the proportion of infested fruit and the number of larvae, pupae or adults yielded per individual fruit and per kilogram of fruit.	Replace this text with the original text from the NAPPO RSPM on host status from which the current text in this draft appears to be derived. The text from the NAPPO RSPM is more comprehensive and better describes fruit samples. Use this text: Sampling protocols should be based on principles of independence and randomness and be appropriate for the statistics to be computed. • Trials should be appropriate to evaluate the specified defined condition(s) of the fruit or vegetable as a resistance factor(s) for fruit fly infestation. • Number of seasons and number of replications per season to account for variability of flies and fruit or vegetable over time. This should account for early and late harvest conditions. At least two years may be needed to meet this requirement. • Number of replications per trial to account for variability in flies and fruit or vegetable over the production area. This should be representative of the range of actual production and growing conditions, for example, crop grown at high and low elevation. Adjustments may be made based on the biology of the fruit fly or	English	United States of America

				characteristics of the fruit or vegetable. • Desired level of effectiveness may be the same as the maximum pest limit of less than one reproductive pair per consignment (Mangan et al. 1997). It may be different if other phytosanitary measures are applied or if the likelihood of establishment of the species in the importing country is low based on climate, host availability, or other factors. • Desired level of confidence should be based on sample size. For stand-alone measures, a level of 95% has been generally used (Follett & Hennessey 2007). • Number and weight of the fruit or vegetable required per trial to determine effectiveness and confidence level. • Number of eggs oviposited, resulting immatures, or adults to be required from controls versus treatments to determine effectiveness and confidence level. Infestation level is measured by determining the proportion of the fruit or vegetable that is infested and the number of eggs, larvae, pupae or adults emerging per individual fruit or vegetable. Notes on oviposition behavior of the females on the fruit or vegetable should be recorded to determine if non-preference is occurring. • Control fruit or vegetable to be used for laboratory and field cage and glasshouse.		
623.	*67*	Substantive	1. Sampling protocols should be based on principles of independence and randomness and be appropriate for the statistical analysis to be performed. 2. Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production area. This should account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the range of actual production and growing conditions. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness and confidence level should be specified. Sample size should provide a confidence level of at	The paragraph should be elaborated better for the users of the guide. Perhaps a separate guide to spell out the experimental procedures and statistical methods should be produced. Disputes over field trial results may stem from the use of different experimental designs	English	China

			least 95%. 3. To determine host status and confidence level, the number of eggs oviposited and resulting immatures or adults should be determined from controls. Infestation level should be measured by determining the proportion of infested fruit and the number of larvae, pupae or adults yielded per individual fruit and per kilogram of fruit.	and statistical methods.		
624.	*67*	Substantive	1. Sampling protocols should be based on principles of independence and randomness and be appropriate for the statistical analysis to be performed. 2. Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production area. This should account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the range of actual production and growing conditions. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness and confidence level should be specified. Sample size should provide a confidence level of at least 95%. 3. To determine host status and confidence level, the number of eggs oviposited and resulting immatures or adults should be determined from controls. Infestation level should be measured by determining the proportion of infested fruit and the number of larvae, pupae or adults yielded per individual fruit and per kilogram of fruit.	The paragraph should be elaborated better for the users of the guide. Perhaps a separate guide to spell out the experimental procedures and statistical methods should be produced. Disputes over field trial results may stem from the use of different experimental designs and statistical methods.	English	Korea, Republic of
625.	*67*	Substantive	1. Sampling protocols should be based on principles of independence, ~~and~~ randomness and replication and be appropriate for the statistical analysis to be performed. 2. Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production area. This should account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the proposed export areas~~range of actual production and growing conditions. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness and confidence level should be specified. Sample size should provide a confidence level of at least 95%.~~ 3. To determine host status and confidence level, the number of eggs oviposited and resulting immatures or adults should be determined from controls. Infestation level should be measured by determining the proportion of infested fruit and the number of larvae, pupae or adults yielded per individual fruit and per kilogram of fruit. 4. A comparison of numbers of eggs and resulting immature or adults between artificially punctured and non-punctured fruit should be used to determine if the host is a conditional non-host.	point 1 include replicates as an important principle point 2 sentence 2 Results should not be required from all growing areas, provided that they are justifiably representative. point 2 last 2 sentences: These points should be discussed bilaterally when establishing a research proposal. The reference to a confidence of 95% is also meaingless without a target rate of infestation and countries may expect higher or lower confidence intervals around a maximum infestation level depending on their ALOP. New point to check if a fruit fly species only is a host when the fruit is punctured and a non-host if fruit remains unpunctured	English	Australia
626.	*67*	Substantive	1. Sampling protocols should be based on principles of independence and randomness and be appropriate for the statistical analysis to be performed. 2. Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production area. This should account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the range of actual production and growing conditions. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness and confidence level should be specified. Sample size should provide a confidence level of at least 95%.	The paragraph should be elaborated better for the users of the guide. Perhaps a separate guide to spell out the experimental procedures and statistical methods should be produced. Disputes over field trial results may stem from the use of different experimental designs and statistical methods.	English	Japan

			3. To determine host status and confidence level, the number of eggs oviposited and resulting immatures or adults should be determined from controls. Infestation level should be measured by determining the proportion of infested fruit and the number of larvae, pupae or adults yielded per individual fruit and per kilogram of fruit.			
627.	*67*	Technical	1. Sampling protocols should be based on principles of independence and randomness and be appropriate for the statistical analysis to be performed. 2. Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production area. This should account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the range of actual production and growing conditions. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness and confidence level should be specified. Sample size should provide a confidence level of at least 95%. 3. To determine host status and confidence level, the number of eggs oviposited and resulting immatures or adults should be determined from controls. Infestation level should be measured by determining the ~~proportion~~ percentageof infested fruit and the number of larvae, pupae or adults yielded per individual fruit and per kilogram of fruit.	Proportion speaks to ratio.	English	Jamaica
628.	*67*	Technical	1. Sampling protocols should be based on principles of independence and randomness and be appropriate for the statistical analysis to be performed. 2. Period of time, the number of repetitions per growing season and the number of replicates should account for the variability of target fruit flies and fruit over time and over the production area. This should account for early and late harvest conditions and be representative of the range of actual production and growing conditions. The number and weight of the fruit required and replicates per trial to determine effectiveness and confidence level should be specified. Sample size should provide a confidence level of at least 95%. 3. To determine host status and confidence level, the number of eggs oviposited and resulting immatures or adults should be determined from controls. Infestation level should be measured by determining the proportion of infested fruit and the number of larvae, pupae or adults yielded per individual fruit and per kilogram of fruit.This section is not self-contained or well-written.	Perhaps a separate guide to spell out the experimental procedures and statistical methods should be produced. Disputes over field trial results may stem from the use of different experimental designs and statistical methods.	English	China
629.	*67*	Translation	1. Les protocoles d'échantillonnage devraient s'appuyer sur les principes de l'indépendance et du caractère aléatoire, et se prêter à l'analyse statistique que l'on cherche à effectuer. 2. La période, le nombre de répétitions par période de végétation et le nombre de réplicats devraient être représentatifs de la variabilité de la mouche des fruits et des fruits visés dans le temps et dans l'ensemble de la zone de production. Devraient notamment être prises en compte les conditions relatives aux récoltes précoces et tardives, ainsi que l'ensemble des conditions réelles de production et de végétation. Le nombre et le poids de fruits nécessaires et de réplicats par essai devraient être précisés, afin de déterminer le niveau d'efficacité et de confiance. ~~L'effectif~~ La taille de l'échantillon devrait donner un niveau de confiance d'au moins 95 pour cent. 3. Aux fins de la détermination du statut d'hôte et du niveau de confiance, le nombre d'œufs pondus et d'individus immatures ou adultes qui en sont issus devrait être calculé à partir de témoins. Le niveau d'infestation devrait être mesuré à partir de la proportion de fruits infestés et du nombre de larves, de pupes ou d'adultes produits par fruit et par	Le terme "size" employé dans la version anglaise renvoie à la taille et non à l'effectif	Français	Gabon

			kilogramme de fruits.			
630.	*67*	Translation	1. Les protocoles d'échantillonnage devraient s'appuyer sur les principes de l'indépendance et du caractère aléatoire, et se prêter à l'analyse statistique que l'on cherche à effectuer. 2. La période, le nombre de répétitions par période de végétation et le nombre de réplicats devraient être représentatifs de la variabilité de la mouche des fruits et des fruits visés dans le temps et dans l'ensemble de la zone de production. Devraient notamment être prises en compte les conditions relatives aux récoltes précoces et tardives, ainsi que l'ensemble des conditions réelles de production et de végétation. Le nombre et le poids de fruits nécessaires et de réplicats par essai devraient être précisés, afin de déterminer le niveau d'efficacité et de confiance. ~~L'effectif~~ La taille de l'échantillon devrait donner un niveau de confiance d'au moins 95 pour cent. 3. Aux fins de la détermination du statut d'hôte et du niveau de confiance, le nombre d'œufs pondus et d'individus immatures ou adultes qui en sont issus devrait être calculé à partir de témoins. Le niveau d'infestation devrait être mesuré à partir de la proportion de fruits infestés et du nombre de larves, de pupes ou d'adultes produits par fruit et par kilogramme de fruits.	Le terme "size" employé dans la version anglaise renvoie à la taille et non à l'effectif	Français	Cameroon
631.	*70*	Editorial	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours. 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual ~~insecticides~~pesticide) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.	Residues of other pesticides may also exert effect on fruit flies.	English	Thailand
632.	*70*	Editorial	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour.	Residues of other pesticides may also exert effect on fruit flies.	English	Malaysia

			3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours. 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual ~~insecticides~~pesticide) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.			
633.	*70*	Editorial	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. ~~When possible, the~~ The fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours. 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.	Within the country the fruit fly colony should originated from the same area as the target fruits and from other countries similarity conditions can be considered	English	Mozambique
634.	*70*	Editorial	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour.	Residues of other pesticides may also exert effect on fruit flies.	English	China

			3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours. 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual ~~insecticides~~pesticide) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.			
635.	*70*	Substantive	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of ~~gravid~~ mated females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hoursduring which time ample food and water should be applied. 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.	Bullet 6: the word gravid is not proper for the usage in this context. Bullet 7: optimum conditions should be assured.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, Azerbaijan
636.	*70*	Substantive	1. ~~Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled.The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour.~~When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit.Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated	Same as sections above, replace this text with the original language of the NAPPO RSPM from which the language in the current draft was derived. The NAPPO RSPM language is more comprehensive and provides	English	United States of America

			females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential.The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials.The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions.The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours.The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.	better guidance: Use this text: • When possible colony should originate from the same area as the fruit or vegetable. • Colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trials, without re-stocking, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behavior. • Records on the origin and rearing of the colony should be maintained. • Identified voucher specimens should be kept. • The pre-oviposition and oviposition periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit or vegetable at the peak of their reproductive potential. • The optimum number of females required to infest the fruit or vegetable should be determined. The exact number per replicate should be justified according to fly biology, amount of the fruit or vegetable to be exposed, and other experimental conditions. • Determine the duration of exposure of females to fruit or vegetable in trials. Exposure period should be determined by degradation of fruit or vegetable quality during the trial and oviposition behavior. Exposure time can be determined by observations on the controls. If females are ovipositing in controls but not in trial fruit or vegetable, then either non-preference is occurring or the females need more time to accept the trial fruit or vegetable. This acceptance and oviposition period should be determined by observation. As the exposure period is lengthened, the harvested fruit or vegetable will begin to degrade, ripen and change physiologically. These changes impact the host status		

				and add uncertainty to the results. The number of eggs oviposited into the fruit or vegetable may be checked by dissection and visual counts of a sample after completion of the period of exposure. • Trials should be conducted under optimum environmental conditions for fruit fly activity. o Cages should be of an appropriate size and construction for trials. o Adults should be provided with food and water ad libitum. o The minimum and maximum temperatures, relative humidity, and photoperiod should be recorded during the period of the trial. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females, if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. • The number of dead adults occurring during the trial should be recorded and, if it is a small scale trial, dead flies should be replaced with live adults. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavorable conditions (e.g., excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit or vegetable (e.g., insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trial should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.		
637.	*70*	Substantive	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of ~~gravid~~ mated females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined	Bullet 6: the word gravid is not proper for the usage in this context. Bullet 7: optimum conditions should be assured.	English	European Union

			according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hoursduring which time ample food and water should be supplied. 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.			
638.	*70*	Substantive	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than 12 months ~~three generations~~ at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and either maintained on or cycled through natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. ~~When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit.~~ 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. Only use females in the field trials as the presence of males can interfere with oviposition. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours. 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. ~~It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.~~Individuals should only be used once.	Point 2 The APPPC RSPM No 4 specifies 12 months. What new evidence suggests it is no longer appropriate? A short stint in the laboratory would see initially low fecundity regardless of substrate. Economics and efficiency dictates a lab media alternated with field host. Point 3 Researchers advise that they have not observed a significant difference in colony vitality etc when sourced from different areas. Also, would already be conducting surveys in the target area if were looking to establish a colony from infested fruit in that area. Point 7 Use females only for the trials as time is short and the males can disturb the females from normal oviposition behavour. Males and females behave very differently in the field and this is not about the males. Point 8 Female flies that have already been used for oviposition are of an unknown fitness and with an unknown oviposition capacity. They should not be reused.	English	Australia
639.	*70*	Technical	1. A scientific identification of the FF used for the trials has to be done by a competent laboratory and voucher specimens have to be preserved, in particular for difficult species (for example B. dorsalis complex). 2. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 3. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, ~~the~~ colonies~~y~~ should be used and ~~no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial,~~ when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour.	- Insert new new bullet 1. - Bullet 3: What is the scientific basis for this requirement? Collecting wild flies and producing synchronised gravid females is difficult and the norm is to use laboratory raised flies that have been raised for less than 2 years in the lab.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, Azerbaijan

			4. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 5. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 6. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 7. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 8. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours. 9. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.			
640.	*70*	Technical	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. ~~The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours.~~ 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.	Nº 7 was deleted because the exposure time of the fruit is variable and there is not need to specify it in detail	English	Costa Rica
641.	*70*	Technical	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit.	Nº 7 was deleted because the exposure time of the fruit is variable and there is not need to specify it in detail	English	OIRSA

			4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. ~~The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours.~~ 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.			
642.	*70*	Technical	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, ~~the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial~~, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. ~~When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit.~~ 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours. 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.	2 - What is the scientific basis for this requirement? Collecting wild flies and producing synchronised gravid females is difficult and the norm is to use laboratory raised flies that have been raised for less than 2 years in the lab. 3 - Why is this important to determine host status - host status is not per fruit/fruit fly species/area but per fruit/fruit fly only 5 - What is meant is not clear. 8 - What is considered "high adult mortality"?, more than 20%?	English	Israel
643.	*70*	Technical	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the field trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be	Field was added for consistency. Nº 7 was deleted because the exposure time of the fruit is variable and there is not need to specify it in detail	English	Uruguay

			determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the field trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the field trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and field trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other field trial conditions. 7. ~~The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours.~~ 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the field trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one field trial.			
644.	*70*	Technical	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours. 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial. 9. An important consideration in all bioassays with insects is ensuring that insects are of a similar physiological age and have been exposed to the same conditions	In the design of trials to determine host status, it is important to consider the following elements: 1) prior experience of a fruit fly (insect) to a host can result in enhanced responsiveness to host or host volatile which can confoud results and 2) time dependent effects: the period of oviposition site deprivation may have a major effect on the host acceptance threshold of a host.	English	Canada
645.	*70*	Technical	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit.	Oviposition exposure time to gravid females for a period of 24 hours is recommended in field and greenhouse trials on paragraph 2 of page 10 in APPPC RSPM 4. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit	English	China

			4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours.The scientific justification of the exposure time of the fruit: 24-72h 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial. 9.	fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours in this standard.		
646.	*70*	Technical	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the field trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the field trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the field trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and field trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other field trial conditions. 7. ~~The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours.~~ 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the field trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one field trial.	Field was added for consistency. Nº 7 was deleted because the exposure time of the fruit is variable and there is not need to specify it in detail	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
647.	*70*	Technical	1. A scientific identification of the FF used for the trials should be done by a competent laboratory and voucher specimens should be preserved. 2. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 3. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, ~~the~~ colonies~~y~~ should be used and ~~no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial,~~ when possible, be ~~and~~ maintained on natural hosts to ensure	- Insert new new bullet 1. - Bullet 3: What is the scientific basis for this requirement? Collecting wild flies and producing synchronised gravid females is difficult and the norm is to use laboratory raised flies that have been raised for	English	European Union

			normal oviposition behaviour. 4. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 5. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 6. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 7. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 8. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours. 9. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.	less than 2 years in the lab.		
648.	*70*	Technical	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be ~~between 24 and 72 hours~~based on its biology. 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.	Point 7- does this vary with fruit fly species?	English	Australia
649.	*70*	Technical	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the field trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour.	Field was added for consistency. Nº 7 was deleted because the exposure time of the fruit is variable and there is not need to specify it in detail	English	Argentina

			3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the field trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the field trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and field trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other field trial conditions. 7. ~~The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours.~~ 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the field trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one field trial.			
650.	*70*	Technical	1. Basic information on target fruit fly species and their known hosts from the determined production area should be compiled. 2. The use of wild populations for the trials is desirable. If wild flies cannot be obtained in sufficient numbers, the colony should be no older than three generations at the initiation of the trial, when possible, and maintained on natural hosts to ensure normal oviposition behaviour. 3. When possible, the fruit fly colony should originate from the same area as the target fruit. 4. Prior to the field trials, the pre-oviposition, oviposition and mating periods should be determined so that sexually mature, mated females are exposed to the fruit at the peak of their reproductive potential. 5. The age of the adult females and males used in the trials should be recorded at the mating date and at the beginning of the trials. 6. The number of gravid females required per fruit should be determined according to fruit size and trial conditions. The number of fruit flies per replicate should be determined according to fruit fly biology, amount of fruit to be exposed, and other trial conditions. 7. ~~The exposure time of the fruit to the target fruit fly species should be between 24 and 72 hours.~~ 8. The number of dead adults occurring during the field trials should be recorded and dead fruit flies should be replaced with live adults of similar physiological conditions. High adult mortality may indicate that unfavourable conditions (e.g. excessive temperature) or contamination of trial fruit (e.g. residual insecticides) has occurred. In such a case, the trials should be repeated. It should be noted if an individual female is used in more than one trial.	Nº 7 was deleted because the exposure time of the fruit is variable and there is not need to specify it in detail	English	Panama
651.	*73*	Editorial	1. the same cultivar ~~and from the same production area as that to be exported~~ 2. free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated	The fact that the fruit being exported is the same cultivar should be enough. Does not necessarily from the same production area, because two areas producing the same cultivar are under similary	English	Mozambique

			5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.	environmental condictions		
652.	*73*	Editorial	1. the same cultivar and from the same production area as that to be exported 2. free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. ~~commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated~~ 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.	Point 4 is repetitious and easily combined into point 3	English	Australia
653.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same cultivar and from the same production area as that to be exported 2. free from contaminants and ~~,~~ pesticides that may be deleterious to fruit fly, insect growth regulator, bait, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter ~~or~~ ,sugar content , total soluble solid, specific gravity, days after full bloom or fresh firmness.	point 2 In order to comply with detail on para 82 article 8 point 5 Add more measure as optional to cover all kind of fruits.	English	Thailand
654.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same cultivar and representative ~~from~~ of ~~the same production area as~~ that to be exported 2. free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.	What is important is that the fruit used for the trials are representative of that to be exported	English	Costa Rica
655.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same cultivar and from the same production area as that to be exported 2. free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.	As New Zealand has no pest fruit flies we are dependant on host status trials done in other countries should we need to demonstrate non host status for our exports during a response. Point one is restrictive (production area) for our situation.	English	New Zealand
656.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same cultivar and from the same production area as that to be exported 2. ~~free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt,~~ free from contaminants and , pesticides that may be deleterious to fruit fly, insect growth regulator, bait, dirt, fruitfly, natural enemies of fruit flies and other pests.~~fruit flies and other pests~~ 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by specific gravity, dry matter, firmness,peel-coloredness or sugar content.	Provide additional information.	English	Malaysia

657.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same cultivar and representative ~~from~~ of ~~the same production area as~~ that to be exported 2. free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.	What is important is that the fruit used for the trials are representative of that to be exported	English	OIRSA
658.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same cultivar and ~~from the same production area as~~representative of that to be exported 2. free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.	What is important is that the fruit used for the trials are representative of that to be exported.	English	Uruguay
659.	*73*	Substantive	1. ~~the same cultivar and from the same production area as that to be exported free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests~~ fruit of defined physiological conditioncommercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated~~at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content~~.	As with previous sections, suggest replacing this language with the more extensive language provided by the NAPPO RSPM on host status. It provides more comprehensive guidance on fruit used in trials. Use this text: The fruit or vegetable used in the host status trials should be: • The same variety and from the same location as that to be exported, and be verified as such (e.g., photographic documentation and identification by a botanist). • Free from contaminants, pesticides, wax, dirt, defects, fruit flies and other pests (also applies to controls) o If trial fruit or vegetable or host controls are sprayed just before or during trials, then data from those trials must not be considered. • Commercial export grade of a defined color, size, and physiological condition from which the resistance factor should be evaluated. o Appropriate defined stage of maturity o Artificially-damaged fruit or vegetable should be punctured uniformly a predetermined number of times	English	United States of America

				to a predetermined depth, as described in the experimental design.		
660.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same cultivar and from the same production area as that to be exported 2. ~~free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt,~~ free from contaminants and , pesticides that may be deleterious to fruit fly, insect growth regulator, bait, dirt, fruitfly, natural enemies of fruit flies and other pests.~~fruit flies and other pests~~ 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by specific gravity, dry matter, firmness,peel-coloredness or sugar content.	Provide additional information.	English	China
661.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same cultivar and from the same production area as that to be exported 2. ~~free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt,~~ free from contaminants and , pesticides that may be deleterious to fruit fly, insect growth regulator, bait, dirt, fruitfly, natural enemies of fruit flies and other pests.~~fruit flies and other pests~~ 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by specific gravity, dry matter, firmness,peel-coloredness or sugar content.	Provide additional information.	English	Korea, Republic of
662.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same cultivar and ~~from the same production area as~~representative of that to be exported 2. free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.	What is important is that the fruit used for the trials are representative of that to be exported.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
663.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same species (and cultivar where appropriate) and ~~from the same~~and representative of the production area as that to be exported 2. practically free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition representative of the fruit that would be exported. 4. fruit of a defined physical condition (artifically punctured and non-punctured) 5. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 6. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.	Point 1 Measures and analysis is generaelly undertaken at the species level, unless justification is made. Other points in this standard recognise this and it would be valuable to be specific here also. Point 2 While the points are caveated by “should be” it is important to note that under field conditions only a certain level of confidence can be obtained. Key is that pesticide residues potentially toxic to the fruit flies are minimised. Point 3 need to ensure that the fruit is of a quality of that that would be exported ie not damaged Insert a	English	Australia

				new point to check if a fruit fly species only is a host when the fruit is punctured and a non-host if fruit remains unpunctured		
664.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same cultivar and from the same production area as that to be exported 2. ~~free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt,~~ free from contaminants and , pesticides that may be deleterious to fruit fly, insect growth regulator, bait, dirt, fruitfly, natural enemies of fruit flies and other pests.~~fruit flies and other pests~~ 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by specific gravity, dry matter , firmness,peel-coloredness or sugar content.	Provide additional information.	English	Japan
665.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same cultivar and ~~from the same production area as~~representative of that to be exported 2. free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.	What is important is that the fruit used for the trials are representative of that to be exported.	English	Argentina
666.	*73*	Substantive	1. the same cultivar and representative ~~from~~ of ~~the same production area as~~ that to be exported 2. free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.	What is important is that the fruit used for the trials are representative of that to be exported	English	Panama
667.	*73*	Technical	1. the same cultivar and from the same production area as that to be exported 2. free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests and any mechanical or natural damage 3. ~~fruit of defined physiological condition~~ 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.	- For better precision; - The same idea is mentioned in p. 4	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
668.	*73*	Technical	1. the same cultivar and from the same production area as that to be exported (to be represtative of all production areas) 2. free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated	point 1 does this mean that trials have to be carried out for all the different production areas? Or should it cover same climatice zone, same pest status?	English	Australia

			5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.			
669.	*73*	Technical	1. the same cultivar and from the same production area as that to be exported to 2. free from contaminants, pesticides, dirt, fruit flies and other pests 3. fruit of defined physiological condition 4. commercial grade of a defined colour, size and physiological condition from which the host suitability should be evaluated 5. at an appropriate defined stage of maturity measured by dry matter or sugar content.	clarity	English	Lesotho*
670.	*75*	Editorial	As controls, known natural hosts are required for all field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branch or greenlasshouse trials. Fruit should be free of prior infestation (e.g. by bagging, from a pest free area). Fruit flies used in control and trial replicates should all come from the same cohort.	More precise (see [48] last line and [79] first line). In the text ([59]) "greenhouse" is used and covers glass, plastic and screen houses.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
671.	*75*	Editorial	As controls, known natural hosts are required for all cage or glasshouse trials. Fruit should be free of prior infestation (e.g. by bagging, from a pest free area). Fruit flies used in control and trial replicates should all come from the same colony cohort.	better word	English	Thailand
672.	*75*	Substantive	As controls, known natural hosts are required for all cage or glasshouse trials, noting that these may be a different species or genera. Fruit should be free of prior infestation (e.g. by bagging, from a pest free area). Fruit flies used in control and trial replicates should all come from the same cohort.	That the known host is from a different species is generally implied, but there is value in clarifying that this may also extend to different genera.	English	Australia
673.	*75*	Technical	As controls, known natural hosts are required for all cage or glasshouse trials. Fruit should be free of prior infestation (e.g. by bagging, from a pest free area). Fruit flies used in control and trial replicates should all come from the same cohort. See explanation	Please use simpler language for the word cohort; options could be to use 'population' or 'colony' or both(terms from section 2.2) or ' group'	English	NEPPO, Morocco
674.	*75*	Technical	As controls, known natural hosts are required for all cage or glasshouse trials. Fruit should be free of prior infestation (e.g. by bagging, from a pest free area). Fruit flies used in control and trial replicates should all come from the same cohort population and generation.	More precise and for better understanding	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
675.	*75*	Technical	As controls, known natural hosts are required for all field, cage or glasshouse trials. Fruit should be free of prior infestation (e.g. by bagging, from a pest free area). Fruit flies used in control and trial replicates should all come from the same cohort.	To ensure consistency with text under section 2.5 (field trials), it is important to specify that controls also need to be used for field trials.	English	Canada
676.	*75*	Translation	As controls, known natural hosts are required for all cage or glasshouse trials. Fruit should be free	Progenie es more appropriate	English	Mexico

			of prior infestation (e.g. by bagging, from a pest free area). Fruit flies used in control and trial replicates should all come from the same progeny ~~cohort.~~	term (also in Spanish)		
677.	77	Editorial	1. verify that females are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour 2. indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a ~~good~~ natural host 3. indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the trial conditions in a ~~good~~ natural host 4. confirm that environmental conditions were appropriate for infestation and rearing 5. in the case of natural infestation samples, confirm that wild females were ovipositing in the area where the fruit is grown during the trial period.	The draft does not differentiate between good and poor hosts.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union ,Azerbaijan
678.	77	Substantive	1. verify that females are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour 2. indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a ~~good~~ natural host 3. indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the trial conditions in a ~~good~~ natural host 4. confirm that environmental conditions were appropriate for infestation ~~and rearing~~ 5. in the case of natural infestation samples, confirm that wild females were ovipositing in the area where the fruit is grown during the trial period.	"Good": Deleted to be consistent with the definitions proposed in this draft. Nº 4: text deleted because "rearing" is a term related to laboratory conditions	English	Costa Rica
679.	77	Substantive	1. verify that females are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour 2. indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a ~~good~~ natural host 3. indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the trial conditions in a ~~good~~ natural host 4. confirm that environmental conditions were appropriate for infestation ~~and rearing~~ 5. in the case of natural infestation samples, confirm that wild females were ovipositing in the area where the fruit is grown during the trial period.	"Good": Deleted to be consistent with the definitions proposed in this draft. Nº 4: text deleted because "rearing" is a term related to laboratory conditions	English	OIRSA
680.	77	Substantive	1. verify that females are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour 2. indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a ~~good~~ natural host 3. indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the trial conditions in a ~~good~~ natural host 4. confirm that environmental conditions were appropriate for infestation ~~and rearing~~ 5. in the case of natural infestation samples, confirm that wild females were ovipositing in the area where the fruit is grown during the trial period.	"Good": Deleted to be consistent with the definitions proposed in this draft. Nº 4: text deleted because "rearing" is a term related to laboratory conditions	English	Panama
681.	77	Technical	1. verify that females are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour 2. indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a ~~good~~ natural host 3. indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the trial conditions in a ~~good~~ natural host 4. confirm that environmental conditions were appropriate for infestation and rearing 5. in the case of natural infestation samples, confirm that wild females were ovipositing in	Consistent with the definition of the standard which does not defines 'good natural host' but 'natural host'	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines

			the area where the fruit is grown during the trial period.			
682.	*77*	Technical	1. verify that females are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour 2. indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a ~~good~~ natural host 3. indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the trial conditions in a ~~good~~ natural host 4. confirm that environmental conditions were appropriate for infestation and rearing 5. in the case of natural infestation samples, confirm that wild females were ovipositing in the area where the fruit is grown during the trial period.	Consistent with the definition of the standard which does not define 'good natural host' but 'natural host'	English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
683.	*77*	Technical	1. verify that females are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour 2. indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a ~~good~~ natural host 3. indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the field trial conditions in a ~~good~~ natural host 4. confirm that environmental conditions were appropriate for infestation ~~and rearing~~ 5. in the case of natural infestation samples, confirm that wild females were ovipositing in the area where the fruit is grown during the trial period.	"Good": Deleted to be consistent with the definitions proposed in this draft. Nº 4: text deleted because "rearing" is a term related to laboratory conditions	English	Uruguay
684.	*77*	Technical	1. verify that females are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour 2. indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a ~~good~~ natural host 3. indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the trial conditions in a ~~good~~ natural host 4. confirm that environmental conditions were appropriate for infestation and rearing 5. in the case of natural infestation samples, confirm that wild females were ovipositing in the area where the fruit is grown during the trial period.	Consistent with the definition of the standard which does not defines 'good natural host' but 'natural host'	English	Trinidad and Tobago
685.	*77*	Technical	1. verify that females are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour 2. indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a ~~good~~ natural host 3. indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the field trial conditions in a ~~good~~ natural host 4. confirm that environmental conditions were appropriate for infestation ~~and rearing~~ 5. in the case of natural infestation samples, confirm that wild females were ovipositing in the area where the fruit is grown during the trial period.	"Good": Deleted to be consistent with the definitions proposed in this draft. Nº 4: text deleted because "rearing" is a term related to laboratory conditions	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
686.	*77*	Technical	1. verify that females are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour 2. indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a ~~good~~ natural host 3. indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the trial conditions in a ~~good~~ natural host 4. confirm that environmental conditions were appropriate for infestation and rearing 5. in the case of natural infestation samples, confirm that wild females were ovipositing in	Consistent with the definition of the standard which does not defines 'good natural host' but 'natural host'	English	Barbados

			the area where the fruit is grown during the trial period.			
687.	*77*	Technical	1. verify that females are sexually mature, mated and exhibiting normal oviposition behaviour 2. indicate the level of infestation that may occur in a ~~good~~ natural host 3. indicate the time frame for development to the adult stage under the field trial conditions in a ~~good~~ natural host 4. confirm that environmental conditions were appropriate for infestation ~~and rearing~~ 5. in the case of natural infestation samples, confirm that wild females were ovipositing in the area where the fruit is grown during the trial period.	"Good": Deleted to be consistent with the definitions proposed in this draft. Nº 4: text deleted because "rearing" is a term related to laboratory conditions	English	Argentina
688.	*78*	Translation	**2.5 Field trials** **Translate to Spanish: "Experimentos de campo"**	Better term in Spanish	English	OIRSA
689.	*78*	Translation	**2.5 Field trials** 2.5 Experimentos de campo	More appropriate term in Spanish	English	Mexico
690.	*79*	Editorial	For this standard, field trials include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branch and greenhouse trials. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for ~~the~~ evaluating~~on of~~ how the physiological condition~~(s)~~ of the fruit may affect the ~~as a potential~~ host status ~~for fruit fly infestation~~.	More precise description of the intend, deleting unnecessary words.	English	EPPO
691.	*79*	Editorial	For this standard, field trials include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branch and greenhouse trials. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for ~~the~~ evaluating~~on of~~ how the physiological condition~~(s)~~ of the fruit may affect the ~~as a potential~~ host status ~~for fruit fly infestation~~.	More precise description of the intend, deleting unnecessary words.	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
692.	*79*	Editorial	For this standard, field trials include the use of field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouses ~~trials~~. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for the evaluation of the physiological condition(s) of the fruit as a potential host for fruit fly infestation.	Grammar and better sentence construction	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
693.	*79*	Editorial	For this standard, field trials include the use of field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouses ~~trials~~. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for the evaluation of the physiological condition(s) of the fruit as a potential host for fruit fly infestation.	Grammar and better sentence construction	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
694.	*79*	Editorial	For this standard, field trials include the use of field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouses ~~trials~~. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for the evaluation of the physiological condition(s) of the fruit as a potential host for fruit fly infestation.	Grammar and better sentence construction	English	Trinidad and Tobago
695.	*79*	Editorial	For this standard, field trials include field cage, bagged fruit-bearing ~~bagged~~ branch and greenhouse trials. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for the evaluation of the physiological condition(s) of the fruit as a potential host for fruit fly infestation.	better English	English	Australia

696.	*79*	Editorial	For this standard, field trials include the use of field cages, fruit-bearing bagged branches and greenhouses ~~trials~~. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for the evaluation of the physiological condition(s) of the fruit as a potential host for fruit fly infestation.	Grammar and better sentence construction	English	Barbados
697.	*79*	Substantive	For this standard, field trials include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branch and greenhouse trials. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for the evaluation of the physical and physiological condition(s) of the fruit as a potential host for fruit fly infestation.	Provide additional informaiton.	English	Thailand
698.	*79*	Substantive	~~For this standard~~, field ~~trials include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branch and greenhouse trials.~~ Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for the evaluation of the physiological condition(s) of the fruit as a potential host for fruit fly infestation.	To delete first sentence of Para 79 as it repeats the second sentence of Para 59. Para 79 ammended and start with the word " Field trials may be.....in sequence"	English	Malaysia
699.	*79*	Substantive	For this standard, field trials include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branch and greenhouse trials. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for the evaluation of the physical and physiological condition(s) of the fruit as a potential host for fruit fly infestation.	Provide additional informaiton.	English	China
700.	*79*	Substantive	For this standard, field trials include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branch and greenhouse trials. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for the evaluation of the physical and physiological condition(s) of the fruit as a potential host for fruit fly infestation.	Provide additional informaiton.	English	Korea, Republic of
701.	*79*	Substantive	For this standard, field trials include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branch and greenhouse trials. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for the evaluation of the physical and physiological condition(s) of the fruit as a potential host for fruit fly infestation.	Provide additional informaiton.	English	Japan
702.	*79*	Technical	~~For this standard, field trials include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branch and greenhouse trials. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for the evaluation of the physiological condition(s) of the fruit as a potential host for fruit fly infestation.~~	Content of this paragraph is included in paragraphs 51 and 59.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile
703.	*79*	Technical	~~For this standard, field trials include field cage, fruit-bearing bagged branch and greenhouse trials. Trials may be conducted in sequence. However, it may be more practical to conduct trials simultaneously while the fruit is available. Trials should be appropriate for the evaluation of the physiological condition(s) of the fruit as a potential host for fruit fly infestation.~~	Content of this paragraph is included in paragraphs 51 and 59.	English	Argentina
704.	*80*	Substantive	Mesh field cages may enclose whole fruit-bearing plants (large field cages) or parts of plants including the fruit (bags) into which the flies are released. Alternatively, fruit-bearing plants may also be exposed in greenhouses into which flies are released. The fruit can be grown in the enclosure or be introduced as potted plants for the trials. It is important to note that, because the fruit fly females are artificially confined with the specific fruit under observation, they may be forced to lay eggs in a conditional~~non-natural~~ host.	Global change to replace the term non-natural host with conditional host.	English	United States of America
705.	*80*	Technical	Mesh field cages may enclose whole fruit-bearing plants (large field cages) or parts of plants including the fruit (bags) into which the flies are released. Alternatively, fruit-bearing plants may also be exposed in (greenhouses) into which flies are released. The fruit can be grown in the enclosure or be introduced as potted plants for the trials. It is important to note that, because the fruit fly females are artificially confined with the specific fruit under observation, they may be forced to lay eggs in a non-natural host.	There is need to state the dimensions of the greenhouses	English	Kenya
706.	*81*	Substantive	Trials should be conducted under conditions appropriate for fruit fly activity, ~~including~~ especially oviposition:	Oviposition is the fundamental activity in this standard	English	Australia

707.	*82*	Editorial	1. Les cages de terrain devraient avoir une taille et une forme adaptées aux besoins des essais. Ainsi, la taille des cages ou des serres devrait permettre de garantir le confinement des adultes avec les hôtes, une circulation adéquate de l'air et des conditions favorisant un comportement de ponte naturel. 2. Les adultes devraient être approvisionnés en nourriture pour adulte et en eau à volonté. 3. La température, l'humidité relative, l'intensité lumineuse et la photopériode, le vent et toute autre condition environnementale devraient être maintenus à des niveaux optimaux et consignés pendant la durée des essais. 4. Les mâles peuvent être maintenus dans les cages ou les serres avec les femelles si cela encourage la ponte. 5. Les prédateurs de la mouche des fruits visée devraient être retirés des cages avant le début des essais. La cage devrait empêcher l'entrée d'auxiliaires des mouches des fruits. 6. Des hôtes naturels connus peuvent être suspendus manuellement aux branches des fruitiers, pour servir de témoins. 7. Les fruits testés devraient rester naturellement attachés au fruitier. Ils peuvent être exposés à la mouche des fruits dans des cages de terrain, ou dans des serres, sur des fruitiers en pot. 8. Les fruitiers devraient être cultivés dans des conditions excluant toute action de produits chimiques potentiellement nocifs pour les mouches des fruits. 9. Un réplicat devrait consister en un sachet ou une cage unique~~s~~, placés de préférence sur un seul fruitier. 10. La mortalité des mouches des fruits devrait être surveillée et consignée et les mouches mortes devraient être immédiatement remplacées par des mouches vivantes de la même cohorte afin de garantir la pression d'infestation voulue. 11. Pour les essais sous serre, les fruits devraient être cultivés dans des conditions commerciales ou dans des conteneurs suffisamment grands pour permettre un développement normal du fruitier et des fruits. 12. Après la période prévue d'exposition pour la ponte, les fruits devraient être cueillis et pesés, et le nombre et le poids des fruits, consignés.	Respect des regles grammaticales	Français	Gabon
708.	*82*	Editorial	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity, ~~and~~ photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant.	Indent 3 - superfluous	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan

			10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
709.	*82*	Editorial	1. Les cages de terrain devraient avoir une taille et une forme adaptées aux besoins des essais. Ainsi, la taille des cages ou des serres devrait permettre de garantir le confinement des adultes avec les hôtes, une circulation adéquate de l'air et des conditions favorisant un comportement de ponte naturel. 2. Les adultes devraient être approvisionnés en nourriture pour adulte et en eau à volonté. 3. La température, l'humidité relative, l'intensité lumineuse et la photopériode, le vent et toute autre condition environnementale devraient être maintenus à des niveaux optimaux et consignés pendant la durée des essais. 4. Les mâles peuvent être maintenus dans les cages ou les serres avec les femelles si cela encourage la ponte. 5. Les prédateurs de la mouche des fruits visée devraient être retirés des cages avant le début des essais. La cage devrait empêcher l'entrée d'auxiliaires des mouches des fruits. 6. Des hôtes naturels connus peuvent être suspendus manuellement aux branches des fruitiers, pour servir de témoins. 7. Les fruits testés devraient rester naturellement attachés au fruitier. Ils peuvent être exposés à la mouche des fruits dans des cages de terrain, ou dans des serres, sur des fruitiers en pot. 8. Les fruitiers devraient être cultivés dans des conditions excluant toute action de produits chimiques potentiellement nocifs pour les mouches des fruits. 9. Un réplicat devrait consister en un sachet ou une cage unique~~s~~, placés de préférence sur un seul fruitier. 10. La mortalité des mouches des fruits devrait être surveillée et consignée et les mouches mortes devraient être immédiatement remplacées par des mouches vivantes de la même cohorte afin de garantir la pression d'infestation voulue. 11. Pour les essais sous serre, les fruits devraient être cultivés dans des conditions commerciales ou dans des conteneurs suffisamment grands pour permettre un développement normal du fruitier et des fruits. 12. Après la période prévue d'exposition pour la ponte, les fruits devraient être cueillis et pesés, et le nombre et le poids des fruits, consignés.	Respect des regles grammaticales	Français	Cameroon
710.	*82*	Editorial	1. Field cages and greenhouses should be of an appropriate size and design for field trials~~. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate~~ to ensure confinement of the adults and trial ~~hosts~~plants, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies.	Better wording	English	Uruguay

			6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
711.	*82*	Editorial	1. Field cages and greenhouses should be of an appropriate size and design for field trials~~. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate~~ to ensure confinement of the adults and trial ~~hosts~~plants, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	Better wording	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
712.	*82*	Editorial	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water ~~*ad libitum*~~*freely available*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials.	English is better that a Latin phrase for those with English as a second language and easier for translation	English	Australia

			4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
713.	*82*	Editorial	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a ~~single~~ bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	Better wording	English	Mexico
714.	*82*	Editorial	1. Field cages and greenhouses should be of an appropriate size and design for field trials~~. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate~~ to ensure confinement of the adults and trial ~~hosts~~plants, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*.	Better wording	English	Argentina

			3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
715.	*82*	Substantive	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Number of ~~M~~males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. ~~Predators~~ Natural enemies ~~to~~of the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	For accuracy.	English	Malaysia
716.	*82*	Substantive	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts,	1 - the whole section relates to field cages, greenhouses and	English	Israel

			allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. ~~The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other e~~Environmental conditions should be ~~kept~~ optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	bagging of branches and yet here relates to cages and greenhouses only. What is the appropriate size and design for bagging? 3- how critical are precise records of light intensity photoperiod and wind velocity and direction? Better just a general statement ensuring adaquate conditions.		
717.	*82*	Substantive	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Number of ~~M~~males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. ~~Predators~~ Natural enemies ~~to~~of the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the	For accuracy.	English	China

			plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
718.	*82*	Substantive	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Number of ~~M~~males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. ~~Predators~~ Natural enemies ~~to~~of the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	For accuracy.	English	Korea, Republic of
719.	*82*	Substantive	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be ~~kept optimal and be~~ recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude to the maximum extent possible any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be	point 3 Under field conditions these are not easily controllable. Point 8 This is difficult to guarantee and unless the fruit are found to be conditional non-hosts (such as for punctured fruit), it may be difficult, if not impossible, to verify that the lack of host infestation was due to host status vs chemical residues. This is a challenge with field based trials, particularly to prove non-host status. Other studies or observations may be requried in parallel to establish whether the non-host status is attributable to inability to oviposit, chemical defenses in the plant tissue.	English	Australia

			replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
720.	*82*	Substantive	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Number of ~~M~~males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. ~~Predators to~~ Natural enemies of the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	For accuracy.	English	Japan
721.	*82*	Substantive	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. Cages should be secured from other consumers of fruits. 7. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 8. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse.	Insertion of point 6, since fruits are sometimes snatched from the cages by other sources such as birds and monkeys besides those mentioned in point 5.	English	South Africa

			9. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 10. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 11. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 12. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 13. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
722.	*82*	Technical	1. (Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour.) 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	Approximate dimension of the field cages and or greenhouses is necessary here. IAEA has some standards that can be adopted.	English	Kenya
723.	*82*	Technical	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by	Indent 6 - to avoid distraction of fruit flies by the control fruit from the test fruit Indent 10 - see [75]	English	EPPO

			hanging them from branches (separate from those with the tes fruit). 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same ~~cohort~~population and generation to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
724.	*82*	Technical	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches (separate from those with the tes fruit). 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same ~~cohort~~population and generation to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	Indent 6 - to avoid distraction of fruit flies by the control fruit from the test fruit Indent 10 - see [75]	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, Azerbaijan
725.	*82*	Technical	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials.	This aspect will depend on field trial methodology.	English	Costa Rica

			4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. ~~A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant.~~ 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
726.	*82*	Technical	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. ~~A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant.~~ 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	This aspect will depend on field trial methodology.	English	OIRSA
727.	*82*	Technical	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*.	Nº 1: Field trials are conducted under production conditions. Nº 7: To provide more guidance Nº 9: It depends on the field trial methodology	English	Uruguay

			3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should ~~be kept optimal and~~ be recorded during the period of the field trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging ~~the~~ fruit bearing branches or fruit bearing plants in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. ~~A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant~~. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
728.	*82*	Technical	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant at the experimental unit. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded ~~and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure.~~ 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	If females die before the designated exposure period for oviposition, the replicate should be discounted and an additional replicated added. Time exposure to host fruit should be the same for all experimental units.	English	Canada

729.	*82*	Technical	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should ~~be kept optimal and~~ be recorded during the period of the field trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging ~~the~~ fruit bearing branches or fruit bearing plants in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. ~~A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant~~. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	Nº 1: Field trials are conducted under production conditions. Nº 7: To provide more guidance Nº 9: It depends on the field trial methodology	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
730.	*82*	Technical	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches (separate from those with the test fruit). 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same ~~cohort~~population and generation to ensure adequate infestation pressure.	Indent 6 - to avoid distraction of fruit flies by the control fruit from the test fruit Indent 10 - see [75]	English	European Union

			11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
731.	*82*	Technical	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should ~~be kept optimal and~~ be recorded during the period of the field trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging ~~the~~ fruit bearing branches or fruit bearing plants in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. ~~A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant~~. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	Nº 1: Field trials are conducted under production conditions. Nº 7: To provide more guidance Nº 9: It depends on the field trial methodology	English	Argentina
732.	*82*	Technical	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from	This aspect will depend on field trial methodology.	English	Panama

			chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. ~~A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant.~~ 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
733.	*82*	Translation	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be suitable and as similar as possible to the natural conditions ~~kept optimal~~ and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches. 7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same cohort to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.	' Kept optimal' implies that the conditions are being manipulated to have oviposition in a non-natural host as in laboratory trials. It may not be possible to manipute temperature and relative humidity etc. under semi-natural field conditions.	English	NEPPO, Morocco
734.	*82*	Translation	1. Field cages should be of an appropriate size and design for trials. For example, cage or greenhouse size should be adequate to ensure confinement of the adults and trial hosts, allow adequate airflow and allow for conditions that facilitate natural oviposition behaviour. 2. Adults should be provided with the appropriate adult food and water *ad libitum*. 3. The temperature, relative humidity, light intensity and photoperiod, wind and any other environmental conditions should be kept optimal and be recorded during the period of the trials. 4. Males may be kept in cages or greenhouse with the females if it is beneficial for encouraging oviposition. 5. Predators to the target fruit fly should be removed from cages before initiating the trials. The cage should prevent entry of natural enemies to fruit flies. 6. For the controls, a set of well-known natural hosts can be manually attached to plants by hanging them from branches.	Appropriate term in Spanish	English	Mexico

			7. The test fruit should remain naturally attached to plants and may be exposed to the fruit flies either by caging the fruit in the field or by using potted plants in a greenhouse. 8. The plants should be grown under conditions that exclude any interference from chemicals that may be deleterious to fruit flies. 9. A replicate should be a single bag or cage, preferably on one plant. 10. Fruit fly mortality should be monitored and recorded and dead flies should immediately be replaced with live flies from the same ~~cohort~~ progeny to ensure adequate infestation pressure. 11. For greenhouse trials, the fruit should be grown under commercial conditions or in containers of a size that allows normal plant and fruit development. 12. After the designated exposure period for oviposition, the fruit should be removed from the plant and weighed and the number and weight of fruit recorded.			
735.	*83*	Technical	**3. Fruit Handling for ~~Insect~~ fruit fly Emergence**	This standard is specific for fruit flies.	English	Costa Rica
736.	*83*	Technical	**3. Fruit Handling for ~~Insect~~ fruit fly Emergence**	This standard is specific for fruit flies.	English	OIRSA
737.	*83*	Technical	**3. Fruit Handling for ~~Insect~~ fruit fly Emergence**	This standard is specific for fruit flies.	English	Panama
738.	*84*	Substantive	Fruit collected from natural and semi-natural conditions, as well as control fruit, must be held until larval development is complete. Fruit holding conditions should maximize fruit fly survival and be specified in the experimental design.	Request that the terminology 'natural and semi natural conditions' be explained to prevent possible confusion or misunderstanding, or added to and defined in the IPPC Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms: ISPM 5 if it is retained in this standard	English	South Africa
739.	*84*	Technical	Fruit collected from natural and semi-natural conditions, as well as control fruit, must be held until larval development is complete. This period may vary with temperature and host status. Fruit holding conditions should maximize fruit fly survival and be specified in the experimental design.	Important general info moved from para 90 and slightly reworded	English	EPPO
740.	*84*	Technical	Fruit collected from natural and semi-natural conditions, as well as control fruit, must be held until larval development is complete. This period may vary with temperature and host status. Fruit holding conditions should maximize fruit fly survival and be specified in the experimental design.	Important general info moved from para 90 and slightly reworded	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
741.	*85*	Editorial	Fruit must be held in an insect-proof facility or container under conditions that ensure pupal survival, including e.g.~~. Holding conditions that should be considered include, but are not limited to:~~	Simplification	English	EPPO
742.	*85*	Editorial	Fruit must be held in an insect-proof facility or container under conditions that ensure pupal survival, including e.g.~~. Holding conditions that should be considered include, but are not limited to:~~	Simplification	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European

						Union, Azerbaijan
743.	*85*	Technical	Fruit must be held in an insect-proof facility or container during the holding period ~~under conditions that ensure pupal survival~~l. Holding conditions that should be considered include, but are not limited to:	The conditions must be maintained until the holding period is completed.	English	Jamaica
744.	*85*	Technical	Fruit must be held in an insect-proof facility or container during the holding period under conditions that ensure pupal survival ~~under conditions that ensure pupal survival~~ . Holding conditions that should be considered include, but are not limited to:	The conditions for survival of the pupa must be maintained undtil the holding period is completed.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
745.	*85*	Technical	Fruit must be held in an insect-proof facility or container during the holding period ~~under conditions that ensure pupal survival~~l. Holding conditions that should be considered include, but are not limited to:	The conditions must be maintained undtil the holding period is completed.	English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
746.	*85*	Technical	Fruit must be held in an insect-proof facility or container during the holding period ~~under conditions that ensure pupal survival~~l. Holding conditions that should be considered include, but are not limited to:	The conditions must be maintained undtil the holding period is completed.	English	Barbados
747.	*86*	Editorial	1. temperature and releative humidity 2. ~~relative humidity~~ 3. availability and suitability of pupation medium 4. facilitation of accurate recording of the number of larvae, pupae and adults emerging from fruit sampled. (A subsample of fruit may be taken to calculate the percentage of fruit infestation.)	Simplification	English	EPPO
748.	*86*	Editorial	1. temperature and releative humidity 2. ~~relative humidity~~ 3. availability and suitability of pupation medium 4. facilitation of accurate recording of the number of larvae, pupae and adults emerging from fruit sampled. (A subsample of fruit may be taken to calculate the percentage of fruit infestation.)	Simplification	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
749.	*86*	Technical	1. temperature 2. relative humidity 3. availability and suitability of pupation medium 4. ~~facilitation of accurate recording of the number of larvae, pupae and adults emerging from fruit sampled. (A subsample of fruit may be taken to calculate the percentage of fruit infestation.)~~	Point 4 deleted because it is not a fruit holding condition to ensure pupal survival.	English	Costa Rica
750.	*86*	Technical	1. temperature 2. relative humidity 3. availability and suitability of pupation medium 4. ~~facilitation of accurate recording of the number of larvae, pupae and adults emerging from fruit sampled. (A subsample of fruit may be taken to calculate the percentage of fruit infestation.)~~	Point 4 deleted because it is not a fruit holding condition to ensure pupal survival.	English	OIRSA
751.	*86*	Technical	1. temperature	Point 4 deleted because it is not	English	Uruguay

			2. relative humidity 3. availability and suitability of pupation medium 4. ~~facilitation of accurate recording of the number of larvae, pupae and adults emerging from fruit sampled. (A subsample of fruit may be taken to calculate the percentage of fruit infestation.)~~	a fruit holding condition to ensure pupal survival.		
752.	*86*	Technical	1. temperature 2. relative humidity 3. availability and suitability of pupation medium 4. ~~facilitation of accurate recording of the number of larvae, pupae and adults emerging from fruit sampled. (A subsample of fruit may be taken to calculate the percentage of fruit infestation.)~~	Point 4 deleted because it is not a fruit holding condition to ensure pupal survival.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
753.	*86*	Technical	1. temperature 2. relative humidity 3. availability and suitability of pupation medium 4. ~~facilitation of accurate recording of the number of larvae, pupae and adults emerging from fruit sampled. (A subsample of fruit may be taken to calculate the percentage of fruit infestation.)~~	Point 4 deleted because it is not a fruit holding condition to ensure pupal survival.	English	Argentina
754.	*86*	Technical	1. temperature 2. relative humidity 3. availability and suitability of pupation medium 4. ~~facilitation of accurate recording of the number of larvae, pupae and adults emerging from fruit sampled. (A subsample of fruit may be taken to calculate the percentage of fruit infestation.)~~	Point 4 deleted because it is not a fruit holding condition to ensure pupal survival.	English	Panama
755.	*87*	Editorial	Data to be recorded include~~, but are not limited to~~ e.g.:	simplification	English	EPPO
756.	*87*	Editorial	Data to be recorded include~~, but are not limited to~~ e.g.:	simplification	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
757.	*88*	Editorial	~~1.~~ physical conditions (e.g. temperature, relative humidity) in the fruit holding facility, daily during the period of fruit holding	Change to bullets for clarity. Numbers confusing and doesn't fit with other bulleted lists.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union,

						Azerbaijan
758.	*88*	Editorial	1. physical conditions (e.g. temperature, relative humidity etc) in the fruit holding facility, daily during the period of fruit holding		English	Uganda
759.	*88*	Editorial	1. daily physical conditions (e.g. temperature, relative humidity) in the fruit holding facility~~, daily~~ during the period of fruit holding	Improved sentence construction	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
760.	*88*	Editorial	1. daily physical conditions (e.g. temperature, relative humidity) in the fruit holding facility~~, daily~~ during the period of fruit holding	Improved sentence construction	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
761.	*88*	Editorial	1. daily physical conditions (e.g. temperature, relative humidity) in the fruit holding facility~~, daily~~ during the period of fruit holding	Improved sentence construction	English	Trinidad and Tobago
762.	*88*	Editorial	1. daily physical conditions (e.g. temperature, relative humidity) in the fruit holding facility~~, daily~~ during the period of fruit holding	Improved sentence construction	English	Barbados
763.	*89*	Editorial	~~2.~~ date and number of ~~collected~~ larvae and pupae collected from the test fruit and the controls:	Better wording and change to bullets for clarity. Numbers confusing and doesn't fit with other bulleted lists.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
764.	*90*	Technical	• The medium may be sieved at intervals before all larvae have left the fruit and at the end of the holding period ~~(which varies with temperature and host status).~~ • The normal period of development for target fruit fly species should be determined from the controls and colony. At the end of the holding period, the fruit should be dissected before being discarded, to determine by the presence of live and dead larvae or pupae remaining inside ~~if~~ whether time was sufficiently long for larvae ~~have had enough time~~ to emerge. If live larvae are present, the fruit should be held until all mature larvae have exited or been removed. • All or a subsample of pupae should be weighed and abnormalities recorded.	Bullet 1: This important info moved to para 84 Bullet 2: More precise explanation	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
765.	*90*	Technical	• The medium may be sieved at intervals before all larvae have left the fruit and at the end of the holding period (which varies with temperature and host status). • The normal period of development for target fruit fly species should be determined from the controls and colony. At the end of the holding period, the fruit should be dissected before being discarded, to determine the presence of live and dead larvae or pupae remaining inside if larvae have had enough time to emerge. If live larvae are present, the fruit should be held until all mature larvae have exited or been removed. • All or a subsample of pupae should be weighed and abnormalities (examples of abnormalities should be included) recorded.	This is needed for clarification	English	Jamaica

766.	*90*	Technical	• The medium may be sieved at intervals before all larvae have left the fruit and at the end of the holding period (which varies with temperature and host status). • The normal period of development for target fruit fly species should be determined from the controls and colony. At the end of the holding period, the fruit should be dissected before being discarded, to determine the presence of live and dead larvae or pupae remaining inside if larvae have had enough time to emerge. If live larvae are present, the fruit should be held until all mature larvae have exited or been removed. • All or a subsample of pupae should be weighed and abnormalities (examples of abnormalities should be included) recorded.	This is needed for clarification	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
767.	*90*	Technical	• The medium may be sieved at intervals before all larvae have left the fruit and at the end of the holding period (which varies with temperature and host status). • The normal period of development for target fruit fly species should be determined from the controls and colony. At the end of the holding period, the fruit should be dissected before being discarded, to determine the presence of live and dead larvae or pupae remaining inside if larvae have had enough time to emerge. If live larvae are present, the fruit should be held until all mature larvae have exited or been removed. • All or a subsample of pupae should be weighed and abnormalities (examples of abnormalities should be included here) recorded.	This is needed for clarification	English	Saint Kitts And Nevis
768.	*90*	Technical	• The medium may be sieved at intervals before all larvae have left the fruit and at the end of the holding period (which varies with temperature and host status). • The normal period of development for target fruit fly species should be determined from the controls and colony. At the end of the holding period, the fruit should be dissected before being discarded, to determine the presence of live and dead larvae or pupae remaining inside if larvae have had enough time to emerge. If live larvae are present, the fruit should be held until all mature larvae have exited or been removed. • All or a subsample of pupae should be weighed and abnormalities (examples of abnormalities should be included) recorded.	This is needed for clarification	English	Trinidad and Tobago
769.	*90*	Technical	• The medium may be sieved at intervals before all larvae have left the fruit and at the end of the holding period (which varies with temperature and host status). • The normal period of development for target fruit fly species should be determined from the controls and colony. At the end of the holding period, the fruit should be dissected before being discarded, to determine the presence of live and dead larvae or pupae remaining inside if larvae have had enough time to emerge. If live larvae are present, the fruit should be held until all mature larvae have exited or been removed. • All or a subsample of pupae should be weighed and abnormalities (examples of abnormalities should be included) recorded.	This is needed for clarification	English	Barbados
770.	*91*	Editorial	~~3.~~ number and emergence dates of adults by sex:	Numbers confusing and doesn't fit with other bulleted lists	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation,

						Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
771.	*91*	Substantive	~~3. number and emergence dates of adults by sex:~~	Paragraph 87 states that these (points 1-4) are a minimum criteria and that other aspects could be considered. The critical data to include is only that covered by points 1 and 2. Points 3 and 4 may not be required, depending on where the researcher depends to end the trial. For example, if pupae are recovered, the researcher may choose to end the trial at that point and conclude the fruit is a host, or is a conditional non-host – this is the standard for most treatment research and should be appropriate for host status testing. Rearing adults to full sexual maturity would only reveal whether some stress introduced by developing on a non-preferred host or conditional non-host allowed adults to complete development but that were in some way sterile or sexually incompetent, or that progeny from those adults were challenged developmentally. It is also unlikely that adults reared would be sexually incompetent, so it is doubtful that this additional data would provide any value to the studies.	English	Australia
772.	*92*	Substantive	• ~~All emerging adults should be identified to species and sex, and counted. Abnormalities should be recorded.~~	Paragraph 87 states that these (points 1-4) are a minimum criteria and that other aspects could be considered. The critical data to include is only that covered by points 1 and 2. Points 3 and 4 may not be required, depending on where the researcher depends to end the trial. For example, if pupae are recovered, the researcher may	English	Australia

				choose to end the trial at that point and conclude the fruit is a host, or is a conditional non-host – this is the standard for most treatment research and should be appropriate for host status testing. Rearing adults to full sexual maturity would only reveal whether some stress introduced by developing on a non-preferred host or conditional non-host allowed adults to complete development but that were in some way sterile or sexually incompetent, or that progeny from those adults were challenged developmentally. It is also unlikely that adults reared would be sexually incompetent, so it is doubtful that this additional data would provide any value to the studies.		
773.	*92*	Technical	• All emerging adults should be identified to species and sex, and counted. Abnormalities should be recorded insert examples of abnormalities here).	Similar explanation as in paragraph 90.	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
774.	*92*	Technical	• All emerging adults should be identified to species and sex, and counted. Abnormalities should be recorded insert examples of abnormalities here).	Similar explanation as in paragraph 90.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
775.	*92*	Technical	• All emerging adults should be identified to species and sex, and counted. Abnormalities should be recorded insert examples of abnormalities here).	Similar explanation as in paragraph 90.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
776.	*92*	Technical	• All emerging adults should be identified to species and sex, and counted. Abnormalities should be recorded insert examples of abnormalities here).	Similar explanation as in paragraph 90.	English	Barbados
777.	*93*	Editorial	-~~4.~~ ability to ~~reproduce and~~ produce reproductively viable progeny.	A repetition. "Produce progeny" includes "reproduce". Numbered bullets confusing here.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan

778.	*93*	Substantive	4. ability to reproduce and produce reproductively viable progeny. The method to evaluate the ability to produce reproductive adults should be added in examples.	It is difficult to devise the method.	English	Japan
779.	*93*	Substantive	4. number of emerging adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny ~~ability to reproduce and produce reproductively viable progeny.~~	Measurable way to record data on the ability to reproduce.	English	Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis
780.	*93*	Substantive	4. ability to reproduce and produce reproductively viable progeny. The method to evaluate the ability to produce reproductive adults should be added in examples.	It is difficult to devise the method.	English	Malaysia
781.	*93*	Substantive	4. number of emerging adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny ~~ability to reproduce and produce reproductively viable progeny.~~	Measurable way to record data on the ability to reproduce.	English	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
782.	*93*	Substantive	~~4. ability to reproduce and produce reproductively viable progeny.~~	Not neccessary, see comment on definition	English	Israel
783.	*93*	Substantive	4. number of emerging adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny ~~ability to reproduce and produce reproductively viable progeny.~~	Measurable way to record data on the ability to reproduce.	English	Trinidad and Tobago
784.	*93*	Substantive	4. ability to reproduce and produce reproductively viable progeny. The method to evaluate the ability to produce reproductive adults should be added in examples.	It is difficult to devise the method.	English	China
785.	*93*	Substantive	~~4. ability to reproduce and produce reproductively viable progeny.~~	Paragraph 87 states that these (points 1-4) are a minimum criteria and that other aspects could be considered. The critical data to include is only that covered by points 1 and 2. Points 3 and 4 may not be required, depending on where the researcher depends to end the trial. For example, if pupae are recovered, the researcher may choose to end the trial at that point and conclude the fruit is a host, or is a conditional non-host – this is the standard for most treatment research and should be appropriate for host status testing. Rearing adults to full sexual maturity would only reveal whether some stress introduced by developing on a non-preferred host or conditional non-host allowed adults to complete development but that were in some way sterile or sexually	English	Australia

				incompetent, or that progeny from those adults were challenged developmentally. It is also unlikely that adults reared would be sexually incompetent, so it is doubtful that this additional data would provide any value to the studies.		
786.	*93*	Substantive	4. number of emerging adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny ~~ability to reproduce and produce reproductively viable progeny.~~	Measurable way to record data on the ability to reproduce.	English	Barbados
787.	*93*	Technical	4. ~~ability to reproduce and produce reproductively viable progeny.~~ number of emerging adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny.	Measurable way to record data on the ability to reproduce.	English	Costa Rica
788.	*93*	Technical	4. ~~ability to reproduce and produce reproductively viable progeny.~~ number of emerging adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny.	Measurable way to record data on the ability to reproduce.	English	OIRSA
789.	*93*	Technical	4. ~~ability to reproduce and produce~~ Number of emerging adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny ~~reproductively viable progeny.~~	Measurable way to record data on the ability to reproduce	English	Uruguay
790.	*93*	Technical	4. ~~ability to reproduce and produce~~ Number of emerging adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny ~~reproductively viable progeny.~~	Measurable way to record data on the ability to reproduce	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
791.	*93*	Technical	4. ~~ability to reproduce and produce~~ Number of emerging adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny ~~reproductively viable progeny.~~	Measurable way to record data on the ability to reproduce	English	Argentina
792.	*93*	Technical	4. ~~ability to reproduce and produce reproductively viable progeny.~~ number of emerging adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny.	Measurable way to record data on the ability to reproduce.	English	Panama
793.	*94*	Substantive	**4. Data Analysis and Interpretation of Results**	Regarding the data analysis, the method of statistical analyses for determination of fruit fly host status should be added as an example because it may be a divisive issue between exporting and importing countries.	English	Japan
794.	*95*	Technical	~~Data from~~ Fruit samples data ~~obtained by fruit sampling~~ should be analysed ~~individually~~ to determine the significance of experimental variables.	The intended meaning of 'individually' seems obscure and possibly not correct for determining the significance of experimental variables. Text also simplified	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
795.	*96*	Technical	The following ~~procedures~~ apply to data collection and analysis:	Not all the items described are procedures, some of them are only data.	English	Costa Rica
796.	*96*	Technical	The following ~~procedures~~ apply to data collection and analysis:	Not all the items described are procedures, some of them are only data.	English	OIRSA

797.	*96*	Technical	The following ~~procedures~~ apply to data collection and analysis:	Not all the items described are procedures, some of them are only data.	English	Uruguay
798.	*96*	Technical	The following ~~procedures~~ apply to data collection and analysis:	Not all the items described are procedures, some of them are only data.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
799.	*96*	Technical	The following ~~procedures~~ apply to data collection and analysis:	Not all the items described are procedures, some of them are only data.	English	Argentina
800.	*96*	Technical	The following ~~procedures~~ apply to data collection and analysis:	Not all the items described are procedures, some of them are only data.	English	Panama
801.	*97*	Editorial	1. The percentage of emergence should be determined. 2. Calculate levels of infestation and levels of confidence that will support host status determination. 3. The sample size used to ascertain the confidence level should be determined by scientific reference. 4. Parameters such as the level of infestation, ~~time of~~ development time of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults should be considered to define the level of host infestation.	gramatically more appropriate	English	Canada
802.	*97*	Substantive	1. Thepercentage of emergence should be determined. 2. ~~Calculate l~~Levels of infestation ~~and~~ at a specified level~~s~~ of confidence ~~that will support host status determination.~~ should be calculated. 3. The sample size used to ascertain the confidence level should be determined by scientific reference. 4. Parameters such as the ~~level of infestation~~, time of development of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults ~~should~~ may be considered ~~to define the level of host infestation~~.	the level of confidence can't support the status determination; the objective is to define the status and not the level infestation 'Level of infestation (bullet 4) is addressed already under bullet 2.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
803.	*97*	Substantive	1. The percentage of emergence should be determined. 2. Calculate levels of infestation and levels of confidence that will support host status determination. 3. The sample size used to ascertain the confidence level should be determined by scientific reference. 4. ~~Parameters such as the level of infestation, time of development of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults should be considered to define the level of host infestation.~~	The level of infestation etc. are irrelevant in determining host status. As mentioned aforehand there is a mixture between determining host status and management for export (wherein infestation levels may have some significance).	English	Israel
804.	*97*	Substantive	1. Thepercentage of emergence should be determined. 2. Calculate levels of infestation and levels of confidence that will support host status determination. 3. The sample size used to ascertain the confidence level should be determined by scientific reference. 4. Parameters such as the level of infestation, time of development of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults should be considered to define the level of host infestation. 5. Research should, when possible, be peer reviewed and published in a scientific journal or	This information is useful to the scientific community and to other NPPOs. It would be useful if data is published in journals or otherwise available so that others can use the information too.	English	United States of America

			otherwise made available.			
805.	*97*	Technical	1. The percentage of emergence should be determined. 2. Calculate levels of infestation and levels of confidence that will support host status determination. 3. The sample size to be used to ascertain the confidence level should be pre-determined ~~by~~ using scientific references. 4. Parameters such as the level of infestation, time of development of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults should be considered to define the level of host infestation.	Bullet 3: This change is with the assumption that the intend is to determine before the actual trial what sample size is needed to obtain a certain confidence level Bullet 4: to remove circular text and make text more precise.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, Azerbaijan
806.	*97*	Technical	1. The percentage of adult emergence should be determined. 2. Calculate levels of infestation and levels of confidence that will support host status determination. 3. The sample size used to ascertain the confidence level should be determined by scientific reference. 4. Parameters such as the level of infestation, time of development of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults should be considered to define the level of host infestation.	For consistency	English	Costa Rica
807.	*97*	Technical	1. The percentage of adult emergence should be determined. 2. Calculate levels of infestation and levels of confidence that will support host status determination. 3. The sample size used to ascertain the confidence level should be determined by scientific reference. 4. Parameters such as the level of infestation, time of development of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults should be considered to define the level of host infestation.	For consistency	English	OIRSA
808.	*97*	Technical	1. Thepercentage of adult emergence should be determined. 2. Calculate levels of infestation and levels of confidence that will support host status determination. 3. The sample size used to ascertain the confidence level should be determined by scientific reference. 4. Parameters such as the level of infestation, time of development of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults should be considered to define the level of host infestation.	For consistency	English	Uruguay
809.	*97*	Technical	1. Thepercentage of adult emergence should be determined. 2. Calculate levels of infestation and levels of confidence that will support host status determination. 3. The sample size used to ascertain the confidence level should be determined by scientific reference. 4. Parameters such as the level of infestation, time of development of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults should be considered to define the level of host infestation.	For consistency	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
810.	*97*	Technical	1. Thepercentage of emergence should be determined. 2. Calculate levels of infestation and levels of confidence that will support host status determination. 3. The sample size to be used to ascertain the confidence level should be pre-determined	Bullet 3: This change is with the assumption that the intend is to determine before the actual trial what sample size is needed to	English	European Union

			~~by~~ using scientific references. 4. Parameters such as the level of infestation, time of development of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults should be considered to define the level of host infestation.	obtain a certain confidence level.		
811.	*97*	Technical	1. Thepercentage of adult emergence should be determined. 2. Calculate levels of infestation and levels of confidence that will support host status determination. 3. The sample size used to ascertain the confidence level should be determined by scientific reference. 4. Parameters such as the level of infestation, time of development of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults should be considered to define the level of host infestation.	For consistency	English	Argentina
812.	*97*	Technical	1. The percentage of adult emergence should be determined. 2. Calculate levels of infestation and levels of confidence that will support host status determination. 3. The sample size used to ascertain the confidence level should be determined by scientific reference. 4. Parameters such as the level of infestation, time of development of larvae and pupae, and number of viable adults should be considered to define the level of host infestation.	For consistency	English	Panama
813.	*98*	Editorial	Emergence of a reproductively viable adult from field trials under semi-natural conditions in any one replicate indicates that ~~it~~ the fruit is a non-natural host.	Clearer	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
814.	*98*	Editorial	~~Emergence of a reproductively viable adult from field trials under semi-natural conditions in any one replicate indicates that it is a non-natural host.~~	It is more appropriate to include this statement under section 2. Hosts status Determination with Field Trials under Semi-natural conditions	English	Canada
815.	*98*	Substantive	~~Emergence of a reproductively viable adult from field trials under semi-natural conditions in any one replicate indicates that it is a non-natural~~ host.	It is extremely unlikely that an adult fruit fly with normal morphology and appearance will not be reproductive. And even if this is so how can we know that this was due to an unsuitable host rather then from unsuitable rearing conditions?	English	Israel
816.	*98*	Substantive	Emergence of a reproductively viable adult from field trials under semi-natural conditions in any one replicate indicates that it is a conditional host~~non-natural host~~.	Global change to replace the term non natural host with conditional host.	English	United States of America
817.	*98*	Substantiv	Emergence of a reproductively viable adult from field trials under semi-natural conditions in any one	It could actually be a natural host	English	Australia

		e	replicate indicates that it is at least a conditional non-host ~~non-natural host.~~	but the survey sampling rate may have been insufficient to detect it. Begs the question as to why we would do cage trials etc if the surveys turned up negative!		
818.	*98*	Technical	Emergence of ~~a reproductively viable~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny from field trials under semi-natural conditions in any one replicate indicates that it is a non-natural host.	According to changes proposed in the definition of non-natural host.	English	Uruguay
819.	*98*	Technical	Emergence of ~~a reproductively viable~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny from field trials under semi-natural conditions in any one replicate indicates that it is a non-natural host.	According to changes proposed in the definition of non-natural host.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
820.	*98*	Technical	Emergence of ~~a reproductively viable~~ adults able to reach sexual maturity and produce viable progeny from field trials under semi-natural conditions in any one replicate indicates that it is a non-natural host.	According to changes proposed in the definition of non-natural host.	English	Argentina
821.	*99*	Editorial	~~6~~5. **Record-Keeping**	Wrong number.	English	EPPO
822.	*99*	Editorial	~~6~~5. **Record-Keeping**	Wrong number.	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
823.	*99*	Editorial	~~6~~ 5. **Record-Keeping**	wrong sequencing	English	Thailand
824.	*99*	Editorial	~~6~~5. **Record-Keeping**	Correction of sequence	English	New Zealand
825.	*99*	Editorial	~~6~~5. **Record-Keeping**	Correction of sequence	English	Malaysia
826.	*99*	Editorial	~~6~~5. **Record-Keeping**	Correction of sequence	English	China
827.	*100*	Editorial	The NPPO should keep appropriate records of host status field trials for a period of at least five years. The Information ~~kept~~ should be appropriate for the ~~intended purpose of~~ determination of host status and. ~~Information in the records should~~ include e.g~~, but is not limited to~~:	Simplification	English	EPPO
828.	*100*	Editorial	The NPPO should keep appropriate records of host status field trials for a period of at least five years. The Information ~~kept~~ should be appropriate for the ~~intended purpose of~~ determination of host status and. ~~Information in the records should~~ include e.g~~, but is not limited to~~:	Simplification	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, Azerbaijan
829.	*100*	Editorial	The NPPO should keep appropriate records of host status field trials for a period of at least five years. The ~~i~~information ~~kept~~ should be appropriate for the ~~intended purpose of~~ determination of host status and. ~~Information in the records should~~ include e.g~~, but is not limited to~~:	Simplification	English	European Union
830.	*100*	Editorial	The NPPO should keep appropriate records of host status ~~field~~ trials for a period of at least five	For clarification.	English	Japan

			years. Information kept should be appropriate for the intended purpose of determination of host status. Information in the records should include, but is not limited to:			
831.	*100*	Substantive	The NPPO should keep appropriate records of host status ~~field~~ trials for a period of at least five years. Information kept should be appropriate for the intended purpose of determination of host status. Information in the records should include, but is not limited to:	For clarification.	English	Malaysia
832.	*100*	Substantive	The NPPO should keep appropriate records of host status field trials for as long as the commodity is exported~~a period of at least five years~~. Information kept should be appropriate for the intended purpose of determination of host status. Information in the records should include, but is not limited to:	This is important because conditions or pest situations may change and it may be necessary to go back and consult original records.	English	United States of America
833.	*100*	Substantive	The NPPO should keep appropriate records of host status ~~field~~ trials for a period of at least five years. Information kept should be appropriate for the intended purpose of determination of host status. Information in the records should include, but is not limited to:	For clarification.	English	China
834.	*100*	Technical	The NPPO should keep appropriate records of extensive larval and adult surveillance and of host status field trials for a period of at least five years. Information kept should be appropriate for the intended purpose of determination of host status. Information in the records should include, but is not limited to:	It seems important to keep records not just of field trials, but also of larval and adult surveillance.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
835.	*101*	Editorial	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name of the plant species, cultivar, and origin of the fruit 3. location of ~~identified~~ reference specimens (~~which should~~ to be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony 5. physiological condition of the fruit tested for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	Bullet 2: a fruit cannot have a scientific name. Bullet 3: simplification. Bullet 5: missing word.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
836.	*101*	Substantive	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name~~,~~ cultivar~~, and origin~~ and location of the production area of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony 5. physical and physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	No mention of origin of fruit throughout the document. Question on why is the origin of the fruit is needed.	English	Malaysia
837.	*101*	Substantive	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name~~,~~ cultivar~~, and origin~~ and location of the production area of the fruit	No mention of origin of fruit throughout the document.	English	China

			3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony 5. physical and physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	Question on why is the origin of the fruit is needed.		
838.	*101*	Substantive	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin and location of the production area of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony 5. physical and physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	No mention of origin of fruit throughout the document. Question on why is the origin of the fruit is needed.	English	Korea, Republic of
839.	*101*	Substantive	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony 5. physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. physcial condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 7. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 8. key scientific references used 9. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	records also need to be kept on the physical state of the fruit to take account of the proposed category conditional non-host	English	Australia
840.	*101*	Substantive	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin and location of the production area of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony 5. physical and physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	No mention of origin of fruit throughout the document. Question on why is the origin of the fruit is needed.	English	Japan
841.	*101*	Technical	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony	GPS readings give more information on the geographic location of the trial area.	English	Kenya

			5. physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status including GPS readings			
842.	*101*	Technical	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens of the target fruit fly (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony (for the trials) 5. physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	Bullet 3: for clarification Bullet 4: Only if records of extensive larval and adult surveillance are kept.	English	EPPO, Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, Azerbaijan
843.	*101*	Technical	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official national collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony 5. physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status. 9. reference specimens should be clearly labelled from the host studies 10. name of identyfing expert	It is very important to emphasize that reference specimens be deposited in official national collections Once specimens arrive in the official collection they should be labelled as such and stand alone i.e with locality , date, collector name, host data, etc. including the name of the identying expert will assist in the evaluation of host records should questions arise in the future	English	Canada
844.	*101*	Technical	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens of the target fruit fly (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony (for the trials) 5. physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	Bullets 3 and 4: for clarification.	English	European Union
845.	*101*	Translation	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin of the fruit	in point 6 'dates' is translated wrongly as 'datos' instead of	English	Costa Rica

			3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony 5. physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	'fechas', in the spanish version.		
846.	*101*	Translation	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony 5. physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	in point 6 'dates' is translated wrongly as 'datos' instead of 'fechas', in the spanish version.	English	OIRSA
847.	*101*	Translation	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony 5. physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	Nº 6: This item is wrongly translated into Spanish. The term "dates" was translated as "datos" and it should be translated as "fechas"	English	Uruguay
848.	*101*	Translation	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony 5. physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	Nº 6: This item is wrongly translated into Spanish. The term "dates" was translated as "datos" and it should be translated as "fechas"	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
849.	*101*	Translation	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony	Nº 6: This item is wrongly translated into Spanish. The term "dates" was translated as "datos" and it should be translated as	English	Argentina

			5. physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	"fechas"		
850.	*101*	Translation	1. scientific name of the target fruit fly 2. scientific name, cultivar, and origin of the fruit 3. location of identified reference specimens (which should be kept in an official collection) 4. records on the origin and rearing of the fruit fly colony 5. physiological condition of the fruit for fruit fly infestation 6. trials conducted, experimental design, dates, locations, raw data, statistical calculations and results 7. key scientific references used 8. additional information, including photographs, that may be specific to the fruit fly, the fruit or host status.	in point 6 'dates' is translated wrongly as 'datos' instead of 'fechas', in the spanish version.	English	Panama
851.	*102*	Editorial	Records should be kept and made available ~~upon request of~~ to the NPPO of the importing country upon request.	More precise	English	EPPO
852.	*102*	Editorial	Records should be kept and made available ~~upon request of~~ to the NPPO of the importing country upon request.	More precise	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Israel, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
853.	*102*	Editorial	Records should be ~~kept and~~ made available upon request of the NPPO of the importing country.	For clarificaiton.	English	Malaysia
854.	*102*	Editorial	Records should be ~~kept and~~ made available upon request of the NPPO of the importing country.	For clarificaiton.	English	China
855.	*103*	Editorial	~~Le présent~~ L'appendice qui suit figure ici uniquement à titre de référence et ne saurait revêtir de caractère prescriptif dans le cadre de la norme.		Français	Gabon, Burkina Faso
856.	*103*	Editorial	~~Le présent~~ L'appendice qui suit figure ici uniquement à titre de référence et ne saurait revêtir de caractère prescriptif dans le cadre de la norme.		Français	Cameroon
857.	*103*	Substantive	This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard. It is necessary for the Secretariat to consider how to deal with the references of the standard. In this draft standard, there are two ways in which references appear. What criteria should be followed since more documents/scientific papers could be referenced.	Do we need modifications in the provision of additional references?	English	Malaysia
858.	*103*	Substantive	This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.	Do we need modifications in the provision of additional references?	English	China

			It is necessary for the Secretariat to consider how to deal with the references of the standard. In this draft standard, there are two ways in which references appear. What criteria should be followed since more documents/scientific papers could be referenced.			
859.	*103*	Technical	~~This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.~~	This appendix is not needed. Standards usually do not have a list of scientific papers at the end. DPs have, but this is not a DP.	English	EPPO
860.	*103*	Technical	~~This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.~~	This appendix is not needed. Standards usually do not have a list of scientific papers at the end. DPs have, but this is not a DP.	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands, European Union, Azerbaijan
861.	*104*	Editorial	**APPENDIX 1: ~~Additional references~~ Bibliography**	publications in this appendix were used as the basis for this standard as compared to the references within the text.	English	Costa Rica
862.	*104*	Editorial	**APPENDIX 1: ~~Additional references~~ Bibliography**	publications in this appendix were used as the basis for this standard as compared to the references within the text.	English	OIRSA
863.	*104*	Editorial	**APPENDIX 1: ~~Additional references~~ Bibliography**	publications in this appendix were used as the basis for this standard as compared to the references within the text.	English	Uruguay
864.	*104*	Editorial	**APPENDIX 1: ~~Additional references~~ Bibliography**	publications in this appendix were used as the basis for this standard as compared to the references within the text.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil
865.	*104*	Editorial	**APPENDIX 1: ~~Additional references~~ Bibliography**	publications in this appendix were used as the basis for this standard as compared to the references within the text.	English	Argentina
866.	*104*	Editorial	**APPENDIX 1: ~~Additional references~~ Bibliography**	publications in this appendix were used as the basis for this standard as compared to the references within the text.	English	Panama
867.	*104*	Technical	~~**APPENDIX 1: Additional references**~~	This appendix is not needed. Standards usually do not have a list of scientific papers at the end. DPs have, but this is not a DP.	English	EPPO
868.	*104*	Technical	~~**APPENDIX 1: Additional references**~~	This appendix is not needed. Standards usually do not have a list of scientific papers at the end. DPs have, but this is not a DP.	English	Georgia, Russian Federation, Netherlands,

						European Union, Azerbaijan
869.	*105*	Editorial	**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L. 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. Ann. Rev. Entomol., 53: 473–502.** **Aluja, M., Diaz-Fleisher, F. & Arredondo, J.** 2004. Nonhost status of commercial *Persea americana* 'Hass' to *Anastrepha ludens, Anastrepha obliqua, Anastrepha serpentina,* and *Anastrepha striata* (Diptera: Tephritidae) in Mexico. *J. Econ. Entomol*., 97: 293–309. **Aluja M., Pérez-Staples, D., Macías-Ordóñez, R., Piñero, J., McPheron, B. & Hernández-Ortiz, V.** 2003. Nonhost status of *Citrus sinensis* cultivar Valencia and *C. paradisi* cultivar Ruby Red to Mexican *Anastrepha fraterculus* (Diptera: Tephritidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 96: 1693–1703. **APPPC RSPM No. 4.** 2005. *Guidelines for the confirmation of non-host status of fruit and vegetables to Tephritid fruit flies*. Bangkok, APPPC, RAP Publication 2005/27. **Baker, R.T., Cowley, J.M., Harte, D.S. & Frampton, E.R.** 1990. Development of a maximum pest limit for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) in produce imported into New Zealand. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 83: 13–17. **Cowley, J.M., Baker, R.T. & Harte, D.S.** 1992. Definition and determination of host status for multivoltine fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) species. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 85: 312–317. **FAO/IAEA**. 2003. *Trapping guidelines for area-wide fruit fly programmes*. Joint FAO/IAEA Division, Vienna, Austria.47 pp. **FAO/IAEA/USDA**. 2003. *Manual for product quality control and shipping procedures for sterile mass-reared tephritid fruit flies*. Version 5.0. Vienna, Austria, International Atomic Energy Agency. 85 pp. **Fitt, G.P.** 1986. The influence of a shortage of hosts on the specificity of oviposition behaviour in species of *Dacus* (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Physiol. Entomol.*, 11: 133–143. **Follett, P.A**. 2009. Puncture resistance in 'Sharwil' avocado to Oriental fruit fly and Mediterranean fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) oviposition. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 102: 921–926. **Follett, P.A. & Hennessey, M.K.** 2007. Confidence limits and sample size for determining nonhost status of fruits and vegetables to tephritid fruit flies as a quarantine measure. *J. Econ. Entomol*., 100: 251–257. **Grové T., de Beer, M.S. & Joubert, P.H**. 2010. Developing a systems approach for *Thaumatotibia leucotreta*(Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) on 'Hass' avocado in South Africa. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 103:	Move the reference from para 12.	English	Malaysia

			1112–1128. **Hennessey, M.K**. 2007. *Guidelines for the determination and designation of host status of a commodity for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*. Orlando, Florida, USDA-CPHST. **NAPPO RSPM No. 30.** 2008. *Guidelines for the determination and designation of host status of a fruit or vegetable for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae)*. Ottawa, NAPPO. **NASS** (National Agriculture Security Service). 1991. Standard 155.02.01.08. *Specification for determination of fruit fly host status as a treatment*. Wellington, New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. **Rattanapun, W., Amornsak, W. & Clarke, A.R.** 2009. *Bactrocera dorsalis*preference for and performance on two mango varieties at three stages of ripeness. *Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata,* 131: 243–253. **Santiago, G., Enkerlin, W. Reyes, J & Ortiz, V.**1993. Ausencia de infestación natural de moscas de la fruta (Diptera:Tephritidae) en aguacate "Hass" en Michoacán, México. *Agrociencia serie Protección Vegetal*, 4(3): 349–357. **Singer, M.C.** 2004. Oviposition preference: its definition, measurement and correlates, and its use in assessing risk of host shifts. *In*J.M. Cullen, D.T. Briese, W.M. Kriticos, L. Morin, J.K. Scott, eds.*Proceedings of the XI International Symposium on Biological Control of Weeds*, pp. 235–244. Canberra, CSIRO. **Thomas, D.B.** 2004. Hot peppers as a host for the Mexican fruit fly *Anastrepha ludens*(Diptera: Tephritidae). *Florida Entomol.*, 87: 603–608. **van Klinken R.D**. 2000. Host specificity testing: Why do we do it and how can we do it better. *In* R. Van Driesche, T. Heard, A. McClay & R. Reardon, eds. *Host-specificity testing of exotic arthropod biological control agents: The biological basis for improvement in safety*, pp. 54–68. Morgantown, WV, USDA Forest Service Forest Health Technol. Enterprise Team. **Willard, H.F., Mason, A.C. & Fullaway, D.T.** 1929. Susceptibility of avocados of the Guatemala race to attack by the Mediterranean fruit fly in Hawaii. *Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist*, 26: 171–176.			
870.	*105*	Editorial	**Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L. 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: critical conceptual and methodological considerations. Ann. Rev. Entomol., 53: 473–502.** **Aluja, M., Diaz-Fleisher, F. & Arredondo, J.** 2004. Nonhost status of commercial *Persea americana* 'Hass' to *Anastrepha ludens, Anastrepha obliqua, Anastrepha serpentina,* and *Anastrepha striata* (Diptera: Tephritidae) in Mexico. *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 97: 293–309. **Aluja M., Pérez-Staples, D., Macías-Ordóñez, R., Piñero, J., McPheron, B. & Hernández-Ortiz,**	Move the reference from para 12.	English	China

V. 2003. Nonhost status of *Citrus sinensis* cultivar Valencia and *C. paradisi* cultivar Ruby Red to Mexican *Anastrepha fraterculus* (Diptera: Tephritidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 96: 1693–1703.

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FAO/IAEA/USDA. 2003. *Manual for product quality control and shipping procedures for sterile mass-reared tephritid fruit flies*. Version 5.0. Vienna, Austria, International Atomic Energy Agency. 85 pp.

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NASS (National Agriculture Security Service). 1991. Standard 155.02.01.08. *Specification for determination of fruit fly host status as a treatment*. Wellington, New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture

			and Fisheries. **Rattanapun, W., Amornsak, W. & Clarke, A.R.** 2009. *Bactrocera dorsalis*preference for and performance on two mango varieties at three stages of ripeness. *Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata,* 131: 243–253. **Santiago, G., Enkerlin, W. Reyes, J & Ortiz, V.**1993. Ausencia de infestación natural de moscas de la fruta (Diptera:Tephritidae) en aguacate "Hass" en Michoacán, México. *Agrociencia serie Protección Vegetal*, 4(3): 349–357. **Singer, M.C.** 2004. Oviposition preference: its definition, measurement and correlates, and its use in assessing risk of host shifts. *In*J.M. Cullen, D.T. Briese, W.M. Kriticos, L. Morin, J.K. Scott, eds.*Proceedings of the XI International Symposium on Biological Control of Weeds*, pp. 235–244. Canberra, CSIRO. **Thomas, D.B.** 2004. Hot peppers as a host for the Mexican fruit fly *Anastrepha ludens*(Diptera: Tephritidae). *Florida Entomol.*, 87: 603–608. **van Klinken R.D**. 2000. Host specificity testing: Why do we do it and how can we do it better. *In* R. Van Driesche, T. Heard, A. McClay & R. Reardon, eds. *Host-specificity testing of exotic arthropod biological control agents: The biological basis for improvement in safety*, pp. 54–68. Morgantown, WV, USDA Forest Service Forest Health Technol. Enterprise Team. **Willard, H.F., Mason, A.C. & Fullaway, D.T.** 1929. Susceptibility of avocados of the Guatemala race to attack by the Mediterranean fruit fly in Hawaii. *Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist*, 26: 171–176.			
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FAO/IAEA. 2003. *Trapping guidelines for area-wide fruit fly programmes*. Joint FAO/IAEA Division, Vienna, Austria. 47 pp.

FAO/IAEA/USDA. 2003. *Manual for product quality control and shipping procedures for sterile mass-reared tephritid fruit flies*. Version 5.0. Vienna, Austria, International Atomic Energy Agency. 85 pp.

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			commodity for fruit flies (Tephritidae). Orlando, Florida, USDA-CPHST. **NAPPO RSPM No. 30.** 2008. *Guidelines for the determination and designation of host status of a fruit or vegetable for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae)*. Ottawa, NAPPO. **NASS** (National Agriculture Security Service). 1991. Standard 155.02.01.08. *Specification for determination of fruit fly host status as a treatment*. Wellington, New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. ~~**Rattanapun, W., Amornsak, W. & Clarke, A.R.** 2009. *Bactrocera dorsalis*preference for and performance on two mango varieties at three stages of ripeness. *Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata,* 131: 243–253. **Santiago, G., Enkerlin, W. Reyes, J & Ortiz, V.**1993. Ausencia de infestación natural de moscas de la fruta (Diptera:Tephritidae) en aguacate "Hass" en Michoacán, México. *Agrociencia serie Protección Vegetal*, 4(3): 349–357.~~ **Singer, M.C.** 2004. Oviposition preference: its definition, measurement and correlates, and its use in assessing risk of host shifts. *In*J.M. Cullen, D.T. Briese, W.M. Kriticos, L. Morin, J.K. Scott, eds.*Proceedings of the XI International Symposium on Biological Control of Weeds*, pp. 235–244. Canberra, CSIRO. ~~**Thomas, D.B.** 2004. Hot peppers as a host for the Mexican fruit fly *Anastrepha ludens*(Diptera: Tephritidae). *Florida Entomol.*, 87: 603–608.~~ **van Klinken R.D**. 2000. Host specificity testing: Why do we do it and how can we do it better. *In* R. Van Driesche, T. Heard, A. McClay & R. Reardon, eds. *Host-specificity testing of exotic arthropod biological control agents: The biological basis for improvement in safety*, pp. 54–68. Morgantown, WV, USDA Forest Service Forest Health Technol. Enterprise Team. ~~**Willard, H.F., Mason, A.C. & Fullaway, D.T.** 1929. Susceptibility of avocados of the Guatemala race to attack by the Mediterranean fruit fly in Hawaii. *Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist*, 26: 171–176.~~			
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