**2009-007: Draft Annex to ISPM 26 - Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area**

| **Comm. no.**  | **Para. no.**  | **Comment type**  | **Comment**  | **Explanation**  | **Language**  | **Country**  | **Steward's Response**  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.  | *G*  | Editorial  | I support the document as it is and I have no comments |    | English  | Nigeria  |    |
| 2.  | *G*  | Editorial  | I support the document as it is and I have no comments |    | English  | Nepal  |    |
| 3.  | *G*  | Editorial  | I support the document as it is and I have no comments |   | English  | United States of America  |  |
| 4.  | *G*  | Editorial  | I support the document as it is and I have no comments |    | English  | Ghana  |    |
| 5.  | *G*  | Substantive  | ﻿Replace 'eradication area' with 'suspension area'    | This draft includes the term, ‘eradication area’ for the area with a FF-PFA in the event of an outbreak, whereas the draft circulated at the member consultation (MC) stage used ‘quarantine area’. Comments received from the MC noted that not all PFAs involve quarantine pests whereas ISPM 5 defined ‘quarantine area’ as ‘an area within which a quarantine pest is present and is being officially controlled’. For this reason the term ‘quarantine area’ was changed. However, the term ‘eradication area’ is not suitable. Paragraph 12 of this draft annex states that the ‘eradication area’ should cover at least the infested area plus a buffer zone’. However eradication, defined in ISPM5 as the ‘application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area’, would not occur in a buffer zone. A buffer zone is defined in ISPM 5 as ‘an area surrounding or adjacent to an area officially delimited for phytosanitary for phytosanitary purposes...’. Thus the use of ‘eradication area’ to include both an area where eradication activities are underway and a buffer area is not technically correct and confusing to the reader. It is preferable to use the term ‘suspension area’ which is introduced in ISPM26 section 2.4, which would include all areas surrounding the point of detection of a fruit fly, including areas where specific eradication activities are undertaken, areas where additional monitoring activities might be undertaken, and any buffer zones. All of these areas would potentially be subject to some level of control and/or regulatory activities to prevent establishment or spread of fruit flies.   | English  | Australia  |    |
| 6.  | *G*  | Substantive  | ﻿Use the term "Target fruit fly species"  and FF-PFA  as appropriate throughout the standard. | to be in line with other fruit fly standards adopted. | English  | Costa Rica  |    |
| 7.  | *7*  | Substantive  | A fruit fly (Tephritidae) outbreak detected in a fruit fly-pest free area (FF-PFA) may pose a risk for those importing countries where the fruit fly species is considered a quarantine pest. This annex describes control measures to be taken in a fruit fly suspension eradication area established within an FF-PFA in the event of an outbreak.    | As outlined in the general comment, eradication area is more than the infested area as it includes a buffer zone where eradication will not be taking place. | English  | Australia  |    |
| 8.  | *8*  | Substantive  | Corrective actions and other phytosanitary measures that may be used in an suspension eradication area within an FF-PFA are covered by this standard.  | As outlined in the general comment, eradication area is more than the infested area as it includes a buffer zone where eradication will not be taking place. | English  | Australia  |    |
| 9.  | *9*  | Editorial  | The eradication area and the related control measures are established with the intent to maintain the status of the surrounding FF-PFA and to meet the phytosanitaryÂ importÂ requirements of the importing country. Control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a risk of spreading the target fruit fly species. | More precise (term used in ISPM 5). | English  | EPPO, Estonia, Algeria  |    |
| 10.  | *9*  | Editorial  | The eradication area and the related control measures are established with the intent to maintain the status of the surrounding FF-PFA and to meet the phytosanitary import requirements of the importing country. Control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a risk of spreading the target fruit fly species. | More precise (term used in ISPM 5). | English  | European Union, Slovenia  |    |
| 11.  | *9*  | Substantive  | The suspensioneradication area and the related control measures are established with the intent to restore FF\_PFA status, protectmaintain the status of the surrounding FF-PFA, and to meet the requirements of the importing country where applicable. Control measures are needed because movements of certain regulated articles from and through a suspensionn eradication area potentially poses a risk of spreading the target fruit fly species.   | Describes what the control measures are seeking to achieve and clarifies that not all movement of regulated articles pose a quarantine risk in this context. | English  | Australia  |    |
| 12.  | *9*  | Substantive  | The eradication area and the related control measures are established not onlyÂ to eradicate the outbreak, but also with the intent to maintain the status of the surrounding FF-PFA and to meet the requirements of the importing country. In particular,Â Ccontrol measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a risk of spreading the target fruit fly species. | 1) Even if the expressions "eradication area" (cf. [7]) and "corrective actions" (cf. [8]) are used, it should be said one of the main objective of the control measures is to eradicate the outbreak in order to reinstate the pest free status of the eradication area (cf. [57] and [58]). 2) "In particular" could be added if the objective of eradication is added.   | English  | EPPO, Estonia, Algeria  |    |
| 13.  | *9*  | Substantive  | The eradication area and the related control measures are established not only to eradicate the outbreak, but also with the intent to maintain the status of the surrounding FF-PFA and to meet the requirements of the importing country. In particular, Ccontrol measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a risk of spreading the target fruit fly species.   | 1) Even if the expressions "eradication area" (cf. [7]) and "corrective actions" (cf. [8]) are used, it should be said one of the main objective of the control measures is to eradicate the outbreak in order to reinstate the pest free status of the eradication area (cf. [57] and [58]). 2) "In particular" could be added if the objective of eradication is added. | English  | European Union, Slovenia  |    |
| 14.  | *10*  | Substantive  | **1. Establishment of an Suspension Eradication Area**   | As outlined in the general comment, eradication area is more than the infested area. This change needs to be made through out the document, but are not shown from this point onwards. | English  | Australia  |    |
| 15.  | *11*  | Editorial  | The National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of the exporting country should declare an outbreak in accordance with this and other relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures. When a fruit fly outbreak is detected within an FF-PFA, the establishment of an eradication area should be based on aÂ technical evaluation. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area, then the status of the FF-PFA will be lost. | 1) Better English 2) A comma added for clarity. | English  | EPPO, Estonia, Algeria  |    |
| 16.  | *11*  | Editorial  | The National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of the exporting country should declare an outbreak in accordance with this and other relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures. When a fruit fly outbreak is detected within an FF-PFA, the establishment of an eradication area should be based on a technical evaluation. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area, then the status of the FF-PFA will be lost. | 1) Better English 2) A comma added for clarity. | English  | European Union, Slovenia  |    |
| 17.  | *11*  | Substantive  | The National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of the exporting country should declare an outbreak in accordance with this and other relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures. When a fruit fly outbreak is detected within an FF-PFA, the establishment of an eradication area should be based on technical evaluation. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area then the status of the FF-PFA shouldwill be lost. | 3) use of may/should/must oin ISPMs and consistency with section 2.4.3 of this standard | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 18.  | *11*  | Substantive  | The National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of the exporting country should declare an outbreak in accordance with this and other relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures. When a fruit fly outbreak is detected within an FF-PFA, the establishment of an eradication area should be based on technical evaluation. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area then the status of the FF-PFA shouldwill be lost. | 3) Use of may/should/must in ISPMs and consistency with section 2.4.3 of this standard. | English  | European Union, Slovenia  |    |
| 19.  | *11*  | Technical  | The National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of the exporting country should declare an outbreak in accordance with this and other relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures. When a fruit fly outbreak is detected within an FF-PFA, the establishment of an eradication area should be based on technical evaluation. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area then the status of the FF-PFA will be lost in accordance with section 2.4.3. of this standard. | Precision given (cf. secvtion 2.4.3 of this standard) | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 20.  | *11*  | Technical  | The National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of the exporting country should declare an outbreak in accordance with this and other relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures. When a fruit fly outbreak is detected within an FF-PFA, the establishment of an eradication area should be based on technical evaluation. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area then the status of the FF-PFA will be lost in accordance with this standard. | Precision given (cf. secvtion 2.4.3 of this standard). | English  | European Union, Slovenia  |    |
| 21.  | *11*  | Technical  | The National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of the exporting country should declare an outbreak in accordance with this and other relevant international standards for phytosanitary measures. When a fruit fly outbreak is detected within an FF-PFA, the establishment of an eradication area should be based on technical evaluation. If control measures cannot be applied to establish an eradication area then the status of the FF-PFA will be lost.When a fruit fly outbreak, the status of the FF-PFA will be lost. it will be evaluated recovery of status of the FF-PFA﻿ until control measures applied to an eradication area are evaluated.   | According to 2.4.1 in ISPM26, the status of FF-PFA or the affected part within the FF-PFA should be suspended when an outbreak of the target fruit fly occurs. As attachment, this should be consistent with the ISPM 26. | English  | China  |    |
| 22.  | *12*  | Editorial  | The eradication area should cover at least the infested area plus a buffer zone in accordance with section 2.2.1 of this standard, and as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into account the natural dispersal capability of the target fruit fly species, its relevant biological characteristics, and other geographic and environmental factors. | Reference unnecessary | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 23.  | *12*  | Editorial  | The eradication area should cover at least the infested area plus a buffer zone in accordance with section 2.2.1 of this standard, and as determined by delimiting surveys, taking into account the natural dispersal capability of the target fruit fly species, its relevant biological characteristics, and other geographic and environmental factors. | Reference unnecessary | English  | European Union, Slovenia  |    |
| 24.  | *13*  | Editorial  | A circle delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area should be drawn, centred on the actual target fruit fly species detection and with a radius large enough to comply with the above considerations, as determined by the NPPO of the exporting country. In the case of several pest detections, several (possibly overlapping) circles should be drawn accordingly, as illustrated in Figure 1. | clarification | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 25.  | *13*  | Editorial  | A circle delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area should be drawn, centred on the actual target fruit fly species detection and with a radius large enough to comply with the above considerations, as determined by the NPPO of the exporting country. In the case of several pest detections, several (possibly overlapping) circles should be drawn accordingly, as illustrated in Figure 1. | Clarification. | English  | European Union, Slovenia  |    |
| 26.  | *13*  | Technical  | A circle delimiting the minimum size of the eradication area should be drawn, centred on the actual target fruit fly species detection and with a radius large enough to comply with the above considerations, as determined by the NPPO of the exporting country. In the case of several pest detections, several (possibly overlapping) circles should be drawn accordingly, as in Figure 1. Alternatively, where there are multiple detections in close proximity to each other, the centre of all the detections can be used to draw the circle of the suspension area. | An alternative to the elongated shape is a circle, which does not require all the geo-referenced coordinates, which may be easier to implement. | English  | Australia  |    |
| 27.  | *14*  | Editorial  | If necessary for the practical implementation of the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may decide to adjust the eradication area to correspond to administrative boundaries or topography, or to approximate the circle with a polygon, as illustrated in figure 1.   | More precise and consistency with [13]. | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 28.  | *14*  | Editorial  | If necessary for the practical implementation of the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country may decide to adjust the eradication area to correspond to administrative boundaries or topography, or to approximate the circle with a polygon, as illustrated in Figure 1.   | More precise and consistency with [13]. | English  | European Union, Slovenia  |    |
| 29.  | *14*  | Technical  | If necessary for the practical implementation of the eradication suspension area, the NPPO of the exporting country may decide to adjust the suspensioneradication area to correspond to administrative boundaries or topography, or to approximate the circle with a polygon. Where the new boundary of the suspension area is within the circle drawn around the fruit fly detections, technical justification should be provided.﻿   | Paragraph 13 states that the circle surrounding the centre of detections should be the minimum size of the quarantine or suspension area. Therefore, any change to the boundary should only be to enlarge the eradication area to align with administrative or logistical boundaries. Small adjustments that result in the boundary of the suspension area being inside the circle defined around the detection sites may be justified in some cases, but should be supported by technical information, taking into account the size of any buffer zone and the associated activities within that buffer zone. | English  | Australia  |    |
| 30.  | *17*  | Editorial  | This paragraph should be moved to paragraph between [21] and [22].﻿Control measures may be subject to bilateral arrangements. They may also be audited by the NPPO of the importing country.   | As this paragraph mentions control measures, it should be included in “2.Control Measures”. | English  | Japan  |    |
| 31.  | *17*  | Substantive  | Control measures may be subject to bilateral arrangements. They may also be audited by the NPPO of the importing country  in accordance with the NPPO of exporting country.   | The international standards recommend the use of established measures and itd harmonization, thus avoiding bilateral arrangements | English  | Costa Rica  |    |
| 32.  | *21*  | Technical  | Control measures already usedaccepted in fruit fly infested areas may be implemented in the eradication area. | for clarification | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 33.  | *21*  | Technical  | Control measures already usedaccepted in fruit fly infested areas may be implemented in the eradication area. | For clarification. | English  | European Union, Slovenia  |    |
| 34.  | *26*  | Substantive  | Movement of regulated articles (e.g. soil, host plant﻿s) into, from, through or within the eradication area should comply with control measures to prevent the spread of fruit flies and should be accompanied by the necessary documentation to indicate the articles’ origin and destination. This also pertains to moving regulated articles for phytosanitary certification. | There is a high possibility that fruit flies move with their host plants. | English  | Japan  |    |
| 35.  | *26*  | Technical  | Movement of regulated articles (e.g. host fruits, soil) into, from, through or within the eradication area should comply with control measures to prevent the spread of fruit flies and should be accompanied by the necessary documentation to indicate the articles’ origin and destination. This also pertains to moving regulated articles for phytosanitary certification.   | Host fruits are the most important regulated articles and thus they should be the first example given. | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 36.  | *26*  | Technical  | Movement of regulated articles (e.g. fruit, soil, etc) into, from, through or within the eradication area should comply with control measures to prevent the spread of fruit flies and should be accompanied by the necessary documentation to indicate the articles’ origin and destination. This also pertains to moving regulated articles for phytosanitary certification. | The relevant regulated article for fruit flies is the fruit. | English  | Uruguay  |    |
| 37.  | *26*  | Technical  | Movement of regulated articles (e.g. fruit, soil, etc) into, from, through or within the eradication area should comply with control measures to prevent the spread of fruit flies and should be accompanied by the necessary documentation to indicate the articles’ origin and destination. This also pertains to moving regulated articles for phytosanitary certification. | The relevant regulated article for fruit flies is the fruit. | English  | COSAVE, Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil |    |
| 38.  | *26*  | Technical  | Movement of regulated articles (e.g. host fruits, soil) into, from, through or within the eradication area should comply with control measures to prevent the spread of fruit flies and should be accompanied by the necessary documentation to indicate the articles’ origin and destination. This also pertains to moving regulated articles for phytosanitary certification. | Host fruits are the most important regulated articles and thus they should be the first example given. | English  | European Union, Slovenia  |    |
| 39.  | *26*  | Technical  | Movement of regulated articles (e.g. host fruits, soil) into, from, through or within the eradication area should comply with control measures to prevent the spread of fruit flies and should be accompanied by the necessary documentation to indicate the articles’ origin and destination. This also pertains to moving regulated articles for phytosanitary certification.   | Host fruits are the most important regulated articles and thus they should be the first example given. | English  | Algeria  |    |
| 40.  | *27*  | Technical  | **2.3 Packing and packing facilities.plants and plant products outside eradication area is prohibited to go into eradication area to packing and storage. Meanwhile, plants and plant products from eradication area is prohibited to go into packing and storage outside quarantine area.**   | In order to reduce the risk of pest spreading cross-contaminatiom   | English  | China  |    |
| 41.  | *29*  | Technical  | The NPPO of the exporting country should may: | Not all the procedures are needed at the same time | English  | Uruguay  |    |
| 42.  | *29*  | Technical  | The NPPO of the exporting country should may: | Not all the procedures are needed at the same time | English  | COSAVE, Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil  |    |
| 43.  | *31*  | Editorial  | * require and approve methods of physical separation of different host fruit lots (e.g. by using insect-proof packaging) to avoid cross-contamination
 | More precise and consistency with other paragraphs ([28], [32], [33]...). | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 44.  | *31*  | Editorial  | * require and approve methods of physical separation of different host fruit lots (e.g. by using insect-proof packaging) to avoid cross-contamination

   | More precise and consistency with other paragraphs ([28], [32], [33]...). | English  | European Union, Slovenia  |    |
| 45.  | *31*  | Editorial  | * require and approve methods of physical separation of different host fruit lots (e.g. by using insect-proof packaging) to avoid cross-contamination

   | More precise and consistency with other paragraphs ([28], [32], [33]...). | English  | Algeria  |    |
| 46.  | *32*  | Substantive  | * require systems separate locations for reception, processing, storage and dispatch to maintain segregation of host fruits originating from areas of different status

   | It is not clear whether this text refers only to separate stages of the packing process, or whether potentially infested fruit must remain at separate locations, potentially on the same facility, at all times. The term ‘locations’ is not clear and may not be technically justified as other methods may allow an appropriate level of segregation. Revised text places emphasis on having a robust yet flexible system to take account of different practices. | English  | Australia  |    |
| 47.  | *32*  | Technical  | * require separate locations for reception, processing, storage and dispatch to maintain segregation of host fruits originating from areas of different pest status
 | To clarify | English  | Uruguay  |    |
| 48.  | *32*  | Technical  | * require separate locations for reception, processing, storage and dispatch to maintain segregation of host fruits originating from areas of different pest status
 | To clarify | English  | COSAVE, Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil  |    |
| 49.  | *33*  | Substantive  | * require flowcharts, signs and staff training regarding systems the handling and movement of host fruit through the facility to prevent mixing of fruit from areas of different status﻿

   | Text is prescriptive and highlights measures that may not be necessary. Revised text focuses on having an appropriate system and clearly states the objective of this requirement.   | English  | Australia  |    |
| 50.  | *34*  | Editorial  | * require and approve methods of disposal of rejected host fruit from the eradication area

   | More precise and consistency with other paragraphs ([28], [32], [33] and particularly [40]). | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 51.  | *34*  | Editorial  | * require and approve methods of disposal of rejected host fruit from the eradication area

   | More precise and consistency with other paragraphs ([28], [32], [33] and particularly [40]). | English  | European Union, Slovenia  |    |
| 52.  | *34*  | Editorial  | * require and approve methods of disposal of rejected host fruit from the eradication area

   | More precise and consistency with other paragraphs ([28], [32], [33] and particularly [40]). | English  | Algeria  |    |
| 53.  | *35*  | Technical  | * monitor the target fruit fly species at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent PFA; take appropriate control measures to eradicate fruit flies from the facility when they are detected.
 | Cf. [46]. | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 54.  | *35*  | Technical  | * monitor the target fruit fly species at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent PFA
* take appropriate control measures to eradicate fruit flies from the facility when they are detected
 | Cf. [46]. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 55.  | *35*  | Technical  | * monitor the target fruit fly species at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent PFA; take appropriate control measures to eradicate fruit flies from the facility when they are detected.
 | Cf. [46]. | English  | Algeria  |    |
| 56.  | *37*  | Substantive  | * audit the facility
* Where packing facilities are located outside the suspension area, require methods to prevent the potential escape of fruit flies from fruit grown in the suspension area﻿.

   | Not covered in the list of requirements was any arrangements to prevent fruit flies escaping the facility, which should be required to support the ongoing PFA   | English  | Australia  |    |
| 57.  | *39*  | Technical  | Fruit storage facilities may be located within or outside the eradication area. Such facilities should be registered with the NPPO of the exporting country and comply with the control measures to prevent the spread of fruit flies, such as:* maintainÂ distinctionÂ andÂ separationÂ betweenÂ hostÂ fruitÂ originatingÂ inÂ theÂ eradicationÂ areaÂ andÂ fromÂ theÂ FF-PFA
 | Moved from [42] to keep the order of section 2.3 of this annex. | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 58.  | *39*  | Technical  | Fruit storage facilities may be located within or outside the eradication area. Such facilities should be registered with the NPPO of the exporting country and comply with the control measures to prevent the spread of fruit flies, such as:* maintain distinction and separation between host fruit originating in the eradication area and from the FF-PFA
 | Moved from [42] to keep the order of section 2.3 of this annex. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 59.  | *40*  | Technical  | * use an approved method of disposal of host fruit from the eradication area, rejected as a result of inspection or quality control activities
 | Consistency with [34] and [51]. | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 60.  | *40*  | Technical  | * use an approved method of disposal of host fruit from the eradication area, rejected as a result of inspection or quality control activities
 | Consistency with [34] and [51]. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 61.  | *40*  | Technical  | * use an approved method of disposal of host fruit from the eradication area, rejected as a result of inspection or quality control activities
 | Consistency with [34] and [51]. | English  | Algeria  |    |
| 62.  | *41*  | Technical  | * monitor for the target fruit fly speciesÂ at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent PFA
* ï»¿take appropriate control measures to eradicate fruit flies from the facility when they are detected
 | Cf. [35] and [46]. | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 63.  | *41*  | Technical  | * monitor for the target fruit fly species at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent PFA
* take appropriate control measures to eradicate fruit flies from the facility when they are detected.
 | Cf. [35] and [46]. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 64.  | *42*  | Technical  | * maintain distinction and separation between host fruit originating in the eradication area and from the FF-PFA.

   | It would be more logical to keep the order of section 2.3 of this annex and so to move [42] before [40]. | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 65.  | *42*  | Technical  | * maintain distinction and separation between host fruit originating in the eradication area and from the FF-PFA.

   | It would be more logical to keep the order of section 2.3 of this annex and so to move [42] before [40]. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 66.  | *44*  | Substantive  | If the processing facility is located within the eradication area, host fruit from fruit fly-pest free area﻿ destined for processing (such as juicing, canning and pur茅eing) does not pose additional fruit fly risk to the area.   | Because host fruit from the area which the fruit fly exist may be infested by the fly, and the fruit can pose fruit fly risk to the eradication area even if the fruit will be processed. | English  | China  |    |
| 67.  | *45*  | Substantive  | If the facility is located outside the suspensioneradication area, the NPPO should require physical isolation systems within the facility ofto prevent the escape of any fruit flies from﻿ host fruit originating from suspension areas of different pest status through insect-proof reception, storage and processing areas.   | Paragraph 44 indicates that this section is about processed fruit that poses no further phytosanitary risk once processed and that the risk posed is to the area around the processing facility. Therefore, segregation of fruit is not necessary within the processing facility is not required. Segregation would be based on quality requirements. However, what is required is methods or systems to prevent the escape of any fruit flies from fruit grown in suspension areas. | English  | Australia  |    |
| 68.  | *45*  | Substantive  | If the facility is located outside the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country should require physical isolation within the facility of host fruit originating from areas of different pest status through insect-proof reception, storage and processing areas. | For consistency with other sentences. | English  | Japan  |    |
| 69.  | *45*  | Technical  | If the facility is located outside the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country should require physical isolation within the facility of host fruit originating from areas of different pest status through insect-proof reception, storage and processing areas. | Precision to be given (cf. for example [47]). | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 70.  | *45*  | Technical  | If the facility is located outside the eradication area, the NPPO of the exporting country should require physical isolation within the facility of host fruit originating from areas of different pest status through insect-proof reception, storage and processing areas. | Precision to be given (cf. for example [47]). | English  | European Union  |    |
| 71.  | *46*  | Technical  | Monitoring for the target fruit fly species may be conducted at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent PFA. Appropriate control measures should be taken to eradicate fruit flies from the facility when they are detected. | More precise (cf. [35]). | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 72.  | *46*  | Technical  | Monitoring for the target fruit fly species may be conducted at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent PFA. Appropriate control measures should be taken to eradicate fruit flies from the facility when they are detected. | More precise (cf. [35]). | English  | European Union  |    |
| 73.  | *46*  | Technical  | Monitoring for the target fruit fly species may be conducted at the facility and, if relevant, in the adjacent PFA. Appropriate control measures should be taken to eradicate fruit flies from the facility when they are detected. | More precise (cf. [35]). | English  | Algeria  |    |
| 74.  | *47*  | Editorial  | Approved disposal of rejected hostÂ fruit and plant waste should be required by the NPPO of the exporting country. Rejected hostÂ fruitshould be disposed of in such a way that fruit flies are rendered non-viable. | 1) More precise and consistency with [40]. 2) More precise and consistency with [40]. | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 75.  | *47*  | Editorial  | Approved disposal of rejected host fruit and plant waste should be required by the NPPO of the exporting country. Rejected host fruit should be disposed of in such a way that fruit flies are rendered non-viable.   | 1) More precise and consistency with [40]. 2) More precise and consistency with [40]. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 76.  | *47*  | Technical  | Approved disposal of rejected fruit and plant waste from the eradication area should be required by the NPPO of the exporting country. Rejected fruit should be disposed of in such a way that fruit flies are rendered non-viable.  | More precise and consistency with [34] and [51]. | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 77.  | *47*  | Technical  | Approved disposal of rejected fruit and plant waste from the eradication area should be required by the NPPO of the exporting country. Rejected fruit should be disposed of in such a way that fruit flies are rendered non-viable.  | More precise and consistency with [34] and [51]. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 78.  | *47*  | Technical  | Approved disposal of rejected fruit and plant waste from the eradication area should be required by the NPPO of the exporting country. Rejected fruit should be disposed of in such a way that fruit flies are rendered non-viable.  | More precise and consistency with [34] and [51]. | English  | Algeria  |    |
| 79.  | *49*  | Editorial  | Treatment facilities should be registered by the NPPO of the exporting country. Post-harvest treatment (e.g. cold treatment, heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation), or in some cases pre-harvest treatment (e.g. bait spray, fruit bagging), may be required for regulated articles moving into an FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly species is regulated.  | To better seperate the ideas, "Post-harvest treatment..." should be the beginning of a new paragraph. | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 80.  | *49*  | Editorial  | Treatment facilities should be registered by the NPPO of the exporting country. Post-harvest treatment (e.g. cold treatment, heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation), or in some cases pre-harvest treatment (e.g. bait spray, fruit bagging), may be required for regulated articles moving into an FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly species is regulated. | To better separate the ideas, "Post-harvest treatment..." should be the beginning of a new paragraph. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 81.  | *49*  | Editorial  | Treatment facilities should be registered by the NPPO of the exporting country. Post-harvest treatment (e.g. cold treatment, heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation), or in some cases pre-harvest treatment (e.g. bait spray, fruit bagging), may be required for regulated articles moving into an FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly species is regulated.    | To better seperate the ideas, "Post-harvest treatment..." should be the beginning of a new paragraph. | English  | Algeria  |    |
| 82.  | *49*  | Substantive  | Treatment facilities should be registered by the NPPO of the exporting country. Post-harvest treatment (e.g. cold treatment, heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation), or in some cases pre-harvest treatment (e.g. bait spray, fruit bagging), may be required for regulated articles fruit moving into an FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly species is regulated as quarantine pest.   | Text deleted is included in paragraph 24 as control measures during production stage. It does not correspond to include under item 2.6 "Regulated articles" was changed by "fruit", because post harvest treatments are applied to fruit. Fruit flies can only be regulated as quarantine pests | English  | Uruguay  |    |
| 83.  | *49*  | Substantive  | Treatment facilities should be registered by the NPPO of the exporting country. Post-harvest treatment (e.g. cold treatment, heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation), or in some cases pre-harvest treatment (e.g. bait spray, fruit bagging), may be required for regulated articles fruit moving into an FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly species is regulated as quarantine pest.   | Text deleted is included in paragraph 24 as control measures during production stage. It does not correspond to include under item 2.6 "Regulated articles" was changed by "fruit", because post harvest treatments are applied to fruit. Fruit flies can only be regulated as quarantine pests | English  | COSAVE, Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil  |    |
| 84.  | *49*  | Technical  | Treatment facilities should be registered by the NPPO of the exporting country. Post-harvest treatment (e.g. cold treatment, heat treatment, fumigation, irradiation), or in some cases pre-harvest treatment (e.g. bait spray, fruit bagging), may be required for regulated articles moving into an FF-PFA or being exported to countries where the target fruit fly species is regulated.In the case where treatment facilities are integrated within processing facilities there should not be necessary registration by the NPPO   | In many cases the treatment facilities are located within the processing facility , therefore there should be no need for separate registration of treatment facillities from processing facilities. | English  | Costa Rica  |    |
| 85.  | *50*  | Editorial  | Control measures preventing pest spread may be required for fruit from suspension areas during transit to, or storage at﻿ treatment facilities located within the FF-PFA if treating regulated articles from eradication areas.   | To clarify that the control measures are directed at preventing pest spread associated with the fruit. A range of measures including secure packaging might be suitable to achieve this outcome. They would only need to apply fruit from an eradication area being treated at a facility outside the suspension area. | English  | Australia  |    |
| 86.  | *50*  | Editorial  | Control measures preventing pest spread may be required for treatment facilities located within the FF-PFA if treating regulated articles from the eradication areas.  | Consistency with the rest of the standard. | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 87.  | *50*  | Editorial  | Control measures preventing pest spread may be required for treatment facilities located within the FF-PFA if treating regulated articles from the eradication areas.  | Consistency with the rest of the standard. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 88.  | *50*  | Editorial  | Control measures preventing pest spread may be required for treatment facilities located within the FF-PFA if treating regulated articles from the eradication areas.  | Consistency with the rest of the standard. | English  | Algeria  |    |
| 89.  | *50*  | Technical  | Control measures preventing pest spread may be required for treatment facilities located within the FF-PFA if treating regulated articles fruit from eradication areas. The NPPO may also require physical isolation within the facility.   | Fruit is the regulated article to be treated. Physical isolation may also be required to treatment facilities | English  | Uruguay  |    |
| 90.  | *50*  | Technical  | Control measures preventing pest spread may be required for treatment facilities located within the FF-PFA if treating regulated articles fruit from eradication areas. The NPPO may also require physical isolation within the facility.   | Fruit is the regulated article to be treated. Physical isolation may also be required to treatment facilities | English  | COSAVE, Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil  |    |
| 91.  | *51*  | Editorial  | The NPPO of the exporting country should approve the method of disposal of rejected host fruit from the eradication area to reduce the risk of spread of the target fruit fly species. Disposal methods may include double bagging followed by deep burial or incineration.  | Consistency with [40]. | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 92.  | *51*  | Editorial  | The NPPO of the exporting country should approve the method of disposal of rejected host fruit from the eradication area to reduce the risk of spread of the target fruit fly species. Disposal methods may include double bagging followed by deep burial or incineration.  | Consistency with [40]. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 93.  | *51*  | Editorial  | The NPPO of the exporting country should approve the method of disposal of rejected host fruit from the eradication area to reduce the risk of spread of the target fruit fly species. Disposal methods may include double bagging followed by deep burial or incineration.  | Consistency with [40]. | English  | Algeria  |    |
| 94.  | *53*  | Substantive  | Host fruit sold within the eradication area may be at risk of infestation if exposed before being sold (e.g. placed on display in an open air market) and may therefore need to be physically protected,when feasible, to avoid pest spread while on display and being stored.    | Not always is possible to apply this measure due to retail market dispersal. | English  | Uruguay  |    |
| 95.  | *53*  | Substantive  | Host fruit sold within the eradication area may be at risk of infestation if exposed before being sold (e.g. placed on display in an open air market) and may therefore need to be physically protected,when feasible, to avoid pest spread while on display and being stored.    | Not always is possible to apply this measure due to retail market dispersal. | English  | COSAVE, Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil  |    |
| 96.  | *57*  | Substantive  | Eradication of the target fruit fly species in the eradication area should meet the requirements for reinstatement of an FF-PFA after an outbreak, according to this standard.The declaration of eradication should be based on no further detections of the target fruit fly species for a period determined by its biology and the prevailing environmental conditions, as confirmed by surveillance referred to in this standard.    | Sentence coming from [58] which fits better in paragraph [57] which is about the way to check that eradication is achieved. | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 97.  | *57*  | Substantive  | Eradication of the target fruit fly species in the eradication area should meet the requirements for reinstatement of an FF-PFA after an outbreak, according to this standard. The declaration of eradication should be based on no further detections of the target fruit fly species for a period determined by its biology and the prevailing environmental conditions, as confirmed by surveillance referred to in this standard.    | Sentence coming from [58] which fits better in paragraph [57] which is about the way to check that eradication is achieved. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 98.  | *57*  | Substantive  | Eradication of the target fruit fly species in the eradication area should meet the requirements for reinstatement of an FF-PFA after an outbreak, according to this standard.The declaration of eradication should be based on no further detections of the target fruit fly species for a period determined by its biology and the prevailing environmental conditions, as confirmed by surveillance referred to in this standard.    | Sentence coming from [58] which fits better in paragraph [57] which is about the way to check that eradication is achieved. | English  | Algeria  |    |
| 99.  | *57*  | Technical  | Eradication of the target fruit fly species in the eradication area should meet the requirements for reinstatement of the status ofÂ an FF-PFA after an outbreak, according tothis standard. | More precise wording consistent with section 2.4 of this standard. | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 100.  | *57*  | Technical  | Eradication of the target fruit fly species in the eradication area should meet the requirements for reinstatement of the status of an FF-PFA after an outbreak, according to this standard. | More precise wording consistent with section 2.4 of this standard. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 101.  | *58*  | Editorial  | The control measures should remain in force until reinstatement of the pest free status of the suspension area is declared.﻿ If eradication is declared, the particular control measures in the suspensioneradication area may be terminated and the FF-PFA status reinstated. The NPPO of the importing country should be notified as appropriate. The declaration of eradication should be based on no further detections of the target fruit fly species for a period determined by its biology and prevailing environmental conditions, confirmed by surveillance referred to in this standard. The control measures should remain in force until reinstatement of the pest free status of the eradication area is declared. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly. | more logical flow of text, from control measures, to eradication, ending with lack of success | English  | Australia  |    |
| 102.  | *58*  | Substantive  | The control measures should remain in force until eradication is declared. If eradication is declared successful, the particular control measures in the eradication area may be terminated and the FF-PFA free status of the eradication area should be reinstated. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly. The NPPO of the importing country should be notified as appropriate. The declaration of eradication should be based on no further detections of the target fruit fly species for a period determined by its biology and prevailing environmental conditions, confirmed by surveillance referred to in this standard. The control measures should remain in force until reinstatement of the pest free status of the eradication area is declared. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly.   | Reorganization of paragraphs [57] and [58] for a more logical sequence: 1) Control measures remain into force until eradication is declared. 2) If eradication is successful, control measures may stop and the whole FF-PFA should recover its free status. 3) If eradication is unsuccessul, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified. 4) In both cases, the NPPO of the importing country should be notified. | English  | EPPO  |    |
| 103.  | *58*  | Substantive  | The control measures should remain in force until eradication is declared. If eradication is declared successful, the particular control measures in the eradication area may be terminated and the FF-PFA free status of the eradication area should be reinstated. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly. The NPPO of the importing country should be notified as appropriate. The declaration of eradication should be based on no further detections of the target fruit fly species for a period determined by its biology and prevailing environmental conditions, confirmed by surveillance referred to in this standard. The control measures should remain in force until reinstatement of the pest free status of the eradication area is declared. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly.   | Reorganization of paragraphs [57] and [58] for a more logical sequence: 1) Control measures remain into force until eradication is declared. 2) If eradication is successful, control measures may stop and the whole FF-PFA should recover its free status. 3) If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified. 4) In both cases, the NPPO of the importing country should be notified. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 104.  | *58*  | Substantive  | The control measures should remain in force until eradication is declared. If eradication is declared successful, the particular control measures in the eradication area may be terminated and the FF-PFA free status of the eradication area should be reinstated. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly. The NPPO of the importing country should be notified as appropriate. The declaration of eradication should be based on no further detections of the target fruit fly species for a period determined by its biology and prevailing environmental conditions, confirmed by surveillance referred to in this standard. The control measures should remain in force until reinstatement of the pest free status of the eradication area is declared. If eradication is unsuccessful, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified accordingly.   | Reorganization of paragraphs [57] and [58] for a more logical sequence: 1) Control measures remain into force until eradication is declared. 2) If eradication is successful, control measures may stop and the whole FF-PFA should recover its free status. 3) If eradication is unsuccessul, the FF-PFA delimitation should be modified. 4) In both cases, the NPPO of the importing country should be notified. | English  | Algeria  |    |
| 105.  | *59*  | Technical  | **5. References** | The only reference is already quoted in ISPM 26. | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 106.  | *59*  | Technical  | **5. References** | The only reference is already quoted in ISPM 26. | English  | European Union  |    |
| 107.  | *60*  | Technical  | **ISPM 4.** 1995. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas.* Rome, IPPC, FAO. | This reference is already quoted in ISPM 26. | English  | EPPO, Algeria  |    |
| 108.  | *60*  | Technical  | **ISPM 4.** 1995. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas.* Rome, IPPC, FAO. | This reference is already quoted in ISPM 26. | English  | European Union  |    |