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REPORT

**Technical Panel on
Pest Free Areas and
Systems Approaches
for Fruit Flies
October, 2015**

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1. Opening of the meeting

Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat and Host

- [1] Mr Aldo MALAVASI, Deputy Director General (DDG) of Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), welcomed the members of the Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF) to Vienna, reflecting on the many meetings spent together when he too was a member of the panel. He wished the panel a nice stay and a fruitful meeting stressing the importance of the work to be carried out to ensure that the fruit fly standards are continuously relevant and implementable. The Joint FAO/International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, he noted, helps provide scientific and technically sound advice for the development of standards and he was pleased that this meeting was an example of the close cooperation between the joint division and the IPPC Secretariat. He also sent his thanks to the IPPC Secretary welcoming the reinforced cooperation between IAEA and IPPC Secretariat and thanked his staff who persistently pursue the work on fruit flies.
- [2] The IPPC Secretariat (hereafter “Secretariat”) also welcomed the participants and thanked the IAEA for hosting the meeting, and for providing financial support for attendance of eligible TPFF members and the Secretariat. The Secretariat also expressed gratitude for the continued support of IAEA to the activities of the Secretariat, stressing that this international cooperation between UN agencies is exemplary for our future. Specifically, he mentioned the research assistance to help address issues raised by formal objections to the adoption of cold treatments for fruit flies.
- [3] He further reflected on the history of the TPFF as this was likely to be the last meeting of the panel.

Introductions and Roles of the Participants

- [4] The Secretariat introduced the Secretariat staff and explained the roles of the participants. He also gave a brief overview of the IPPC standard setting procedure specifically in terms of the possibilities to revise standards in response to a query as how to update the fruit fly standards when new scientific evidence is available.

Selection of the Chairperson

- [5] The TPFF selected Ms Ana Lilia MONTEALEGRE LARA (Mexico) as Chairperson.

Selection of the Rapporteur

- [6] The TPFF selected Ms Alies Van SAURS-MULLER (Suriname) as Rapporteur and Mr Jan Hendrik VENTER (South Africa) to help draft the report.

Adoption of the Agenda

- [7] The TPFF adopted the agenda (Appendix 1).

2. Administrative Matters

- [8] The Secretariat introduced the documents list (Appendix 2) and the participants list asking the members to communicate any changes to their contact details (Appendix 3).
- [9] The host clarified the local arrangements and answered questions from the participants¹.

¹ 04_TPFF_2015_Oct

3. Draft ISPM Determination of host status of fruits to fruit flies (*Tephritidae*) (2006-031)

3.1 Background for formal objection (CPM, SC, virtual meeting NAPPO/COSAVE)

- [10] The Secretariat introduced the background information related to the underlying issues for the formal objections received for the draft ISPM *Determination of host status of fruits to fruit flies (Tephritidae)* (2006-031) in order for the panel to be fully aware of the issues related to this standard².
- [11] The panel highlighted that the issues were solely of a terminological nature because different regions will use different terminology but that the terms used in the standard were technically sound and correct. Acknowledging the legislative issues that may derive from a country or region having to adapt to the ISPM, the panel felt that as this was an internationally harmonized standard the panel's technical justification should be considered first and foremost.

3.2 Revision of the draft ISPM *Determination of host status of fruits to fruit flies (Tephritidae)* (2006-031) 2

- [12] The TPFF reviewed and revised the draft ISPM in response to the member comments from the Substantial concerns commenting period and prepared their responses to the comments³. The majority of the comments were fully accepted by the panel, whereas one comment proposing to modify the definition of “conditional host” because a contracting party felt the definition explained “conditional non host” more than “conditional host” was not accepted. The panel discussed the comment noting that “conditional non-host” was not considered in the standard because the focus was on a non-natural host becoming a host under specific conditions. The comment suggested wording that stated that a “conditional host” is initially a “host” but may become a “non-host” under specific conditions, whereas “conditional host” is the opposite, namely a “non-host” which may become a “host” under specific conditions.
- [13] The panel agreed to include a specific reference stating that “Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of ISPM 26 also apply to this standard” to enhance the linkages between the fruit fly standards.
- [14] The panel hoped that the draft would now be adopted emphasizing the importance of the standard to facilitate trade, particularly in the developing countries.
- [15] The TPFF invited the SC to review the TPFF responses on the compiled comments on the draft ISPM *Determination of host status of fruits to fruit flies (Tephritidae)* (2006-031) and to recommend the revised draft ISPM *Determination of host status of fruits to fruit flies (Tephritidae)* (2006-031) as modified in this meeting to the CPM for adoption.

4. Reorganization of the fruit fly ISPMs

The panel discussed the proposal for harmonization and reorganization of the following fruit fly⁴ standards:

- ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies*)
- ISPM 30 (*Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*)
- ISPM 35 (*Systems approach for pest risk management of fruit flies*) and
- Draft ISPM on *Determination of host status of fruits to fruit flies (Tephritidae)* (2006-031) in the hopes that this would be adopted by CPM-11 (2016).

- [16] The panel also discussed in detail any general comments that would cover all the ISPMs in question⁵. The reorganisation was presented in the form of flow diagrams to aid visualisation of the reorganisation suggestions and possibilities.

² 05_TPFF_2015_Oct; 06_TPFF_2015_Oct

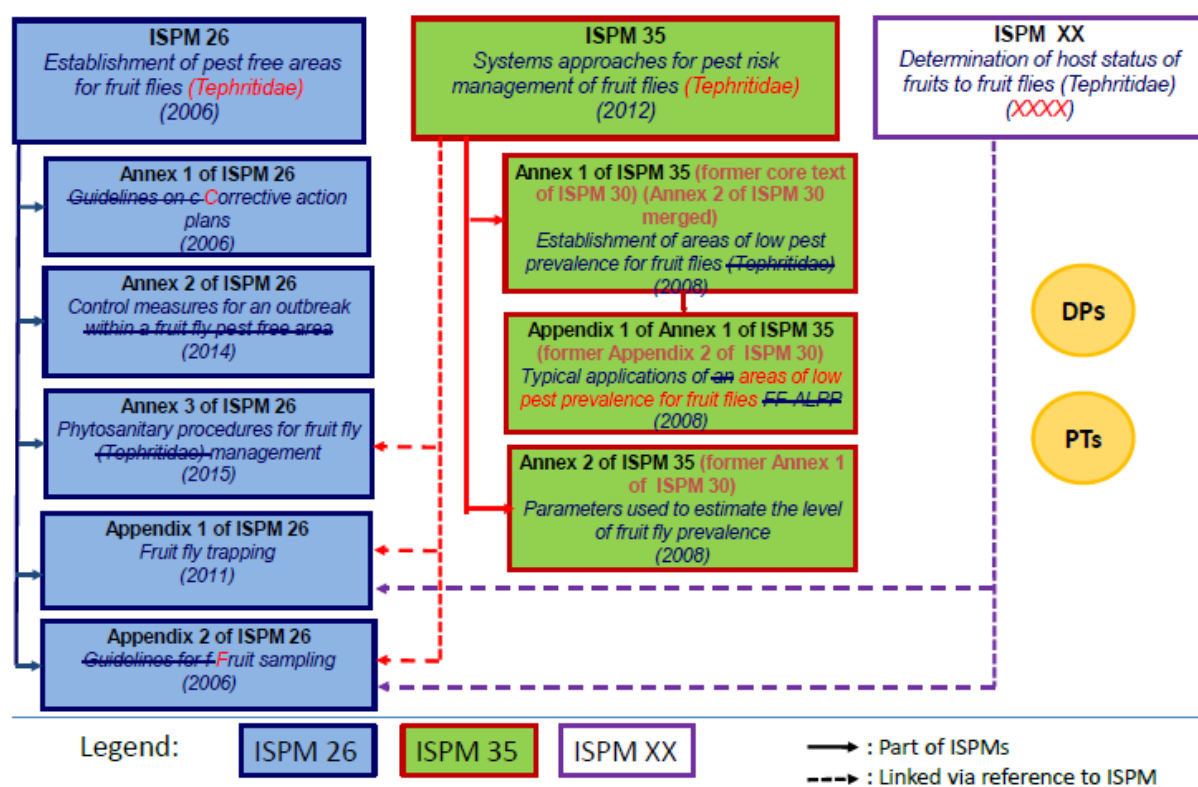
³ 006-031; 07_TPFF_2015_Oct

⁴ 08_TPFF_2015_Oct

- [17] The panel discussed what should be considered core ISPMs and which should be considered annexes to these core ISPMs. The panel acknowledged that core ISPMs and related annexes are both prescriptive whereas appendices are not prescriptive, hence the panel agreed that a core ISPM could be moved to an annex but that a core ISPM or an annex should not be moved to an appendix.
- [18] The main point of discussion for the reorganization was whether to consider that ISPM 35 was a core ISPM for all the other fruit fly ISPMs because these other ISPMs would form part of a systems approach. This would entail a drastic reorganization to also include ISPM 26 and the draft on host status (2006-031) as annexes to ISPM 35.
- [19] After consideration, the panel agreed that there may be a fruit fly pest free area (FF-PFA) which is declared such as a result of natural climatic conditions or geographical isolation from infested areas. Such conditions will not require phytosanitary measures used in systems approach. The panel therefore agreed that ISPM 26 should remain as a standalone ISPM. Establishment of an area of low pest prevalence (ALPP), however the panel agreed, would only be applicable under a systems approach.
- [20] Hence, the panel agreed moving ISPM 30 to an annex of ISPM 35. Annex 1 of ex-ISPM 30 (*Parameters used to estimate the level of fruit fly prevalence*) would become Annex 2 of ISPM 35.
- [21] The panel also considered other options for reorganization, such as having one core ISPM and a suite of annexes that would be published separately, similar to ISPM 28, or dividing the standards according to their purpose such as: maintenance of a pest free area in a country where there may be a possibility of having fruit flies; and maintenance of a FF-PFA in a country where there are no fruit flies and almost no possibility of fruit flies being introduced. However, the panel felt this reorganization would be drastic and not necessarily provide additional guidance for implementation purposes.
- [22] The panel considered whether Annex 3 (*Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management*) of ISPM 26 should be moved to ISPM 35. The panel felt that the annex is highly relevant for ISPM 35, but agreed that it is also relevant for ISPM 26. Because ISPM 26 was developed before ISPM 35, the panel agreed that it should not be moved.
- [23] In this context, the panel agreed that it was necessary to ensure that there were clear links between the fruit fly standards, in particular when the information to be linked was not directly attached to the standard but contained in another core standard or in other appendices or annexes. For this reason, the panel agreed to add specific references to other fruit fly standard annexes or appendices to emphasize that additional guidance is presented in other standards and to provide links to external references when appropriate, which, the Secretariat noted, FAO Legal services had advised was possible.
- [24] The panel also agreed to refer to diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments in the fruit fly standards where appropriate. The reason for this was that the panel felt it was important to stress the linkages between the measures that may be taken during production and those that may be taken post-harvest. It was highlighted that phytosanitary treatments will not have the necessary effect if the start point is a highly infested fruit, and creating a link in the fruit fly standards was thought to be helpful (see also discussions under section 7 of this report).
- [25] The panel added references to the components documents in the core standards where these were missing, such as Annex 2 (*Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area*) and Annex 3 in ISPM 26 which had been added at later stages and were not mentioned in the core text.
- [26] The panel considered merging Annex 1 (*Guidelines on corrective action plans*) and 2 of ISPM 26 because there are certain overlaps in the areas of corrective action plans and control measures for an outbreak, but decided that it would be very complicated merging the documents. Also, the panel agreed that corrective actions do differ from control measures.

⁵ 09_TPFF_2015_Oct

- [27] The panel agreed to delete Appendix 1 (*Guidelines on trapping procedures*, 2008) of ex-ISPM 30 because it was an older version of Appendix 1 (*Fruit fly trapping*, 2011) of ISPM 26. Instead, a reference to Appendix 1 of ISPM 26 was added in ISPM 35.
- [28] The panel noted that the SC had agreed not to use the term “guidelines” in titles of standards, and agreed to take out that term in the titles of Annex 1 and Appendix 2 of ISPM 26.
- [29] The panel discussed consistency in titles of core ISPMs and component documents, noting that some contained “Tephritidae” while others did not. Some panel members suggested not to mention “Tephritidae” at all, while others felt that not mentioning “Tephritidae” could create confusion as to the scope and that it would allow countries to apply the standards also for “Drosophilidae”. The panel therefore agreed to include “Tephritidae” in the title of the core ISPMs and to delete it in the titles of component documents because these are under the core standards and thus automatically covered by the scope.
- [30] The panel considered adding a footnote to explain that the standards could be applicable also to “*Drosophila suzukii*” because this is the only Drosophilidae that attacks healthy fruits, whereas all others attack rotten fruit.



[31] Fig. 1 TPDF proposal for the reorganization of ISPMs on fruit flies

[32] The TPDF invited the SC to:

- (1) Note that ISPM 30 has been incorporated into ISPM 35 as Annex 1.
- (2) Note that the text of former Annex 2 to ISPM 30 was integrated into Section 8 of Annex 1 to ISPM 35 (former ISPM 30).
- (3) Note that the former Appendix 1 to ISPM 30 is no longer relevant because ISPM 26 has an elaborated and recently adopted appendix on fruit fly trapping, and consequently was not incorporated into ISPM 35. A reference is made to Appendix 1 of ISPM 26.
- (4) Note that former Appendix 2 of ISPM 30 has become Appendix 1 of Annex 1 of ISPM 35. (former ISPM 30)

- (5) *Note* that direct links between fruit fly standards and direct links between fruit fly standards, annexes to ISPM 28 and annexes to ISPM 27 have been included in the relevant fruit fly standards.
- (6) *Agree* to the proposed reorganization of IPPC fruit fly standards as outlined in the above recommendations and consequently recommend CPM to revoke ISPM 30.

5. Ink amendments to ensure consistency between fruit fly ISPMs

[33] The panel reviewed the 13 core ISPMs, annexes and appendices (divided into seven tables; listed in the following seven subsections) to ensure harmonization and consistency between them. The proposals for changes will be forwarded to the SC in table formats with the rationale for each text modification. Other discussions and considerations that were of a general nature, or did not result in a change are reported under the individual section.

[34] The TPPT *invited* the SC to:

- (7) *Review* the consistency changes in the standards mentioned in sections 5.1 through 5.7, as modified in this meeting and *decide* on the way forward.

5.1 ISPM 26 *Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (2006)*

[35] The panel reviewed ISPM 26 including Annex 1 and Appendix 2⁶ to discuss any issues related to consistency within this standard and with other fruit fly standards and component documents (see also discussions under section 4 of this report). The panel checked cross references and ensured that the standard referred to all its annexes.

[36] In “Background”, the panel considered adding “*Zeugodacus*” to the target pest information due to recent taxonomic developments, which have resulted in the change of this subgenus to genus level for a few of the pest species. The panel consulted four taxonomists and based on the scientific advice received, the panel concluded that the change should not be made before more solid scientific evidence is published.

[37] In section 1.3 “Supervision activities”, the panel considered whether “Fruit trapping and fruit sampling data” would be considered included in “documentation” or if this should be specified in the standard. The panel agreed that it would be included, hence it would not be necessary to specify this. Additionally, wording was consistent with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) where “documentation” include data.

[38] The panel discussed moving the section 2.2.1 “Buffer zone” after section 2.2.2 “Surveillance activities prior to establishment” because items directly related to the establishment of a PFA should come first. However, for the current reorganization exercise this was not considered appropriate, but something that the panel advised should be considered when the standard is revised.

[39] In 2.2.2 “Surveillance activities prior to establishment”, the panel considered the following change “fruit sampling activities ~~may~~ should sometimes be required to complement the trapping programme” because in the case of pest free areas, the panel felt that sampling should be carried out. However, for consistency with wording in ex-ISPM 30 and to not change the level of obligation, the “may” was kept.

[40] In 2.2.2.1 “Trapping procedures” under “identification capability”, the panel considered if this paragraph could be combined with the analogously titled section under fruit sampling but agreed that this should not be done as the subject of identification was different for the two sections. However, the panel agreed that in the future it would be beneficial to have one section only to deal with these two aspects of inspection.

⁶ 10_TPFF_2015_Oct

- [41] In this section, the panel also discussed whether to delete “target” from “target species” because some members felt that NPPOs should be able to identify also other fruit flies and that this would be clearer if it did not read “target”. Others found that it was a variance in difference in interpretation of “target” and that “target” would imply any fruit fly of economic importance. The panel did not suggest a change.
- [42] In 2.2.2.2 “Fruit sampling procedures” under “host preference”, the panel discussed whether to delete mention of “primary, secondary and occasional” in relation to host because there were some concerns as to confusions in relation to the draft ISPM on host status. However, the panel found that this would not be an appropriate change because these terms refer to the preference of the fruit fly to a specific host, hence the “primary host” would be the fruit that the fruit fly will prefer above the “secondary host”. The host status dealt with in the draft ISPM relates to whether it is a natural, non-natural or conditional host, which means something quite different. The panel therefore agreed that there should not be any confusion and did not make a change.
- [43] In the first paragraph of section 2.4.1 “Suspension”, the panel considered adding some explanation to clarify that “affected area” is used in Annex 1, whereas Annex 2 of ISPM 26 uses “eradication area”, which is also an affected area. The panel discussed whether “affected part” should be changed to “affected area” or if additional explanation be added to clarify that henceforward “part” would be “area” (cf. ISPM 5). However, the panel agreed that this explanation was more appropriate in the annexes concerning “affected area” or “eradication area” and did not propose a change section 2.4.1.
- [44] In 2.4.3 “Loss of PFA status” the panel discussed the use of “lost” considering it was more appropriate to use “revoked”. Several ISPMs use “loss of status” but the panel was concerned that this would not adequately reflect the official measure taken. The panel agreed that “revoke” is the appropriate term to use to clarify that the PFA status is revoked by the NPPO. This also enhances consistency with section 2.4.1 “Suspension” that uses “revoke”. Additionally, it was noted that “revoke” is used in Annex 2 of ISPM 26, section 1. “Establishment of an Eradication Area”.
- [45] The panel considered if Annex 1 “Guidelines on corrective action plans” should be incorporated into the core text of the ISPM (under section 2.3.3) for consistency with the merge done in Annex 1 of ISPM 35 (ex-ISPM 30). The panel did not agree to this incorporation, finding it should stay as Annex 1 because of the difference in levels: in ISPM 35 the sections on corrective action plans remain an annex (it was moved from an already established annex to the core text of the new Annex 1) whereas in ISPM 26, the change would entail moving from annex level to core ISPM level.
- [46] The panel agreed to delete the references contained in Appendix 2 “Fruit sampling” and instead refer to an FAO/IAEA publication on fruit sampling because the panel agreed that this would provide ample technical guidance and because it is updated frequently and would therefore remain relevant. Additionally, the references listed in Appendix 2 are also included in the FAO/IAEA publication.

5.2 Annex 2 Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (2014) of ISPM 26

- [47] The panel reviewed Annex 2 of ISPM 26⁷ for issues related to consistency within this annex and with other fruit fly standards and component documents (see also discussions under section 4 of this report). The panel checked cross references and ensured that the standard referred to all relevant standards.
- [48] In section 2.6 “Treatment and treatment facilities”, the panel discussed “double bagging” and whether it should be considered a prerequisite for deep burial. The panel agreed it should not; it may be an option but is not widely used, and suggested textual changes to this effect. The panel acknowledged that this was outside of the scope of this meeting but agreed that the change was essential. Additionally, the change was consistent with wording in Annex 3 of ISPM 26 where bagging is not mentioned in connection with deep burial.

⁷ 11_TPFF_2015_Oct

5.3 Annex 3 *Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2015) of ISPM 26*

- [49] The panel reviewed Annex 3 of ISPM 26⁸ for issues related to consistency within this annex and with other fruit fly standards and component documents (see also discussions under section 4 of this report). The panel checked cross references and ensured that the standard referred to all relevant standards.
- [50] In the second paragraph of section 3.3 “Bait stations”, the panel discussed whether it would be appropriate to change “area-wide” to another term because it might be confusing, but agreed that it is widely used and known. However, the panel did find that there were some inconsistencies with the use of the term in the Glossary definition of “sterile insect technique” and the use of the term outside of the IPPC context.
- [51] In section 3.5 “Mass trapping”, the panel noted that text on the distance from the leading edge of the infestation and risk assessment for FF-PFAs and FF-ALPPs should be added because they are important factors affecting trap densities, and that this should be considered when the standard is revised.
- [52] Likewise, in section 3.6 “Sterile insect technique”, second and fourth indent, the panel noted that it would be appropriate to add text on the use of SIT as a preventative release to contain introductions or incursions of the pest into FF-PFAs, used in USA and in Mexico. This should be considered when the standard is revised.

5.4 Appendix 1 *Fruit fly trapping (2011) of ISPM 26*

- [53] The panel reviewed Appendix 1 of ISPM 26⁹ to discuss any issues related to consistency between this standard, other fruit fly standards and other component documents of ISPM 26 (see also discussions under section 4 of this report).
- [54] The panel discussed whether it would be possible to update Appendix 1 of ISPM 26 to include new research on traps, but the Secretariat noted that this would not be possible as this was not a topic on the work programme and outside the scope of this meeting. The panel still considered that it was valuable to propose some minor scientific updates. In this context, the panel supported that possible future appendices as this one should simply refer to the appropriate technical documents because this would allow for more flexibility in adding new research information.
- [55] The panel also considered whether to recommend Appendix 1 be revoked and instead add a reference to an FAO/IAEA publication on trapping procedures but after lengthy discussions, and acknowledging that the IPPC standard is adopted in six languages and hence has wide distribution possibilities, the panel decided that it would not be appropriate. The FAO/IAEA publication is in any case already referred to in the Appendix.
- [56] The panel discussed the use of “parapheromones” and “male lures” noting that current research uses “male lures” because this is the correct term (and more easily understandable). Additionally, “male lures” was used in Annex 3 of ISPM 26. The panel considered the change appropriate because of increased consistency with the prescriptive Annex 3.
- [57] Regarding the attractants listed in Table 1, the TPFF noted that recent scientific research demonstrates that *Bactrocera invadens*, *B. papayae* and *B. philippinensis* are merged into *B. dorsalis* and are not separate species.
- [58] Additionally, the panel considered modifying the genera *Bactrocera* to *Zeugodacus* for the *B. tau* and *B. cucurbitae* in accordance with recent phylogenetic and taxonomic research which has proposed

⁸ 12_TPFF_2015_Oct

⁹ 13_TPFF_2015_Oct

raising *Zeugodacus* from subgenus to genus level. However, the panel consulted four recognized taxonomists, the majority of which expressed their opinion that this data is preliminary. Hence, the panel agreed that this change should wait until more solid data would be available.

[59] The panel also agreed to add note 4 “Taxonomic status of some listed members of the *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex and of *Anastrepha fraterculus* is uncertain” to the other species of the *B. dorsalis* complex because this would clarify which species were included in the complex. The panel included “3C” in *B. dorsalis* because this had been tested for *B. invadens* which had now been merged into *B. dorsalis*.

[60] The panel discussed shortly after the meeting via e-mail the taxonomy related to *B. minax*/*B. citri*. The panel agreed that *Bactrocera minax* is a synonym of *Bactrocera citri* and agreed that only *B. minax* should be used. The panel felt this change was essential and should be included in the report for explicative purposes.

[61] The panel also noted that *B. jarvisi* may be attracted to zingerone and that this had been tested in the field, and added this attractant.

The panel felt that these scientific updates were essential, although outside of the scope of this meeting. References were added to support the changes.

[62] In section 4.6 “Flies per trap per day”, one panel member suggested that the flies per trap per day (FTD) should indicate the trap density used because the FTD may vary significantly depending on this (a range of trap density is provided in Table 4a-d), and fruiting seasons. However, the panel agreed not to add this because there is no significant scientific research to support this.

5.5 ISPM 35 *Systems approaches for pest risk management of fruit flies* (2012)

[63] The panel reviewed ISPM 35¹⁰ and following the introductory discussions where the panel agreed to integrate ISPM 30 as Annex 1 to ISPM 30, discussed issues related to consistency between this standard, its new annex and other fruit fly standards (see also discussions under section 4 of this report).

[64] In the “Scope”, the panel discussed whether to change “pest risk management” to “control” because some felt that it would provide clarity as to the scope instead of simply repeating the same term, but agreed to retain the initial wording because “pest risk management” is more inclusive and because this was consistent with ex-ISPM 30.

[65] The scope of ex-ISPM 30 was integrated into the scope of this standard to ensure that there were no overlaps and to clarify the connection between ISPM 30 and the new annex (i.e. ex-ISPM 30).

[66] The panel considered including mention of areas of low pest prevalence (ALPPs) in the scope, (referring also to Annex 1), but found that this would not be consistent with the information included in other “scopes”.

5.6 ISPM 30 *Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)* (2008)

[67] The panel reviewed ex-ISPM 30¹¹ including its component documents, discussed issues related to consistency between this annex, its new core ISPM and other fruit fly standards (see also discussions under section 4 of this report). Cross-references were added and corrected.

[68] Additionally, the panel also reviewed cross-references to specific sections of other standards and proposed solutions to be able to avoid the cross-references (cf. the recommendation to not refer to specific sections of ISPMs to facilitate revoking ISPMs).

¹⁰ 15_TPFF_2015_Oct

¹¹ 14_TPFF_2015_Oct

- [69] The panel made changes to the text to ensure that it was consistent in structure with other annexes, hence sections such as “Scope”, “Outline of requirements” and Background” were deleted or merged with ISPM 35.
- [70] In 2.2.1 “Surveillance activities”, the panel discussed whether it was entirely appropriate to have “other relevant scientific information” because this may allow for confusion as some scientific information may be contradictory. However, relevant scientific information is normally acceptable and if this mention would be taken out it may restrict the options of NPPOs. The panel found that “relevant scientific” was the crucial element for this issue, because if the processes or procedures were be scientifically proven they could be included.
- [71] The panel agreed to merge Annex 2 of ex-ISPM 30 (*Guidelines on corrective action plans for fruit flies in an FF-ALPP*) into the section 2.4 “Corrective action plans” (now section 8) which referred to the annex, because of the overlaps and to harmonize the information.

5.7 ISPM XX Determination of host status of fruits to fruit flies (*Tephritidae*) (2006-031)

- [72] The panel reviewed the draft ISPM in terms of increasing consistency between this document and the other fruit fly standards but found nothing to change, except for adding a direct link to Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of ISPM 26.

6. Next steps on the harmonization process

- [73] Regarding the process forward for the reorganization of the standards, the Secretariat explained that rewriting internationally agreed text may require that the standards are readopted. The SC will review the changes in their May 2016 meeting and decide whether to recommend them to the CPM for noting or for adoption. The SC will also decide whether to submit the standard for commenting in a consultation period for transparency purposes or submitting them directly to the CPM. See section 5 of this report for the recommendations from the TPFF to the SC on the harmonization efforts.

7. Future TPFF activities

- [74] Mr Malavasi, Deputy Director General and Head of the Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications, and the Director of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division, Mr Qu Liang, joined the meeting for a briefing on the progress of the meeting and for a discussion on the future needs for the IPPC community in relation to fruit flies.
- [75] The group discussed the importance of providing further guidance for the implementation of fruit fly standards because many NPPOs have challenges in understanding which standard to implement in the specific situation. The panel felt that the implementation challenges were widely known and have been expressed by NPPOs on several occasions. The panel highlighted the need for the Secretariat to take a stronger role to facilitate implementation, and felt that it would also be an opportunity to provide additional guidance on phytosanitary treatments being options in a systems approach. It was noted that some countries believe that treatments can be applied as the sole phytosanitary measure but that in reality this is not the case because the desired level of efficacy will not be reached, as pointed out by Mr Guy HALLMAN (member of the TPPT and consultant with the IAEA) who joined the panel for a brief discussion on linkages between the work on phytosanitary treatments and fruit flies.
- [76] This guidance should also provide information on the links to diagnostic protocols and to auditing procedures for fruit fly management programmes. The group felt that this proposal would help create stronger links between IPPC standards.
- [77] The group considered that the TPPT would benefit from discussing the reorganization of the FF ISPMs because it would be important for the TPPT to grasp the importance of treatments as being part of a systems approach.

- [78] The group felt that this guidance should be two-fold: (i) a scientific and peer-reviewed papers on the implementation of fruit fly standards; (ii) standard operation procedures which would present the various management options in a flow chart with detailed explanations.
- [79] The Secretariat highlighted the need to coordinate any capacity development work with the Implementation Facilitation Unit of the Secretariat, and that, for instance, it could be proposed as an Implementation Review and Support Study. The panel felt that their main role was to stress the need for future work on fruit flies but that the SC should consider the best approach. The Secretariat also recalled that technical documentation that may be deemed as useful for the IPPC community can be forwarded to the Capacity Development Committee for their consideration and possible posting on the Phytosanitary Resources page.
- [80] One panel member noted that one issue leading to potential implementation issues were that they felt the standards in Arabic contained language preferences that were not commonly used by NPPOs. The Secretariat explained that a recently signed Service Level Agreement with the FAO translation services had been developed among other things to try to increase the quality of the translations.
- [81] The panel *invited* the SC to consider:
- (8) The best approach for future work on fruit flies in the IPPC context.
 - (9) The possibility of organizing a side event at CPM-12 (2017) on the reorganization of fruit fly ISPMs and present this proposal to the CPM Bureau.
 - (10) The need for a “Guide for implementing fruit fly ISPMs” (potentially to be developed by FAO/IAEA)
 - (11) The development of technical documents to support the existing ISPMs for fruit flies (e.g. explanatory document or technical manual for phytosanitary procedures which would potentially be developed by FAO/IAEA)

8. Other business

- [82] There was no other business.

9. Recommendations to the SC

- [83] See the relevant sections of the report.

10. Close of the meeting

- [84] The representatives from the Joint FAO/IAEA division reflected on the more than 10 years of work of the TPFF, the successes of the past and the challenges of the future, and thanked the members for the lively and interesting discussions and the Secretariat for their support.
- [85] The Secretariat expressed their deep appreciation for the strong and continued collaboration between the IPPC and IAEA and for hosting a highly successful meeting.
- [86] The meeting was closed.

Appendix 1 – Agenda

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
1. Opening of the meeting		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat and Host 		MALAVASI/LARSON
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductions and Roles of the Participants 		LARSON
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of the Chairperson 		LARSON
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of the Rapporteur 		CHAIRPERSON
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the Agenda 	01_TPFF_2015_Oct	CHAIRPERSON
2. Administrative Matters		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents List 	02_TPFF_2015_Oct	MOLLER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants List 	03_TPFF_2015_Oct	MOLLER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Information 	04_TPFF_2015_Oct	CARDOSO PEREIRA
3. Draft ISPM Determination of host status of fruits to fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031)		
3.1 Background for formal objection (CPM, SC, virtual meeting NAPPO/COSAVE)	05_TPFF_2015_Oct 06_TPFF_2015_Oct	LARSON
3.2 Revision of the draft ISPM Determination of host status of fruits to fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2006-031)	2006-031	CARDOSO PEREIRA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compiled comments from substantial concerns commenting period 	07_TPFF_2015_Oct	
4. Reorganization of the fruit fly ISPMs	08_TPFF_2015_Oct 09_TPFF_2015_Oct	CARDOSO PEREIRA
5. Ink amendments to ensure consistency between fruit fly ISPMs		CARDOSO PEREIRA
5.1 ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (2006)	10_TPFF_2015_Oct	TSURUTA
5.2 Annex 2 of ISPM 26 Control measures for an outbreak within a fruit fly-pest free area (2014)	11_TPFF_2015_Oct	VENTER
5.3 Annex 3 of ISPM 26 Phytosanitary procedures for fruit fly (Tephritidae) management (2015)	12_TPFF_2015_Oct	ZAVALA
5.4 Appendix 1 of ISPM 26 Fruit fly trapping (2011)	13_TPFF_2015_Oct	TAN
5.5 ISPM 35 Systems approaches for pest risk management of fruit flies (2012)	14_TPFF_2015_Oct	VAN SAUERS
5.6 ISPM 30 Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2008)	15_TPFF_2015_Oct	BAHDOUSHEH
5.7 ISPM XX Determination of host status of fruits to fruit flies (Tephritidae) (2016)	XX_TPFF_2015_Oct	CARDOSO PEREIRA
6. Next steps on the harmonization process	Orally	MOLLER
7. Future TPFF activities	Orally	MONTEALEGRE/ CARDOSO PEREIRA

AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT NO.	PRESENTER
8. Other business		CHAIRPERSON
9. Recommendations to the SC		MONTEALEGRE/ CARDOSO PEREIRA
10. Close of the meeting		CHAIRPERSON

Appendix 2 – Documents List

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
Documents			
01_TPFF_2015_Oct	1.6	Agenda	2015-
02_TPFF_2015_Oct	2	Documents list	2015-
03_TPFF_2015_Oct	2	Participants list	2015-09-30
04_TPFF_2015_Oct	2	Local Information	2015-09-30
05_TPFF_2015_Oct	3.1	Background for formal objection (CPM, SC, virtual meeting NAPPO/COSAVE)	2015-09-30
06_TPFF_2015_Oct	3.1	Background for formal objection - Report of the 2015-04-09 meeting via webinar facilitated by NAPPO and COSAVE	2015-09-30
07_TPFF_2015_Oct	3.2	Compiled comments from substantial concerns commenting period	2015-10-01
2006-031	3.2	Draft ISPM <i>Determination of host status of fruits to fruit flies (Tephritidae)</i> (2006-031)	2015-09-30
08_TPFF_2015_Oct	4	Chart of reorganization of fruit fly standards	2015-10-01
09_TPFF_2015_Oct	4	General comments on reorganization of fruit fly standards	2015-10-01
10_TPFF_2015_Oct	5.1	Ink amendments: ISPM 26	2015-10-01
11_TPFF_2015_Oct	5.2	Ink amendments: Annex 2 of ISPM 26	2015-10-01
12_TPFF_2015_Oct	5.3	Ink amendments: Annex 3 of ISPM 26	2015-10-01
13_TPFF_2015_Oct	5.4	Ink amendments: Appendix 1 of ISPM 26	2015-10-01
14_TPFF_2015_Oct	5.5	Ink amendments: ISPM 35	2015-10-01
15_TPFF_2015_Oct	5.6	Ink amendments: ISPM 30	2015-10-01
XX_TPFF_2015_Oct	5.7	Ink amendments: ISPM XX Determination of host status	2015-10-01

Appendix 3 – Participants list

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✓	Mr Qu Liang Director Joint FAO/IAEA Division Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Vienna, Austria	

Not attending

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