



**2005-010: Phytosanitary Procedures for Fruit Fly (Tephritidae) Management**

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
1.	G	Editorial	I support the document as it is and I have no comments		English	Jordan
2.	G	Editorial	I support the document as it is and I have no comments		English	Lao People's Democratic Republic
3.	G	Editorial	I support the document as it is and I have no comments		English	New Zealand
4.	G	Editorial	I support the document as it is and I have no comments		English	Congo
5.	G	Substantive		Several recent additions to this text now detail a sufficient number of effective requirements for this Standard to be considered as a true Annex to ISPM 26.	English	EPPO, Estonia
6.	G	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><u>The standard is relevant to the Caribbean, however, much emphasis has not been placed on the area of exclusion.</u></li></ul>	More guidance is needed on the area of exclusion.	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago
7.	G	Substantive	<u>The word procedures in the standard should be changed to the word measures.</u> <u>The phytosanitary measures are not corresponding with the management goal for fruit fly.</u> ↘	The content of this standard is phytosanitary measures and not phytosanitary procedures. The structure of the standard is more clearly.	English	China
8.	G	Substantive		Suggest to change the word " procedures" to " measures" as the content of the document seemed to imply measures instead.	English	Singapore
9.	G	Substantive	<u>In this standard needs a better clarification on the term economic threshold.</u>	It can cause confusion if it is referring to "economic threshold" or "management threshold".	English	NEPPO, Morocco
10.	G	Substantive		This annex covers information pertinent to ISPM 26, but also includes information relevant to ISPMs	English	United States

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				30 and 35. Neither suppression nor containment meet the criteria for PFA. Because this standard includes information that is relevant to both the FFPFA and FFALPP, we suggest that in the appropriate sections (i.e. 1.1 Suppression and 1.2 Containment), caveats be added stating that the information does not pertain to PFA or ALPP.		of America
11.	G	Substantive	<a href="#">It was suggested that this Annex was information, not standard, so it was more suitable for an Appendix 2 of ISPM 26.</a>	It is more appropriate as an Appendix because it is information for practical.	English	Thailand
12.	G	Substantive	<a href="#">It is suggested that this Annex may be made into Appendix</a>	It is more appropriate as an Appendix as it doesn't have the requirements for implementation	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
13.	G	Substantive	<a href="#">Además de especificar las velocidades de las aeronaves y altura de vuelo, es recomendable hacer especificaciones sobre la calibración de los sistemas de aplicación de estas aeronaves.</a> <a href="#">Es recomendable incluir especificaciones sobre los criterios para la liberación de insectos estériles (por ejemplo cantidades por área)</a>	Es esencial para el logro de una buena aplicación según las experiencias actuales	Español	El Salvador
14.	G	Substantive		The draft contains lots of detail on some procedures that are not widely used such as SIT, but is less detailed in perhaps the more commonly applied procedures such as baiting.	English	Australia
15.	G	Substantive	<a href="#">It is suggested that this Annex may be made into Appendix.</a>	This standard does not have specific requirements which may be more proper for appendix.	English	Korea, Republic of
16.	G	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The standard is relevant to the Caribbean, however, much emphasis has not been placed on the area of exclusion.</a></li> </ul>	More guidance is needed in the area of exclusion.	English	Barbados
17.	G	Substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The standard is relevant to Dominica and the Caribbean, however, much emphasis has not been placed on the area of exclusion.</a></li> </ul>	More guidance is needed on the area of exclusion.	English	Dominica
18.	G	Substantive	This Annex may be made into Appendix.	This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs.	English	Japan
19.	G	Substantive		Several recent additions to this text now detail a sufficient number of effective requirements for this Standard to be considered as a true Annex to	English	European Union

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				ISPM 26.		
20.	G	Substantive	<u>In this standard needs a better clarification on the term economic threshold.</u>	It can cause confusion if it is referring to "economic threshold" or "management threshold".	English	Algeria
21.	G	Substantive	<u>It is suggested that this Annex may be made into Appendix</u>	It is more appropriate as an Appendix as it does not have the requirement for implementation	English	Viet Nam
22.	G	Technical	<u>This draft should not be an annex, but an appendix only for information</u>  <u>Paragraphs 17 to 45 could be deleted because the purpose of this draft is to provide guidance for the application of phytosanitary procedures and should be focused to these procedures. We are not proposing to delete these paragraphs at this stage, but we are sending this general comment in order to be evaluated by the steward and SC.</u>  <u>Moreover the issues contained in the above mentioned paragraphs are already in ISPM 26 and should not be duplicated in this annex</u>  <u>Translation into Spanish should be revised because we have found inconsistency with translation of defined terms and editorial problems throughout the text</u>	This draft does not give guidance on issues that need to be harmonized. Although it uses terms related to phytosanitary regulations, it is written as guidance of a general nature on pest management. At the same time, it is not a manual either, because it is not detailed enough for this purpose. On the other side some of the procedures are described in more detail than others.	English	Uruguay
23.	G	Technical	<u>This draft should not be an annex, but an appendix only for information</u>  <u>Paragraphs 17 to 45 could be deleted because the purpose of this draft is to provide guidance for the application of phytosanitary procedures and should be focused to these procedures. We are not proposing to delete these paragraphs at this stage, but we are sending this general comment in order to be evaluated by the steward and SC.</u>  <u>Moreover the issues contained in the above mentioned paragraphs are already in ISPM 26 and should not be duplicated in this annex</u>  <u>Translation into Spanish should be revised because we have found inconsistency with translation of defined terms and editorial problems throughout the text</u>	This draft does not give guidance on issues that need to be harmonized. Although it uses terms related to phytosanitary regulations, it is written as guidance of a general nature on pest management. At the same time, it is not a manual either, because it is not detailed enough for this purpose. On the other side some of the procedures are described in more detail than others.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
24.	G	Technical	<u>En lugar del término "management" usar el término "control"</u>	Es el término más apropiado por ser el empleado en el lenguaje de las NIMF	Español	El Salvador
25.	G	Technical	<u>This draft should not be an annex, but an appendix only for information</u>  <u>Paragraphs 17 to 45 could be deleted because the purpose of this draft is to provide guidance for the application of phytosanitary procedures and should be focused to these procedures. We are not proposing to delete these paragraphs at this stage, but we are sending this general comment in order to be evaluated by the steward and SC.</u>	This draft does not give guidance on issues that need to be harmonized. Although it uses terms related to phytosanitary regulations, it is written as guidance of a general nature on pest management. At the same time, it is not a manual either, because it is not detailed enough for this purpose. On the other side some of the procedures are described in	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

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			<p><a href="#">ing this general comment in order to be evaluated by the steward and SC.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Moreover the issues contained in the above mentioned paragraphs are already in ISPM 26 and should not be duplicated in this annex</a></p> <p><a href="#">Translation into Spanish should be revised because we have found inconsistency with translation of defined termes and editorial problems throughout the text</a></p>	more detail than others.		
26.	G	Translation	<a href="#">Las traducción al español del proyecto no coincide con la versión en inglés en lo referente a la terminología adoptada (NIMF No. 5); además, se presentan omisiones de traducción y palabras con diferente significado que cambia el sentido del texto</a>	Por ejemplo el término "status" debe traducirse como "condición", "spread" como "dispersión", "may" como "podrá", "should" como "debería", "area" como "área", "stand-alone" como "independiente", Párrafos donde se detectaron problemas de traducción: 8, 51, 52, 58, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 72, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 88, 89, 91, 92, 98	Español	El Salvador
27.	1	Editorial	<b>Phytosanitary Procedures for Fruit Flyes (Tephritidae) Management (2005-010)</b>	Editorial change - Have it in plural since there are several species under Tephritidae. The term should be changed in the whole document to be in plural form	English	NEPPO, Algeria, Morocco
28.	1	Editorial	<b>Procedimientos fitosanitarios para el <del>control</del> manejo de las moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) (2005-010)</b>	Change "control" to "manejo" throughout the document.	Español	Mexico
29.	3	Editorial	<del>Pour les étapes de la publication, prière de bien vouloir se reporter à la version anglaise.</del>	Harmoniser la présente norme en y incluant les étapes de la publication en langue française (commentaire d'ordre général)	Français	Mauritania
30.	3	Substantive	<del>Pour les étapes de la publication, prière de bien vouloir se reporter à la version anglaise.</del>	Harmoniser la présente norme en y incluant les étapes de la publication en langue française (commentaire d'ordre général)	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
31.	3	Technical	<del>Pour les étapes de la publication, prière de bien vouloir se reporter à la version anglaise.</del>	Harmoniser la présente norme en y incluant les étapes de la publication en langue française (commentaire d'ordre général)	Français	Burundi
32.	4	Substantive	La présente <del>appendice annexe</del> a été adoptée par la Commission des mesures phytosanitaires à sa [XX <sup>e</sup> ] session, tenue en [mois] [année].	Contient des dispositions difficiles à appliquer. Ne constitue pas une parties prescriptive de la norme et ne peut être utilisé que comme une référence c'est à dire un appendice	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
33.	5	Substantive	La présente <del>annexe</del> <del>appendice</del> constitue une partie prescriptive de la norme.	Contient des dispositions difficiles à appliquer. Ne constitue pas une parties prescriptive de la norme et ne peut être utilisé que comme une référence c'est à dire un appendice	Français	Mauritania

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34.	5	Substantive	La présente <del>appendice annexe</del> ne constitue pas une partie prescriptive de la norme.	Contient des dispositions difficiles à appliquer. Ne constitue pas une parties prescriptive de la norme et ne peut être utilisé que comme une référence c'es t à dire un appendice	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
35.	5	Substantive	This <del>appendix annex</del> is <u>for reference purposes only and is not</u> a prescriptive part of the standard.	For consistency with the suggestions in the general comments	English	OIRSA
36.	5	Substantive	<del>Lea</del> présente <del>appendice annexe</del> constitue une <u>référence</u> <del>partie prescriptive de à</del> la norme.	Contient des dispositions difficiles à appliquer. Ne constitue pas une parties prescriptive de la norme et ne peut être utilisé que comme une référence c'es t à dire un appendice	Français	Burundi
37.	6	Editorial	<b>ANNEX Y: Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly<u>ies</u> (Tephritidae) management (Year)</b>	Have it in plural since there are several species under Tephritidae.	English	NEPPO
38.	6	Editorial	<b>ANNEX Y: Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly<u>ies</u> (Tephritidae) management (Year)</b>	Have it in plural since there are several species under Tephritidae.	English	Algeria, Morocco
39.	6	Substantive	<del>ANNEX</del> <b>APPENDIX Y: Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (Year)</b>	This should be an appendix instead of an annex as there are no concrete phytosanitary measures per se in this annex and hence it should not be a prescriptive portion.	English	Singapore
40.	6	Substantive	<del>ANNEXE</del> <b>appendice Y: Méthodes phytosanitaires pour la lutte contre les mouches des fruits (Tephritidae) (Année)</b>	Rester dans l'esprit du paragraphe 5 précédent	Français	Mauritania
41.	6	Substantive	<del>APPENDICE</del> <b>ANNEXE Y: Méthodes phytosanitaires pour la lutte contre les mouches des fruits (Tephritidae) (Année)</b>	Rester dans l'esprit du paragraphe 5 précédent	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
42.	6	Substantive	<del>APPENDICE</del> <del>NNEXE</del> <b>Y: Méthodes phytosanitaires pour la lutte contre les mouches des fruits (Tephritidae) (Année)</b>	Rester dans l'esprit du paragraphe 5 précédent	Français	Burundi
43.	6	Technical	<del>APPENDIX</del> <del>ANNEX</del> <b>Y: Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (Year)</b>	Changed according to general comment	English	Uruguay
44.	6	Technical	<del>APPENDIX</del> <del>ANNEX</del> <b>Y: Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (Year)</b>	Changed according to general comment	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil

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45.	6	Technical	<b>APPENDIX ANNEX Y: Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (Year)</b>	Changed according to general comment	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
46.	7	Editorial	This annex provides guidelines for the application of phytosanitary procedures for fruit <del>fliesy</del> management.	English	English	NEPPO
47.	7	Editorial	This annex provides guidelines for the application of phytosanitary procedures for fruit <del>flies</del> management.	Have it in plural since there are several species under Tephritidae.	English	Algeria, Morocco
48.	7	Substantive	Lea présente <del>appendice annexe</del> donne des indications relatives à l'application de méthodes phytosanitaires pour lutter contre les mouches des fruits.	Rester dans l'esprit du paragraphe précédent	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
49.	7	Substantive	Lea présente <del>appendice annexe</del> donne des indications relatives à l'application de méthodes phytosanitaires pour lutter contre les mouches des fruits.	Rester dans l'esprit du paragraphe 5 précédent	Français	Burundi
50.	7	Technical	This <del>annex</del> <del>appendix</del> provides guidelines for the application of phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management.	Changed according to the general comment	English	Uruguay
51.	7	Technical	This <del>annex</del> <del>appendix</del> provides guidelines for the application of phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management.	Changed according to the general comment	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
52.	7	Technical	This <del>annex</del> <del>appendix</del> provides guidelines for the application of phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management.	Changed according to the general comment	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
53.	8	Editorial	Various phytosanitary procedures are used for fruit fly suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. These procedures may be integrated to establish, verify and maintain fruit fly-pest free areas (FF-PFAs) (ISPM 26:2006) and areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPPs) (ISPM 30:2008), as well as to develop <del>sytem approach to manage</del> fruit <del>fliesy systems approaches</del> (ISPM 35:2012).	English	English	NEPPO
54.	8	Editorial	<del>Various p</del> Phytosanitary procedures are used for fruit fly suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. These procedures may be integrated to establish, verify and maintain fruit fly-pest free areas (FF-PFAs) (ISPMÂ 26:2006) and areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPPs) (ISPMÂ 30:2008), as well as to develop fruit fly systems approaches (ISPMÂ 35:2012).	Not specific	English	United States of America

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55.	8	Editorial	Various phytosanitary procedures are used for fruit fly suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. These procedures may be integrated to establish, verify and maintain fruit fly-pest free areas (FF-PFAs) ( <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> ) and areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPPs) (ISPM 30:2008), as well as to develop fruit fly systems approaches (ISPM 35:2012).	It's not necessary referring ISPM 26 because this draft is an annex or may be appendix of ISPM 26.	English	Thailand
56.	8	Editorial	Various phytosanitary procedures are used for fruit fly suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. These procedures may be integrated to establish, verify and maintain fruit fly-pest free areas (FF-PFAs) ( <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> ) and areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPPs) (ISPM 30:2008), as well as to develop fruit fly systems approaches (ISPM 35:2012).	This draft is an Annex to ISPM26	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
57.	8	Editorial	Various phytosanitary procedures are used for fruit fly suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. These procedures may be integrated to establish, verify and maintain fruit fly-pest free areas (FF-PFAs) (ISPM 26:2006) and areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPPs) (ISPM 30:2008), as well as to develop <u>systems approaches to manage</u> fruit fly <del>ies systems approaches</del> (ISPM 35:2012).	More clarity and to be in consistence with the plural term of flies	English	Algeria, Morocco
58.	8	Editorial	Various phytosanitary procedures are used for fruit fly suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. These procedures may be integrated to establish, verify and maintain fruit fly-pest free areas (FF-PFAs) ( <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> ) and areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPPs) (ISPM 30:2008), as well as to develop fruit fly systems approaches (ISPM 35:2012).	This draft is an Annex to ISPM26	English	Viet Nam
59.	8	Substantive	Diverses méthodes phytosanitaires sont employées aux fins de la suppression, de <del>l'enrayement</del> <u>le confinement</u> , de l'éradication <del>et de l'exclusion</del> des mouches des fruits. Ces méthodes peuvent être intégrées pour établir, vérifier et maintenir des zones exemptes (NIMP 26:2006) et des zones à faible prévalence de mouches des fruits (NIMP 30:2008), ainsi que pour élaborer des approches systémiques de la lutte contre les mouches de fruits (NIMP 35:2012).	Question de consistance dans la traduction du terme avec les normes qui ont été adoptée récemment, décret d'obligation différent en anglais qu'en français (supprimer le terme exclusion ; ne cadre pas avec les définitions sur la lutte)	Français	Mauritania
60.	8	Substantive	Diverses méthodes phytosanitaires sont employées aux fins de la suppression, <u>du confinement</u> <del>de l'enrayement</del> , de l'éradication <del>et de l'exclusion</del> des mouches des fruits. Ces méthodes peuvent être intégrées pour établir, vérifier et maintenir des zones exemptes (NIMP 26:2006) et des zones à faible prévalence de mouches des fruits (NIMP 30:2008), ainsi que pour élaborer des approches systémiques de la lutte contre les mouches de fruits (NIMP 35:2012).	Question de consistance dans la traduction du terme avec les normes qui ont été adoptée récemment, décret d'obligation différent en anglais qu'en français (supprimer le terme exclusion ; ne cadre pas avec les définitions sur la lutte).	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
61.	8	Substantive	Diverses méthodes phytosanitaires sont employées aux fins de la suppression, de <u>le confinement</u> <del>l'enrayement</del> , <u>et</u> de l'éradication <del>et de l'exclusion</del> des mouches des fruits. Ces méthodes peuvent être intégrées pour établir, vérifier et maintenir des zones exemptes (NIMP 26:2006) et des zones à faible prévalence de mouches des fruits (NIMP 30:2008), ainsi que pour élaborer des approches systémiques de la lutte contre les mouches de fruits (NIMP 35:2012).	question de consistance dans la traduction du terme avec les normes qui ont été adoptée récemment, décret d'obligation différent en anglais qu'en français (supprimer le terme exclusion ; ne cadre pas avec les définitions sur la lutte)	Français	Burundi
62.	8	Technical	Various phytosanitary procedures are used for fruit fly suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. These procedures may be <del>integrated</del> <u>applied</u> to establish, <del>verify</del>	Not necessarily these procedures are to be integrated, they will be applied or used to establish	English	Uruguay

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			and maintain fruit fly-pest free areas (FF-PFAs) (ISPM 26:2006) and areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPPs) (ISPM 30:2008), as well as to develop fruit fly systems approaches (ISPM 35:2012).	and maintain PFA or areas of low prevalence, and to develop SA. Surveillance is the procedure applied to verification		
63.	8	Technical	Various phytosanitary procedures are used for fruit fly suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. These procedures may be <del>integrated</del> <u>applied</u> to establish, <del>verify</del> and maintain fruit fly-pest free areas (FF-PFAs) (ISPM 26:2006) and areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPPs) (ISPM 30:2008), as well as to develop fruit fly systems approaches (ISPM 35:2012).	Not necessarily these procedures are to be integrated, they will be applied or used to establish and maintain PFA or areas of low prevalence, and to develop SA. Surveillance is the procedure applied to verification	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
64.	8	Technical	Various phytosanitary procedures are used for fruit fly suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. These procedures may be <del>integrated</del> <u>applied</u> to establish, <del>verify</del> and maintain fruit fly-pest free areas (FF-PFAs) (ISPM 26:2006) and areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (FF-ALPPs) (ISPM 30:2008), as well as to develop fruit fly systems approaches (ISPM 35:2012).	Not necessarily these procedures are to be integrated, they will be applied or used to establish and maintain PFA or areas of low prevalence, and to develop SA. Surveillance is the procedure applied to verification	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
65.	8	Translation	Para la supresión, contención, erradicación y exclusión de las moscas de la fruta se utilizan diversos procedimientos fitosanitarios. Estos procedimientos <del>podrán pueden</del> integrarse a fin de establecer, verificar y mantener áreas libres de plagas de mosca de la fruta (ALP-MF) (NIMF 26:2006) y áreas de baja prevalencia de plagas de moscas de la fruta (ABPP-MF) (NIMF 30:2008), así como <del>desarrollar de elaborar</del> enfoques de sistemas para <del>moscas de la fruta esta plaga</del> (NIMF 35:2012).	1) Término acordado; 2) y 3) para mejorar la comprensión (términos más apropiados).	Español	El Salvador
66.	9	Editorial	The phytosanitary procedures include mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application <del>technique</del> , bait stations, male annihilation technique (MAT), mass trapping, sterile insect technique (SIT), biological control, and controls on the movement of regulated articles. These procedures can be environment-friendly alternatives to insecticide application for managing fruit fly pests.	The description is the same with the title of the part 3.2.	English	China
67.	9	Editorial	Los procedimientos fitosanitarios comprenden controles mecánicos y aplicados al cultivo, la aplicación de cebos con insecticida, el empleo de estaciones de cebo, la técnica de aniquilación de machos, el trapeo masivo, la técnica del insecto estéril, el control biológico y controles de la circulación de los artículos reglamentados. Estos procedimientos pueden constituir alternativas respetuosas del medio ambiente <del>en comparación</del> a la aplicación de insecticidas para el control de plagas de moscas de la fruta.	Para una mejor comprensión del texto	Español	El Salvador
68.	9	Editorial	The phytosanitary procedures include mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application, bait stations, male annihilation technique (MAT), mass trapping, sterile insect technique (SIT), biological control, and controls on the movement of regulated articles. <del>Many of t</del> These procedures can be environment <u>ally</u> -friendly alternatives to insecticide application for managing fruit fly pests.	'Many' not all of these procedures. Through out document should amend 'environment-friendly' to 'environmentally-friendly' as this is the appropriate terminology	English	Australia
69.	9	Substantive	The phytosanitary procedures include mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application, bait stations, male annihilation technique (MAT), mass trapping, sterile insect	Propose deleting the last sentence because this not always true. For example, the soil located	English	United States

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			technique (SIT), biological control, and controls on the movement of regulated articles. <del>These procedures can be environment-friendly alternatives to insecticide application for managing fruit fly pests.</del>	directly under traps have been found to contain concentrated chemicals used in traps.		of America
70.	9	Substantive	Les <u>principales</u> méthodes phytosanitaires <del>consistent notamment à recourir aux moyens sont les</del> suivantes: lutte mécanique, <del>et</del> lutte culturale, <u>lutte biologique (piégeage de masse, technique d'annihilation des mâles, technique de l'insecte stérile), lutte chimique (pose d'appâts), lutte intégrée et contrôles des déplacements d'articles, appâts insecticides, stations d'appâtage, technique d'annihilation des mâles, piégeage de masse, technique de l'insecte stérile, lutte biologique et contrôles des déplacements d'articles réglementés.</u> <del>Ces méthodes respectueuses de l'environnement peuvent se substituer à l'application d'insecticides pour lutter contre les mouches de fruits.</del>	Plus de cohérence	Français	Mauritania
71.	9	Substantive	Les <u>principales</u> méthodes phytosanitaires <del>consistent notamment à recourir aux moyens sont les</del> suivantes: lutte mécanique, <del>et</del> lutte culturale, <u>lutte biologique (piégeage de masse, technique d'annihilation des mâles, technique de l'insecte stérile), lutte chimique (pose d'appâts) insecticides, lutte intégrée stations d'appâtage, technique d'annihilation des mâles, piégeage de masse, technique de l'insecte stérile, lutte biologique</u> et contrôles des déplacements d'articles réglementés. <del>Ces méthodes respectueuses de l'environnement peuvent se substituer à l'application d'insecticides pour lutter contre les mouches de fruits.</del>	Plus de cohérence	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
72.	9	Substantive	Les <u>principales</u> méthodes <del>sont phytosanitaires consistent notamment à recourir aux moyens les</del> suivantes: lutte mécanique, <del>et</del> lutte culturale, <u>lutte biologique (piégeage de masse, appâts insecticides, stations d'appâtage, technique d'annihilation des mâles, piégeage de masse, technique de l'insecte stérile), lutte chimique (pose d'appâts) biologique</u> et contrôles des déplacements d'articles réglementés. <del>Ces méthodes respectueuses de l'environnement peuvent se substituer à l'application d'insecticides pour lutter contre les mouches de fruits.</del>	Plus de clarté et cohérence	Français	Burundi
73.	9	Technical	The phytosanitary procedures include mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application, bait stations, male annihilation technique (MAT), mass trapping, sterile insect technique (SIT), biological control, and controls on the movement of regulated articles. These procedures can be environment-friendly alternatives to insecticide application for managing fruit flies <del>pests</del> .	For consistency	English	Uruguay
74.	9	Technical	The phytosanitary procedures include mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application, bait stations, male annihilation technique (MAT), mass trapping, sterile insect technique (SIT), biological control, and controls on the movement of regulated articles. These procedures can be environment-friendly alternatives to insecticide application for managing fruit flies <del>pests</del> .	For consistency	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
75.	9	Technical	The phytosanitary procedures include mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application, bait stations, male annihilation technique (MAT), mass trapping, sterile insect technique (SIT), biological control, <a href="#">post-harvest treatments, treatments for reusable bins and containers</a> , and controls on the movement of regulated articles. These procedures can be environment-friendly alternatives to insecticide application for managing fruit fly pests.	Please refer to explanation provided in paragraph 97.	English	Canada
76.	9	Technical	The phytosanitary procedures include mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application, bait stations, male annihilation technique (MAT), mass trapping, sterile insect technique (SIT), biological control, <a href="#">insecticide cover sprays and soil drenches</a> and controls on the movement of regulated articles. These procedures can be environment-friendly alternatives to insecticide application for managing fruit fly pests.	for completeness include insecticide cover sprays and soil drenches	English	Australia
77.	9	Technical	The phytosanitary procedures include mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application, bait stations, male annihilation technique (MAT), mass trapping, sterile insect technique (SIT), biological control, and controls on the movement of regulated articles. These procedures can be environment-friendly alternatives to insecticide application for managing fruit <del>flies</del> <a href="#">pests</a> .	For consistency	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
78.	9	Translation	The phytosanitary procedures include mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application, bait stations, male annihilation technique (MAT), mass trapping, sterile insect technique (SIT), biological control, and controls on the movement of regulated articles. These procedures can be environment-friendly alternatives to insecticide application for managing fruit fly pests.	The term "mechanical and cultural controls" is wrongly translated into Spanish. It should be translated as "controles culturales y mecánicos" In addition translation of the entire paragraph should be revised to improve edition in Spanish	English	Uruguay
79.	9	Translation	The phytosanitary procedures include mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application, bait stations, male annihilation technique (MAT), mass trapping, sterile insect technique (SIT), biological control, and controls on the movement of regulated articles. These procedures can be environment-friendly alternatives to insecticide application for managing fruit fly pests.	The term "mechanical and cultural controls" is wrongly translated into Spanish. It should be translated as "controles culturales y mecánicos" In addition translation of the entire paragraph should be revised to improve edition in Spanish	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
80.	9	Translation	Los procedimientos fitosanitarios comprenden controles mecánicos y <del>culturales aplicados al cultivo</del> , la aplicación de cebos con insecticida, el empleo de estaciones de cebo, la técnica de aniquilación de machos, el trapeo masivo, la técnica del insecto estéril, el control biológico y controles de la circulación de los artículos reglamentados. Estos procedimientos pueden constituir alternativas respetuosas del medio ambiente a la aplicación de insecticidas para el control de plagas de moscas de la fruta.	1. Término apropiado que mejora la comprensión	Español	El Salvador
81.	9	Translation	The phytosanitary procedures include mechanical and cultural controls, insecticide bait application, bait stations, male annihilation technique (MAT), mass trapping, sterile insect technique (SIT), biological control, and controls on the movement of regulated articles. These procedures can be environment-friendly alternatives to insecticide application for managing fruit fly pests.	The term "mechanical and cultural controls" is wrongly translated into Spanish. It should be translated as "controles culturales y mecánicos" In addition translation of the entire paragraph should be revised to improve edition in Spanish	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
82.	10	Editorial	1. Objectives of Fruit Fliesy Management Strategies	English	English	NEPPO
83.	10	Editorial	1. <del>Objectives of</del> Fruit Fly Management Strategies	It is suggested to delete "Objectives of" because para [12] to [16] (The objectives) have been deleted	English	Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh
84.	10	Editorial	1. <del>Objectives of</del> Fruit Fly Management Strategies	It is suggested to delete "Objectives of" because para [12] to [16] (The objectives) have been deleted	English	Korea, Republic of
85.	10	Editorial	1. Objectives of Fruit Fly Management Strategies	It is suggested to delete "objectives of " because paragraph 12-16 (The objectives) have been deleted.	English	Nepal
86.	10	Editorial	1. Objectives of Fruit Fliesy Management Strategies	Editorial changes to have "fruit flies" in plural	English	Algeria, Morocco
87.	10	Editorial	1. <del>Objectives of</del> Fruit Fly Management Strategies	It is suggested to delete "Objectives of" because para [12] to [16] (The objectives) have been deleted	English	Viet Nam
88.	10	Technical	1. Objectives of Fruit Fly Management <del>Strategies</del> <u>Programs</u>	For consistency with ISPM 26	English	Uruguay
89.	10	Technical	1. Objectives of Fruit Fly Management <del>Strategies</del> <u>Programs</u>	For consistency with ISPM 26	English	COSAVE, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
90.	10	Technical	1. Objectives of Fruit Fly Management <del>Strategies</del> <u>Programs</u>	For consistency with ISPM 26	English	Paraguay, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
91.	11	Editorial	The four strategies used to manage fruit fly populations are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. One or more of these strategies can be used. The corresponding phytosanitary procedures will be influenced by the phytosanitary <del>import</del> requirements <u>of the importing country</u> , fruit fly status in the target area, host status and host susceptibility, pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures.	clarity	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
92.	11	Substantive	The four strategies used to manage fruit fly populations are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. One or more of these strategies can be used. The corresponding phytosanitary procedures will be influenced by the phytosanitary import or export requirements, fruit fly status in the target area, host status and host susceptibility, pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures.	More appropriate	English	United States of America, Mexico
93.	11	Substantive	Les quatre stratégies mises en œuvre pour lutter contre les populations de mouches des fruits sont la suppression, l'enrayement, le confinement, l'éradication et l'exclusion. On peut utiliser une ou plusieurs de ces stratégies. Le choix des méthodes phytosanitaires correspondantes sera influencé par les exigences phytosanitaires à l'importation, la situation phytosanitaire liée aux mouches des fruits dans la zone ciblée, la situation des plantes hôtes et leur sensibilité, la biologie de l'organisme nuisible et la faisabilité économique et technique des méthodes phytosanitaires disponibles.	Modification retenues au niveau du glossaire : le terme enrayement a été supprimé et remplacé par confinement	Français	Mauritania
94.	11	Substantive	The four strategies used to manage fruit fly populations are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. One or more of these strategies can be used. The corresponding phytosanitary procedures will be influenced by the phytosanitary import requirements, fruit fly status in the target area, <del>host status and host susceptibility</del> , pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures.	Host status/susceptibility do not influence the application of control measures in the target area.	English	Australia
95.	11	Substantive	Les quatre stratégies mises en œuvre pour lutter contre les populations de mouches des fruits sont la suppression, le confinement, l'enrayement, l'éradication et l'exclusion. On peut utiliser une ou plusieurs de ces stratégies. Le choix des méthodes phytosanitaires correspondantes sera influencé par les exigences phytosanitaires à l'importation, la situation phytosanitaire liée aux mouches des fruits dans la zone ciblée, la situation des plantes hôtes et leur sensibilité, la biologie de l'organisme nuisible et la faisabilité économique et technique des méthodes phytosanitaires disponibles.	Modification retenues au niveau du glossaire : le terme enrayement a été supprimé et remplacé par confinement	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
96.	11	Substantive	Les quatre stratégies mises en œuvre pour lutter contre les populations de mouches des fruits sont la suppression, le confinement, l'enrayement, l'éradication et l'exclusion. On peut utiliser une ou plusieurs de ces stratégies. Le choix des méthodes phytosanitaires correspondantes sera influencé par les exigences phytosanitaires à l'importation, la situation phytosanitaire liée aux mouches des fruits dans la zone ciblée, la situation des plantes hôtes et leur sensibilité, la biologie de l'organisme nuisible et la faisabilité économique et technique des méthodes phytosanitaires disponibles.	Modification retenues au niveau du glossaire : le terme enrayement a été supprimé et remplacé par confinement	Français	Burundi
97.	11	Technical	The <del>four strategies</del> <u>fruit fly programs</u> used <del>to manage fruit fly populations</del> are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. <del>One or more of these strategies can be used.</del> The corresponding phytosanitary procedures will be influenced by the phytosanitary import requirements, fruit fly status in the target area, host status and <del>host phenology susceptibility</del> , pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures.	To be consistent with ISPM 26, "strategy" was changed by "programs" and wording was adapted accordingly. "host phenology" is proposed instead of "host susceptibility" to be more precise and because it is an important factor for determining the phytosanitary procedures.	English	Uruguay
98.	11	Technical	The <del>four strategies</del> <u>fruit fly programs</u> used <del>to manage fruit fly populations</del> are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. <del>One or more of these strategies can be used.</del>	To be consistent with ISPM 26, "strategy" was changed by "programs" and wording was adapted	English	COSAVE, Paraguay,

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			The corresponding phytosanitary procedures will be influenced by the phytosanitary import requirements, fruit fly status in the target area, host status and <del>host phenology susceptibility</del> , pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures.	accordingly. "host phenology" is proposed insted of "host susceptibility" to be more precise and because it is an important factor for determining the phytosanitary procedures.		Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
99.	11	Technical	The four strategies used to manage fruit fly populations are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. One or more of these strategies can be used <del>depending on the circumstances and objectives</del> . The corresponding phytosanitary procedures will be influenced by the phytosanitary import requirements, fruit fly status in the target area, host status and host susceptibility, pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures.	emphasises the dynamics of fruit fly management for introductory processes, as outlined later.	English	Australia
100.	11	Technical	The <del>four strategies fruit fly programs</del> used <del>to manage fruit fly populations</del> are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. <del>One or more of these strategies can be used</del> . The corresponding phytosanitary procedures will be influenced by the phytosanitary import requirements, fruit fly status in the target area, host status and <del>host phenology susceptibility</del> , pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures.	To be consistent with ISPM 26, "strategy" was changed by "programs" and wording was adapted accordingly. "host phenology" is proposed insted of "host susceptibility" to be more precise and because it is an important factor for determining the phytosanitary procedures.	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
101.	11	Translation	The four strategies used to manage fruit fly populations are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. One or more of these strategies can be used. The corresponding phytosanitary procedures will be influenced by the phytosanitary import requirements, fruit fly status in the target area, host status and host susceptibility, pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures.	"The corresponding phytosanitary procedure" should be translated into Spanish as "los procedimientos fitosanitarios correspondientes". "Fruit fly status in the target area" should be translated into Spanish as "condición de la mosca de la fruta en el área objetivo". And "host status" translated as "condición de hospedante"	English	Uruguay
102.	11	Translation	The four strategies used to manage fruit fly populations are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. One or more of these strategies can be used. The corresponding phytosanitary procedures will be influenced by the phytosanitary import requirements, fruit fly status in the target area, host status and host susceptibility, pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures.	"The corresponding phytosanitary procedure" should be translated into Spanish as "los procedimientos fitosanitarios correspondientes". "Fruit fly status in the target area" should be translated into Spanish as "condición de la mosca de la fruta en el área objetivo". And "host status" translated as "condición de hospedante"	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
103.	11	Translation	Las cuatro estrategias utilizadas para el control de las poblaciones de moscas de la fruta son la supresión, la contención, la erradicación y la exclusión. Es posible utilizar una o más de estas estrategias. Los procedimientos correspondientes dependerán de los requisitos fitosanitarios de importación, el estado de las moscas de la fruta en el área seleccionada, el estado del hospedante y su <del>susceptibilidad</del> <del>sensibilidad</del> , la biología de la plaga y la viabilidad económica y técnica de los procedimientos fitosanitarios disponibles.	Término más apropiado	Español	El Salvador
104.	11	Translation	The four strategies used to manage fruit fly populations are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. One or more of these strategies can be used. The	"The corresponding phytosanitary procedure" should be translated into Spanish as "los	English	OIRSA,

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			corresponding phytosanitary procedures will be influenced by the phytosanitary import requirements, fruit fly status in the target area, host status and host susceptibility, pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures.	procedimientos fitosanitarios correspondientes". "Fruit fly status in the target area" should be translated into Spanish as "condición de la mosca de la fruta en el área objetivo". And "host status" translated as "condición de hospedante"		Belize
105.	11	Translation	The four strategies used to manage fruit fly populations are suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion. One or more of these strategies can be used. The corresponding phytosanitary procedures will be influenced by the phytosanitary import requirements, fruit fly status in the target area, host status and host susceptibility, pest biology, and economic and technical feasibility of the available phytosanitary procedures.	"The corresponding phytosanitary procedure" should be translated into Spanish as "los procedimientos fitosanitarios correspondientes". "Fruit fly status in the target area" should be translated into Spanish as "condición de la mosca de la fruta en el área objetivo". And "host status" translated as "condición de hospedante" and " host susceptibility" translated as "susceptibilidad del hospedero" and not as "sensibilidad"	English	Costa Rica
106.	12	Editorial	<del>The objectives for each strategy are:</del>	The description under this paragraph is already contained in ISPM 5 and described in paragraph 17 to 33	English	Uruguay
107.	12	Editorial	<del>The objectives for each strategy are:</del>	The description under this paragraph is already contained in ISPM 5 and described in paragraph 17 to 33	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, PerBrazil
108.	12	Editorial	<del>The objectives for each strategy are:</del>	redundant	English	Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh
109.	12	Editorial	<del>The objectives for each strategy are:</del>	delete	English	Korea, Republic of
110.	12	Editorial	<del>The objectives for each strategy are:</del>	The description under this paragraph is already contained in ISPM 5 and described in paragraph 17 to 33	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
111.	12	Editorial	<del>The objectives for each strategy are:</del>	This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs.	English	Japan

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
112.	12	Editorial	<del>The objectives for each strategy are:</del>	Redundant	English	Viet Nam
113.	12	Substantive	<del>The objectives for each strategy are:</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.	English	EPPO
114.	12	Substantive	<del>The objectives for each strategy are:</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.	English	Estonia, Morocco
115.	12	Substantive	<del>The objectives for each strategy are:</del>	To remove the paragraphs 12 - 16 as these are redundant & repetitive with following paragraphs.	English	Singapore
116.	12	Substantive	<del>The objectives for each strategy are:</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.	English	European Union
117.	13	Editorial	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	See comment in paragraph 12	English	Uruguay
118.	13	Editorial	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	See comment in paragraph 12	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina,

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
						Peru, Brazil
119.	13	Editorial	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	redundant	English	Thailand
120.	13	Editorial	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	This para is not consistent with para [18], [19], [20], [21]	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
121.	13	Editorial	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	This para is not consistent with para [18], [19], [20], [21]	English	Korea, Republic of
122.	13	Editorial	1. Pour la suppression: dans une zone infestée, <del>réduire</del> ramener la population de mouches des fruits <del>en dessous d'un seuil de nuisibilité économique</del>	(le concept du « seuil de nuisibilité économique » n'est pas conforme ni à l'ancienne, ni à la nouvelle définition proposée à la NIMP 5)	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
123.	13	Editorial	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	See comment in paragraph 12	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
124.	13	Editorial	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs.	English	Japan
125.	13	Editorial	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	This para is not consistent with para [18], [19], [20], [21]	English	Viet Nam
126.	13	Substantive	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.	English	EPPO
127.	13	Substantive	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences	English	Estonia, Morocco

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.		
128.	13	Substantive	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	The description of the 13th paragraph is not consistence with the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21th paragraph.	English	China
129.	13	Substantive	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	To remove the paragraphs 12 - 16 as these are redundant & repetitive with following paragraphs.	English	Singapore
130.	13	Substantive	1. For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area <del>below an economic threshold</del>	"Below an economic threshold" is not necessary because suppression can be applied to different objectives, as in Section 1.1.	English	United States of America
131.	13	Substantive	1. Pour la suppression: dans une zone infestée, <del>ramener</del> <u>réduire</u> la population de mouches des fruits <del>en dessous d'un seuil de nuisibilité économique</del>	(le concept du « seuil de nuisibilité économique » n'est pas conforme ni à l'ancienne, ni à la nouvelle définition proposée à la NIMP 5)	Français	Mauritania
132.	13	Substantive	1. <del>For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.	English	European Union
133.	13	Substantive	1. Pour la suppression: dans une zone infestée, <u>réduire</u> <del>ramener</del> la population de mouches des fruits <del>en dessous d'un seuil de nuisibilité économique</del>	(le concept du « seuil de nuisibilité économique » n'est pas conforme ni à l'ancienne, ni à la nouvelle définition proposée à la NIMP 5)	Français	Burundi
134.	13	Technical	1. Supresión: reducir la población de moscas de la fruta <u>objetivo</u> de un área infestada hasta un nivel inferior a un umbral económico determinado.	Para una mejor especificación	Español	El Salvador
135.	13	Technical	1. For suppression: to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an <del>economic</del> <u>threshold, whether based on quarantine risk or economic consideration</u>	economic is not the major or only objective for these phytosanitary principles in international trade.	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
136.	13	Technical	1. For suppression: <del>to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area below an economic threshold</del> <u>to reduce the fruit fly population in an infested area to levels as low as possible or near zero.</u>	Use of the word economic threshold in fruit fly management sounds a little deceptive. This is because farmers/producers may be tempted to place, rank or treat fruit flies as they would with other pests, where specific numbers must be collected before control or management actions are undertaken. Fruit flies are always and ever a problem and as low as we can bring down the numbers, the better it is.	English	Ghana
137.	14	Editorial	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	See comment in paragraph 12	English	Uruguay
138.	14	Editorial	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	See comment in paragraph 12	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
139.	14	Editorial	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	redundant	English	Thailand
140.	14	Editorial	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	This para is not consistent with para [22], [23], [24], [25], [26]	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
141.	14	Editorial	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	This para is not consistent with para [22], [23], [24], [25], [26]	English	Korea, Republic of
142.	14	Editorial	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	See comment in paragraph 12	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
143.	14	Editorial	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs.	English	Japan
144.	14	Editorial	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	This para is not consistent with para [22], [23], [24], [25], [26]	English	Viet Nam

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
145.	14	Substantive	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.	English	EPPO
146.	14	Substantive	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	The description of the 13th paragraph is not consistence with the 23th, 24th, 25th, 26th paragraph	English	China
147.	14	Substantive	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	To remove the paragraphs 12 - 16 as these are redundant & repetitive with following paragraphs.	English	Singapore
148.	14	Substantive	1. Pour <u>le confinement</u> <del>l'enrayement</del> : empêcher la diffusion des mouches des fruits, depuis une zone infestée jusque dans une zone exempte adjacente	Modification retenue dans la révision du glossaire	Français	Mauritania
149.	14	Substantive	1. Pour <u>le confinement</u> <del>l'enrayement</del> : empêcher la diffusion des mouches des fruits, depuis une zone infestée jusque dans une zone exempte adjacente	Modification retenue dans la revision du glossaire	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
150.	14	Substantive	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.	English	European Union
151.	14	Substantive	1. Pour <u>le onfinement</u> <del>l'enrayement</del> : empêcher la diffusion des mouches des fruits, depuis une zone infestée jusque dans une zone exempte adjacente	Modification retenue dans la revision du glossaire	Français	Burundi
152.	14	Substantive	1. <del>For containment: to prevent the spread of the fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards	English	Morocco

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.		
153.	14	Translation	1. Contención: prevenir la <del>dispersión</del> difusión de las moscas de la fruta desde un área infestada a un ALP-MF adyacente.	Término más apropiado	Español	El Salvador
154.	15	Editorial	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	See comment in paragraph 12	English	Uruguay
155.	15	Editorial	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	See comment in paragraph 12	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
156.	15	Editorial	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	redundant	English	Thailand
157.	15	Editorial	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	This para is not consistent with para [27], [28], [29], [30], [31]	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
158.	15	Editorial	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	This para is not consistent with para [27], [28], [29], [30], [31]	English	Korea, Republic of
159.	15	Editorial	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	See comment in paragraph 12	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
160.	15	Editorial	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs.	English	Japan
161.	15	Editorial	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	This para is not consistent with para [27], [28], [29], [30], [31]	English	Viet Nam
162.	15	Substantive	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences	English	EPPO

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.		
163.	15	Substantive	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	The description of the 13th paragraph is not consistence with the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st paragraph	English	China
164.	15	Substantive	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	To remove the paragraphs 12 - 16 as these are redundant & repetitive with following paragraphs.	English	Singapore
165.	15	Substantive	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.	English	European Union
166.	15	Substantive	1. <del>For eradication: to eliminate a fruit fly population from an area</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.	English	Morocco
167.	16	Editorial	1. <del>For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	See comment in paragraph 12	English	Uruguay
168.	16	Editorial	1. <del>For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	See comment in paragraph 12	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina,

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
						Peru, Brazil
169.	16	Editorial	1. For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to <del>an</del> FF-PFA.	Grammar	English	Jamaica
170.	16	Editorial	1. <del>For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	redundant	English	Thailand
171.	16	Editorial	1. <del>For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	This para is not consistent with para [32] and [33]	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
172.	16	Editorial	1. For exclusion: to prevent <del>the introduction of a</del> fruit fly <u>incursions into</u> an FF-PFA.	'incursions' is the appropriate term	English	Australia
173.	16	Editorial	1. <del>For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	This para is not consistent with para [32] and [33]	English	Korea, Republic of
174.	16	Editorial	1. <del>For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	See comment in paragraph 12	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
175.	16	Editorial	1. <del>For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	This is the regional comment made by the 14th APPPC Regional Workshop on Review of draft ISPMs.	English	Japan
176.	16	Editorial	1. <del>For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	This para is not consistent with para [32] and [33]	English	Viet Nam
177.	16	Substantive	1. <del>For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.	English	EPPO
178.	16	Substantive	1. <del>For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	To remove the paragraphs 12 - 16 as these are redundant & repetitive with following paragraphs.	English	Singapore

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
179.	16	Substantive	1. <del>Pour l'exclusion: empêcher l'introduction d'une mouche des fruits dans une zone exempte.</del>	Le terme exclusion n'est pas défini dans le glossaire	Français	Mauritania
180.	16	Substantive	1. <del>Pour l'exclusion: empêcher l'introduction d'une mouche des fruits dans une zone exempte.</del>	Le terme exclusion n'est pas défini dans le glossaire	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
181.	16	Substantive	1. For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly <u>or potentially infested host material</u> to an FF-PFA.	Potentially infested host materials especially fruits are pathways for fruit fly introduction	English	Ghana
182.	16	Substantive	1. <del>For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.	English	European Union
183.	16	Substantive	1. <del>Pour l'exclusion: empêcher l'introduction d'une mouche des fruits dans une zone exempte.</del>	Le terme exclusion n'est pas défini dans le glossaire	Français	Burundi
184.	16	Substantive	1. <del>For exclusion: to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>	Paragraphs [12] to [16] should be deleted because they are redundant with the definitions of these four terms in the glossary and because ISPM 5 is going to evolve unlike this FF ISPM: so the differences between the definitions given in the two standards are going to increase with time. Moreover, paragraphs [12] to [16] don't add anything to the more detailed information specific to FFs which is given in sections 1.1 to 1.4.	English	Morocco
185.	16	Technical	1. Excepción: prevenir la introducción de una mosca de la fruta <u>objetivo a</u> en una ALP-MF.	Para una mejor especificación	Español	El Salvador
186.	17	Editorial	<b>1.4<del>4</del> Suppression</b>	Suggest to change to sub section 1.4 instead of 1.1 as strategies for FF PFA should be in descending order of priority ie 1.1 Eradication, 1.2 Exclusion, 1.3 Containment & then 1.4 Suppression.	English	Singapore

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
187.	17	Editorial	1.1 Suppression	Suggested to be changed to point 1.4	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
188.	17	Editorial	1.1 Suppression	Suggested to be changed to point 1.4	English	Viet Nam
189.	17	Substantive	1.1 <del>Suppression</del> <u>Order should be rearranged</u>  <u>1.1 Exclusion</u>  <u>1.2 Eradication</u>  <u>1.3 Containment</u>  <u>1.4 Suppression</u>	Change order with more frequently implemented measures	English	Korea, Republic of
190.	18	Editorial	Suppression strategies may be applied for purposes such as <u>to</u> :	English	English	Australia
191.	18	Substantive	<del>La stratégie</del> Les stratégies de suppression <del>peut peuvent</del> être mises en œuvre notamment aux fins suivantes:	commentaire de fond	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
192.	18	Substantive	<del>Les stratégies</del> de suppression <del>peuvent</del> être mises en œuvre notamment aux fins suivantes:	Plus de logique	Français	Burundi
193.	18	Technical	Suppression <del>strategies</del> may be applied for purposes such as:	For consistency with other changes proposed	English	Uruguay
194.	18	Technical	Suppression <del>strategies</del> may be applied for purposes such as:	For consistency with other changes proposed	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
195.	18	Technical	Suppression <del>strategies</del> may be applied for purposes such as:	For consistency with other changes proposed	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
196.	19	Editorial	1. suprimir una población de moscas de la fruta para que su nivel sea inferior a un cierto umbral económico o para establecer un ABPP-MF, o bien como acción correctiva en una ABPP MF cuando se haya excedido el nivel de baja <del>incidencia</del> prevalencia de la plaga especificado (NIMFM 22:2005; NIMF 30:2008).	Término más apropiado y corrección de error de tipografía	Español	El Salvador
197.	19	Editorial	1. suppress a fruit fly population in order to reduce its level to below an economic threshold or to establish <del>an a</del> FF-ALPP, or as a corrective action in an ALPP when the specified level of low pest prevalence has been exceeded (ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 30:2008)	Grammatical error	English	Guyana
198.	19	Substantive	1. suppress a fruit fly population in order to reduce its level to below an economic threshold 2. <del>or</del> to establish an FF-ALPP, <del>or</del> 3. as a corrective action in an ALPP when the specified level of low pest prevalence has been exceeded (ISPM, 22:2005; ISPM, 30:2008)	These are different concepts and should be separated.	English	United States of America
199.	19	Substantive	1. supprimer une population de mouches des fruits, afin de <del>réduire ramener</del> son niveau <del>en dessous d'un seuil de nuisibilité</del> économique ou d'établir une zone exempte, ou bien à titre de mesure correctiva dans une zone à faible prévalence <del>où le niveau spécifié de faible prévalence a été dépassé</del> (NIMP 22:2005; NIMP 30:2008)	Ce seuil n'est pas connu et est difficile à déterminer	Français	Mauritania
200.	19	Substantive	1. supprimer une population de mouches des fruits, afin de <del>réduire ramener</del> son niveau <del>en dessous d'un seuil de nuisibilité</del> économique ou d'établir une zone exempte, ou bien à titre de mesure correctiva dans une zone à faible prévalence <del>où le niveau spécifié de faible prévalence a été dépassé</del> (NIMP 22:2005; NIMP 30:2008)	Ce seuil n'est pas connu et est difficile à déterminer	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
201.	19	Substantive	1. suppress a fruit fly population in order to reduce its level to below an economic threshold or to establish <del>and maintain</del> an FF-ALPP, or as a corrective action in an ALPP when the specified level of low pest prevalence has been exceeded (ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 30:2008)	For emphasis . It is necessary that after suppression the system is maintained as FF-ALPP.	English	Ghana
202.	19	Substantive	1. supprimer une population de mouches des fruits, afin de <del>réduire ramener</del> son niveau <del>en dessous d'un seuil de nuisibilité économique</del> ou d'établir une zone exempte, ou bien à titre de mesure correctiva dans une zone à faible prévalence <del>où le niveau spécifié de faible prévalence a été dépassé</del> (NIMP 22:2005;	Ce seuil n'est pas connu et est difficile à déterminer	Français	Burundi

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			NIMP 30:2008)			
203.	19	Technical	1. <del>suppress</del> <u>reduce</u> a <u>target</u> fruit fly population <del>in order to reduce its level to</del> below an economic threshold or to establish an FF-ALPP, or as a corrective action in an ALPP when the specified level of low pest prevalence has been exceeded (ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 30:2008)	Suppression according ISPM 5 is the application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations, so text was changed for consistency. And to clarify that the fruit fly population to be reduced is a target fruit fly population.	English	Uruguay
204.	19	Technical	1. <del>suppress</del> <u>reduce</u> a <u>target</u> fruit fly population <del>in order to reduce its level to</del> below an economic threshold or to establish an FF-ALPP, or as a corrective action in an ALPP when the specified level of low pest prevalence has been exceeded (ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 30:2008)	Suppression according ISPM 5 is the application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations, so text was changed for consistency. And to clarify that the fruit fly population to be reduced is a target fruit fly population.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
205.	19	Technical	1. suppress a fruit fly population in order to reduce its level to below <del>an economic</del> <u>a threshold, whether based on quarantine risk or economic considerations</u> , or to establish an FF-ALPP, or as a corrective action in an ALPP when the specified level of low pest prevalence has been exceeded (ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 30:2008)	as explained in para 13, economic is not the major or only objective for these phytosanitary principles in international trade	English	Australia
206.	19	Technical	1. <del>suppress</del> <u>reduce</u> a <u>target</u> fruit fly population <del>in order to reduce its level to</del> below an economic threshold or to establish an FF-ALPP, or as a corrective action in an ALPP when the specified level of low pest prevalence has been exceeded (ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 30:2008)	Suppression according ISPM 5 is the application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations, so text was changed for consistency. And to clarify that the fruit fly population to be reduced is a target fruit fly population.	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
207.	19	Translation	1. suppress a fruit fly population in order to reduce its level to below an economic threshold or to establish an FF-ALPP, or as a corrective action in an ALPP when the specified level of low pest prevalence has been exceeded (ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 30:2008)	The translation of this paragraph into Spanish should be revised.	English	Uruguay
208.	19	Translation	1. suppress a fruit fly population in order to reduce its level to below an economic threshold or to establish an FF-ALPP, or as a corrective action in an ALPP when the specified level of low pest prevalence has been exceeded (ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 30:2008)	The translation of this paragraph into Spanish should be revised.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
209.	19	Translation	1. suprimir una población de moscas de la fruta para <del>reducir</del> <b>que</b> su nivel <del>sea inferior a un cierto</del> <b>por debajo del</b> umbral económico o para establecer un ABPP-MF, o bien como acción correctiva en una ABPP cuando se haya excedido el nivel de baja prevalencia de la plaga especificado (NIFM 22:2005; NIMF 30:2008).	Para mejorar la comprensión de ideas	Español	El Salvador
210.	19	Translation	1. suppress a fruit fly population in order to reduce its level to below an economic threshold or to establish an FF-ALPP, or as a corrective action in an ALPP when the specified level of low pest prevalence has been exceeded (ISPM 22:2005; ISPM 30:2008)	The translation of this paragraph into Spanish should be revised.	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
211.	20	Substantive	1. <del>supprimer une population de mouches des fruits, afin d'obtenir une prévalence correspondant à un niveau spécifique qui peut être l'un des éléments d'une approche systémique (NIMP 14:2002; NIMP 35:2012)</del>	Commentaire de fond	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
212.	20	Substantive	1. <del>supprimer une population de mouches des fruits, afin d'obtenir une prévalence correspondant à un niveau spécifique qui peut être l'un des éléments d'une approche systémique (NIMP 14:2002; NIMP 35:2012)</del>	Action difficile à réaliser	Français	Burundi
213.	20	Technical	1. <del>suppress</del> <b>reduce</b> a <b>target</b> fruit fly population in order to achieve a specified pest population level that can be used as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14:2002; ISPM 35:2012)	Suppression according ISPM 5 is the application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations, so text was changed for consistency. And to clarify that the fruit fly population to be reduced is a target fruit fly population.	English	Uruguay
214.	20	Technical	1. <del>suppress</del> <b>reduce</b> a <b>target</b> fruit fly population in order to achieve a specified pest population level that can be used as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14:2002; ISPM 35:2012)	Suppression according ISPM 5 is the application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations, so text was changed for consistency. And to clarify that the fruit fly population to be reduced is a target fruit fly population.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
215.	20	Technical	1. <del>suppress</del> <b>reduce</b> a <b>target</b> fruit fly population in order to achieve a specified pest population level that can be used as part of a systems approach (ISPM 14:2002; ISPM 35:2012)	Suppression according ISPM 5 is the application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations, so text was changed for consistency. And to clarify that the fruit fly population to be reduced is a target fruit fly population.	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
216.	21	Editorial	1. precede, <del>as part of a process</del> , fruit fly population eradication in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006).	To clarify	English	Uruguay
217.	21	Editorial	1. precede, <del>as part of a process</del> , fruit fly population eradication in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006).	To clarify	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
218.	21	Editorial	1. precede, as part of a process, fruit fly population eradication in order to establish <del>an</del> FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006).	Grammar	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica
219.	21	Editorial	1. precede, as part of a process, fruit fly population eradication in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995); <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> .	This draft is an annex to ISPM26	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
220.	21	Editorial	1. precede, <del>as part of a process</del> , fruit fly population eradication in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006).	To clarify	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
221.	21	Editorial	1. precede, as part of a process, fruit fly population eradication in order to establish <del>an</del> a FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006).	Grammatical error	English	Guyana
222.	21	Editorial	1. precede, as part of a process, fruit fly population eradication in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995); <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> .	This draft is an annex to ISPM26	English	Viet Nam
223.	21	Substantive	1. precede, as part of a process, fruit fly population eradication in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006).  <u>Suppression is applied mainly to ALPP or to eradicate outbreaks in PFAs.</u>	See US General comment	English	United States of America

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
224.	21	Substantive	1. precede, as part of a process, fruit fly population eradication in order to establish <u>and maintain</u> <del>an</del> a FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006).	For emphasis . It is necessary that after suppression the system is maintain.	English	Ghana
225.	21	Technical	1. precede, as part of a process, fruit fly <u>target</u> population eradication in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006).	To clarify that the fruit fly population to be reduced is a target fruit fly population.	English	Uruguay
226.	21	Technical	1. precede, as part of a process, fruit fly <u>target</u> population eradication in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006).	To clarify that the fruit fly population to be reduced is a target fruit fly population.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
227.	21	Technical	1. supresión que precede, como parte de un proceso, <u>a</u> la erradicación de una <u>especie objetivo</u> población de moscas de la fruta a fin de establecer un ALP-MF (NIMF 4:1995; NIMF 26:2006).	Para mejorar la especificidad	Español	El Salvador
228.	21	Technical	1. precede, as part of a process, fruit fly <u>target</u> population eradication in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006).	To clarify that the fruit fly population to be reduced is a target fruit fly population.	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
229.	22	Editorial	<b>1.2<del>3</del> Containment</b>	Suggest to change to sub section 1.3 instead of 1.2 as strategies for FF PFA should be in descending order of priority ie 1.1 Eradication, 1.2 Exclusion, 1.3 Containment & then 1.4 Suppression.	English	Singapore
230.	22	Substantive	<b>1.2 <del>Enrayement</del> Confinement</b>	Conformité avec les modifications du glossaire	Français	Mauritania
231.	22	Substantive	<b>1.2 <u>Confinement</u> <del>Enrayement</del></b>	Conformité avec les modifications du glossaire	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
232.	22	Substantive	<b>1.2 <u>Confinement</u> <del>Enrayement</del></b>	Conformité au glossaire	Français	Burundi

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
233.	23	Editorial	Containment strategies may be applied for purposes such as <u>to</u> :	English	English	Australia
234.	23	Substantive	<u>La stratégie de confinement peut</u> <del>Les stratégies d'enrayement peuvent</del> être mises en œuvre notamment aux fins suivantes:	Voir les commentaires précédents	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
235.	23	Substantive	<del>Les stratégies de confinement</del> <u>'enrayement</u> peuvent être mises en œuvre notamment aux fins suivantes:	Terme du glossaire	Français	Burundi
236.	23	Technical	Containment <del>strategies</del> may be applied for purposes such as:	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Uruguay
237.	23	Technical	Containment <del>strategies</del> may be applied for purposes such as:	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
238.	23	Technical	Containment <del>strategies</del> may be applied for purposes such as:	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
239.	24	Editorial	1. protect <del>a an</del> FF-PFA from an adjacent infested area	Grammar	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica
240.	24	Editorial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protect an FF-PFA from an adjacent infested area. <del>Delete the arabic figure. Bullet points should take place the arabic figure.</del></li> </ul>	It's conformity with the requirement of the standard.	English	China
241.	24	Editorial	1. protect <del>an a</del> FF-PFA from an adjacent infested area	Grammatical error	English	Guyana

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
242.	24	Substantive	1. protéger une zone exempte d'une zone infestée adjacente <a href="#">ou non</a>	La méthode est valable dans les deux cas	Français	Mauritania
243.	24	Substantive	1. protéger une zone exempte d'une zone infestée adjacente <a href="#">ou non</a>	La méthode est valable dans les deux cas	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
244.	24	Substantive	1. protéger une zone exempte d'une zone infestée adjacente <a href="#">ou non</a>	Méthode valable dans les deux cas	Français	Burundi
245.	24	Technical	1. <a href="#">prevent the spread of a fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</a> <del>protect an FF-PFA from an adjacent infested area</del>	More precise, and thus preferable wording.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Morocco
246.	24	Technical	1. <del>protect an FF-PFA from an adjacent infested area</del>	Protection of a FF-PFA from an adjacent (or any other) infested area is covered under paragraph 32 (Exclusion). For clarity the protection of a FF-PFA should be covered in either containment or exclusion, but not both.	English	Australia
247.	24	Technical	1. <a href="#">prevent the spread of a fruit fly from an infested area to an adjacent FF-PFA</a> <del>protect an FF-PFA from an adjacent infested area</del>	More precise, and thus preferable wording.	English	European Union
248.	25	Editorial	1. contain an incursion of a fruit fly into non-infested areas <del>Delete the arabic figure.</del> <a href="#">Bullet points should take place the arabic figure.</a>	It's conformity with the requirement of the standard.	English	China
249.	25	Editorial	1. contain an incursion of a fruit fly into <del>to</del> <a href="#">a</a> non-infested area	'into' is incorrect as the incursion has happened.	English	Australia
250.	25	Editorial	1. <del>enrayer une incursion de mouches des fruits dans des zones non infestées</del>	Cette partie est intégrée dans le paragraphe précédent par l'ajout de « ou non »	Français	Burundi
251.	25	Substantive	1. contain an incursion of a fruit fly into non-infested areas, <a href="#">not necessarily from an adjacent infested area</a>	To clarify that the infested area can be adjacent (natural spread) or not (human spread)	English	United States of America
252.	25	Substantive	1. <del>enrayer une incursion de mouches des fruits dans des zones non infestées</del>	Cette partie est intégrée dans le paragraphe précédent par l'ajout de « ou non »	Français	Mauritania
253.	25	Substantive	1. <del>enrayer une incursion de mouches des fruits dans des zones non infestées</del>	Cette partie est intégrée dans le paragraphe précédent par l'ajout de « ou non »	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
254.	25	Technical	1. contain an incursion of a <a href="#">target</a> fruit fly into non-infested areas	To clarify	English	Uruguay
255.	25	Technical	1. contain an incursion of a <a href="#">target</a> fruit fly into non-infested areas	To clarify	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
256.	25	Technical	1. contener una incursión de una mosca de la fruta <a href="#">objetivo</a> en áreas no infestadas;	Para mejorar la especificidad	Español	El Salvador
257.	25	Technical	1. contain an incursion of a <a href="#">target</a> fruit fly into non-infested area	To clarify	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
258.	25	Translation	1. contain an incursion of a fruit fly into non-infested areas	Version in Spanish translate "contain" as "prevenir" and not as "control"	English	Costa Rica
259.	26	Editorial	1. protect, as a temporary measure, individual areas where fruit flies have been eradicated within an ongoing eradication programme in a larger area. 2. <a href="#">Delete the arabic figure. Bullet points should take place the arabic figure.</a>	It's conformity with the requirement of the standard.	English	China
260.	26	Editorial	1. protect, as a temporary measure, individual areas where fruit flies have been eradicated <del>within as part of</del> an ongoing eradication programme in a larger area.	within is incorrect	English	Australia
261.	26	Substantive	1. protect, as a temporary measure, individual areas where fruit flies have been eradicated within an ongoing eradication programme in a larger area.  <a href="#">Containment can be applied as part of a strategy to eradicate outbreaks in PFAs.</a>	See US General comment	English	United States of America
262.	26	Translation	3. protect, as a temporary measure, individual areas where fruit flies have been eradicated within an ongoing eradication programme in a larger area.	check version in Spanish to have both versions concordancia	English	Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
263.	27	Editorial	<b>1.3<del>1</del> Eradication</b>	Suggest to change to sub section 1.1 instead of 1.3 as strategies for FF PFA should be in descending order of priority ie 1.1 Eradication, 1.2 Exclusion, 1.3 Containment & then 1.4 Suppression.	English	Singapore
264.	28	Editorial	Eradication strategies may be applied for purposes such as <u>to</u> :	English	English	Australia
265.	28	Substantive	<del>La stratégie</del> <del>Les stratégies</del> d'éradication <del>peut</del> <del>pouvent</del> être mises en œuvre notamment aux fins suivantes:	Voir les commentaires précédents	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
266.	28	Substantive	<del>La</del> <del>es</del> <del>stratégie</del> <del>s</del> d'éradication <del>peuvent</del> être mises en œuvre notamment aux fins suivantes:	Clarté	Français	Burundi
267.	28	Technical	Eradication <del>strategies</del> may be applied for purposes such as:	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Uruguay
268.	28	Technical	Eradication <del>strategies</del> may be applied for purposes such as:	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
269.	28	Technical	Eradication <del>strategies</del> may be applied for purposes such as:	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
270.	29	Editorial	1. eliminate a fruit fly population in order to establish <del>a</del> FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006)	Grammar	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
271.	29	Editorial	1. eliminate a fruit fly population in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006) <del>Delete the arabic figure. Bullet points should take place the arabic figure. .</del>	It's conformity with the requirement of the standard.	English	China
272.	29	Editorial	1. eliminate a fruit fly population in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995); <del>ISPM 26:2006</del>	This draft is an annex to ISPM26	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
273.	29	Editorial	1. eliminar <del>una población de</del> moscas de la fruta con miras a establecer un ALP-MF (NIMF 4:1995; NIMF 26:2006)	Para simplificar el texto	Español	El Salvador
274.	29	Editorial	1. eliminate a fruit fly population in order to establish <del>an</del> a FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006)	Grammatical error	English	Guyana
275.	29	Editorial	1. eliminate a fruit fly population in order to establish an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> )	This draft is an annex to ISPM26	English	Viet Nam
276.	29	Substantive	1. eliminate a fruit fly population in order to establish <u>and maintain</u> an FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 26:2006)	For emphasis . It is necessary that after suppression the system is maintained as FF-PFA.	English	Ghana
277.	30	Editorial	1. establish a fruit fly free place of production or production site (ISPM 4:1995 and ISPM 10:1999) <del>Delete the arabic figure. Bullet points should take place the arabic figure.</del>	It's conformity with the requirement of the standard.	English	China
278.	30	Substantive	1. <del>establish a fruit fly free place of production or production site (ISPM 4:1995 and ISPM 10:1999)</del>	There is a problem here with the definition of "eradication" as the definition refers to an area and the text here refers to a production site.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Morocco
279.	30	Substantive	1. establish <u>and maintain</u> a fruit fly free place of production or production site (ISPM 4:1995 and ISPM 10:1999)	For emphasis . It is necessary that fruit fly production site/ production area is maintained after set up.	English	Ghana
280.	30	Substantive	1. <del>establish a fruit fly free place of production or production site (ISPM 4:1995 and ISPM 10:1999)</del>	There is a problem here with the definition of "eradication" as the definition refers to an area and the text here refers to a production site.	English	European Union
281.	31	Editorial	1. eliminate an incursion of a quarantine fruit fly before establishment can occur. (This may be part of a corrective action plan in <del>an</del> FF-PFA if the target fruit fly	Grammar	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			species is detected (ISPM 26:2006.)			And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica
282.	31	Editorial	1. eliminate an incursion of a quarantine fruit fly before establishment can occur. (This may be part of a corrective action plan in an FF-PFA if the target fruit fly species is detected (ISPM 26:2006).) <u>Delete the arabic figure. Bullet points should take place the arabic figure.</u>	It's conformity with the requirement of the standard.	English	China
283.	31	Editorial	1. eliminate an incursion of a quarantine fruit fly before establishment can occur. (This may be part of a corrective action plan in an FF-PFA if the target fruit fly species is detected). <del>(ISPM 26:2006).</del>	This draft is an annex to ISPM26	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
284.	31	Editorial	1. eliminate <del>an incursion of a quarantine</del> fruit fly <u>incursion</u> before establishment can occur. (This may be part of a corrective action plan in an FF-PFA if the target fruit fly species is detected (ISPM 26:2006).)	already aimed at quarantine fruit flies.	English	Australia
285.	31	Editorial	1. eliminate an incursion of a quarantine fruit fly before establishment can occur. (This may be part of a corrective action plan in <del>an a</del> FF-PFA if the target fruit fly species is detected (ISPM 26:2006).)	Grammatical error	English	Guyana
286.	31	Editorial	1. eliminate an incursion of a quarantine fruit fly before establishment can occur. (This may be part of a corrective action plan in an FF-PFA if the target fruit fly species is detected <del>(ISPM 26:2006).</del> )	This draft is an annex to ISPM26	English	Viet Nam
287.	31	Technical	1. eliminar una incursión de una mosca de la fruta <del>cuarentenaria</del> antes de que pueda establecerse (esto puede ser parte de un plan de acción correctiva aplicado en un ALP-MF si se detecta la especie objetivo de mosca de la fruta [NIMF 26:2006]).	No necesariamente podrá ser para una mosca cuarentenaria	Español	El Salvador
288.	32	Editorial	<b>1.4.2 Exclusion</b>	Suggest to change to sub section 1.2 instead of 1.4 as strategies for FF PFA should be in descending order of priority ie 1.1 Eradication, 1.2 Exclusion, 1.3 Containment & then 1.4 Suppression.	English	Singapore

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
289.	32	Editorial	1.4 Exclusion	Suggested to be changed to 1.1	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
290.	32	Editorial	1.4 Exclusion	Suggested to be changed to 1.1	English	Viet Nam
291.	32	Substantive	1.4 Exclusion	Ne figure pas dans la NIMP 15	Français	Mauritania
292.	32	Substantive	1.4 Exclusion	Ne figure pas dans la NIMP 5	Français	Gabon
293.	32	Substantive	1.4 Exclusion	Ne figure pas dans la NIMP 15	Français	Congo, DR*
294.	32	Substantive	1.4 Exclusion	Pas dans le glossaire	Français	Burundi
295.	33	Editorial	Exclusion strategies may be applied to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly <u>into</u> an FF-PFA.	For consistency with the proposed definition of "exclusion" in the draft amendments to ISPM 5 (paragraph [16]).	English	EPPO
296.	33	Editorial	Exclusion strategies may be applied to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to <del>a</del> an FF-PFA.	Grammar	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica
297.	33	Editorial	Exclusion strategies may be applied to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to <del>an</del> a FF-PFA.	Grammatical error	English	Guyana
298.	33	Editorial	Exclusion strategies may be applied to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly <u>into</u> an FF-PFA.	For consistency with the proposed definition of "exclusion" in the draft amendments to ISPM 5 (paragraph [16]).	English	European Union
299.	33	Editorial	Exclusion strategies may be applied to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly <u>into</u> an FF-PFA.	For consistency with the proposed definition of "exclusion" in the draft amendments to ISPM 5 (paragraph [16]).	English	Algeria, Morocco

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
300.	33	Substantive	Exclusion strategies <del>are</del> <del>may be</del> applied to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.	This is a true statement.	English	United States of America
301.	33	Substantive	<del>Les stratégies d'exclusion peuvent être mises en œuvre pour empêcher l'introduction d'une mouche des fruits dans une zone exempte.</del>	Le sous titre a été supprimé	Français	Mauritania
302.	33	Substantive	<del>Les stratégies d'exclusion peuvent être mises en œuvre pour empêcher l'introduction d'une mouche des fruits dans une zone exempte.</del>	Le sous titre a été supprimé	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
303.	33	Substantive	<del>Les stratégies d'exclusion peuvent être mises en œuvre pour empêcher l'introduction d'une mouche des fruits dans une zone exempte.</del>	Sous titre supprimé	Français	Burundi
304.	33	Technical	Exclusion <del>strategies</del> may be applied to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Uruguay
305.	33	Technical	Exclusion <del>strategies</del> may be applied to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
306.	33	Technical	Exclusion strategies may be applied <u>for purposes such as to</u> <del>prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.</del>  <u>1. prevent fruit fly incursions into a FF-PFA (ISPM 4:1995)</u>  <u>2. prevent fruit fly incursions into established free places of production or production sites (ISPM 4:1995 and ISPM 10:1999)</u>	exclusion strategies apply to protecting established FF-PFAs and other quarantine areas.	English	Australia
307.	33	Technical	Exclusion <del>strategies</del> may be applied to prevent the introduction of a fruit fly to an FF-PFA.	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
308.	34	Substantive	<del>2. Requirements for the Application of the Phytosanitary Procedures</del>	Suggest deleting the term Requirements. It is not appropriate here.	English	United States of America
309.	35	Substantive	The following requirements should be considered <u>by NPPOs</u> when applying phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management.	The requirements below should be considered by NPPOs.	English	Singapore
310.	35	Substantive	The following <del>requirements</del> should be considered when applying phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management.	See US comment on paragraph 34.	English	United States

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
						of America
311.	35	Substantive	The following requirements should be considered <a href="#">by NPPOs</a> when applying phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management.	Section 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 should be considered by NPPOs.	English	Thailand
312.	35	Substantive	The following requirements should be considered <a href="#">by NPPOs</a> when applying phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management.	Item 2.1, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 should be considered by NPPOs	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
313.	35	Substantive	The following requirements should be considered <a href="#">by NPPOs</a> when applying phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management.	Item 2.1, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 should be considered by NPPOs	English	Korea, Republic of
314.	35	Substantive	The following requirements should be considered when applying phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management.	Item 2.1, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 should be considered by NPPOs.	English	Nepal
315.	35	Substantive	The following requirements should be considered <a href="#">by NPPOs</a> when applying phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly management.	Item 2.1, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 should be considered by NPPOs	English	Viet Nam
316.	37	Editorial	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate strategies and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. <del>NPPOs should have in place adequate</del> <a href="#">Adequate</a> infrastructure and trained personnel to identify adult stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner <a href="#">should have in place</a> (ISPM 6:1997; ISPM 26:2006).	It's not necessary using NPPO because adding NPPO in para 35 already.	English	Thailand
317.	37	Editorial	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate strategies and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should have in place adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify adult stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6:1997; <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> ).	This draft is an annex to ISPM26	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
318.	37	Editorial	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate strategies and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should have in place adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify <a href="#">the</a> adult stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6:1997; ISPM 26:2006).	clarification	English	Korea, Republic of
319.	37	Editorial	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate strategies and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should have in place adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify adult stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6:1997; ISPM 26:2006).	This draft is an annex to ISPM 26.	English	Nepal
320.	37	Editorial	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate strategies and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should have in place adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify adult stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6:1997; <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> ).	This draft is an annex to ISPM26	English	Viet Nam

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
321.	37	Substantive	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate strategies and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should <del>have in place adequate infrastructure and access to</del> trained personnel to identify adult stages of the target fruit fly species <del>in an expeditious manner</del> (ISPM 6:1997; ISPM 26:2006).	Not all NPPOs have FF identifiers on staff.	English	United States of America
322.	37	Technical	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate <del>strategies</del> <del>programs</del> and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should have in place adequate infrastructure, <u>equipment</u> and trained personnel to identify adult <u>and immature</u> stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6:1997; ISPM 26:2006).	Strategies was changed to be consistent with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed. Adequate equipment is also necessary and personnel should also be trained to identify immature fruit fly stages.	English	Uruguay
323.	37	Technical	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate <del>strategies</del> <del>programs</del> and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should have in place adequate infrastructure, <u>equipment</u> and trained personnel to identify adult <u>and immature</u> stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6:1997; ISPM 26:2006).	Strategies was changed to be consistent with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed. Adequate equipment is also necessary and personnel should also be trained to identify immature fruit fly stages.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
324.	37	Technical	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate strategies and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should have in place adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify adult, <u>and in some cases larval</u> , stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6:1997; ISPM 26:2006).	Physical diagnostics can extend to larval stages. Molecular based techniques may allow accurate identification of eggs as well.	English	Australia
325.	37	Technical	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate <del>strategies</del> <del>programs</del> and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should have in place adequate infrastructure, <u>equipment</u> and trained personnel to identify adult <u>and immature</u> stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6:1997; ISPM 26:2006).	Strategies was changed to be consistent with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed. Adequate equipment is also necessary and personnel should also be trained to identify immature fruit fly stages.	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
326.	37	Translation	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate strategies and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should have in place adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify adult stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6:1997; ISPM 26:2006).	Translation of this paragraph should be revised because it has editorial problems in Spanish	English	Uruguay
327.	37	Translation	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate strategies and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should have in place adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify adult stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6:1997; ISPM 26:2006).	Translation of this paragraph should be revised because it has editorial problems in Spanish	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
328.	37	Translation	Debería <u>asegurarse volarse</u> por que se lleve a cabo una identificación exacta de la especie de moscas de la fruta para que sea posible seleccionar y aplicar las estrategias y	Para clarificar	Español	El Salvador

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			procedimientos fitosanitarios apropiados. Las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) deberían <del>tener disponer de</del> infraestructura y equipos adecuadosa y personal capacitado para identificar con rapidez <del>etapas adultas e inmaduras de los adultos y</del> la especie objetivo de moscas de la fruta (NIMF 6:1997; NIMF 26:2006).			
329.	37	Translation	Accurate identification of the fruit fly species should be ensured so that the appropriate strategies and phytosanitary procedures can be selected and applied. NPPOs should have in place adequate infrastructure and trained personnel to identify adult stages of the target fruit fly species in an expeditious manner (ISPM 6:1997; ISPM 26:2006).	Translation of this paragraph should be revised because it has editorial problems in Spanish	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
330.	39	Editorial	Knowledge of the biology of the target fruit fly species should be ensured to determine the <u>appropriate</u> strategy <del>required</del> to address its management and <u>select</u> the phytosanitary procedures that will be applied. Basic information on the target fruit fly species may include life cycle, host(s), host sequence and abundance, dispersal capacity, geographical distribution and population dynamics.	1) For consistency with [37]. 2) For consistency with [37].	English	EPPO
331.	39	Editorial	Knowledge of the biology of the target fruit fly species should be ensured to determine the <u>appropriate</u> strategy <del>required</del> to address its management and <u>select</u> the phytosanitary procedures that will be applied. Basic information on the target fruit fly species may include life cycle, host(s), host sequence and abundance, dispersal capacity, geographical distribution and population dynamics.	1) For consistency with [37]. 2) For consistency with [37].	English	European Union
332.	39	Editorial	Knowledge of the biology of the target fruit fly species should be ensured to determine the <u>appropriate</u> strategy <del>required</del> to address its management and <u>select</u> the phytosanitary procedures that will be applied. Basic information on the target fruit fly species may include life cycle, host(s), host sequence and abundance, dispersal capacity, geographical distribution and population dynamics.	1) For consistency with [37]. 2) For consistency with [37].	English	Algeria, Morocco
333.	39	Substantive	Knowledge of the biology of the target fruit fly species should be ensured to determine the strategy required to address its management and the phytosanitary procedures that will be applied. Basic information on the target fruit fly species may include life cycle, host(s), host sequence and abundance, dispersal capacity, geographical distribution, <u>climatic conditions</u> and population dynamics.	The basic information should on climatic conditions i.e rainfall pattern, temperature and relative humidity can influence the efficiency of the phytosanitary procedure.	English	Ghana
334.	39	Technical	Knowledge of the biology of the target fruit fly species should be ensured to determine the <u>strategy program</u> required to address its management and the phytosanitary procedures that will be applied. Basic information on the target fruit fly species may include life cycle, host(s), host sequence and abundance, dispersal capacity, geographical distribution and population dynamics.	For consistency with ispm 26 and other changes proposed	English	Uruguay
335.	39	Technical	Knowledge of the biology of the target fruit fly species should be ensured to determine the <u>strategy program</u> required to address its management and the phytosanitary procedures that will be applied. Basic information on the target fruit fly species may include life cycle, host(s), host sequence and abundance, dispersal capacity, geographical distribution and population dynamics.	For consistency with ispm 26 and other changes proposed	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina,

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
						Peru, Brazil
336.	39	Technical	Knowledge of the biology of the target fruit fly species should be ensured to determine the strategy required to address its management and the phytosanitary procedures that will be applied. Basic information on the target fruit fly species may include life cycle, <a href="#">known</a> host(s), host sequence, <a href="#">host distribution</a> and abundance, <a href="#">movement patterns and dispersal capacity</a> , geographical distribution and population dynamics.	In developing and applying phytosanitary procedures listing the known hosts, rather than anecdotal hosts is appropriate. Also having a knowledge of host distributions is important in developing effective procedures. A strong understanding of movement patterns is also critical in developing effective procedures	English	Australia
337.	39	Technical	Knowledge of the biology of the target fruit fly species should be ensured to determine the <a href="#">strategy program</a> required to address its management and the phytosanitary procedures that will be applied. Basic information on the target fruit fly species may include life cycle, host(s), host sequence and abundance, dispersal capacity, geographical distribution and population dynamics.	For consistency with ispm 26 and other changes proposed	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
338.	41	Substantive	Le succès de la mise en œuvre des méthodes phytosanitaires de lutte contre les mouches des fruits repose sur la participation active et coordonnée des groupes <del>intéressés et touchés concernés</del> , notamment les pouvoirs publics, <a href="#">les producteurs</a> , les communautés locales et le secteur <a href="#">privé d'activité</a> .	Les producteurs sont les premiers concernés	Français	Mauritania
339.	41	Substantive	Le succès de la mise en œuvre des méthodes phytosanitaires de lutte contre les mouches des fruits repose sur la participation active et coordonnée des groupes <del>concernés intéressés et touchés</del> , notamment les pouvoirs publics, <a href="#">les producteurs</a> , les communautés locales et le secteur <a href="#">privé d'activité</a> .	Les producteurs sont les premiers concernés	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
340.	41	Substantive	Le succès de la mise en œuvre des méthodes phytosanitaires de lutte contre les mouches des fruits repose sur la participation active et coordonnée des groupes <del>concernés intéressés et touchés</del> , notamment les pouvoirs publics, <a href="#">les producteurs</a> , les communautés locales et le secteur d'activité <a href="#">privé</a> .	Les producteurs sont les plus concernés	Français	Burundi
341.	41	Translation	La <a href="#">implementación exitosa aplicación</a> eficaz de los procedimientos fitosanitarios <del>requiera exige</del> la participación activa y coordinada de los grupos interesados y afectados, incluidas las instituciones gubernamentales, las comunidades locales y la industria.	Para clarificar	Español	El Salvador
342.	43	Editorial	Un programme de sensibilisation du public devrait être conduit en permanence pour que les groupes <del>concernés intéressés et touchés</del> soient informés des méthodes phytosanitaires qui seront mises en œuvre dans le cadre de la stratégie de lutte contre les mouches des fruits. Ce type de programme est particulièrement important dans les zones où le risque d'introduction d'espèces de mouches des fruits visées est élevé. Pour que le programme soit couronné de succès, il est capital de pouvoir compter sur le soutien et la participation du public (en particulier la communauté locale) de la zone du programme et des personnes qui voyagent vers ou dans la zone (NIMP 26:2006).	Commentaire éditorial	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
343.	43	Substantive	An ongoing public awareness programme should be put in place to inform interested and affected groups about the phytosanitary procedures that will be implemented as part of	Apart from informing interested and affected groups about the phytosanitary procedures that will	English	Ghana

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			the fruit fly management strategy. Such a programme is most important in areas where the risk of introduction of the target fruit fly species is high. For the success of the programme it is important to have the support and participation of the public (especially the local community) within the programme area and of individuals who travel to or through the area (ISPM 26:2006).	be implemented, there is the urgent need to add or explain why those procedures are implemented. This is because normally stakeholders get to know the procedures but most of the time, do not understand the whys, and as a result do implement the procedures as prescription measures. If they understood that the procedures were targeting for a particular stage or needed to be applied during a certain time period, then it would make a lot more sense to them. In short, the education and awareness should go beyond just knowing what to do to why and when, and more importantly relating the procedures to the developmental cycle of fruit flies.		
344.	43	Substantive	Un programme de sensibilisation du public devrait être conduit en permanence pour que les groupes <del>concernés intéressés et touchés</del> soient informés des méthodes phytosanitaires qui seront mises en œuvre dans le cadre de la stratégie de lutte contre les mouches des fruits. Ce type de programme est particulièrement important dans les zones où le risque d'introduction d'espèces de mouches des fruits visées est élevé. Pour que le programme soit couronné de succès, il est capital de pouvoir compter sur le soutien et la participation du public (en particulier la communauté locale) de la zone du programme et des personnes qui voyagent vers ou dans la zone (NIMP 26:2006).	Voir 41	Français	Burundi
345.	43	Technical	An ongoing public awareness programme should be put in place to inform interested and affected groups about the phytosanitary procedures that will be implemented as part of the fruit fly management strategy. Such a programme is most important in areas where the risk of introduction of the target fruit fly species is high. For the success of the <u>management</u> programme it is important to have the support and participation of the public (especially the local community) within the <u>management</u> programme area and of individuals who travel to or through the area (ISPM 26:2006).	Added words for clarity, underlining the difference between fruit fly management programmes and public awareness programmes.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Morocco
346.	43	Technical	An ongoing public awareness programme should be put in place to inform interested and affected groups about the phytosanitary procedures that will be implemented as part of the fruit fly management <del>strategy program</del> . Such a programme is most important in areas where the risk of introduction of the target fruit fly species is high. For the success of the programme it is important to have the support and participation of the public (especially the local community) within the programme area and of individuals who travel to or through the area (ISPM 26:2006).	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Uruguay
347.	43	Technical	An ongoing public awareness programme should be put in place to inform interested and affected groups about the phytosanitary procedures that will be implemented as part of the fruit fly management <del>strategy program</del> . Such a programme is most important in areas where the risk of introduction of the target fruit fly species is high. For the success of the	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina,

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			programme it is important to have the support and participation of the public (especially the local community) within the programme area and of individuals who travel to or through the area (ISPM 26:2006).			Peru, Brazil
348.	43	Technical	An ongoing public awareness programme should be put in place to inform interested and affected groups about the <u>quarantine risks and</u> phytosanitary procedures that will be implemented as part of the fruit fly management strategy. Such a programme is most important in areas where the risk of introduction of the target fruit fly species is high. For the success of the programme it is important to have the support and participation of the public (especially the local community) within the programme area and of individuals who travel to or through the area ( <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> ).	community awareness is more effective if quarantine risk implications are understood.	English	Australia
349.	43	Technical	An ongoing public awareness programme should be put in place to inform interested and affected groups about the phytosanitary procedures that will be implemented as part of the fruit fly management <u>strategy program</u> . Such a programme is most important in areas where the risk of introduction of the target fruit fly species is high. For the success of the programme it is important to have the support and participation of the public (especially the local community) within the programme area and of individuals who travel to or through the area (ISPM 26:2006).	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
350.	43	Technical	An ongoing public awareness programme should be put in place to inform interested and affected groups about the phytosanitary procedures that will be implemented as part of the fruit fly management strategy. Such a programme is most important in areas where the risk of introduction of the target fruit fly species is high. For the success of the <u>management</u> programme it is important to have the support and participation of the public (especially the local community) within the <u>management</u> programme area and of individuals who travel to or through the area (ISPM 26:2006).	Added words for clarity, underlining the difference between fruit fly management programmes and public awareness programmes.	English	European Union
351.	43	Translation	Debería <u>implementarse</u> <del>implantarse</del> un programa de sensibilización pública permanente a fin de informar a los grupos interesados y afectados de los procedimientos fitosanitarios que se vayan a aplicar en el marco de la estrategia de control de las moscas de la fruta. Este programa reviste suma importancia en las áreas donde exista un riesgo elevado de introducción de la especie objetivo de moscas de la fruta. Para que resulte eficaz, es importante contar con el apoyo y la participación pública (especialmente de la comunidad local) tanto dentro del área del programa como por parte de las personas que viajan a dicha área o a través de ella (NIMF 26:2006).	Término más adecuado	Español	El Salvador
352.	44	Substantive	<b>2.5 Plans opérationnels</b>	Commentaire de fond	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
353.	45	Editorial	An official operational plan that specifies the required phytosanitary procedures should be elaborated. <del>An</del> <u>This</u> operational plan may include specific requirements for the application of phytosanitary procedures and describe the roles and responsibilities of the interested and affected groups (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 22:2005).	Proposed wording for better english.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Morocco

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
354.	45	Editorial	An official operational plan that specifies the required phytosanitary procedures should be elaborated. <del>An</del> <u>This</u> operational plan may include specific requirements for the application of phytosanitary procedures and describe the roles and responsibilities of the interested and affected groups (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 22:2005).	Proposed wording for better English.	English	European Union
355.	45	Substantive	An official operational plan <del>should</del> <u>that specifies</u> the <del>required phytosanitary procedures should be elaborated. An operational plan may include specific</del> requirements for the application of phytosanitary procedures and describe the roles and responsibilities of the interested and affected groups (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 22:2005).  <u>2.6 Prevention of movement of host material</u>  <u>Regulations should be in place, in relation to the movement of host material, describing the designated area and regulated activities.</u>	Simplifies the text. Propose new sub-section on regulations/preventing the movement of host material.	English	United States of America
356.	45	Substantive	An official operational plan that specifies the required phytosanitary procedures should be <del>developed</del> <u>elaborated</u> . An operational plan may include specific requirements for the application of phytosanitary procedures and describe the roles and responsibilities of the interested and affected groups (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 22:2005).	Better English	English	Australia
357.	45	Substantive	<del>Un plan opérationnel officiel qui précise les méthodes phytosanitaires à appliquer devrait être élaboré. Un plan opérationnel peut indiquer notamment les exigences spécifiques liées à l'application des méthodes phytosanitaires et décrire les rôles et les responsabilités des groupes intéressés et touchés (NIMP 4:1995; NIMP 22:2005).</del>	Commentaire de fond	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
358.	45	Substantive	<del>Un plan opérationnel officiel qui précise les méthodes phytosanitaires à appliquer devrait être élaboré. Un plan opérationnel peut indiquer notamment les exigences spécifiques liées à l'application des méthodes phytosanitaires et décrire les rôles et les responsabilités des groupes intéressés et touchés (NIMP 4:1995; NIMP 22:2005).</del>	Pas nécessaire pour un appendice	Français	Burundi
359.	45	Technical	An official operational plan that specifies the required phytosanitary procedures should be elaborated. An operational plan may include specific requirements for the application of phytosanitary procedures and describe the roles and responsibilities of the interested and affected groups (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 22:2005).  <u>2.6 Area delimitation</u>  <u>Geographical characteristics and crop distribution within the area should be known</u>	This is also a requirement for the application of phytosanitary procedures	English	Uruguay
360.	45	Technical	An official operational plan that specifies the required phytosanitary procedures should be elaborated. An operational plan may include specific requirements for the application of phytosanitary procedures and describe the roles and responsibilities of the interested and	This is also a requirement for the application of phytosanitary procedures	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina,

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			affected groups (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 22:2005).  <a href="#">2.6 Area delimitation</a>  <a href="#">Geographical characteristics and crop distribution within the area should be known</a>			Peru, Brazil
361.	45	Technical	An official operational plan that specifies the required phytosanitary procedures should be elaborated. An operational plan may include specific requirements for the application of phytosanitary procedures and describe the roles and responsibilities of the interested and affected groups (ISPM 4:1995; ISPM 22:2005).  <a href="#">2.6 Area delimitation</a>  <a href="#">Geographical characteristics and crop distribution within the area should be known</a>	This is also a requirement for the application of phytosanitary procedures	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
362.	46	Technical	<b>3. Phytosanitary ProceduresUsed in Fruit Fly Management</b> <del>Strategies</del> <a href="#">Programs</a>	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Uruguay
363.	46	Technical	<b>3. Phytosanitary ProceduresUsed in Fruit Fly Management</b> <del>Strategies</del> <a href="#">Programs</a>	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
364.	46	Technical	<b>3. Phytosanitary ProceduresUsed in Fruit Fly Management</b> <del>Strategies</del> <a href="#">Programs</a>	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
365.	47	Editorial	Dans la plupart des cas, les stratégies de lutte contre les mouches des fruits <a href="#">se rapporteraient</a> <del>supposeront le recours</del> à plus d'une seule méthode phytosanitaire.	améliorer la clarté du document	Français	Gabon
366.	47	Editorial	Dans la plupart des cas, les stratégies de lutte contre les mouches des fruits <del>supposeront le recours</del> <a href="#">se rapporteraient</a> à plus d'une seule méthode phytosanitaire.	Commentaire éditorial	Français	Congo, DR*
367.	47	Editorial	Dans la plupart des cas, les stratégies de lutte contre les mouches des fruits <a href="#">rapporteront</a> <del>supposeront</del> le recours à plus d'une seule méthode phytosanitaire.	clarté	Français	Burundi
368.	47	Substantive	Fruit fly management strategies will in most cases involve the use of more than one phytosanitary procedure. <a href="#">No all procedures are applicable to all species of fruit fly.</a>	Some of the measures listed in paragraph 48 would have limited effectiveness. Therefore, we propose deleting paragraph 48 and adding this sentence. See also US comment on paragraph 48.	English	United States of America

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
369.	47	Technical	Fruit fly management <del>strategies</del> <u>programs</u> will in most cases involve the use of more than one phytosanitary procedure.	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Uruguay
370.	47	Technical	Fruit fly management <del>strategies</del> <u>programs</u> will in most cases involve the use of more than one phytosanitary procedure.	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
371.	47	Technical	Fruit fly management <del>strategies</del> <u>programs</u> will in most cases involve the use of more than one phytosanitary procedure.	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
372.	47	Translation	En la mayoría de los casos, las estrategias de control de las moscas de la fruta <del>comprenderán</del> <u>comportarán</u> el uso de más de un procedimiento fitosanitario.	Término más apropiado	Español	El Salvador
373.	47	Translation	Fruit fly management <del>strategies</del> will in most cases involve the use of more than one phytosanitary procedure.	Translate involve as "comprenderan" in version Spanish and not as "comportaran"	English	Costa Rica
374.	48	Editorial	Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, <del>at a production site or</del> at a place of production <u>or at a production site</u> ; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. Pest free areas, places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999; ISPM 26:2006).	To respect a size gradient.	English	EPPO
375.	48	Editorial	Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, at a production site or at a place of production; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. Pest free areas, places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999) <del>; ISPM 26:2006</del> .	This draft is the Annex for ISPM26	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
376.	48	Editorial	Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, at a production site or at a place of production; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. <u>Fruit fly pest free areas</u> <del>Post free areas</del> , <u>fruit fly free</u> places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999; ISPM 26:2006).	for consistency	English	Mozambique, Zambia, Algeria
377.	48	Editorial	Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in a <u>specified</u> area, at a production site or at a place of production; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. Pest free areas, places of production and	The area must be clearly defined as part of the phytosanitary procedures.	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999; ISPM 26:2006).			
378.	48	Editorial	Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, at a production site or at a place of production; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. Pest free areas, places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999; <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> ).	This draft is the Annex for ISPM26	English	Korea, Republic of
379.	48	Editorial	Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, <del>at a production site or</del> at a place of production <u>or at a production site</u> ; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. Pest free areas, places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999; ISPM 26:2006).	To respect a size gradient.	English	European Union
380.	48	Editorial	Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, at a production site or at a place of production; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. Pest free areas, places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999; ISPM 26:2006).	This draft is an Annex to ISPM 26.	English	Nepal
381.	48	Editorial	Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, at a production site or at a place of production; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. <u>Fruit fly pest free areas</u> <del>Pest free areas</del> , <u>fruit fly free</u> places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999; ISPM 26:2006).	for consistency	English	Kenya
382.	48	Editorial	Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, at a production site or at a place of production; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. <u>Fruit fly -</u> Pest free areas, places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999; ISPM 26:2006).	For consistency with paragraph no. 8	English	South Africa
383.	48	Editorial	Les méthodes phytosanitaires peuvent être appliquées dans une zone ou dans un site ou lieu de production; avant ou après la récolte; dans la station de conditionnement; ou pendant l'expédition ou la distribution du produit. Pour les zones et les lieux et sites de production exempts <u>de mouches de fruits</u> , il peut être nécessaire d'établir et maintenir une zone tampon appropriée. Des méthodes phytosanitaires idoines peuvent être appliquées dans la zone tampon si besoin est (NIMP 10:1999; NIMP 26:2006).	Consistance	Français	Burundi

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
384.	48	Editorial	Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, at a production site or at a place of production; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. Pest free areas, places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999; <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> ).	This draft is an annex to ISPM26	English	Viet Nam
385.	48	Editorial	Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, at a production site or at a place of production; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. <del>Pest</del> Fruit fly pest free areas, fruit fly free places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999; ISPM 26:2006).	For consistency	English	Lesotho
386.	48	Substantive	<del>Phytosanitary procedures may be applied in an area, at a production site or at a place of production; during the pre- or post-harvest period; at the packing house; or during shipment or distribution of the commodity. Pest free areas, places of production and production sites may require the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate buffer zone. Appropriate phytosanitary procedures may be applied in the buffer zone if necessary (ISPM 10:1999; ISPM 26:2006).</del>	Already covered in ISPMs 10 and 26	English	United States of America
387.	50	Editorial	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, <del>ploughing, ground swamping,</del> pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, <del>and</del> trap cropping, <del>ploughing and ground swamping.</del>	More logical order and consistency with the order followed in the rest of section 3.1 where ground swamping and ploughing are dealt with in the last paragraph.	English	EPPO
388.	50	Editorial	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the <del>accumulation of</del> fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in <del>host</del> fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	For clarity	English	Ghana
389.	50	Editorial	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, <del>ploughing, ground swamping,</del> pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, <del>and</del> trap cropping, <del>ploughing and ground swamping.</del>	More logical order and consistency with the order followed in the rest of section 3.1 where ground swamping and ploughing are dealt with in the last paragraph.	English	European Union
390.	50	Editorial	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, <del>ploughing, ground swamping,</del> pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, <del>and</del> trap cropping, <del>ploughing and ground swamping.</del>	More logical order and consistency with the order followed in the rest of section 3.1 where ground swamping and ploughing are dealt with in the last paragraph.	English	Algeria
391.	50	Substantive	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls	The inclusions are important phytosanitary procedures.	English	Suriname, Jamaica,

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping/ <del>flooding</del> , pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, <u>fruit burial</u> , host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.			Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica
392.	50	Substantive	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing the <u>infestation and</u> development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host <del>tree</del> <u>plant</u> removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	Mechanical & cultural control procedures are mainly to prevent infestation & hence the need to include the infestation. As the host of fruit flies extent to vegetables as well, it should be reflected according as "host plant removal" instead of " hos tree removal"	English	Singapore
393.	50	Substantive	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing <u>infestation and</u> the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host <u>plant</u> <del>tree</del> removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, <del>use of resistant varieties</del> , and trap cropping.	- Adding word "infestation and" because all of procedures in sentense 2 not only intended to prevent the development of fruit fly. For example "fruit bagging". - host tree changed to host plant is more appropriate. - No explanation of use of resistant varieties and trap cropping under this section. more detail should added for clarification. - "Use of resistant varieties" should be deleted because there is no any plant as resistant varities.	English	Thailand
394.	50	Substantive	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing <u>infestation and</u> the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host <del>tree</del> <u>plant</u> removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	-Japan proposed to include the word "infestation" because fruit bagging is done to prevent infestation of fruit fly in fruits not the development of fruit fly - Japan proposed to replace the word "tree" to "plant" because tree doesn't include vegetables	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
395.	50	Substantive	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing <u>infestation and</u> the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, host- <del>free</del> <u>plant</u> periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	Japan proposed to include the word "infestation" because fruit bagging is done to prevent infestation of fruit fly in fruits not the development of fruit fly - Japan proposed to replace the word "tree" to "plant" because tree doesn't include vegetables	English	Korea, Republic of
396.	50	Substantive	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, <u>alternate</u> host tree removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	for clarity	English	Ghana
397.	50	Substantive	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls	Burning is an example of control	English	Guyana

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, <u>burning</u> , ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.			
398.	50	Substantive	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing <u>infestation and</u> the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host <del>tree</del> <u>plant</u> removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	Fruit bagging, one of the mechanical and cultural control procedures, is used for preventing infestation, not for preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits. Fruit flies infest not only fruits in trees but also vegetables such as melon and cucumbers.	English	Japan
399.	50	Substantive	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing <u>infestation and</u> the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, host- <del>free</del> <u>plant</u> periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	Japan proposed to include the word "infestation" because fruit bagging is done to prevent infestation of fruit fly in fruits not the development of fruit fly - Japan proposed to replace the word "tree" to "plant" because tree doesn't include vegetables	English	Viet Nam
400.	50	Technical	Mechanical and cultural control procedures <u>aim to</u> reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	One cannot be certain of the efficacy of measures beforehand.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Morocco
401.	50	Technical	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce <del>the accumulation of</del> fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, <u>fruit burial</u> , ground swamping, pruning, host <del>tree</del> removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	These procedures reduce the fruit fly population and not the accumulation of populations. Fruit burial is another relevant procedure. The word tree was deleted to use the general term host (tree, plant, fruit)	English	Uruguay
402.	50	Technical	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce <del>the accumulation of</del> fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, <u>fruit burial</u> , ground swamping, pruning, host <del>tree</del> removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	These procedures reduce the fruit fly population and not the accumulation of populations. Fruit burial is another relevant procedure. The word tree was deleted to use the general term host (tree, plant, fruit)	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
403.	50	Technical	Los controles mecánicos y de los cultivos reducen la acumulación de poblaciones de moscas de la fruta al prevenir su desarrollo en las frutas y en el suelo. Estos controles comprenden procedimientos fitosanitarios como el saneamiento de huertos, el arrancado de frutas, la labranza, <u>enterrado de fruta</u> , el anegamiento del terreno, la poda, la remoción del árbol hospedante, el embolsado de los frutos, períodos exentos de hospedantes, el uso de variedades resistentes y el empleo de cultivos trampa.	Otro control mecánico para reducir la población de moscas	Español	El Salvador
404.	50	Technical	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by <del>preventing</del> <u>limiting</u> the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping,	mechanical activities such as cultivating are not 100% effective and would need to be done regularly in order to prevent development of pupae	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, <a href="#">tree netting</a> , <a href="#">orchard netting</a> , <a href="#">planting of non-host trees</a> and trap cropping.	in the soil. This may not be practical in agricultural systems. Different options also exist and should be included.		
405.	<a href="#">50</a>	Technical	Mechanical and cultural control procedures reduce <del>the accumulation of</del> fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, <a href="#">fruit burial</a> , ground swamping, pruning, host <del>tree</del> removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	These procedures reduce the fruit fly population and not the accumulation of populations. Fruit burial is another relevant procedure. The word tree was deleted to use the general term host (tree, plant, fruit)	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
406.	<a href="#">50</a>	Technical	Mechanical and cultural control procedures <a href="#">aim to</a> reduce the accumulation of fruit fly populations by preventing the development of fruit flies in fruits and soil. These controls include phytosanitary procedures such as orchard sanitation, fruit stripping, ploughing, ground swamping, pruning, host tree removal, fruit bagging, host-free periods, use of resistant varieties, and trap cropping.	One cannot be certain of the efficacy of measures beforehand.	English	European Union
407.	<a href="#">51</a>	Editorial	The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection of fruit and the disposal of fallen fruit are focused on the primary hosts of the pests and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest.  Fruit that remains on the trees after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on hosts present in the surrounding area should be collected and disposed of.	should divide into two paras,	English	Thailand
408.	<a href="#">51</a>	Editorial	The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection of fruit and the disposal of fallen fruit are focused on the primary hosts of the pests and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest.  Fruit that remains on the trees after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on hosts present in the surrounding area should be collected and disposed of.	Para to be divided into two paras, para [52] to be in consistent with the arrangement in third line of para [50]:	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
409.	<a href="#">51</a>	Editorial	The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection of fruit and the disposal of fallen fruit are focused on the primary hosts of the pests and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest. Fruit that remains on the trees after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on host <a href="#">plants</a> present in the surrounding area should be collected and disposed of.	fruit is the host	English	Australia
410.	<a href="#">51</a>	Editorial	The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection of fruit and the disposal of fallen fruit are focused on the primary hosts of the pests and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be	Para to be divided into two paras, para [52] to be in consistent with the arrangement in third line of para	English	Korea, Republic of

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			done before, during and after harvest.  Fruit that remains on the trees after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on hosts present in the surrounding area should be collected and disposed of.	[50]:		
411.	51	Editorial	The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection <del>of fruit</del> and <del>the</del> disposal of fallen fruit are focused on the primary hosts of the pests and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest. <del>Fruits</del> that remain <del>s</del> on the trees after harvest, <del>fruits</del> rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on hosts present in the surrounding area should be collected and <del>disposed of</del> .	For clarity	English	Ghana
412.	51	Editorial	The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection of fruit and the disposal of fallen fruit are focused on the primary hosts of the pests and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest.  Fruit that remains on the trees after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on hosts present in the surrounding area should be collected and disposed of.	Para to be divided into two paras, para [52] to be in consistent with the arrangment in third line of para [50]:	English	Viet Nam
413.	51	Substantive	The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection of fruit and the disposal of fallen fruit are focused on the primary hosts of the pests and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest. Fruit that remains on the trees after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on hosts present in the surrounding area should be collected and disposed of.  <u>The 51st paragraph should be divided into two paragraphs. And the last sentence is changed to the 52end paragraph.</u>	The first and the second sentences explain orchard sanitation. Meanwhile the last sentence is explaining fruit stripping. Two paragraphs are convenience to understand.	English	China
414.	51	Substantive	The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection of fruit and the disposal of fallen fruit are focused on the primary hosts of the pests and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. <del>For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest. Fruit that remains on the trees after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on hosts present in the surrounding area should be collected and disposed of.</del>	These information are redundant and to suggest that these explanation for the terms used in paragraph 50, 2nd sentence be presented as a definition in this Appendix instead of allocating some paragraphs for explaining some terms while some terms like host free periods, use of resistant varieties and trap cropping are not explained.	English	Singapore
415.	51	Substantive	The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection of fruit and the disposal of fallen fruit are focused on the primary hosts of the pests and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest <u>(on regular basis)</u> . Fruit that remains on the trees	For emphasis	English	Ghana

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on hosts present in the surrounding area should be collected and <u>properly</u> disposed of.			
416.	51	Technical	The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection of fruit and the disposal of fallen fruit are focused on <del>the primary fruit fly</del> hosts <del>of the pests</del> and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest. Fruit that remains on the <del>trees</del> <u>host</u> after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on hosts present in the surrounding area should be collected and disposed of.	Primary host is not an harmonized term and a draft standard on this issue is being developed The term "tree" was deleted to use the more general term "host" (trees, plants, fruits)	English	Uruguay
417.	51	Technical	The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection of fruit and the disposal of fallen fruit are focused on <del>the primary fruit fly</del> hosts <del>of the pests</del> and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest. Fruit that remains on the <del>trees</del> <u>host</u> after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on hosts present in the surrounding area should be collected and disposed of.	Primary host is not an harmonized term and a draft standard on this issue is being developed The term "tree" was deleted to use the more general term "host" (trees, plants, fruits)	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
418.	51	Technical	The effectiveness of orchard sanitation increases when the collection of fruit and the disposal of fallen fruit are focused on <del>the primary fruit fly</del> hosts <del>of the pests</del> and are done continuously on an area-wide basis. For good results, collection and disposal should be done before, during and after harvest. Fruit that remains on the <del>trees</del> <u>host</u> after harvest, fruit rejected because of poor quality during harvest and packing, and fruit on hosts present in the surrounding area should be collected and disposed of.	Primary host is not an harmonized term and a draft standard on this issue is being developed The term "tree" was deleted to use the more general term "host" (trees, plants, fruits)	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
419.	52	Editorial	Eliminating vegetation in the orchard is important to facilitate collection of fallen fruit. Fallen fruit with larvae may be more exposed to direct sunlight and natural enemies, which contribute to fruit fly mortality.	Para should be rearranged to be in para [54] to be in consistent with the arrangement in third line of para [50]	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
420.	52	Editorial	Eliminating vegetation in the orchard is important to facilitate collection of fallen fruit. Fallen fruit with larvae may be more exposed to direct sunlight and natural enemies, which contribute to fruit fly mortality.	Para should be rearranged to be in para [54] to be in consistent with the arrangement in third line of para [50]	English	Korea, Republic of
421.	52	Editorial	Eliminating vegetation in the orchard is important to facilitate collection of fallen fruit. <del>Consequently, F</del> fallen fruit with larvae may be more exposed to direct sunlight and natural enemies, which contribute to fruit fly mortality.	For clarity	English	Ghana
422.	52	Editorial	Eliminating vegetation in the orchard is important to facilitate collection of fallen fruit. Fallen fruit with larvae may be more exposed to direct sunlight and natural enemies, which contribute to fruit fly mortality.	Para should be rearranged to be in para [54] to be in consistent with the arrangement in third line of para [50]	English	Viet Nam
423.	52	Substantive	<del>Eliminating vegetation in the orchard is important to facilitate collection of fallen fruit.</del> Fallen fruit with larvae may be more exposed to direct sunlight and natural enemies, which contribute to fruit fly mortality.	The vegetation in some ecological orchard is not permit cleaning.	English	China
424.	52	Substantive	<del>Eliminating vegetation in the orchard is important to facilitate collection of fallen fruit.</del> <del>Fallen fruit with larvae may be more exposed to direct sunlight and natural enemies,</del> <del>which contribute to fruit fly mortality.</del>	Redundant. See comments for para 50. These explanation should be presented as definition of the terms use din para 50.	English	Singapore

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
425.	52	Substantive	<del>Eliminating vegetation in the orchard is important to facilitate collection of fallen fruit. Fallen fruit with larvae may be more exposed to direct sunlight and natural enemies, which contribute to fruit fly mortality.</del>	This would be a bare earth policy! Erosion is a problem for bare earth and green mulching is done widely to improve soil quality.	English	Australia
426.	52	Technical	<del>Eliminating v</del> Vegetation in the orchard <del>is important</del> <del>and because the exposure of F</del> fallen fruit <del>with larvae may be more exposed</del> to direct sunlight and natural enemies, <del>which</del> <del>contributes</del> to fruit fly <del>larvae</del> mortality.	The text should describe requirements rather than referring to various practices, and aim at consistency.	English	European Union
427.	53	Editorial	Non-commercial and wild hosts are major reservoirs of fruit flies from where the flies can disperse to commercial orchards. Replacing or removing these host plants is a useful procedure to reduce fruit fly populations.	Para to be rearranged to para [55] to be in consistent with the arrangement in third line of para [50]	English	Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh
428.	53	Editorial	Non-commercial <del>plantings</del> and wild hosts <del>can be</del> are major reservoirs of fruit flies from where the flies can disperse to commercial orchards. <del>Replacing or r</del> Removing these host plants is a useful procedure to reduce fruit fly populations.	Removal of host plants is the objective. Depending on circumstances, not all non-commercial plantings will be reservoirs. Further, vegetation may provide refuges for beneficial insects, including fruit fly predators, that are important for overall orchard health.	English	Australia
429.	53	Editorial	Non-commercial and wild hosts are major reservoirs of fruit flies from where the flies can disperse to commercial orchards. Replacing or removing these host plants is a useful procedure to reduce fruit fly populations.	Para to be rearranged to para [55] to be in consistent with the arrangement in third line of para [50]	English	Korea, Republic of
430.	53	Editorial	Non-commercial and wild hosts are major reservoirs of fruit flies from where the flies can disperse to commercial orchards. Replacing or removing these host plants is a useful procedure to reduce fruit fly populations.	Para to be rearranged to para [55] to be in consistent with the arrangement in third line of para [50]	English	Viet Nam
431.	53	Substantive	<del>Non-commercial and wild hosts are major reservoirs of fruit flies from where the flies can disperse to commercial orchards. Replacing or removing these host plants is a useful procedure to reduce fruit fly populations.</del>	Redduntant. Present as definition to terms used in paragraph 50.	English	Singapore
432.	53	Substantive	Non-commercial and wild hosts are major reservoirs of fruit flies from where the flies can disperse to commercial orchards. Replacing or removing these host plants is a useful procedure to reduce fruit fly populations.	Apart from replacing or removing non-commercial and wild hosts, we can also think of finding alternative uses for such hosts (and even timing their use). This is because there are certain areas where these wild and non-commercial hosts really form a huge part or are found large numbers and removal will be more devastating to the environment. For example, the Indian almond (Terminalia catappa) fruit is known to be one of the best alternative hosts of Bactrocera invadens when mangoes are out of season. These trees have very broad leaves, good canopy formations and used as shade trees in most rural settings. A survey	English	Ghana

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				conducted in a rural farming community where these trees abound, farmers were advised to harvest and collect the fruits as feed for their livestock. Monitoring with methyl eugenol baited traps showed that number of flies per trap per day drastically reduced in the community .		
433.	54	Editorial	Bagging of fruit can prevent fruit fly infestation <del>of the fruit</del> . Where used, bagging should be carried out before the fruit become susceptible to fruit fly infestation.	Text deleted because is redundant	English	Uruguay
434.	54	Editorial	Bagging of fruit can prevent fruit fly infestation <del>of the fruit</del> . Where used, bagging should be carried out before the fruit become susceptible to fruit fly infestation.	Text deleted because is redundant	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
435.	54	Editorial	Bagging of fruit can prevent fruit fly infestation of the fruit. Where used, bagging should be carried out before the fruit becomes susceptible to fruit fly infestation.	Grammar	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica
436.	54	Editorial	Bagging of fruit can prevent fruit fly infestation of the fruit. Where used, bagging should be carried out before the fruit become susceptible to fruit fly infestation.	The 54th paragraph is changed to the 56th paragraph accordingly.	English	China
437.	54	Editorial	Bagging of fruit can prevent fruit fly infestation of the fruit. Where used, bagging should be carried out before the fruit become susceptible to fruit fly infestation.	Para to be rearranged to para [56] to be in consistent with the arrangment in third line of para [50]	English	Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh
438.	54	Editorial	Bagging of fruit can prevent fruit fly infestation of the fruit. Where used, bagging should be carried out before the fruit become susceptible to fruit fly infestation.	Para to be rearranged to para [56] to be in consistent with the arrangment in third line of para [50]	English	Korea, Republic of
439.	54	Editorial	Bagging of fruits can prevent fruit fly infestation <del>of the fruit</del> . Where used, bagging should be carried out before the fruit become susceptible to fruit fly infestation.	for clarity	English	Ghana
440.	54	Editorial	Bagging of fruit can prevent fruit fly infestation of the fruit. Where used, bagging should be carried out before the fruit become susceptible to fruit fly infestation.	Para to be rearranged to para [56] to be in consistent with the arrangment in third line of para [50]	English	Viet Nam

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
441.	54	Substantive	<del>Bagging of fruit can prevent fruit fly infestation of the fruit. Where used, bagging should be carried out before the fruit become susceptible to fruit fly infestation.</del>	To present as a definition instead of incomplete paragraphs explaining some terminology used in para 50.	English	Singapore
442.	54	Technical	Bagging of fruit <u>and exclusion netting around individual trees and groups of trees</u> can prevent fruit fly infestation of the fruit. Where used, bagging <u>or exclusion netting</u> should be carried out before the fruit become susceptible to fruit fly infestation.	additional options for protecting the fruit	English	Australia
443.	55	Editorial	The pupae of many fruit flies can be targeted by disturbing the soil medium in which they pupate. This can be done by ground swamping (causing pupae anoxia) and ploughing (causing pupae desiccation).  <u>The 55th is moved after the 51st paragraph and changed into the 53rd paragraph.</u>	It's consistence with the sequence of the fifty paragraph.	English	China
444.	55	Editorial	The pupae of many fruit flies can be targeted by disturbing the soil medium in which they pupate. This can be done by ground swamping (causing pupae anoxia) and ploughing (causing pupae desiccation).	Para to be rearranged to be in para [53] to be in consistent with the arrangement in third line of para [50]	English	Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh
445.	55	Editorial	The pupae of many fruit flies can be targeted by disturbing the soil medium in which they pupate. This can be done by ground swamping (causing pupae anoxia) and ploughing (causing pupae desiccation).	Para to be rearranged to be in para [53] to be in consistent with the arrangement in third line of para [50]	English	Korea, Republic of
446.	55	Editorial	The pupae of many fruit flies can be targeted by disturbing the soil medium in which they pupate. This can be done by ground swamping (causing pupae anoxia) and ploughing (causing pupae desiccation).	Para to be rearranged to be in para [53] to be in consistent with the arrangement in third line of para [50]	English	Viet Nam
447.	55	Substantive	<del>The pupae of many fruit flies can be targeted by disturbing the soil medium in which they pupate. This can be done by ground swamping (causing pupae anoxia) and ploughing (causing pupae desiccation).</del>	Redundant. Present as definition to the terminology used in para 50 instead.	English	Singapore
448.	55	Substantive	The pupae of many fruit flies can be targeted by disturbing the soil medium in which they pupate. This can be done by ground swamping (causing pupae anoxia) and ploughing (causing pupae desiccation). <u>As these activities are intensive, they should be appropriately timed to maximise benefit.</u>	to reduce unnecessary costs and increase benefits	English	Australia
449.	55	Technical	The pupae of many fruit flies can be targeted by disturbing the soil medium in which they pupate, <u>although it may not kill all pupae</u> . This can be done by ground swamping (causing pupae anoxia) and ploughing (causing <u>physcial damage</u> , pupae desiccation <u>and exposure to predators</u> ).	Re: ground swamping – this technique is not always 100% effective. Laboratory studies suggest that more than 2 days under water are required for 100% kill of fruit fly pupae. Potential productivity ramifications for flooded orchards. Excessively disturbing the soil, as would be required for ongoing control of pupae, conflicts with good agriculture practice.	English	Australia
450.	57	Editorial	The insecticide bait application technique uses an appropriate insecticide mixed together with a food bait. Commonly used food baits include attractants such as hydrolyzed	For clarity	English	Ghana

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			protein, high-fructose syrup and molasses, <u>which are either used</u> alone or in combination. This technique is an effective control of adult fruit fly populations and reduces the negative impacts on non-target <u>insects_organisms</u> and the environment.			
451.	57	Technical	The insecticide bait application technique uses an appropriate insecticide mixed together with a food bait. Commonly used food baits include attractants such as hydrolyzed protein, high-fructose syrup and molasses, alone or in combination. This technique is an effective control of adult fruit fly populations and reduces the negative impacts on non-target insects and the environment. <u>It is important to understand the protein demands of the target fruit fly to guide timing of bait application for maximum effect.</u>	There are specific times in reproductive development where protein demands are higher - these times should be preferentially targeted.	English	Australia
452.	58	Editorial	Insecticide bait applications should start in time to prevent the infestation of fruit. This may be up to three months before the beginning of the harvesting season for fruit intended for export or on detection of the first adult flies or larvae in the orchard. The number of and interval(s) between applications will depend on the characteristics of the target fruit fly <del>pest</del> species (biology, abundance, behaviour, distribution, life cycle etc.), host phenology and weather conditions.	For consistency	English	Uruguay
453.	58	Editorial	Insecticide bait applications should start in time to prevent the infestation of fruit. This may be up to three months before the beginning of the harvesting season for fruit intended for export or on detection of the first adult flies or larvae in the orchard. The number of and interval(s) between applications will depend on the characteristics of the target fruit fly <del>pest</del> species (biology, abundance, behaviour, distribution, life cycle etc.), host phenology and weather conditions.	For consistency	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
454.	58	Editorial	Insecticide bait applications should start in time to prevent the infestation of fruit. This may be up to three months before the beginning of the harvesting season for fruit intended for export or on detection of the first adult flies or larvae in the orchard. The number of and interval(s) between applications will depend on the characteristics of the target fruit fly pest species (biology, abundance, behaviour, distribution, life cycle etc.), host phenology and weather conditions.	Punctuation	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica
455.	58	Editorial	Insecticide bait applications should start <del>in time</del> <u>early</u> to prevent the infestation of fruit. This may be up to three months before the beginning of the harvesting season for fruit intended for export or on detection of the first adult flies or larvae in the orchard. The number of and interval(s) between applications will depend on the characteristics of the target fruit fly pest species (biology, abundance, behaviour, distribution, life cycle etc.), host phenology and weather conditions.	for clarity	English	Ghana

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
456.	58	Editorial	Insecticide bait applications should start in time to prevent the infestation of fruit. This may be up to three months before the beginning of the harvesting season for fruits intended for export or on detection of the first adult flies or larvae in the orchard. The number of and interval(s) between applications will depend on the characteristics of the target fruit fly pest species (biology, abundance, behaviour, distribution, life cycle etc.), host phenology and weather conditions.	Grammar	English	Guyana
457.	58	Substantive	Insecticide bait applications should start in time to prevent the infestation of fruit. This may be up to three months before the beginning of the harvesting season for fruit intended for export or on detection of the first adult flies or larvae in the orchard. The number of and interval(s) between applications will depend on the characteristics of the target fruit fly pest species' (biology, abundance, behaviour, distribution, life cycle, <u>cropping system</u> etc.), host phenology and weather conditions.	The cropping system may also determine intervals between insecticide bait applications	English	Ghana
458.	58	Technical	Insecticide bait applications should start in time <u>to target maturing adults and</u> to prevent the infestation of fruit. <del>For fruit protection,</del> this may be up to three months before the beginning of the harvesting season for fruit intended for export or on detection of the first adult flies or larvae in the orchard <u>or urban area. Maturing adults should be targetted as this is when protein demands are at their highest, either as recently emerged adults or generations exiting winter refuges.</u> The number of and interval(s) between applications will depend on the characteristics of the target fruit fly pest species (biology, abundance, behaviour, distribution, life cycle etc.), host phenology and weather conditions.	Understanding the protein requirements in developmental biology can greatly assist decision making for bait applications both to maximise control and minimise costs. Urban areas are often a significant source of infestation and should be targetted.	English	Australia
459.	61	Substantive	<del>Ground application of insecticide bait may be used for relatively small production areas, such as individual orchards, or in urban areas, where aerial application would not be practical.</del>	This sentence is derogatory to ground application and presents it as a secondary measure to aerial spraying, whereas this is not the case in many countries mainly made up of small plots, where aerial spraying might also not be the most efficient method.	English	EPPO, Algeria
460.	61	Substantive	<del>Ground application of insecticide bait may be used for relatively small production areas, such as individual orchards, or in urban areas, where aerial application would not be practical.</del>	This sentence is derogatory to ground application and presents it as a secondary measure to aerial spraying, whereas this is not the case in many countries mainly made up of small plots, where aerial spraying might also not be the most efficient method.	English	European Union
461.	62	Editorial	For ground application, manual or motorized backpack sprayers may be used. The insecticide bait should <u>generally</u> be applied on or inside <u>the inner, middle-to-top part of the canopy of host and shelter plants, but specific application will depend on the height of the host plant. For low-growing host plants (e.g. cucurbits, tomatoes, peppers), the insecticide bait should be applied on taller plants surrounding the cultivated area that serve as shelter and a source of food.</u> In FF-PFAs, as part of an emergency action plan to	To avoid a repetition and for a more logical presentation of the different elements.	English	EPPO, Algeria

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			eliminate an outbreak, the insecticide bait can also be applied to non-host plants or other appropriate surfaces around the detection site. <del>The application should generally be done on the inner, middle-to-top part of the canopy of the host plant, but specific application will depend on the height of the host plant. For low-growing host plants (e.g. cucurbits, tomatoes, peppers), the insecticide bait should be applied on taller plants surrounding the cultivated area that serve as shelter and a source of food.</del>			
462.	62	Editorial	For ground application, manual or motorized backpack sprayers may be used. The insecticide bait should <u>generally</u> be applied on or inside <u>the middle-to-top part of the canopy of host and shelter plants, but specific application will depend on the height of the host plant. For low-growing host plants (e.g. cucurbits, tomatoes, peppers), the insecticide bait should be applied on taller plants surrounding the cultivated area that serve as shelter and a source of food.</u> In FF-PFAs, as part of an emergency action plan to eliminate an outbreak, the insecticide bait can also be applied to non-host plants or other appropriate surfaces around the detection site. The application should generally be done on the inner, middle-to-top part of the canopy of the host plant, but specific application will depend on the height of the host plant. For low-growing host plants (e.g. cucurbits, tomatoes, peppers), the insecticide bait should be applied on taller plants surrounding the cultivated area that serve as shelter and a source of food.	To avoid a repetition and for a more logical presentation of the different elements.	English	European Union
463.	62	Technical	For ground application, manual or motorized backpack sprayers may be used. The insecticide bait should be applied on or inside the canopy of host and shelter plants. In FF-PFAs, as part of an emergency action plan to eliminate an outbreak, the insecticide bait can also be applied to non-host plants or other appropriate surfaces around the detection site. The application should generally be done on the inner, middle-to-top part of the canopy of the host plant, but specific application <del>will depend on</del> <u>should be adjusted to</u> the height of the host plant. For low-growing host plants (e.g. cucurbits, tomatoes, peppers), the insecticide bait should be applied on taller plants surrounding the cultivated area that serve as shelter and a source of food.	The text should describe requirements rather than referring to various practices, and aim at consistency.	English	European Union
464.	64	Substantive	Aerial application of insecticide bait <del>may be is commonly</del> used on large production areas and in areas where hosts are scattered in patches over large areas of land. Aerial spraying is more cost-effective than ground spraying for large-scale programmes, and a more uniform coverage of bait in the target area can be achieved. <u>However, aerial spraying is subject to restrictions of use in a number of countries for environmental considerations.</u>	Beside the efficacy of this method, in a number of countries it is nowadays quite impossible to get authorizations for aerial applications, so it may be necessary to moderate the recommendation of use of this phytosanitary procedure.	English	EPPO, Algeria
465.	64	Substantive	Aerial application of insecticide bait is commonly used on large production areas and in areas where hosts are scattered in patches over large areas of land. Aerial spraying is more cost-effective than ground spraying for large-scale programmes, and a more uniform coverage of bait in the target area can be achieved. <u>However, aerial spraying is subject to restrictions of use in a number of countries for environmental considerations.</u>	Beside the efficacy of this method, in a number of countries it is nowadays quite impossible to get authorizations for aerial applications, so it may be necessary to moderate the recommendation of use of this phytosanitary procedure.	English	European Union
466.	64	Technical	Aerial application of insecticide bait <del>may be is commonly</del> used on large production areas and in areas where hosts are scattered in patches over large areas of land. Aerial	The text should describe requirements rather than referring to various practices, and aim at	English	European

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			spraying is more cost-effective than ground spraying for large-scale programmes, and a more uniform coverage of bait in the target area can be achieved.	consistency.		Union
467.	65	Editorial	Aeroplanes are usually used for aerial application on flat terrain in continuous host areas, whereas helicopters are usually used in areas difficult to access or where hosts are scattered. Once the treatment area is selected, it should be defined using global positioning systems (GPS) and recorded in digitized maps using geographical information systems (GIS) software: <del>this will, in order to</del> ensure the efficient application of bait sprays, <del>and reduce</del> <del>reducing</del> the environmental impact.	1) To make a better link between these two elements of the sentence. 2) To make a better link between these two elements of the sentence.	English	EPPO
468.	65	Editorial	Aeroplanes are usually used for aerial application on flat terrain in continuous host areas, whereas helicopters are usually used in areas difficult to access or where hosts are scattered. Once the treatment area is selected, it should be defined using global positioning systems (GPS) and recorded in digitized maps using <a href="#">a georeferencing device (e.g. geographical information systems (GIS))</a> software: this will ensure the efficient application of bait sprays, reducing the environmental impact.	English	English	NEPPO
469.	65	Editorial	Aeroplanes are usually used for aerial application on flat terrain in continuous host areas, whereas helicopters are usually used in areas difficult to access or where hosts are scattered. Once the treatment area is selected, it should be defined using global positioning systems (GPS) and recorded in digitized maps using geographical information systems (GIS) software: <del>this will, in order to</del> ensure the efficient application of bait sprays, <del>and</del> <del>reduce</del> <del>reducing</del> the environmental impact.	1) To make a better link between these two elements of the sentence. 2) To make a better link between these two elements of the sentence.	English	European Union
470.	65	Editorial	Aeroplanes are usually used for aerial application on flat terrain in continuous host areas, whereas helicopters are usually used in areas difficult to access or where hosts are scattered. Once the treatment area is selected, it should be defined using <a href="#">a georeferencing device (e.g. global positioning systems (GPS))</a> and recorded in digitized maps using geographical information systems (GIS) software: this will ensure the efficient application of bait sprays, reducing the environmental impact.	For a better and non-directive naming system. Also, this change was done for other draft ISPMs as to draft ISPM on FF host outbreak as it is the SC-7 report (2013).	English	Algeria, Morocco
471.	65	Translation	Aeroplanes are usually used for aerial application on flat terrain in continuous host areas, whereas helicopters are usually used in areas difficult to access or where hosts are scattered. Once the treatment area is selected, it should be defined using global positioning systems (GPS) and recorded in digitized maps using geographical information systems (GIS) software: this will ensure the efficient application of bait sprays, reducing the environmental impact.	Check the version in Spanish, translated terms are not well	English	Costa Rica
472.	66	Editorial	To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage. The altitude and speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and <del>from</del> 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.	1) Deletion of a useless comma (last term of an enumeration). 2) For better clarity.	English	EPPO, Algeria
473.	66	Editorial	To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may <del>not need to be applied as full coverage but only in some swaths such as every second or third swaths</del> <del>be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage</del> . The altitude and	alternate is first one then the other, so is incorrect here. Does it need to be so prescriptive as it has to	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.	be every second swath?		
474.	66	Editorial	To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage. The altitude and speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and <del>from</del> 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.	1) Deletion of a useless comma (last term of an enumeration). 2) For better clarity.	English	European Union
475.	66	Substantive	To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage. The altitude and speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. <del>Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.</del>	A sentence 3 should be deleted because altitudes and speed are different by geographical and climate conditions.	English	Thailand
476.	66	Substantive	To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage. The altitude and speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. <del>Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.</del>	Japan proposed to delete the third line because altitudes and speed are different by geographical and climate conditions	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
477.	66	Substantive	To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage. The altitude and speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including <u>bait viscosity and nozzle specifications</u> , wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.	altitude is also determined by the application system, not just environmental conditions.	English	Australia
478.	66	Substantive	To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage. The altitude and speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. <del>Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.</del>	Altitudes and speed are different by geographical and climate conditions	English	Korea, Republic of
479.	66	Substantive	To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage. The altitude and speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. <del>Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.</del>	As described in the previous sentence in the same paragraph, the altitude and speed of aerial application depends on geographical and climatic conditions. Therefore the altitudes range should be deleted.	English	Japan
480.	66	Substantive	To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage. The altitude and speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. <del>Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.</del>	Altitudes and speed are different by geographical and climate conditions	English	Viet Nam

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
481.	66	Technical	To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage. The altitude and speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. <del>Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.</del>	These are not normal aerial delivery heights for aerial application in general agriculture, heights are generally much lower than this.	English	Australia
482.	66	Technical	To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage. The altitude and speed of aerial application depends on several factors, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. <del>Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.</del>	Text deleted because does not provide relevant information if equipment calibration data are not included	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
483.	66	Technical	To treat the target area, insecticide bait applications may be conducted in alternate swaths or as full coverage. The altitude and speed of aerial application <del>depends on several factors, including</del> should be adjusted to conditions such as wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, and topography of the terrain. Commonly used altitudes range from 100 to 130 m above the plant canopy for aeroplanes and 60 to 95 m for helicopters, and speeds range from 120 to 190 km/h.	The text should describe requirements rather than referring to various practices, and aim at consistency.	English	European Union
484.	68	Editorial	Lure and kill devices known as "bait stations" <del>may</del> can be a <del>more</del> an environment-friendly control procedure for fruit fly suppression. Bait stations consist of an attractant and a killing agent that may be contained in a device or directly applied to an appropriate surface. Unlike traps, bait stations do not retain the attracted fruit flies.	More accurate	English	United States of America, Mexico
485.	68	Editorial	Lure and kill devices known as "bait stations" can be an environment <del>ally</del> -friendly control procedure for fruit fly suppression. Bait stations consist of an attractant and a killing agent that may be contained in a device or directly applied to an appropriate surface. Unlike traps, bait stations do not retain the attracted fruit flies.	correct English	English	Australia
486.	68	Technical	Lure and kill devices known as "bait stations" can be an environment-friendly control procedure for fruit fly suppression. Bait stations consist of an attractant and a killing agent that may be contained in a device or directly applied to an appropriate surface <del>depending on its characteristics</del> . Unlike traps, bait stations do not retain the attracted fruit flies <del>and are therefore unsuitable for surveillance</del> .	2nd sentence: doesn't apply in all cases, so include qualifier 'depending on its characteristics'. Last sentence: just a note for completeness	English	Australia
487.	68	Technical	Lure and kill devices known as "bait stations" <del>can</del> may be used as an environment-friendly control procedure for fruit fly suppression. Bait stations consist of an attractant and a killing agent that may be contained in a device or directly applied to an appropriate surface. Unlike traps, bait stations do not retain the attracted fruit flies.	The text should describe requirements rather than referring to various practices, and aim at consistency.	English	European Union
488.	69	Editorial	Bait stations are suitable for use in, for example, commercial fruit <del>production operations</del> , area-wide fruit fly <del>control management</del> programmes, public areas and organic groves. Bait stations can be used in fruit fly free areas for population suppression of localized and well-isolated outbreaks. A common application is in infested areas known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of <del>incursions into infestation for</del> FF-ALPPs and FF-PFAs. Bait stations are deployed in these areas at high densities.	more appropriate terms	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
489.	69	Technical	Bait stations are suitable for use in, for example, commercial fruit production, area-wide fruit fly control programmes, public areas and organic groves ( <u>depending on rules applicable to countries' certification for organic produce</u> ). Bait stations can be used in fruit fly free areas for population suppression of localized and well-isolated outbreaks. <u>Note that these bait stations should be removed once pest free status is re-established.</u> A common application is in infested areas known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of infestation for FF-ALPPs and FF-PFAs. Bait stations are deployed in these areas at high densities.	organic groves: need to ensure that this is an applicable use, it may compromise organic certification if not permitted. Note: control measures in a PFA generally are only applied as an emergency response to an incursion and are not routine depending on importing country requirements	English	Australia
490.	69	Technical	Bait stations are suitable for use in, for example, commercial fruit production, area-wide fruit fly control programmes, public areas and organic groves. Bait stations <del>can</del> <u>may</u> be used in fruit fly free areas for population suppression of localized and well-isolated outbreaks. <del>A common application is or</del> in infested areas known to be fruit fly <del>reservoirs and</del> sources of infestation for FF-ALPPs and FF-PFAs. Bait stations <del>are</del> <u>should be</u> deployed in these areas at high densities.	The text should describe requirements rather than referring to various practices, and aim at consistency.	English	European Union
491.	70	Substantive	It is recommended that the attractant used in the bait station be female-biased, thereby directly reducing the overall fruit infestation. <u>Note however, this may result in ongoing detection of males in survey traps and give a misleading representation of the population/incursion status.</u>	useful to note the continuing capture of males in traps as the quarantine status is usually determined by male detections	English	Australia
492.	71	Editorial	<b>3.4 Male annihilation technique (MAT)</b>	clarity	English	Korea, Republic of
493.	72	Editorial	<del>MAT may be used for the control of those fruit fly species of the genera <i>Bactrocera</i> and <i>Dacus</i> that are attracted to male lures (cuelure or methyl eugenol).</del> <u>MAT</u> The technique involves the use of a high density of bait stations consisting of a male lure combined with an insecticide to reduce the male population of fruit flies to such a low level that mating is unlikely to occur (FAO, 2007).	Need to explain what MAT is before going into details. 1st sentence moved to next para	English	Australia
494.	72	Technical	<del>MAT may be used for the control of those fruit fly species of the genera <i>Bactrocera</i> and <i>Dacus</i> that are attracted to male lures (cuelure or methyl eugenol).</del> The technique involves the use of a high density of bait stations consisting of a male lure combined with an insecticide to reduce the male population of fruit flies to such a low level that mating is unlikely to occur (FAO, 2007). <u>It generally works by attracting the fruit flies to the MAT where they pick up insecticide by direct contact with the MAT substrate and subsequently ingest. Other species are attracted to but do not come into contact with the MAT substrate and for these species an indirect poisoning is applicable.</u>	To provide more details on MAT and provide more options for this technique.	English	Australia
495.	73	Editorial	<u>MAT may be used for the control of lure responsive fruit fly species such as those of the genera <i>Bactrocera</i>, <i>Ceratitis</i> and <i>Dacus</i>, noting that behavioural responses differ between these genera.</u> Methyl eugenol is more effective than cuelure for male annihilation of species attracted to these lures.	moved from para 72 as this is where it fits and amended to be more inclusive	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
496.	75	Substantive	Mass trapping uses trapping systems at high density to suppress fruit fly populations in commercial <del>fruit orchards</del> <u>fruits and vegetables production sites</u> . Although recent development of less expensive trap devices, longer lasting lures, and better killing agent formulations has significantly reduced the costs of mass trapping, it continues to be expensive and is essentially limited to protecting high-value crops. In general, mass trapping procedures are the same as for traps used for survey purposes (ISPM 26:2006, Appendix 1). Traps should be deployed in the orchards early in the season when the first adult flies move into the orchards and populations are still at low levels.	change "fruit orchards" to "fruits and vegetables production sites" because "fruit orchards" only refers specifically to fruits. It doesn't include vegetable fruits	English	Thailand
497.	75	Substantive	Mass trapping uses trapping systems at high density to suppress fruit fly populations in commercial fruit orchards. Although recent development of less expensive trap devices, longer lasting lures, and better killing agent formulations has significantly reduced the costs of mass trapping, it continues to be expensive and is essentially limited to protecting high-value crops. In general, mass trapping procedures are the same as for traps used for survey purposes (ISPM 26:2006, Appendix 1). Traps should be deployed in the orchards early in the season when the first adult flies move into the orchards and populations are still at low levels.	What are the benefits of mass trapping over MAT? Perhaps an example should be provided.	English	Australia
498.	75	Substantive	Mass trapping uses trapping systems at high density to suppress fruit fly populations in commercial <del>fruit orchards</del> <u>fruits and vegetables production sites</u> . Although recent development of less expensive trap devices, longer lasting lures, and better killing agent formulations has significantly reduced the costs of mass trapping, it continues to be expensive and is essentially limited to protecting high-value crops. In general, mass trapping procedures are the same as for traps used for survey purposes (ISPM 26:2006, Appendix 1). Traps should be deployed in the orchards early in the season when the first adult flies move into the orchards and populations are still at low levels.	Thailand proposed to change "fruit orchards" to "fruits and vegetables production sites" because "fruit orchards" only refers specifically to fruits. It doesn't include vegetable fruits	English	Bangladesh
499.	75	Substantive	Mass trapping uses trapping systems at high density to suppress fruit fly populations in commercial <del>fruit orchards</del> <u>fruits and vegetables production sites</u> . Although recent development of less expensive trap devices, longer lasting lures, and better killing agent formulations has significantly reduced the costs of mass trapping, it continues to be expensive and is essentially limited to protecting high-value crops. In general, mass trapping procedures are the same as for traps used for survey purposes (ISPM 26:2006, Appendix 1). Traps should be deployed in the orchards early in the season when the first adult flies move into the orchards and populations are still at low levels.	change "fruit orchards" to "fruits and vegetables production sites" because "fruit orchards" only refers specifically to fruits. It doesn't include vegetable fruits	English	Korea, Republic of
500.	75	Substantive	Mass trapping uses trapping systems at high density to suppress fruit fly populations in commercial fruit orchards. Although recent development of less expensive trap devices, longer lasting lures, and better killing agent formulations has significantly reduced the costs of mass trapping, it continues to be expensive and is essentially limited to protecting high-value crops. In general, mass trapping procedures are the same as for traps used for survey purposes (ISPM 26:2006, Appendix 1). Traps should be deployed in the orchards early in the season when the first adult flies move into the orchards and populations are still at low	This procedure should address trap servicing	English	Ghana

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			<p>levels. <u>Trap placement should be at proper location with the host plant. Traps should be checked frequently and specimens collected for quick identification.</u></p> <p><u>Trap servicing during period of trapping should consider factors such as longevity of baits, placement of traps and retention capacity etc</u></p>			
501.	75	Substantive	<p>Mass trapping uses trapping systems at high density to suppress fruit fly populations in commercial <del>fruit orchards</del> <u>fruit and vegetable production sites</u>. Although recent development of less expensive trap devices, longer lasting lures, and better killing agent formulations has significantly reduced the costs of mass trapping, it continues to be expensive and is essentially limited to protecting high-value crops. In general, mass trapping procedures are the same as for traps used for survey purposes (ISPM 26:2006, Appendix 1). Traps should be deployed in the <del>orchards</del> <u>fruit and vegetable production sites</u> early in the season when the first adult flies move into <del>the orchards</del> <u>them</u> and populations are still at low levels.</p>	<p>Because fruit flies infest not only fruits in trees but also vegetables such as melon and cucumbers, "orchards" should be replaced with "fruit and vegetable production sites".</p>	English	Japan
502.	75	Substantive	<p>Mass trapping uses trapping systems at high density to suppress fruit fly populations in commercial fruit <del>orchards</del> <u>production sites</u>. Although recent development of less expensive trap devices, longer lasting lures, and better killing agent formulations has significantly reduced the costs of mass trapping, it continues to be expensive and is essentially limited to protecting high-value crops. In general, mass trapping procedures are the same as for traps used for survey purposes (<del>ISPM 26:2006</del>, Appendix 1 <u>of ISPM 26: 2006</u>). Traps should be deployed in the orchards early in the season when the first adult flies move into the orchards and populations are still at low levels.</p>	Clarify	English	Viet Nam
503.	75	Technical	<p>Mass trapping uses trapping systems at high density to suppress fruit fly populations in commercial fruit orchards <u>and urban areas</u>. Although recent development of less expensive trap devices, longer lasting lures, and better killing agent formulations has significantly reduced the costs of mass trapping, it continues to be expensive and is essentially limited to protecting high-value crops. In general, mass trapping procedures are the same as for traps used for survey purposes (ISPM 26:2006, Appendix 1). Traps should be deployed in the orchards early in the season when the first adult flies move into the orchards and populations are still at low levels.</p>	<p>Urban areas are often a significant source of infestation and should be targeted.</p>	English	Australia
504.	76	Editorial	<p>Trap density should be based on such factors as <del>pest</del> <u>the density of fruit fly</u>, physiological stage of the <del>pest</del> <u>fruit fly</u>, efficacy of the attractant and killing agent, phenology of the host and host density. The timing, layout and deployment of traps should be based on the fruit fly pest and host ecological data.</p>	<p>To be clearer in the reference to pest in this document ie fruit fly.</p>	English	Singapore
505.	76	Editorial	<p>Trap density should be based on such factors as <del>pest</del> <u>fruit fly</u> density, physiological stage of the <del>target fruit fly species</del> <u>pest</u>, efficacy of the attractant and killing agent, phenology of the host and host density. The timing, layout and deployment of traps should be based on the <u>target</u> fruit fly <del>pest</del> <u>species</u> and host ecological data.</p>	<p>The word "pest" in this para should be identified to be "fruit fly"</p>	English	Thailand

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
506.	76	Editorial	Trap density should be based on such factors as <del>pest fruit fly</del> density, physiological stage of the <del>target fruit fly species</del> <del>pest</del> , efficacy of the attractant and killing agent, phenology of the host and host density. The timing, layout and deployment of traps should be based on the <del>target</del> fruit fly <del>pest species</del> and host ecological data.	The word "pest" in this para should identify "fruit fly"	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
507.	76	Editorial	Trap density should be based on such factors as pest density, physiological stage of the pest, efficacy of the attractant and killing agent, phenology of the host and host density. The timing, layout and deployment of traps should be based on the fruit fly <del>pest</del> and <del>regional ecology</del> <del>host ecological data</del> .	Pest unnecessary. Better terminology.	English	Australia
508.	76	Substantive	Trap density should be based on such factors as <del>pest fruit fly</del> density, physiological stage of the <del>pest</del> <del>target fruit fly species</del> , efficacy of the attractant and killing agent, phenology of the host and host density. The timing, layout and deployment of traps should be based on the <del>target</del> fruit fly <del>pest</del> <del>species</del> and host ecological data.	The word "pest" in this para should identify "fruit fly"	English	Viet Nam
509.	76	Technical	Trap density should be based on such factors as pest density, physiological stage of the pest, efficacy of the attractant and killing agent, <del>phenology of the host and host density</del> . The timing, layout and deployment of traps should be based on the <del>understanding of</del> fruit fly <del>pest and host ecological data</del> <del>including phenology of the host and host density</del> .	The timing of deployment is more linked to the host parameters rather than trap density.	English	Australia
510.	76	Technical	Trap density should be based on such factors as <del>pest fruit fly</del> density, physiological stage of the <del>target fruit fly species</del> <del>pest</del> , efficacy of the attractant and killing agent, phenology of the host and host density. The timing, layout and deployment of traps should be based on the <del>target</del> fruit fly <del>pest</del> <del>speies</del> and host ecological data.	The word "pest" in this para should identify "fruit fly"	English	Korea, Republic of
511.	77	Editorial	<b>3.6 Sterile insect technique(SIT)</b>	clarify	English	Korea, Republic of
512.	77	Editorial	<b>3.6 Sterile insect technique (SIT)</b>	The acromyn is used in the text must be defined	English	Ghana
513.	79	Technical	SIT is effective only at low population levels of the target species and may be used for:	Need to provide reference for this claim of effectiveness	English	Australia
514.	80	Editorial	1. suppression, where SIT may be a stand-alone phytosanitary procedure or combined with other phytosanitary procedures to achieve and maintain low population levels <del>Delete the arabic figure. Bullet points should take place the arabic figure.</del>	It's conformity with the requirement of the standard.	English	China
515.	80	Substantive	1. <del>suppression, where SIT may be a stand-alone phytosanitary procedure or combined with other phytosanitary procedures to achieve and maintain low population levels</del>	Redundant. Paragraph 80 - 83 are repetitions and redundant. These are already mentioned under strategies.	English	Singapore

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
516.	81	Editorial	1. containment, where SIT may be particularly effective in areas that are largely pest free (such as buffer zones) but that are subjected to regular pest entries from adjacent infested areas <del>Delete the arabic figure. Bullet points should take place the arabic figure.</del>	It's conformity with the requirement of the standard.	English	China
517.	81	Substantive	1. <del>containment, where SIT may be particularly effective in areas that are largely pest free (such as buffer zones) but that are subjected to regular pest entries from adjacent infested areas</del>	Redundant. see comments in para 80.	English	Singapore
518.	82	Editorial	1. eradication, where SIT may be applied when population levels are low to eradicate the remaining population <del>Delete the arabic figure. Bullet points should take place the arabic figure.</del>	It's conformity with the requirement of the standard.	English	China
519.	82	Substantive	1. <del>eradication, where SIT may be applied when population levels are low to eradicate the remaining population</del>	Redundant.	English	Singapore
520.	83	Editorial	1. exclusion, where SIT may be applied in endangered areas that are subject to high pest pressure from <del>neighbouring outside the areas.</del>	clearer	English	Australia
521.	83	Substantive	1. <del>exclusion, where SIT may be applied in endangered areas that are subject to high pest pressure from outside the area.</del>	redundant	English	Singapore
522.	85	Editorial	Sterile fruit flies can be released from the ground or from the air. Release intervals should be adjusted according to the longevity of the insect, but sterile flies are generally released once or twice per week. The frequency of release may be <del>affected</del> <u>influenced</u> by circumstances such as <del>SIT pupae</del> supply, staggered emergence <del>of the adults</del> and unfavourable weather. To establish sterile fly release density, it is important to consider the quality of the sterile fruit flies and the level of the wild population.	better wording and clarification	English	Australia
523.	85	Technical	Sterile fruit flies can be released from the ground or from the air. Release intervals should be adjusted according to the longevity of the insect, but sterile flies are generally released once or twice per week. The frequency of release may be affected by circumstances such as pupae supply, staggered emergence and unfavourable weather. <del>To establish sterile fly release density, it is important to consider the quality of the sterile fruit flies and the level of the wild population.</del>	what is the point of this sentence? If not deleted, provide more explanation	English	Australia
524.	85	Technical	Sterile fruit flies <del>can</del> <u>may</u> be released from the ground or from the air. Release intervals should be adjusted according to the longevity of the insect, <del>but s</del> <u>Sterile fruit flies should normally be</u> <del>are generally</del> released once or twice per week. <del>but T</del> the frequency of release may be affected by circumstances such as pupae supply, staggered emergence <del>and or</del>	The text should describe requirements rather than referring to various practices, and aim at consistency.	English	European Union

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			unfavourable weather. To establish sterile fruit fly release density, <del>it is important to consider</del> the quality of the sterile fruit flies and the level of the wild population <u>should be considered</u> .			
525.	86	Editorial	After release of the sterile fruit flies, trapping and identification of the sterile and wild flies <del>are</del> <u>is</u> important to evaluate the effectiveness of the release procedure. Moreover, released sterile flies are recaptured in the same traps that are used for detection of the wild population: <del>this provides feedback on whether the desired sterile fruit fly density and sterile</del> <u>to</u> wild fly ratio was attained (FAO, 2007).	Grammar	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica
526.	86	Editorial	After release of the sterile fruit flies, trapping and identification of the sterile and wild flies is important to evaluate the effectiveness of the release procedure. Moreover, released sterile flies are recaptured in the same traps that are used for detection of the wild population: <del>as</del> this provides feedback on whether the desired sterile fruit fly density and sterile : wild fly ratio <del>was</del> <u>were</u> attained (FAO, 2007).	1. For a better link between the two elements of the sentence. 2. Deletion of a useless colon. 3. Grammar: there are two elements - the density and the ratio.	English	European Union
527.	86	Substantive	After release of the sterile fruit flies, trapping and identification of the sterile and wild flies <del>is important</del> <u>should be performed in order</u> to evaluate the effectiveness of the release procedure. <del>Moreover,</del> <del>Released sterile flies</del> <del>are</del> <u>should be</u> recaptured in the same traps that are used for detection of the wild population <del>as</del> <u>is</u> this provides feedback on whether the desired sterile fruit fly density and sterile : wild fly ratio <del>were</del> <u>as</u> attained (FAO, 2007).	This new wording clearly defined requirements instead of suggestions.	English	EPPO, Algeria
528.	86	Substantive	After release of the sterile fruit flies, trapping and identification of the sterile and wild flies <del>is important</del> <u>should be performed in order</u> to evaluate the effectiveness of the release procedure. <del>Moreover,</del> <del>Released sterile flies</del> <del>are</del> <u>should be</u> recaptured in the same traps that are used for detection of the wild population: <del>this provides feedback on whether the desired sterile fruit fly density and sterile</del> : wild fly ratio <del>was</del> <u>attained</u> (FAO, 2007).	This new wording clearly defined requirements instead of suggestions.	English	European Union
529.	86	Technical	<u>Adult sterile fruit flies will be captured in the surveillance traps if deployed, therefore, competent</u> <del>After release of the sterile fruit flies, trapping and</del> identification of the sterile and wild flies <u>is critical to prevent unnecessary response. It also helps</u> <del>important to</del> evaluate the effectiveness of the release procedure. Moreover, released sterile flies are recaptured in the same traps that are used for detection of the wild population: this provides feedback on whether the desired sterile fruit fly density and sterile : wild fly ratio was attained (FAO, 2007).	Need to emphasise that the sterile flies will be detected during surveillance and misidentification could lead to costly and unnecessary responses or trade interruptions.	English	Australia
530.	88	Editorial	Ground release may be used when aerial release is neither cost-effective nor efficient (i.e. discontinuous distribution <del>and/or</del> relatively small area), or where additional releases are required to provide a higher density of fruit flies for a particular reason (e.g. <u>targetted release in hot spots in areas where a specified level of pest prevalence is</u>	this is not an 'and' situation, but an either/or situation. Changed text simplified wording.	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			<del>exceeded).</del>			
531.	89	Substantive	Adults for ground release are generally transported in containers or paper bags from the fruit fly emergence and release facilities to the release sites in cool conditions ( <del>less than 20 °C</del> ). Sterile flies may be released from predetermined release points under or in a tree canopy, preferably more than 100 m from any monitoring site, or they may be released from a moving vehicle.	FFs can occur at temperature above 20 deg C ie tropical and hence this reference should be removed.	English	Singapore
532.	89	Substantive	Adults for ground release are generally transported in containers or paper bags from the fruit fly emergence and release facilities to the release sites in cool conditions, ( <del>less than 20 °C</del> ). Sterile flies may be released from predetermined release points under or in a tree canopy, preferably more than 100 m from any monitoring site, or they may be released from a moving vehicle.	Thailand proposed to delete "(less than 20C) because there is no need to determine a level of temperature, because it depends on fruit fly species and conditions	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
533.	89	Substantive	<del>Adults for ground release are generally transported in containers or paper bags from the fruit fly emergence and release facilities to the release sites in cool conditions (less than 20 °C). Sterile flies may be released from predetermined release points under or in a tree canopy, preferably more than 100 m from any monitoring site, or they may be released from a moving vehicle.</del>	Don't need this level of detail on movement of flies and is unbalanced in regard to level of detail provided at other parts of the annex.	English	Australia
534.	89	Substantive	Adults for ground release are generally transported in containers or paper bags from the fruit fly emergence and release facilities to the release sites in cool conditions ( <del>less than 20 °C</del> ). Sterile flies may be released from predetermined release points under or in a tree canopy, preferably more than 100 m from any monitoring site, or they may be released from a moving vehicle.	delete "(less than 20C) because there is no need to determine a level of temperature, because it depends on fruit fly species and conditions	English	Korea, Republic of
535.	89	Substantive	Adults for ground release are generally transported in containers or paper bags from the fruit fly emergence and release facilities to the release sites in cool conditions ( <del>less than 20 °C</del> ). Sterile flies may be released from predetermined release points under or in a tree canopy, preferably more than 100 m from any monitoring site, or they may be released from a moving vehicle.	there is no need to determine a level of temperature, because it depends on fruit fly species and conditions	English	Viet Nam
536.	89	Technical	Adults for ground release are generally transported in containers or paper bags from the fruit fly emergence and release facilities to the release sites in cool conditions <u>and fruit fly may be kept at ambient temperatures during a release procedure.</u> ( <del>less than 20 °C</del> ). Sterile flies may be released from predetermined release points under or in a tree canopy, preferably more than 100 m from any monitoring site, or they may be released from a moving vehicle.	- No need to define a level of temperature because it is depending on fruit fly species and different conditions. - Adult fruit fly can be held in low temperature during transportation, and then released when weather conditions are ambient.	English	Thailand
537.	91	Editorial	<u>The paper bag release system is a relatively simple process whereby emerged flies within sealed bags are released when the bags are ripped open by hooks or knives located at the end of a chute exiting the aircraft.</u> Aerial release is more cost-effective than ground release for large-scale programmes and it provides a more uniform sterile fruit fly distribution than ground release, which may clump sterile fruit flies in localized sites or along release routes. Once the release area is selected, it should be defined using GPS and recorded in digitized maps using GIS software: this will help ensure the efficient	More logical position to put this sentence at the head of the para. Delete last sentence as it adds nothing.	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			distribution of sterile flies. The most common methods for aerial release are chilled adult and paper bag systems. The chilled adult release system is designed to handle large volumes of sterile fruit flies. The advantage of this system is that large numbers of fruit flies can be transported on each flight and uniformly dispensed into the environment. <del>The paper bag release system is a relatively simple process whereby emerged flies within sealed bags are released when the bags are ripped open by hooks or knives located at the end of a chute exiting the aircraft. Operational programmes use different methodologies to calculate release rates (FAO, 2007).</del>			
538.	91	Technical	La liberación aérea resulta más eficaz en relación con los costos para programas en gran escala y asegura una distribución más uniforme de las moscas de la fruta estériles que la liberación terrestre, ya que esta última puede dar lugar a aglomeraciones de moscas estériles en determinados puntos o a lo largo del trayecto seguido para su liberación. Una vez seleccionada el área en que se vayan a liberar las moscas estériles, esta debería definirse mediante <u>D</u> GPS y registrarse en mapas digitalizados utilizando <i>software</i> de SIG, lo que contribuirá a garantizar la distribución eficiente de las moscas estériles. Los métodos más comunes de liberación aérea emplean sistemas de adultos refrigerados y de bolsas de papel. El sistema de adultos refrigerados se destina al manejo de grandes volúmenes de moscas de la fruta estériles; su ventaja es que permite transportar un número muy elevado de moscas de la fruta en cada vuelo y dispersarlas uniformemente en el ambiente. La liberación mediante bolsas de papel es un procedimiento relativamente simple: las moscas emergidas en bolsas selladas quedan libres cuando dichas bolsas son desgarradas por los ganchos o cuchillas situados al final del conducto de salida del avión. Los programas operativos utilizan métodos diferentes para calcular las tasas de liberación (FAO, 2007).	El sistema recomendable para este tipo de trabajo es el diferencial	Español	El Salvador
539.	91	Technical	Aerial release is more cost-effective than ground release for large-scale programmes and it provides a more uniform sterile fruit fly distribution than ground release, which may clump sterile fruit flies in localized sites or along release routes. Once the release area is selected, it should be defined using <u>D</u> GPS and recorded in digitized maps using GIS software: this will help ensure the efficient distribution of sterile flies. The most common methods for aerial release are chilled adult and paper bag systems. The chilled adult release system is designed to handle large volumes of sterile fruit flies. The advantage of this system is that large numbers of fruit flies can be transported on each flight and uniformly dispensed into the environment. The paper bag release system is a relatively simple process whereby emerged flies within sealed bags are released when the bags are ripped open by hooks or knives located at the end of a chute exiting the aircraft. Operational programmes use different methodologies to calculate release rates (FAO, 2007).	DGPS is the system used in aerial applications	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
540.	92	Editorial	To determine the release altitude, several factors need to be considered, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, topography of the terrain, vegetation cover, and whether the <u>target</u> area is <del>an</del> urban or <del>a</del> rural <del>one</del> . Release altitudes range from 200 to 600 m above ground level. However, lower release altitudes are preferred, especially in	better English	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			areas subjected to strong dominant wind currents (to prevent excessive sterile fruit fly or bag drift) and in areas where predation by birds is high and frequent. Release in the early morning, when winds and temperature are moderate, is preferable.			
541.	92	Technical	To determine the release altitude, several factors <del>need to</del> <u>should</u> be considered, including wind velocity, temperature, cloud cover, topography of the terrain, vegetation cover, and whether the area is an urban or a rural one. Release altitudes range from 200 to 600 m above ground level. However, lower release altitudes <del>are</del> <u>should be</u> preferred, especially in areas subjected to strong dominant wind currents (to prevent excessive sterile fruit fly or bag drift) and in areas where predation by birds is high and frequent. Release in the early morning, when winds and temperature are moderate, is preferable.	The text should describe requirements rather than referring to various practices, and aim at consistency.	English	European Union
542.	94	Editorial	Routine and periodic quality control tests are <u>necessary to determine the competitive potential of the SIT stock. Influencing factors include: required to determine the effect of</u> mass rearing <u>parameters</u> , irradiation, handling, shipment duration, holding and releasing <del>on the performance of the sterile flies, according to desired quality parameters</del> (FAO/IAEA/USDA, 2003).	clearer wording	English	Australia
543.	94	Technical	Routine and periodic quality control tests <del>are required</del> <u>should be carried out</u> to determine the effect of mass rearing, irradiation, handling, shipment duration, holding and releasing on the performance of the sterile flies, according to desired quality parameters (FAO/IAEA/USDA, 2003).	The text should describe requirements rather than referring to various practices, and aim at consistency.	English	European Union
544.	96	Editorial	Classical biological control has been used to reduce fruit fly populations. For further suppression, inundative release may be used. During inundative release, large numbers of natural enemies are reared and released during critical periods for the rapid suppression of pest populations. The use of biological control by inundation is limited to those biological control agents for which mass-rearing technology is available. The mass-reared parasitoids should be of high quality so that population suppression can be effectively achieved. The release of the biological control agents should be done on an area-wide basis and directed towards marginal areas that have high host density and that are known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of infestation for commercial fruit orchards.	Correct word usage	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica
545.	96	Editorial	Classic biological control has been used to reduce fruit fly populations <u>in some cases</u> . For further suppression, inundative release may be used. During inundative release, large numbers of natural enemies, <u>typically parasitoids</u> , are reared and released during <del>optimal</del> <u>critical</u> periods for the rapid suppression of pest populations. The use of biological control by inundation is limited to those biological control agents for which mass-rearing technology is available. The mass-reared <u>beneficial arthropods/insects parasitoids</u> should be of high quality so that population suppression can be effectively achieved. The release of the biological control agents should be done on an area-wide basis and directed towards marginal areas that have high host density and <del>that are</del> known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of infestation for commercial fruit orchards <u>or urban environments</u> .	better wording and more inclusive	English	Australia

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
546.	96	Substantive	Classic biological control has been used to reduce fruit fly populations. For further suppression, inundative release may be used. During inundative release, large numbers of natural enemies are <u>mass</u> reared and released during critical periods for the rapid suppression of pest populations. The use of biological control by inundation is limited to those biological control agents for which mass-rearing technology is available. The mass-reared parasitoids should be of high quality so that population suppression <u>of the fruit fly species</u> can be effectively achieved. The <u>mass</u> release of the biological control agents should be done on an area-wide basis and directed towards marginal areas that have high host density and that are known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of infestation for commercial fruit orchards.	For emphasis	English	Ghana
547.	96	Technical	Classic biological control has been used to reduce fruit fly populations. For further suppression, inundative release may be used. During inundative release, large numbers of natural enemies are reared and released during critical periods for the <del>rapid suppression</del> <u>reduction</u> of pest populations. The use of biological control by inundation is limited to those biological control agents for which mass-rearing technology is available. The mass-reared parasitoids should be of high quality so that population suppression can be effectively achieved. The release of the biological control agents should be done on an area-wide basis and directed towards marginal areas that have high host density and that are known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of infestation for commercial fruit orchards, <u>as well as areas of difficult access.</u>	Biological control not necessarily implies a rapid suppression of pest population. It is also a relevant procedure in areas of difficult access.	English	Uruguay
548.	96	Technical	Classic biological control has been used to reduce fruit fly populations. For further suppression, inundative release may be used. During inundative release, large numbers of natural enemies are reared and released during critical periods for the <del>rapid suppression</del> <u>reduction</u> of pest populations. The use of biological control by inundation is limited to those biological control agents for which mass-rearing technology is available. The mass-reared parasitoids should be of high quality so that population suppression can be effectively achieved. The release of the biological control agents should be done on an area-wide basis and directed towards marginal areas that have high host density and that are known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of infestation for commercial fruit orchards, <u>as well as areas of difficult access.</u>	Biological control not necessarily implies a rapid suppression of pest population. It is also a relevant procedure in areas of difficult access.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
549.	96	Technical	Classic biological control has been used to reduce fruit fly populations. For further suppression, inundative release may be used. During inundative release, large numbers of natural enemies are reared and released during critical periods for the <del>rapid suppression</del> <u>reduction</u> of pest populations. The use of biological control by inundation is limited to those biological control agents for which mass-rearing technology is available. The mass-reared parasitoids should be of high quality so that population suppression can be effectively achieved. The release of the biological control agents should be done on an area-wide basis and directed towards marginal areas that have high host density and that are known to be fruit fly reservoirs and sources of infestation for commercial fruit orchards, <u>as well as areas of difficult access.</u>	Biological control not necessarily implies a rapid suppression of pest population. It is also a relevant procedure in areas of difficult access.	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
550.	97	Editorial	<b>3.8<del>10</del> Controls on the movement of regulated articles</b>	Renumber section 3.8 as 3.10 Addition of two new sections being proposed. Please see below under substantive comment for para. 97.	English	Canada
551.	97	Substantive	<del>3.8 Controls on the movement of regulated articles</del>  <u>3.8 Post-harvest treatments</u>  <u>Post-harvest treatments such as cold treatment, irradiation and fumigation have been used to reduce the risk of moving fruit flies with the commodity. Post-harvest treatments should be effective and appropriate considering the identity and life cycle of the target fruit fly.</u>  <u>3.9 Reusable bins and containers</u>  <u>Reusable bins and containers that are used to transport host commodities should be cleaned and/or treated after use to ensure they do not harbour the pest or pest-infested plant material.</u>  <u>3.10 Controls on the movement of regulated articles</u>	Paragraph 48 mentions that phytosanitary procedures may be applied during the post-harvest period, however, there is no further mention of post-harvest measures in the remainder of the draft Standard. In addition, there is no specific mention of the potential for reusable fruit bins and containers to be an important pathway for fruit flies. Suggest adding two new sections after Section 3.7 and renumbering Section 3.8 as 3.10. New Section 3.8: Post-harvest treatments New Section 3.9: Reusable bins and containers RENUMBER current 3.8 as 3.10: Controls on the movement of regulated articles	English	Canada
552.	97	Technical	<b>3.8 <u>Restrictions</u>Controls on the movement of regulated articles</b>	The movement is not just being controlled, it is being restricted.	English	EPPO, Algeria
553.	97	Technical	<b>3.8 <u>Restrictions</u>Controls on the movement of regulated articles</b>	The movement is not just being controlled, it is being restricted.	English	European Union
554.	98	Substantive	For fruit fly exclusion zones and FF-PFAs, and under certain circumstances for FF-ALPPs, controls on the movement of regulated articles should be implemented to prevent the entry <u>or spread</u> of target fruit fly species. The controls depend on the assessed pest risks (ISPM 26:2006).	Entry is applicable to PFAs and spread is applicable to ALPPs.	English	United States of America, Mexico
555.	98	Technical	For fruit fly exclusion zones and FF-PFAs, and under certain circumstances for FF-ALPPs, <del>controls on the movement of regulated articles should be restricted in order implemented</del> to prevent the entry of target fruit fly species. <del>RestrictionsThe controls</del> depend on the assessed pest risks. <del>(ISPM 26:2006).</del>	1) The movement is not just being controlled, it is being restricted. 2) This standard is intended to be a part of ISPM 26.	English	EPPO, Algeria
556.	98	Technical	<del>For fruit fly exclusion zones and</del> FF-PFAs, and under certain circumstances for FF-ALPPs, controls on the movement of regulated articles should be implemented to prevent the entry of target fruit fly species. The controls depend on the assessed pest risks	The term "exclusion zone" is not clear taking into account the proposed definition for exclusion (of a pest) "the application of official measures to prevent the introduction of a pest into an area". So	English	Uruguay

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			(ISPM 26:2006).	the exclusion zone refers to a free area, and the exclusion program is to prevent the introduction of the pest in that area???		
557.	98	Technical	For <del>fruit fly exclusion zones and</del> FF-PFAs, and under certain circumstances for FF-ALPPs, controls on the movement of regulated articles should be implemented to prevent the entry of target fruit fly species. The controls depend on the assessed pest risks (ISPM 26:2006).	The term "exclusion zone" is not clear taking into account the proposed definition for exclusion (of a pest) "the application of official measures to prevent the introduction of a pest into an area". So the exclusion zone refers to a free area, and the exclusion program is to prevent the introduction of the pest in that area???	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
558.	98	Technical	<del>For fruit fly exclusion zones and FF-PFAs, and under certain circumstances for FF-ALPPs, controls on the movement of regulated articles should be implemented to prevent the entry of target fruit fly species. The controls depend on the assessed pest risks (ISPM 26:2006). See section 2.2.3 of this standard for more details.</del>	text adds nothing to what is provided in the standard to which this is an annex	English	Australia
559.	98	Technical	For <del>fruit fly exclusion zones and</del> FF-PFAs, and under certain circumstances for FF-ALPPs, controls on the movement of regulated articles should be implemented to prevent the entry of target fruit fly species. The controls depend on the assessed pest risks (ISPM 26:2006).	The term "exclusion zone" is not clear taking into account the proposed definition for exclusion (of a pest) "the application of official measures to prevent the introduction of a pest into an area". So the exclusion zone refers to a free area, and the exclusion program is to prevent the introduction of the pest in that area???	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
560.	98	Technical	For fruit fly exclusion zones and FF-PFAs, and under certain circumstances for FF-ALPPs, <del>controls on the</del> movement of regulated articles should be <u>restricted in order implemented</u> to prevent the entry of target fruit fly species. <u>Restrictions</u> <del>The controls</del> depend on the assessed pest risks. <del>(ISPM 26:2006).</del>	1) The movement is not just being controlled, it is being restricted. 2) This standard is intended to be a part of ISPM 26.	English	European Union
561.	99	Substantive	<del>4. Quality Control of Materials Used in the Phytosanitary Procedures</del>	Quality control should not be a part of the phytosanitary control standard.	English	China
562.	100	Editorial	The materials used in the phytosanitary procedures should perform effectively and reliably at an acceptable level for an <u>appropriate</u> <del>prescribed</del> period of time. The devices and equipment should maintain their integrity for the <u>intended entire</u> <del>entire</del> duration that <u>they are deployed</u> <del>they are anticipated to remain in the field</del> . The attractants and chemicals should be certified or bio-assayed for an acceptable level of performance.	clearer wording	English	Australia
563.	100	Substantive	The materials used in the phytosanitary procedures should perform effectively and reliably at an acceptable level for a prescribed period of time. The devices and equipment should maintain their integrity for the entire duration that they are anticipated to remain in the field. <u>Trapping material should be in accordance with appendix I of ISPM 26.</u> The attractants and chemicals should be certified or bio-assayed for an acceptable level of performance.	Appendix I of ISPM 26 is very useful for reference. Trapping material in appendix I is cover - a trapping devices - attractants (pheromones, paraperomones and food attractants) - killing agents in wet and dry traps (with physical or chemical action) - preservation agents (wet or dry).	English	Thailand

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
564.	101	Technical	5. Verification of <del>Strategies and Phytosanitary Procedures for</del> Fruit Fly Management <u>Programs</u>	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Uruguay
565.	101	Technical	5. Verification of <del>Strategies and Phytosanitary Procedures for</del> Fruit Fly Management <u>Programs</u>	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
566.	101	Technical	5. Verification of <del>Strategies and Phytosanitary Procedures for</del> Fruit Fly Management <u>Programs</u>	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
567.	102	Editorial	The effectiveness of the chosen strategies (suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion) and relevant phytosanitary procedures should be verified. The <del>tool main phytosanitary procedure</del> used for verification is adult and larval surveillance, as described in ISPM 6:1997 and ISPM 26:2006 (Appendix 1).	'Phytosanitary procedures' are too restrictive for the range of techniques that may be applied to verify the effectiveness of a chosen fruit fly management strategy. The more generic term "tool" is appropriate.	English	Australia
568.	102	Substantive	The effectiveness of the chosen strategies (suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion) and relevant phytosanitary procedures should be verified. The main phytosanitary procedure used for verification is adult and larval surveillance, as described in ISPM 6:1997 and ISPM 26:2006 (Appendix 1 <u>and 2</u> ).	For larval surveillance fruit sampling should be carried out.	English	Uruguay
569.	102	Substantive	The effectiveness of the chosen strategies (suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion) and relevant phytosanitary procedures should be verified. The main phytosanitary procedure used for verification is adult and larval surveillance, as described in ISPM 6:1997 and ISPM 26:2006 (Appendix 1 <u>and 2</u> ).	For larval surveillance fruit sampling should be carried out.	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
570.	102	Substantive	L'efficacité des stratégies choisies (suppression, <del>confinement</del> <del>enrayement et</del> , éradication <del>et exclusion</del> ) et des méthodes phytosanitaires correspondantes devrait être vérifiée. La principale méthode phytosanitaire employée pour la vérification est la surveillance des adultes et des larves, telle qu'elle est décrite dans la NIMP 6:1997 et la NIMP 26:2006 (Appendice 1).	Voir commentaires précédents	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
571.	102	Substantive	The effectiveness of the chosen strategies (suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion) and relevant phytosanitary procedures should be verified. The main phytosanitary procedure used for verification is adult and larval surveillance, as described in ISPM 6:1997 and ISPM 26:2006 (Appendix 1 <u>and 2</u> ).	For larval surveillance fruit sampling should be carried out.	English	OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
572.	102	Substantive	L'efficacité des stratégies choisies (suppression, <a href="#">confinement enrayment</a> , éradication <del>et exclusion</del> ) et des méthodes phytosanitaires correspondantes devrait être vérifiée. La principale méthode phytosanitaire employée pour la vérification est la surveillance des adultes et des larves, telle qu'elle est décrite dans la NIMP 6:1997 et la NIMP 26:2006 (Appendice 1).	Respect des termes du glossaire	Français	Burundi
573.	102	Technical	The effectiveness of the chosen <del>strategies-programes</del> (suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion) and relevant phytosanitary procedures should be verified. The main phytosanitary procedure used for verification is adult and larval surveillance, as described in ISPM 6:1997 and ISPM 26:2006 (Appendix 1).	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Uruguay
574.	102	Technical	The effectiveness of the chosen <del>strategies-programes</del> (suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion) and relevant phytosanitary procedures should be verified. The main phytosanitary procedure used for verification is adult and larval surveillance, as described in ISPM 6:1997 and ISPM 26:2006 (Appendix 1).	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	COSAVE, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
575.	102	Technical	The effectiveness of the chosen strategies (suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion) and relevant phytosanitary procedures should be verified. The main phytosanitary procedure used for verification is adult and larval surveillance, as described in ISPM 6:1997 and ISPM 26:2006 (Appendix 1).	Need to provide guidance on how often procedures should be verified.	English	Australia
576.	102	Technical	The effectiveness of the chosen <del>strategies-programes</del> (suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion) and relevant phytosanitary procedures should be verified. The main phytosanitary procedure used for verification is adult and larval surveillance, as described in ISPM 6:1997 and ISPM 26:2006 (Appendix 1).	For consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed	English	Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
577.	104	Editorial	NPPOs should ensure that records of information supporting all stages of the suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion strategies are kept. It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation for three years (or longer, if justified) in order to support claims of low pest prevalence or pest freedom (ISPM 9:1998); <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> .	This draft is an annex to ISPM26	English	Malaysia
578.	104	Editorial	NPPOs should ensure that records of information supporting all stages of the suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion strategies are kept. It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation for three years (or longer, if justified) in order to support claims of low pest prevalence or <a href="#">absence of pest</a> <del>pest freedom</del> (ISPM 9:1998; ISPM 26:2006).	For clarity	English	Ghana
579.	104	Editorial	NPPOs should ensure that records of information supporting all stages of the suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion strategies are kept. It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation for three years (or longer, if justified) in order to support claims of low pest prevalence or pest freedom (ISPM 9:1998; ISPM 26:2006).	This draft is an Annex to ISPM 26.	English	Nepal

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
580.	104	Editorial	NPPOs should ensure that records of information supporting all stages of the suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion strategies are kept. It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation for three years (or longer, if justified) in order to support claims of low pest prevalence or pest freedom (ISPM 9:1998; <del>ISPM 26:2006</del> ).	This draft is an annex to ISPM26	English	Viet Nam
581.	104	Substantive	Les ONPV devraient s'assurer de la tenue de dossiers d'information qui documentent tous les stades des stratégies de suppression, <del>de confinement d'enrayement et,</del> d'éradication <del>et d'exclusion</del> . Il est essentiel que les ONPV conservent ces dossiers pendant trois ans (ou plus longtemps si cela se justifie) pour appuyer les demandes de reconnaissance de zones à faible prévalence d'organismes nuisibles ou de zones exemptes (NIMP 9:1998; NIMP 26:2006).	Voir commentaires précédents	Français	Gabon, Congo, DR*
582.	104	Substantive	Les ONPV devraient s'assurer de la tenue de dossiers d'information qui documentent tous les stades des stratégies de suppression, <del>de onfinement d'onrayement, et</del> d'éradication <del>et d'exclusion</del> . Il est essentiel que les ONPV conservent ces dossiers pendant trois ans (ou plus longtemps si cela se justifie) pour appuyer les demandes de reconnaissance de zones à faible prévalence d'organismes nuisibles ou de zones exemptes (NIMP 9:1998; NIMP 26:2006).	Respect du glossaire	Français	Burundi
583.	104	Technical	NPPOs should ensure that records of information supporting all stages of the suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion <del>strategies programs</del> are kept. It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation for <del>three two</del> years (or longer, if justified) <del>in order to support claims of low pest prevalence or pest freedom (ISPM 9:1998; ISPM 26:2006)</del> .	"Strategies" was changed for consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed Documentation and record keeping are not only necessary to support claims, on the other hand ISPM cited refer only to pest freedom and not to low pest prevalence. Two years is consistent with core text of ISPM 26	English	Uruguay
584.	104	Technical	NPPOs should ensure that records of information supporting all stages of the suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion <del>strategies programs</del> are kept. It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation for <del>three two</del> years (or longer, if justified) <del>in order to support claims of low pest prevalence or pest freedom (ISPM 9:1998; ISPM 26:2006)</del> .	"Strategies" was changed for consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed Documentation and record keeping are not only necessary to support claims, on the other hand ISPM cited refer only to pest freedom and not to low pest prevalence. Two years is consistent with core text of ISPM 26	English	COSAVE, Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil
585.	104	Technical	NPPOs should ensure that records of information supporting all stages of the suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion <del>strategies programs</del> are kept. It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation for <del>three two</del> years (or longer, if justified) <del>in order to support claims of low pest prevalence or pest freedom (ISPM 9:1998; ISPM 26:2006)</del> .	"Strategies" was changed for consistency with ISPM 26 and other changes proposed Documentation and record keeping are not only necessary to support claims, on the other hand ISPM cited refer only to pest freedom and not to low pest prevalence. Two years is consistent with core text of ISPM 26	English	Paraguay, Mexico, OIRSA, Belize, Costa Rica
586.	104	Technical	NPPOs should ensure that records of information supporting all stages of the suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion strategies are kept. It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation for three years (or longer, if justified) in order to	Correct term usage	English	Suriname, Jamaica, Saint Kitts

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
			support claims of low pest prevalence or pest <del>free status</del> freedom (ISPM 9:1998; ISPM 26:2006).			And Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica
587.	104	Technical	NPPOs should ensure that records of information supporting all stages of the suppression, containment, eradication and exclusion strategies are kept. <del>It is essential that NPPOs maintain such documentation</del> for three years (or longer, if justified) in order to support claims of low pest prevalence or pest freedom (ISPM 9:1998; ISPM 26:2006).	The text should describe requirements rather than referring to various practices, and aim at consistency.	English	European Union
588.	109	Technical	<del>ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</del>	This reference isn't quoted in this text and it is quoted in ISPM 26 already.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Morocco
589.	109	Technical	<del>ISPM 5. Glossary of phytosanitary terms. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</del>	This reference isn't quoted in this text and it is quoted in ISPM 26 already.	English	European Union
590.	111	Technical	<del>ISPM 8. 1998. Determination of pest status in an area. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</del>	This reference isn't quoted in this text and it is quoted in ISPM 26 already.	English	EPPO, Algeria, Morocco
591.	111	Technical	<del>ISPM 8. 1998. Determination of pest status in an area. Rome, IPPC, FAO.</del>	This reference isn't quoted in this text and it is quoted in ISPM 26 already.	English	European Union
592.	116	Editorial	<del>ISPM 26. 2006. Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae). Rome, IPPC, FAO.</del>	This annex is a part of ISPM 26, and so ISPM 26 should not be present in the lists of references.	English	China
593.	116	Editorial	<del>ISPM 26. 2006. Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae). Rome, IPPC, FAO.</del>	To be deleted as it is a part of ISPM26	English	Malaysia, Bangladesh
594.	116	Editorial	<del>ISPM 26. 2006. Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae). Rome, IPPC, FAO.</del>	This draft is an Annex to ISPM 26.	English	Nepal
595.	116	Editorial	<del>ISPM 26. 2006. Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae). Rome, IPPC, FAO.</del>	To be deleted as it is a part of ISPM26	English	Viet Nam
596.	117	Technical	<del>ISPM 30. 2008. Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae). [Includes Appendix 1: Fruit fly trapping (2011)].</del> Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Annexes and appendices of ISPMs aren't quoted usually in the references, and moreover "Fruit fly trapping" is an appendix of ISPM 26 and not of	English	EPPO

Comm. no.	Para no.	Comment type	Comment	Explanation	Language	Country
				ISPM 30.		
597.	117	Technical	<b>ISPM 30.</b> 2008. <i>Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae).</i> <del>[Includes Appendix 1: Fruit fly trapping (2011).]</del> Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Annexes and appendices of ISPMs aren't quoted usually in the references, and moreover "Fruit fly trapping" is an appendix of ISPM 26 and not of ISPM 30.	English	European Union
598.	117	Technical	<b>ISPM 30.</b> 2008. <i>Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae).</i> <del>[Includes Appendix 1: Fruit fly trapping (2011).]</del> Rome, IPPC, FAO.	Annexes and appendices of ISPMs aren't quoted usually in the references, and moreover "Fruit fly trapping" is an appendix of ISPM 26 and not of ISPM 30.	English	Algeria
599.	118	Editorial	<del>[</del> <b>ISPM 35.</b> 2012. <i>Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae).</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO.	The character "[" at the beginning of the sentence should be deleted.	English	EPPO
600.	118	Editorial	<del>[</del> <b>ISPM 35.</b> 2012. <i>Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae).</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO.	The character "[" at the beginning of the sentence should be deleted.	English	European Union
601.	118	Editorial	<del>[</del> <b>ISPM 35.</b> 2012. <i>Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies (Tephritidae).</i> Rome, IPPC, FAO.	The character "[" at the beginning of the sentence should be deleted.	English	Algeria