# Reconciliation report for 2023-028\_DraftAnnex\_ISPM46\_IntMovBanana\_eng.docx (2023-028\_DraftAnnex\_ISPM46\_IntMovBanana\_eng.docx)

# Summary

Title	2025 First consultation: 2023-028 - Draft annex International movement of fresh Musa spp. fruit to ISPM 46 (Id 1736)
Description	
Start Date	1 7 2025 4:30 午後
End Date	30 9 2025 11:45 午後
Closed Out Date	
Completed Date	
Review Status	In Progress

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	С	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(303) Japan (24 9 2025 10:24 午前)		
			The snail species Lissachatina fulica [228] and Succinea spp. [231], and the fungal species Mycosphaerella musicola [243] and		
			Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. cubense Tropical Race 4 [249], listed in Tables 1 and 3, are significant pests in banana orchards.		
			However, they are considered contaminating pests if they are associated with the		
			international movement of fresh banana fruits for consumption. Therefore, these		
			pests should be removed from the list of		
			targeted pests in this annex, as they do not meet the requirements of ISPM 46.		
G	(General Comment)	С	Category: SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(302) Japan (24 9 2025 10:23 午前)		
			Even if pests are contaminating pests,		
			countries can regulate them as quarantine pests based on technical justification		
			because this is their sovereign authority.		
			However, the ISPM 46 states that the scope		
			of this standard and its annexes does not include contamination or diversion from		
			intended use of commodities. Therefore,		
			contaminating pests are not targeted pests in annexes of ISPM 46.		
			Due to ambiguities in the requirements for pests to be included in the pest list under		
			ISPM 46, a contaminating pest could be also		
			included as the targeted pest in the annexes		
			to ISPM 46. Even if a pest is only targeted		

			when it is diverted from the intended use of a commodity (e.g. from consumption to planting), it could still be included as a targeted pest in the annexes to ISPM 46.		
			Guidance should be developed separately to clarify under what cases "contaminating pests" or "diversion from intended use of the commodity" correspond, and examples should be provided.		
3 Pe	ests associated with fresh Musa spp. fruit		•		
141	Dysmicoccus bispinosustexensis -Beardsley(Tinsley, 19651900)	Р	Category : TECHNICAL	0	
141	Dysilicoccus <del>dispiniosus</del> iexerisis <del>Dealusiey</del> Tilisiey, 1900 1900 j	-	(304) Japan (24 9 2025 10:30 午前)		
			D. bispinosus is now considered a synonym		
			of D. texensis.		
			Scalenet:		
			https://scalenet.info/catalogue/Dysmicoccus %20bispinosus/		
223	Mollusca	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(305) Japan (24 9 2025 10:30 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 228.		
226	Snails (Gastropoda)	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(306) Japan (24 9 2025 10:31 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 228.		
227	Achatinidae	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(307) Japan (24 9 2025 10:32 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 228.		
228	Lissachatina fulica (Bowdich, 1822)	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(308) Japan (24 9 2025 10:32 午前)		
			Refer to general comments.		
			A contaminating pest is not a target pest under ISPM 46; therefore, the snail species		
			should be removed from the pest list in		
			Table 1 and the phytosanitary measures in		
			Table 3.		
			Snail species are polyphagous, and		
			Lissachatina fulica has been reported to feed on over 500 plant species. It may become		
			problematic as a pest, causing damage to		
			plant bodies and fruits in banana		
			plantations; however, for fresh banana fruits		
			for consumption moving internationally, it		
			can be considered a contaminating pest rather than the host-pest relationship.		
230	Succineidae	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE	0	
		•	(309) Japan (24 9 2025 10:33 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments		
	I .				i .

			for paragraph No 228.		
231	Succinea spp. Draparnaud, 1801	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(310) Japan (24 9 2025 10:33 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments		
			for paragraph No 228.		
243	Mycosphaerella musicola R. Leach, 1941	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
	V		(311) Japan (24 9 2025 10:35 午前)	-	
			Refer to general comments.		
			Mycosphaerella musicola shows symptoms		
			on leaves and is considered an important		
			pest in banana plantations. However, there		
			is no information causing direct symptoms		
			(infectious lesions and the source of		
			infection to other plants) on the fruits. As		
			there is not source of infection on the fruits, fresh banana fruits for consumption moved		
			internationally cannot became a pathway for		
			entry into other countries. The countries		
			regulating fresh bananas (the countries that		
			proposed adding this fungus to this annex)		
			may be regulating this fungus species		
			because its spores are likely to attach to		
			banana fruits. But this type of pest is a		
248	Nectriaceae	P	contaminating pest.  Category: SUBSTANTIVE	0	
240	The state of the s	-	(312) Japan (24 9 2025 10:36 午前)	'	
1			Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 249.		
249	Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense (E.F. Sm.) W.C. Snyder & H.N. Hansen, 1940, Tropical	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE	0	
2.15	Race 4	'	(313) Japan (24 9 2025 10:37 午前)		
Ī			Refer to general comments.		
			Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense tropical		
			race 4 (Foc TR4) is considered an important		
			pest in banana plantations. However, there		
			is no information causing symptoms on the		
			fruits. Therefore, as there is not source of		
			infection (sporangium) on the fruits, fresh		
			banana fruits for consumption moved internationally cannot became a pathway for		
			entry into other countries. The countries		
			regulating fresh bananas (the countries that		
			proposed adding this fungus to this annex)		
			may be regulating this fungus species		
			because its spores are likely to attach to		
			banana fruits. But this type of pest is a		
1 0	tions for abote equitors according	1	contaminating pest.		
	otions for phytosanitary measures		C-t TECHNICAL	Ι.	T
369	Dysmicoccus bispinosustexensis	۲	Category: TECHNICAL	0	
			(314) Japan (24 9 2025 10:38 午前)		
			D. bispinosus is now considered a synonym		

		1	of D. barrana's	1	1
			of D. texensis. Scalenet:		
			https://scalenet.info/catalogue/Dysmicoccus		
			%20bispinosus/		
441	Snails	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	Ω	
	Onuno	'	(315) Japan (24 9 2025 10:39 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments		
			for paragraph No 228.		
443	Lissachatina fulica	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	Ω	
	Elodorida Milod	•	(316) Japan (24 9 2025 10:39 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments		
			for paragraph No 228.		
444	Export inspection*	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(317) Japan (24 9 2025 10:40 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments		
			for paragraph No 228.		
445	Succinea spp.	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(318) Japan (24 9 2025 10:40 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments		
			for paragraph No 228.		
446	Export inspection*	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(319) Japan (24 9 2025 10:40 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments		
			for paragraph No 228.		
453	Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense TR4	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(320) Japan (24 9 2025 10:41 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments		
			for paragraph No 249.		
454	PFA; PFPP	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(321) Japan (24 9 2025 10:41 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments		
			for paragraph No 249.		
457	Mycosphaerella musicola	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(322) Japan (24 9 2025 10:42 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments		
			for paragraph No 249.		
458	SA3	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(323) Japan (24 9 2025 10:42 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments		
			for paragraph No 249.		

# Reconciliation report for 2023-023\_DraftAnnex\_ISPM46\_IntMovTaro\_eng.docx (2023-023\_DraftAnnex\_ISPM46\_IntMovTaro\_eng.docx)

# Summary

Title	2025 First Consultation: 2023-023-Draft annex International movement of fresh Colocasia esculenta corms to ISPM 46 (Id 1729)
Description	
Start Date	1 7 2025 10:55 午前
End Date	30 9 2025 11:45 午後
Closed Out Date	
Completed Date	
<b>Review Status</b>	In Progress

Para	Text	Т	Comment	s	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	С	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(253) Japan (25 9 2025 3:29 午前)		
			Countries can regulate pests based on technical justification, considering diversion from the intended use of the commodity, because this is their sovereign authority. However, the ISPM 46 states that the scope of this standard and its annexes does not include contamination or diversion from intended use of commodities. Therefore, if a commodity (e.g. fresh taro corms) can only become a pathway for a pest when its intended use is diverted from consumption to planting, the pest should not be targeted in Annexes to ISPM46.  ISPM 46 does not include detailed contents relating to the diversion of commodities from their intended use. Therefore, even pests that are not be targeted for the		
			original intended use of the annex may be considered targeted pests.		
			Guidance should be developed separately to clarify under what cases "contaminating		
			pests" or "diversion from intended use of the commodity" correspond, and examples		
G	(Canaral Comment)	С	should be provided.	Ω	
G	(General Comment)		Category: SUBSTANTIVE (252) Japan (25 9 2025 3:28 午前)	0	
			Diversion from the intended use of commodities is outside the scope of the Annexes of ISPM 46.  Even if fresh taro corms imported for consumption or processing are infested with		

2 D			viruses, they cannot be established in the importing country and spread there through natural or artificial means, unless their intended use is diverted to planting. Therefore, in this draft Annex (i.e., fresh taro corms for consumption or processing), including the viruses in the list of target pests of Table 1 and in the list of measures of Table 3 are considered inconsistent with the requirements of ISPM 46.		
	sts associated with fresh Colocasia esculenta <b>Table 1.</b> Pests considered to be associated with fresh <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> -corms*corms for	Ь	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	Ο	
32	consumption or processing, not for planting*	P	(254) Japan (25 9 2025 3:31 午前) Clarify the intended use of fresh Colocasia esculenta corns, as the pests considered to be associated with corns for consumption or processing may be different from those for planting.		
69	Nematodes (Tylenchida)	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (255) Japan (25 9 2025 3:32 午前) Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 71.	0	
70	Pratylenchidae	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (256) Japan (25 9 2025 3:33 午前) Refer to general comments and comments for paragraph No 71.	0	
71	Radopholus similis (Cobb, 1893) Thorne, 1949	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE  (257) Japan (25 9 2025 3:33 午前)  Refer to general comments.  Diversion from the intended use of commodities is outside the scope of the Annexes of ISPM 46, fresh taro corms for consumption or processing cannot become a pathway for Radopholus similis when its intended use is diverted from consumption to planting, so this pest should be deleted from Table 1.	0	
75	Pest group	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (258) Japan (25 9 2025 3:34 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	
76	Family	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (259) Japan (25 9 2025 3:34 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	
77	Virus (virus name, acronym and species name) <sup>‡</sup>	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (260) Japan (25 9 2025 3:36 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	
78	Viruses	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (261) Japan (25 9 2025 3:37 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	

79	Potyviridae	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
, ,	- Otyvindao	'	(262) Japan (25 9 2025 3:37 午前)	
			Refer to general comments and comments	
			for paragraph No 80.	
80	dasheen mosaic virus (DsMV; species Potyvirus dasheenis)	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
	( , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		(263) Japan (25 9 2025 3:42 午前)	
			Refer to general comments.	
82	Rhabdoviridae	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
			(264) Japan (25 9 2025 3:43 午前)	
			Refer to general comments.	
83	colocasia bobone disease virus (CBDV; Cytorhabdovirus colocasiae)	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
			(265) Japan (25 9 2025 3:43 午前)	
			Refer to general comments.	
86	taro vein chlorosis virus (TaVCV; species- Alphanucleorhabdovirus colocasiae)	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
			(266) Japan (25 9 2025 3:44 午前)	
			Refer to general comments.	
88	Tospoviridae	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
			(267) Japan (25 9 2025 3:44 午前)	
			Refer to general comments.	
89	tomato zonate spot virus (TZSV; species_Orthotospovirus tomatozonae)	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
			(268) Japan (25 9 2025 3:45 午前)	
			Refer to general comments.	
4. O	ptions for phytosanitary measures	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
139	Nematodes	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
			(269) Japan (25 9 2025 3:46 午前)	
			Refer to general comments and comments	
			for paragraph No 71.	
141	Radopholus similis	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
			(270) Japan (25 9 2025 3:46 午前)	
			Refer to general comments and comments	
			for paragraph No 71.	
142	Pre-harvest sampling of corms with laboratory testing <sup>‡</sup>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
			(271) Japan (25 9 2025 3:47 午前)	
			Refer to general comments and comments	
			for paragraph No 71.	
147	Viruses	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
			(272) Japan (25 9 2025 3:48 午前)	
			Refer to general comments.	
149	dasheen mosaic virus	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
			(273) Japan (25 9 2025 3:49 午前)	
			Refer to general comments.	
150	Removal of petiole base	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
			(274) Japan (25 9 2025 3:50 午前)	
			Refer to general comments.	
151	colocasia bobone disease virus	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
			(275) Japan (25 9 2025 3:50 午前)	

			Refer to general comments.		
152	Removal of petiole base	D	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
132	The Hover of peticle pase	F	(276) Japan (25 9 2025 3:51 午前)	0	
4.50	taro voin chlorosis virus	_	Refer to general comments.	_	
153	taro vein chiorosis virus	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(277) Japan (25 9 2025 3:51 午前)		
			Refer to general comments.		
154	Removal of petiole base	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(278) Japan (25 9 2025 3:51 午前)		
			Refer to general comments.		
155	tomato zonate spot virus	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(279) Japan (25 9 2025 3:51 午前)		
			Refer to general comments.		
156	Removal of petiole base	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	
			(280) Japan (25 9 2025 3:51 午前)		
			Refer to general comments.		
5.2	Tables				
201	<b>Biosecurity Australia</b> . 2011. <i>Draft review Review of import conditions for fresh</i>	Р	Category : TECHNICAL	0	
	taro corms. Canberra. 200-213 pp.		(281) Japan (25 9 2025 3:54 午前)		
	1.44 co.//common conference confe		Update to latest information.		
	https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/				
	2011/Draft_Review_of_Import_Conditions_for_Fresh_Taro_Corms_Final.pdf				
	https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/				
	2011/taro/Review of Import Conditions for Fresh Taro Corms clean.pdf				
203	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Japan – Database for	Р	Category : TECHNICAL	0	
	importing conditions Database for importing conditions		(282) Japan (25 9 2025 3:54 午前)		
			Refer to general comments and comments		
	https://www.maff.go.jp/j/syouan/keneki/kikaku/attach/pdf/pra_table2_2-67.pdf		for paragraph No 71.		
APPE	NDIX 1: A typical, large, dasheen-type taro corm				
217	Source: Biosecurity Australia. 2011. <u>Draft review Review of import conditions for fresh taro corms.</u>	Р	Category : TECHNICAL	0	
	Canberra. <del>200</del> -213 pp.		(283)Japan (25 9 2025 3:56 午前)		
	https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/2011/taro/Review of I		Update to latest information.		
	mport Conditions for Fresh Taro Corms clean.pdfhttps://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/sitecollectiondocuments/ba/plant/2011/Draft Review of Import Conditionsfor Fresh Taro Corms Final.		opasso to latest illioillationi		
	pdf. Reproduced with permission.				
	Par. Reproduced with permission.	<u> </u>			l

# Reconciliation report for 2021-018\_DraftAnnexISPM23\_FieldInspection.docx (2021-018\_DraftAnnexISPM23\_FieldInspection.docx)

# Summary

Title	2025 Second consultation: 2021-018 - Draft annex Field inspection to ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection) (Id 1734)
Description	
Start Date	1 7 2025 11:45 午前
End Date	30 9 2025 11:45 午後
Closed Out Date	
Completed Date	
<b>Review Status</b>	In Progress

Para	Text	Т	Comment	S	Author Comment			
2. Ol	2. Objectives of field inspection							
35	Field inspection is the inspection of plants in fields (including plants in open fields,	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0				
	in nurseries, and in controlled environments). National plant protection		(276) Japan (25 9 2025 4:06 午前)					
	organizations (NPPOs) may use field inspection as a phytosanitary measure		To avoid duplication between the text in Para					
	to: when it is applied to detect pests, or signs or symptoms of pests, or to verify		35 and the subsequent bulleted list, merge the text in Para 35 with the opening					
	conformity with phytosanitary requirements.		sentence of the bulleted list and modify it as					
	The second of th		shown on the left.					
36	The objectives of field inspection as a phytosanitary measure include, but are not	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0				
	limited to:		(277) Japan (25 9 2025 4:07 午前)					
			Refer to comments for paragraph No 35.					
37	detection of detect pests, or signs and symptoms of pests; and	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0				
			(278) Japan (25 9 2025 4:08 午前)					
			Refer to comments for paragraph No 35.					
38	verification of verify conformity with phytosanitary requirements, including for	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0				
	example:		(279) Japan (25 9 2025 4:09 午前)					
			Refer to comments for paragraph No 35.					
	eld inspection and specific surveillance				T			
44	National plant protection organizations may use field inspection to verify	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	О				
	conformity with phytosanitary requirements for the international movement of		(280) Japan (25 9 2025 4:13 午前)					
	plants as described in this annex, but it can. NPPOs may also be used use it as part		To avoid confusion between field inspection					
	of specific surveillance (ISPM 6 (Surveillance)) to determine for the purposes of		and specific surveillance, clarify the purpose of field inspection and specific surveillance.					
	determining pest status in accordance with ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in		of field inspection and specific surveinance.					
	an area).							
5. Ot	her considerations for field inspection	1		1	<u> </u>			
58	inspection method, timing timing, cost and frequency, and the technical equipment	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0				
	inspection method, diffing turning, cost and frequency, and the technical equipment	<u> </u>						

	needed;		(281) Japan (25 9 2025 4:14 午前) Clarify that cost for inspection can be taken into consideration when selecting a inspection method, as there may be cases where laboratory testing is cheaper than conducting field inspection.		
93	Verification of conformity with other phytosanitary requirements specific production conditions practices; or	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (282) Japan (25 9 2025 4:16 午前) The meaning of "conditions" is unclear.	0	
97	a general visual assessment of a field, or part thereof, to check the physiological condition of the plants, looking for anomalies within the erop plants and for any noticeable, poorly growing plants or patches of plants or those with obvious symptoms;	P	Category: EDITORIAL (285) Japan (25 9 2025 11:21 午前)	0	
8. Fi	If the pest of concern is detected or its population size exceeds the specified threshold, or if conformity with other phytosanitary requirements is not verified, the NPPO may take further actions to meet phytosanitary requirements. These actions may be determined by the nature of the findings, considering the pest or other objectives, and the circumstances; for example, the NPPO may exclude the place of production or production site from further phytosanitary certification for export.	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE  (283) Japan (25 9 2025 4:18 午前)  If a place of production is required to be free from target pests in order to be issued a phytosanitary certificate, and target pests are detected as a result of the field inspection, a part of the place of production, rather than the entire place, may be excluded from the certification for export, and the remaining part of the place of production (i.e. production site) can be maintained as a pest free production site.	0	

# Reconciliation report for 2021-010\_DraftRev\_ISPM26.docx (2021-010\_DraftRev\_ISPM26.docx)

# Summary

Title	2025 Second Consultation: 2021-010- Draft revision of ISPM 26 (Id 1733)
Description	
Start Date	1 7 2025 11:25 午前
End Date	30 9 2025 11:45 午後
Closed Out Date	
Completed Date	
Review Status	In Progress

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Category: SUBSTANTIVE  (253) Japan (25 9 2025 4:31 午前)  After the first consultation, the term "FF-PFA status" in the draft was used and replaced with "FF-PFA designation" in the draft for the second consultation, but this should be reverted to "FF-PFA status", or a different term to "status" or "designation".  - Based on the Convention text and the requirements of ISPM 4, the "PFA designation" is one of the elements considered during the establishment of a PFA. A PFA that is still under establishment cannot be used as a phytosanitary measure because its maintenance has not yet been	<b>S</b> 0	Author Comment
			because its maintenance has not yet been implemented.  - The suspension, resumption and revocation of a PFA means the suspension, resumption and revocation of the maintenance of a PFA as a phytosanitary measure after its establishment.  - Changing the "FF-PFA status" to "FF-PFA designation" could be interpreted as if a PFA is suspended, reinstated or withdrawn during the process of establishing it.  - As stated in the general comments from Japan, provided that this ISPM clearly specifies (by amending paragraph 49) that "an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent" is distinct from "a pest"		
			free area of the targeted fruit fly (FF-PFA)", reverting "FF-PFA designation" to "FF-PFA status" should not pose a problem. If there is a more appropriate term than "status" or "designation", it should be used instead.		

G	(General Comment)	С	(254) Japan (25 9 2025 4:32 午前) In this ISPM, it should be clearly stated that "an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent" differs from "a pest free area of the targeted fruit fly (FF-PFA)". A pest free area is a phytosanitary measure and established and maintained by National plant protection organization (NPPO) based on the requirements of ISPM 4. Therefore, ISPM26 should be clearly stated that FF-PFA does not simply refer to an area where the target fruit fly species is not present (i.e., an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent) but it is an area established and maintained by NPPOs as phytosanitary measures based on the requirements of this ISPM.	0	
Defini		1 - 1			
47	In this standard, the pest specified in an FF-PFA is referred to as the "target fruit fly" regardless of whether it is a single species, multiple species or multiple genera.  Because some species of fruit fly may infest plant parts other than fruit, references to "fruit" in this standard should be understood to include other host plant parts, such as stems and leaves, that the species of fruit fly may infest.	P	Category: TECHNICAL  (255) Japan (25 9 2025 4:34 午前) After the first consultation, the genera Euleia and Strauzia, which are fruit flies that infest stems and leaves are newly added to the standard. Because these target fruit flies may infest plant parts other than fruit, add an explanation that "fruit" can be interpreted to include "infested parts other than fruit."	0	
Outlin	e of requirements				
49	An FF-PFA is a phytosanitary measure that may be used to protect plant resources and facilitate safe trade. National It is an area where a national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) organization (NPPO) should determine that its pest status is absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the target fruit fly has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9) and establish and maintain it as a pest free area in accordance with this standard. NPPOs should consider an FF-PFA to be a phytosanitary measure that, when used alone, is sufficient for managing the pest risk posed by a specified fruit fly.	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE  (256) Japan (25 9 2025 4:37 午前)  Add a description to Para49 indicating that "an area which pest status of the targeted fruit fly is absent" differs from "a pest free area of the targeted fruit fly (FF-PFA)".  Refer to general comments.	0	
50	This standard provides requirements for programmes to establish and maintain an FF-PFA and buffer zone, surveillance activities (fruit fly trapping and fruit sampling), corrective action planning, control measures in the event of pest detections, and the suspension, reinstatement and withdrawal of the <a href="status as an">status as an</a> FF-PFA <a href="designation">designation</a> (hereafter referred to as "FF-PFA status"). It also includes requirements for documentation and record-keeping and for transparency and stakeholder communication.	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (257) Japan (25 9 2025 4:40 午前) Clarifying the meaning of the term "FF-PFA status". Refer to general comments.	0	
51	Sterile fruit flies released in a sterile insect technique are not considered to be pests the target fruit fly in an FF-PFA, as they may be used as part of a pest control	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (258) Japan (25 9 2025 4:42 午前)	0	

	programme in the buffer zone FF-PFA and disperse into the FF-PFA buffer zone.		It is stated that sterile fruit flies may be used in the buffer zone, but sterile fruit flies					
			may also be released into the FF-PFA as well					
			as the buffer zone as part of pest control.					
5.1								
91	the sensitivity of the survey method used (e.g. how effective a trapping network is	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0				
	at detecting an established population)the target fruit fly).		(259) Japan (25 9 2025 4:44 午前)					
			The purpose of the detection survey is to detect the target fruit fly to determine if the					
			target fruit fly is absent, not to detect an					
			established population.					
5.4 A	Additional information for the establishment of the fruit fly pest free area							
116	a list of the other fruit fly species of economic importance that may be present in	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0				
	the area.		(260) Japan (25 9 2025 4:46 午前)					
			If detection surveys for establishing FF-PFAs are conducted without identifying species					
			morphologically similar to the target fruit fly,					
			the surveys may misidentify similar fruit fly					
			species as the target fruit fly. Fruit fly list for establishing FF-PFAs should include species					
			that are likely to be collected in the area,					
			regardless of economic importance.					
5.5 C	Criteria for the area to qualify as a fruit fly pest free area							
118	For the area to qualify as an FF-PFA, there should be no evidence of a breeding	Р	Category : EDITORIAL	0				
	population (established or not) of the target fruit fly. Detection of an immature life		(292) Japan (25 9 2025 11:15 午前)					
	stage, or gravid female, of the target fruit fly should be considered a sign an							
	evidence of a breeding population. Although the detection of fertile adults may also							
	be evidence of a breeding population, this will depend on the number of adults							
	captured. The number of captured fertile adults required to indicate the presence of							
	a breeding population may be determined in advance by the NPPO of the exporting							
	country. This number will depend on the biology and ecology of the target fruit fly,							
	the trapping sensitivity (trapping density and the response of the target fruit fly to							
	attractants), the distance and time between detections, the climate, the season and							
	the geographical location. Other information obtained, such as from modelling,							
	may also be used to help determine whether a breeding population is present.							
119	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, a	С	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0				
	determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only		(262) Japan (25 9 2025 4:49 午前)					
	after a sufficient period without evidence of a breeding population. The required		The period required to determine the					
	period should be predetermined, based on scientific information such as trapping		absence of target fruit flies varies depending on the fruit fly species and environmental					
	sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity and environmental conditions including temperature,		conditions. This period should be					
	and it should provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the		predetermined based on scientific					
	target fruit fly.		information. To assist the determination, specific examples, such as case studies, of					
	taisot mait my.		the period required to provide confidence					
			that the target fruit fly is absent should be					
			included in the guidance material to be					
			developed.					

119	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, a determination that the area is free from the target fruit fly should be made only after a sufficient period without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be predetermined, based on scientific information such as trapping sensitivity, fruit fly fecundity fecundity, voltinism (If the target fruit fly is multivoltine, the required period should be multiple generations) and environmental conditions including temperature, and it should provide a sufficient level of confidence that the area is free from the target fruit fly.	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (261) Japan (25 9 2025 4:48 午前) To determine the period required to confirm the absence of the target fruit fly, it is necessary to consider the number of generations in which the absence has been maintained. Therefore, the voltinism (whether it is a multivoltine species that occurs several times a year, such as the Oriental fruit fly, or a univoltine species that occurs once a year, such as the Citrus fly) that affects the number of generations that occur in a certain period of time should be taken into consideration.	0	
	Official designation of the fruit fly pest free area			,	
121	5.6 Official designation of the fruit fly pest free area	С	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (263) Japan (25 9 2025 4:50 午前) According to ISPM 8, a declaration is an act performed to publicly state the pest status in a given area. Therefore, modifying "declaration" to "designation" in this ISPM proposal ([121]5.6 Official designation of the fruit fly pest free area) is considered appropriate, as it does not declare a PFA. The term should also be amended to 'Official designation of pest free area' in ISPM 4 (2.4 Official declaration of pest free area).	0	
122	Once the pest status in the area is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the target fruit fly has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9) and the area has been established as a pest free area in accordance with the requirements of this standard, the NPPO of the exporting country may designate the area as an FF-PFA. When the pest status in the area is determined as absent in accordance with ISPM 8 (including when the target fruit fly has been eradicated in accordance with ISPM 9) and an FF-PFA has been established in accordance with the requirements of this standard, the NPPO of the exporting country should officially designate the area as an FF-PFA.	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (264) Japan (25 9 2025 4:52 午前) may: Designating the area as an FF-PFA is not an obligation of the NPPO, so it should be changed to "may" Officially: This paragraph addresses the requirements for official designation. Since designation by an NPPO means an official act, the term "official" redundant and therefore delete "officially" official: Established, authorized, or performed by an NPPO (ISPM 5)	0	
_	nintenance of the fruit fly pest free area				
126	surveillance and collection of relevant data to inform maintain the management of the FF-PFA, including a framework for reporting pest detections; and	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (265) Japan (25 9 2025 4:54 午前) The management of the PFA is one element of maintaining the PFA. Furthermore, surveillance and collection of relevant data are necessary elements for maintaining the PFA, and is not considered solely for informing the management of the FF-PFA.	0	
127	a corrective action plan, with associated provisions for suspension and reinstatement of the FF-PFA designation status in accordance with ISPM 4.	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (266) Japan (25 9 2025 4:54 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	

6.2 S	Surveillance for maintaining the fruit fly pest free area				
131	After declaring establishing the FF-PFA, the surveillance programme should be continued at a level assessed as providing sufficient confidence that the FF-PFA is being maintained. Surveillance records should be well maintained and reports on surveillance activities should be made available on request. The information available in section 5.1 and Annex 1 is relevant to both establishment and maintenance of the FF-PFA.	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (267) Japan (25 9 2025 4:55 午前) It is not the PFA that is declared, but rather that the pest status of the area is absent. This is also stated in [38] of this draft annex: "If an exporting country has declared a fruit fly to be absent in an area in accordance with ISPM 8 (Determination of pest status in an area)."	0	
	Corrective actions			,	
132	6.3 Corrective actions action plan	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (268) Japan (25 9 2025 4:56 午前) Section 6.3 covers the corrective action plan.	0	
134	determination of when the FF-PFA designationstatus, for the whole area or a part of it, should be suspended;	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (269) Japan (25 9 2025 4:57 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	
135	notification of the suspension of the FF-PFA designationstatus, for the whole area or a part of it, both to stakeholders domestically and to the NPPOs of importing countries receiving host fruit from the FF-PFA, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17 ( <i>Pest reporting</i> );	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (270) Japan (25 9 2025 4:57 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	
139	increased surveillance, when a breeding population is found, to determine the effectiveness of eradication measures in the infested area and any buffer zone and hence whether the FF-PFA designation status may be reinstated,	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (271) Japan (25 9 2025 4:58 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	
7. Su	spension, reinstatement or withdrawal of the fruit fly pest free area designation				
147	7. Suspension, reinstatement or withdrawal of the fruit fly pest free area designation status	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (272) Japan (25 9 2025 4:59 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	
7.1 S	Suspension				
154	The designation of the FF-PFAFF-PFA status, or a part of it, should also be suspended if procedures have been implemented incorrectly (e.g. inadequate trapping, host-movement controls or treatments required to manage the target fruit fly from within the FF-PFA).	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (273) Japan (25 9 2025 5:00 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	
7.2 F	Reinstatement				
160	To provide confidence that the target fruit fly is not present in the area, the reinstatement of the FF-PFA designation status should occur only after a sufficient period has elapsed without evidence of a breeding population. The required period should be based on the scientific information outlined in section 5.5.	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (274) Japan (25 9 2025 6:25 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	
161	The NPPO of the exporting country should notify the NPPOs of relevant importing countries when the FF-PFA designation status has been reinstated, in accordance with ISPM 17.	Р	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (275) Japan (25 9 2025 6:25 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	
	Vithdrawal				T
163	If the target fruit fly becomes established in the whole or a part of the FF-PFA, and	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0	

			(	
	if eradication is no longer pursued, the NPPO of the exporting country should		(276) Japan (25 9 2025 6:26 午前)	
	withdraw the FF-PFA designation status from the whole area or the affected part of		Refer to general comments.	
	it. In this event, the NPPO should notify both stakeholders domestically and the			
	NPPOs of importing countries, the latter in accordance with ISPM 17.			
1. Tr	apping procedures			
170	Trapping procedures for fruit fly surveys should provide confidence that an FF-	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
	PFA is free from breeding populations, be able to rapidly detect any new breeding		(277) Japan (25 9 2025 6:27 午前)	
	populations, and support incursion response and the reinstatement of the FF-PFA		Refer to general comments.	
	designation status when needed. Factors to consider include:			
2 Ц	andling of samples and identification of species	<u> </u>		
217		Ь	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	101
217	type of trap and type of attractant, if applicable;	-	(278) Japan (25 9 2025 6:29 午前)	
	- number, sex and developmental stage of fruit fly individuals;		Add information about the sample. As there	
	- host information (species and number of host plants);		may be a case that female fruit flies are	
			found from trap, the number, sex and	
			development stage of fruit fly individuals should be included.	
			The species and number of host plants	
			sampled are also important reference	
			information when estimating the fruit fly	
1 0			infestation.	<u> </u>
	eneral considerations		CURCTANTE (5	
228	Once it is determined that the detection represents a breeding population, the	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (279) Japan (25 9 2025 6:31 午前)	0
	objective of the corrective action plan should be to ensure eradication of the target		Refer to general comments.	
	fruit fly to enable reinstatement of the FF-PFA designationstatus.		Thereir to general commencer	
	suspension or withdrawal of the fruit fly pest free area designation			
243	2.2 Suspension or withdrawal of the fruit fly pest free area	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
	designationstatus		<b>(280) Japan (25 9 2025 6:31</b> 午前 <b>)</b> Refer to general comments.	
244	If a breeding population has established (i.e. if any of the triggers specified in	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
	sections 7.1 or 7.3 of the core text of this standard have been reached), the FF-PFA	-	(281) Japan (25 9 2025 6:32 午前)	
			Refer to general comments.	
	designation status of the affected area should be either suspended or withdrawn.			
	The affected area – including the infested area and, where necessary, a buffer zone			
	- may be the whole FF-PFA or part of it. In most cases, the affected area may be			
	delimited by applying a suspension radius that depends on the biology and ecology			
	of the target fruit fly. The same radius may apply for all FF-PFAs for a given target			
	fruit fly unless scientific evidence supports a deviation.			
	Criteria for reinstatement of the fruit fly pest free area designation and actions to be tak	en		
258	2.4 Criteria for reinstatement of the fruit fly pest free area	P	Category:SUBSTANTIVE (282) Japan (25 9 2025 6:32 午前)	0
	designation status and actions to be taken		(282) Japan (25 9 2025 6:32 午前) Refer to general comments.	
259	The criteria for determining that eradication from the affected area has been	Р	Category : SUBSTANTIVE	0
	successful are specified in section 7.2 of the core text of this standard and should		(283) Japan (25 9 2025 6:33 午前)	
	be included in the corrective action plan for the target fruit fly. The length of time		Refer to general comments.	
	i oo moraaca ni me corrective action bian for the target fruit fiv, fine feligili Of tillic	1	•	

ANNI 264	before eradication may officially be declared successful depends on the biology and ecology of the species, the prevailing environmental conditions, and the effectiveness of the surveillance used to confirm area freedom. Once the criteria have been fulfilled, the NPPO of the exporting country should reinstate the FF-PFA designation status and surveillance levels for the maintenance of the FF-PFA. EX 3: Control measures when a breeding population is detected within a fruit fly pest for the objective of control measures should be to eradicate the population of the target fruit fly and restore the FF-PFA, protect the surrounding FF-PFA, and meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries. In particular, control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a potential risk of spreading the target fruit fly. When a breeding population of the target fruit fly is detected within an FF PFA, an eradication area (see Figure 1) and related control measures should be initiated. This is the case for both established populations and, where applicable (see section 2 of Annex 2), populations that are not able to establish. The objective should be to eradicate the population of the target fruit fly and restore the FF PFA, protect the surrounding FF PFA, and meet the phytosanitary import requirements of importing countries. In particular, control measures are needed because movements of regulated articles from and through an eradication area pose a potential risk of spreading the target fruit fly.	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE  (284) Japan (25 9 2025 6:35 午前)  The first and second sentences of paragraph 264 refer to the criteria for corrective measures, but they summarise the contents of Sections 1 and 2 of Annex 2 (Corrective action plans) and are redundant, so they can be removed.  Furthermore, the second sentence states that "This is the case for both established populations and, where applicable (see section 2 of Annex 2), populations that are not able to establish ", but this contradicts Section 2 of Annex 2 (paragraph 240), which states that "If the detection is of a population that is not able to establish (pest status "present: transient" according to ISPM 8) then no action may be necessary". Therefore, propose deleting this sentence as it may cause misunderstanding that control measures are required even for populations	0	
1 Ini	l itiation of an eradication area		that cannot establish.		
266	The eradication area (see Figure 1) should be based on a technical evaluation. The designation of the affected area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to initiate an eradication area, then the designation of the FF-PFA should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard.	Р	Category: EDITORIAL (291) Japan (25 9 2025 11:13 午前) Add the brackets that were removed from paragraph 264.	0	
266	The eradication area should be based on a technical evaluation. The <u>designation FF-PFA status</u> of the affected area should be suspended. If control measures cannot be applied to initiate an eradication area, then the <u>designation of the FF-PFA status</u> should be withdrawn in accordance with this standard.	P	Category: SUBSTANTIVE (285) Japan (25 9 2025 6:36 午前) Refer to general comments.	0	

# Reconciliation report for 2023-033\_Draft\_PT\_Ir\_Pbaliteus.docx (2023-033\_Draft\_PT\_Ir\_Pbaliteus.docx)

# Summary

Title	2025 Second consultation: 2023-033 - Draft annex to ISPM 28: Irradiation treatment for Pseudococcus baliteus (Id 1735)
Description	
Start Date	1 7 2025 11:49 午前
End Date	30 9 2025 11:45 午後
Closed Out Date	
Completed Date	
<b>Review Status</b>	In Progress

Para	Text	Т	Comment	s	Author Comment	
Treatr	Treatment schedule					
31	Minimum absorbed dose of 183 Gy to prevent the hatching development of eggs	Р	Category : TECHNICAL	0		
	F1 generation neonates from late females of Pseudococcus baliteus.		(39) Japan (29 9 2025 7:24 午前)			
	1 I generated non-income in the interest of sense control of the interest of t		Modify the text to match the wording of the			
			reference (Zhao et al.2023).			