

2020 FIRST CONSULTATION

1 July – 31 August 2020

Compiled comments for Draft Specification: Annex to ISPM 37 (Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (2018-011))

Summary of comments

Name	Summary of Comments
Australia	Nil Comments
COSAVE	Validado por el CD del COSAVE
EPPO Σ	Comments submitted on behalf of EPPO countries
European Union	Comments submitted by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its 27 Member States.
Mexico	Mexico supports the specification in its current format. No comments from Mexico.
Singapore	Agreed with the proposed
South Africa	We support this ISPM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (95) Argentina (1 Sep 2020 12:15 AM) We support comments submitted by COSAVE on this Specification
2	G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (94) Saint Kitts And Nevis (31 Aug 2020 10:17 PM) Generally agree that there is need for an annex to help explain criteria to be used to determine host status of fruit flies
3	G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (84) Peru (31 Aug 2020 8:35 PM) Peru agrees with COSAVE's comments
4	G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (82) Canada (31 Aug 2020 3:51 PM) Canada supports the DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Annex Criteria for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies based on available information (2018-011) to ISPM-37
5	G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (73) Brazil (31 Aug 2020 2:41 PM) Brazil supports COSAVE's comments
6	G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (23) Japan (27 Aug 2020 2:15 PM) In some cases, there are regional differences in the host status of

			<p>the same plant for the same fruit fly species. For example, there are reports that fruits of a plant species are infested by a fruit fly species in a region, while, there are cases that fruits of the same plant species are not infested by the same fruit fly species in different region. In such cases, host status cannot be applied uniformly throughout the world, so it is necessary to carefully evaluate and determine the host status based on the regional differences and other factors.</p> <p>==reason==</p> <p>The pest other than fruit flies distributed in the specific area may affect the host status (e.g. Avocado fruit damaged by false codling moth (<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick)) were found to harbor <i>Bactroceara dorsalis</i>.(Ware et al., 2016)).</p> <p>The host status can also be changed with condition of host fruit (e.g. banana, avocado) and cultivation environment. Therefore, it should be considered differences by country or region and season (including annual fluctuation), such as the cultivation methods and climate of the country or region. (e.g. Changing the host status of 'Sharwil' Avocado to <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (Liquidó et al., 1995)).</p>
7	G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (70) Zambia (31 Aug 2020 4:56 AM) Agreeable to the Draft Specification</p>
8	G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (69) New Zealand (31 Aug 2020 1:12 AM) Suggestion: Work with relevant NPPOs to investigate any dubious/ contentious host records that could impede trade, and publish corrections. Explanation: Misidentification especially the immature stages</p>
9	G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (67) Malawi (30 Aug 2020 7:36 PM) We support the draft specification</p>
10	G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (66) NEPP0 (30 Aug 2020 8:44 AM) No comment</p>
11	G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (65) Mexico (29 Aug 2020 8:26 PM) No comments from Mexico. Mexico supports the specification in its current format.</p>
12	G	(General Comment)	<p>C <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (4) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 8:57 PM) We propose the following tasks be included in the relevant section. Consider developing guidance for determining host status for fruit flies in relation to specific host commodities (see more details as presented as US comments in the tasks).</p>

				Consider providing additional guidance on how to combine the qualifications associated with pest status categories as in ISPM 37 (see more details as presented as US comments in the tasks). Describe how information can be evaluated and described according to quality and validity, and include guidance on interpreting the table ("Guidance for evaluating the reliability of a pest record") in ISPM 8 and NAPPO RSPM 40 (see more details as presented as US comments in the tasks). Discuss how uncertainty relates to host status in records, and include guidance on conflicting opinions, contradictory reports and weight if evidence (multiple reports versus single reports) (see more details as presented as US comments in the tasks).
13	G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (22) South Africa (27 Aug 2020 9:13 AM) This Annex will provide international guidance for determining host status, thus allowing for consistency in evaluation of information.
14	G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (5) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 8:57 PM) We propose to structure this Annex similar to the draft revision of ISPM 8, providing the categories for host status (listed in ISPM 37) accompanied by descriptors of the criteria and supporting evidence. This will give better clarity and help implementation.
15	G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (2) Venezuela (18 Aug 2020 12:27 AM) La parte técnica del Organismo Fitosanitario de Venezuela, al analizar el proyecto de NIMF: normas para medidas fitosanitarias para productos, concluyo estar de acuerdo con lo planteado por el Grupo de debate sobre normas
16	G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (1) Nepal (16 Aug 2020 8:14 AM) Annex Criteria for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies is fine from our side
17	G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (72) Congo (31 Aug 2020 6:52 AM) le Congo approuve la spécification et n'a rien à ajouter
18	G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (71) Congo (31 Aug 2020 6:51 AM) le Congo approuve la spécification et n'a rien à modifier.
19	26	A variety of published information on fruit fly host status is used by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) to implement existing International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to pest risk analysis, pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveys, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency in the interpretation of published information, which can lead to disputes between	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (86) European Union (31 Aug 2020 9:31 PM) More precise wording (please see the title of the specification). This wording could also be amended in the rest of the specification text.

		NPPOs. Nearly 30 terms describing host status can be found in the literature, examples including preferred host, rare host, field host, primary host, secondary host, experimental host and reproductive host. Instead of using multiple ambiguous and inconsistent terms, it would be better to harmonize them, aligning them with the terms in ISPM 37. Consistent and transparent criteria for listing fruit fly hosts and for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies based on available information need to be developed. This will be crucial for preventing future trade challenges over whether a particular fruit fly should be regulated by NPPOs on different hosts.		
20	26	A variety of published information on fruit fly host status is used by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) to implement existing International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to pest risk analysis, pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveys, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency in the interpretation of published information, which can lead to disputes between NPPOs. Nearly 30 terms describing host status can be found in the literature, examples including preferred host, rare host, field host, primary host, secondary host, experimental host and reproductive host. Instead of using multiple ambiguous and inconsistent terms, it would be better to harmonize them, aligning them with the terms defined in ISPM 37. Consistent and transparent criteria for listing fruit fly hosts and for determining host status based on available information need to be developed. This will be crucial for preventing future trade challenges over whether a particular fruit fly should be regulated by NPPOs on different hosts.	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (85) European Union (31 Aug 2020 9:28 PM) More precise wording.</p>
21	26	A variety of published information on fruit fly host status is used by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) to implement existing International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to pest risk analysis, pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveys, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency in the interpretation of published information, which can lead to disputes between NPPOs. Nearly 30 terms describing host status can be found in the literature, examples including preferred host, rare host, field host, primary host, secondary host, experimental host and reproductive host. Instead of using multiple ambiguous and inconsistent terms, it would be better to harmonize them, aligning them with the terms defined in ISPM 37. Consistent and transparent criteria for listing fruit fly hosts and for determining host status of	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (74) Eppo (31 Aug 2020 3:27 PM) More precise wording.</p> <p>More precise wording (please see the title of the specification). This wording could also be amended in the rest of the specification text.</p>

		fruit to fruit flies based on available information need to be developed. This will be crucial for preventing future trade challenges over whether a particular fruit fly should be regulated by NPPOs on different hosts.		
22	26	A variety of published information on fruit fly host status is used by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) to implement existing International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to pest risk analysis, pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveys surveillance , pest records , and more. There is considerable inconsistency in the interpretation of published information, which can lead to disputes between NPPOs. Nearly 30 terms describing host status can be found in the literature, examples including preferred host, rare host, field host, primary host, secondary host, experimental host and reproductive host. Instead of using multiple ambiguous and inconsistent terms, it would be better to harmonize them, aligning them with the terms in ISPM 37. Consistent and transparent criteria for listing fruit fly hosts and for determining host status based on available information need to be developed. This will be crucial for preventing future trade challenges over whether a particular fruit fly should be regulated by NPPOs on different hosts.	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (57) China (28 Aug 2020 11:03 AM) Surveillance is accurate here according to glossary of ISPM.
23	26	A variety of published information on fruit fly host status is used by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) to implement existing-adopted International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to pest risk analysis, pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveys, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency in the interpretation of published information, which can lead to disputes between NPPOs. Nearly 30 terms describing host status can be found in the literature, examples including preferred host, rare host, field host, primary host, secondary host, experimental host and reproductive host. Instead of To avoid using multiple ambiguous and inconsistent terms, it would be better is deemed appropriate to harmonize them, aligning them with the terms in ISPM 37. Consistent and transparent criteria for listing fruit fly hosts and for determining host status based on available information need to be developed. This will be crucial for preventing future trade challenges over whether a particular fruit fly should be regulated by NPPOs on different hosts.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (35) COSAVE (27 Aug 2020 10:00 PM) For consistency and appropriate wording. Para mayor consistencia y redacción apropiada.
24	26	A variety of published information on fruit fly host status is used by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) to implement existing-adopted International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to pest risk	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (28) Uruguay (27 Aug 2020 5:18 PM) 1) For consistency, 2) To improve wording

		analysis, pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveys, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency in the interpretation of published information, which can lead to disputes between NPPOs. Nearly 30 terms describing host status can be found in the literature, examples including preferred host, rare host, field host, primary host, secondary host, experimental host and reproductive host. Instead of To avoid using multiple ambiguous and inconsistent terms, it would be better is deemed appropriate to harmonize them, aligning them with the terms in ISPM 37. Consistent and transparent criteria for listing fruit fly hosts and for determining host status based on available information need to be developed. This will be crucial for preventing future trade challenges over whether a particular fruit fly should be regulated by NPPOs on different hosts.	
25	26	A variety of published information on fruit fly host status is used by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) to implement existing International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to pest risk analysis, pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveys, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency in the interpretation of published information, which can lead to disputes between NPPOs. Nearly 30 terms describing host status can be found in the literature, examples including preferred host, rare host, field host, primary host, secondary host, experimental host and reproductive host . Instead of using multiple ambiguous and inconsistent terms, it would be better to harmonize them, aligning them with the terms in ISPM 37. Consistent and transparent criteria for listing fruit fly hosts and for determining host status based on available information need to be developed. This will be crucial for preventing future trade challenges over whether a particular fruit fly should be regulated by NPPOs on different hosts.	C <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (20) Kenya (27 Aug 2020 8:28 AM) Add Incidental host, minor host, major host , alternative host
26	26	A variety of published information on fruit fly host status is used by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) to implement existing International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to pest risk analysis, pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveys, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency in the interpretation of published information, which can lead to disputes between NPPOs. Nearly 30 terms describing host status can be found in the literature, examples including preferred host, rare host, field host, primary host, secondary host, experimental host and reproductive host. Instead of using	C <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (7) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 9:00 PM) Second to last sentence. Perhaps this could be aligned with ISPM 37 General Requirements, section C. Instead of conducting experiments as recommended in ISPM 37, this draft will try to assess inconclusive information and assign host status terms as in ISPM 37, based on published information only.

		multiple ambiguous and inconsistent terms, it would be better to harmonize them, aligning them with the terms in ISPM 37. Consistent and transparent criteria for listing fruit fly hosts and for determining host status based on available information need to be developed . This will be crucial for preventing future trade challenges over whether a particular fruit fly should be regulated by NPPOs on different hosts.		
27	26	A variety of published information on fruit fly host status is used by national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) to implement existing International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to pest risk analysis, pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveys, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency in the interpretation of published information, which can lead to disputes between NPPOs. Nearly 30 terms describing host status can be found in the literature; examples including . <u>Examples include</u> preferred host, rare host, field host, primary host, secondary host, experimental host and reproductive host. Instead of using multiple ambiguous and inconsistent terms, it would be better to harmonize them, aligning them with the terms in ISPM 37. Consistent and transparent criteria for listing fruit fly hosts and for determining host status based on available information need to be developed. This will be crucial for preventing future trade challenges over whether a particular fruit fly should be regulated by NPPOs on different hosts.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (6) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 8:59 PM) For clarity
28	28	This annex should outline criteria for the determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit flies based on information that already exists, and should provide guidelines for the consistent application of these criteria <u>criteria to harmonize and align them with terms in ISPM 37</u> . This annex should apply to all commodities in global trade that can potentially be hosts for fruit flies.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (36) COSAVE (27 Aug 2020 10:04 PM) 1) This will be an Annex to ISPM 37. Fruit as referred to in ISPM 37 covers fruit in the botanical sense, including such fruits that are sometimes called vegetables. 2) For clarification. The key of this annex is to align different terms used in the literature to those in ISPM 37 1)Será un anexo a la NIMF 37. La fruta a la que se hace referencia en la NIMF considera a la fruta en el sentido botánico, incluyendo aquellos los frutos que a veces se llaman verduras. 2) Para mayor aclaración. La clave de este anexo es alinear los diferentes términos utilizados en la literatura con los de la NIMF 37.
29	28	This annex should outline criteria for the determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit flies based on information that already exists, and should provide guidelines for the consistent application of these criteria <u>criteria</u>	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (29) Uruguay (27 Aug 2020 5:22 PM) 1) This will be an Annex to ISPM 37. Fruit as referred to in ISPM 37 covers fruit in the botanical sense, including such fruits that are sometimes called vegetables.

		to harmonize and align them with terms in ISPM 37 . This annex should apply to all commodities in global trade that can potentially be hosts for fruit flies.		2) For clarification. The key of this annex is to align different terms used in the literature to those in ISPM 37
30	28	This annex should outline criteria for the determination of host status of fruits and vegetables other plant parts (e.g. leaves, flowers) to fruit flies based on information that already exists, and should provide guidelines for the consistent application of these criteria. This annex should apply to all commodities in global trade that can potentially be hosts for fruit flies.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (24) Japan (27 Aug 2020 2:16 PM) It should be described as one of plant parts. Depending on the fruit fly species, plant parts (stems, flowers, etc.) other than fruits may be infected. According to the information of <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> on CPC/CABI, plant parts (e.g. Flowers, Leaves, Roots and Stems) other than fruits, also become pathways of eggs and larvae of this fruit fly species.
31	28	This annex should outline criteria for the determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and should provide guidelines for the consistent application of these criteria. This annex should apply to all commodities in global trade that can potentially be hosts for fruit flies.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (9) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 9:01 PM) To explicitly specify Tephritidae
32	28	This annex should outline criteria for evaluating evidence that supports the determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit flies based on information that already exists, and should provide guidelines for the consistent application of these criteria. This annex should apply to all commodities in global trade that can potentially be hosts for fruit flies.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (8) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 9:00 PM) To clarify
33	30	The annex will provide conceptual guidance and consistent criteria for evaluating information that is already available (e.g. scientific literature, NPPO reports, pest records) to determine the host status for fruit flies without conducting new experiments. These harmonized criteria will improve consistency in decision-making and will align multiple terms broadly used for host status assessments with those adopted defined in ISPM 37.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (87) European Union (31 Aug 2020 9:32 PM) More precise wording.
34	30	The annex will provide conceptual guidance and consistent criteria for evaluating information that is already available (e.g. scientific literature, NPPO reports, pest records) to determine the host status for fruit flies without conducting new experiments. These harmonized criteria will improve consistency in decision-making and will align multiple terms broadly used for host status assessments with those adopted defined in ISPM 37.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (75) EPPPO (31 Aug 2020 3:27 PM) More precise wording.
35	30	The annex will provide conceptual guidance and consistent criteria for evaluating information that is already available (e.g. scientific literature, NPPO reports, pest records) to determine the host status for fruit flies without conducting new experiments. These harmonized criteria will promote improve consistency in decision-making among countries and scientific communities	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (25) Japan (27 Aug 2020 2:18 PM) In many cases, pest status can be decided based on scientific papers that are published by scientific communities. Therefore, as it does not limit to the only case "in decision-making", it is necessary to have a common idea among countries and scientific communities. The text is revised in line with Background of ISPM37

		<u>and</u> will align multiple terms broadly used for host status assessments with those adopted in ISPM 37.		(see below). Refer to the 4th para on Background of ISPM37, "Harmonization of terminology, protocols and evaluation criteria for the determination of fruit fly host status will promote consistency among countries and scientific communities."
36	30	The annex will provide conceptual guidance and consistent criteria for evaluating information that is already available (e.g. scientific literature, NPPO reports, pest records) to determine the host status for fruit flies without conducting new any experiments. These harmonized criteria will improve consistency in decision-making and will align multiple terms broadly used for host status assessments with those adopted in ISPM ISPM 37.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (37) COSAVE (27 Aug 2020 10:07 PM) For consistency and to clarify that no additional experiments will be required. Para mayor consistencia y clarificar que no se requerirán experimentos adicionales.
37	30	The annex will provide conceptual guidance and consistent criteria for evaluating information that is already available (e.g. scientific literature, NPPO reports, pest records) to determine the host status for fruit flies without conducting new any experiments. These harmonized criteria will improve consistency in decision-making and will align multiple terms broadly used for host status assessments with those adopted in ISPM 37.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (30) Uruguay (27 Aug 2020 5:24 PM) For consistency and to clarify that no additional experiments will be required.
38	30	The annex will provide conceptual guidance and consistent criteria for evaluating information that is already available (e.g. scientific literature, NPPO reports, pest records) to determine the host status for fruit flies without conducting new experiments. These harmonized criteria will improve consistency in decision-making and will align multiple terms broadly used for host status assessments with those adopted in ISPM 37. This annex will provide <u>defined criteria for assessing information (e.g. scientific literature, NPPO records, pest reports) to determine the status of hosts for fruit flies. These criteria will aid NPPOs in developing host lists used in programmatic activities such as PRA, surveillance, inspection, and development of standards and regulations. The standard will discuss how information can be evaluated for more consistency in decision-making. Suggested terminology used to describe the status of hosts with respect to fruit flies will be aligned with ISPM 37.</u>	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (10) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 9:01 PM) We propose to revise the purpose, including host lists, used in decision making and other NPPO activities. Also, there is a need to add necessary guidance for consistency in evaluating information.
39	31	Tasks	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (11) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 9:02 PM) We consider it would be useful for the expert group to address how to interpret interception records, e.g. when finding larvae in a new or unusual host as an interception, would we count it as a host? Should such a simple interception, with an absence of any data on emergence of fecund adults, be considered as a host?
40	33	Examine existing documentation related to determination of host status for fruit flies (see references <u>references for some relevant examples</u>).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (38) COSAVE (27 Aug 2020 10:09 PM) This task should not be limited to the references mentioned under section references. We added for example another relevant

				reference, and could be more. Estas tareas no deberán limitarse a las referencias mencionadas en la sección. Agregamos una referencia relevante y podrían ser más.
41	33	Examine existing documentation related to determination of host status for fruit flies (see references references for some relevant examples).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (31) Uruguay (27 Aug 2020 5:25 PM) This task should not be limited to the references mentioned under section references. We added for example another relevant reference, and could be more.
42	33	Review relevant literature and other Examine existing documentation related to determination of host status for fruit flies (see references) and see if any harmonized guidance is available .	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (12) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 9:05 PM) 1) Revision at the beginning - to give the EWG explicit instructions 2) Addition of "and see if any harmonized guidance is available" - to give the EWG a focus for this task. 3) Delete "see references" to not limit the EWG to these.
43	34	Identify different types of fruit fly–host interactions and related terminology (including synonymous terms) used in scientific and regulatory literature (e.g. host, non-host, conditional host, natural host, non-natural host, reproductive host, alternate host).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (88) European Union (31 Aug 2020 9:33 PM) It is important to indicate in defining the host status (of fruit to a fruit fly) as a natural host, conditional or non-host (of fruit to a fruit fly) which other synonyms are used in literature.
44	34	Identify different types of fruit fly–host interactions and related terminology (including synonymous terms) used in scientific and regulatory literature (e.g. host, non-host, conditional host, natural host, non-natural host, reproductive host, alternate host).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (76) EPP0 (31 Aug 2020 3:27 PM) It is important to indicate which synonyms are used in literature.
45	34	Identify different types of fruit fly–host interactions and related terminology used in scientific and regulatory literature (e.g. host, non-host, conditional host, natural host, non-natural host, reproductive host, alternate host).	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (63) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 4:26 PM) natural host (poor host, moderate host, good host), non natural host (non host, conditional host; potential host/artificial host)
46	34	Identify different types of fruit fly–host interactions and related terminology used in scientific and regulatory literature and NPPO documents (e.g. host, non-host, conditional host, natural host, non-natural host, reproductive host, alternate host).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (58) China (28 Aug 2020 11:04 AM) Regulatory literature refers to NPPO documents
47	34	Identify different types of fruit fly–host interactions and related terminology used in scientific and regulatory literature (e.g. host, non-host, conditional host, natural host, non-natural host, reproductive host, alternate host).	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (56) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 11:02 AM) natural host/field host; non-natural host [conditional host (potential, artificial)] , non-host ; a poor host; a very poor host; a poor to moderately good host; a poor developmental host; a poor ovipositional host.
48	34	Identify different types of fruit fly–host interactions and related terminology used in scientific and regulatory literature (e.g. host, non-host, conditional host, natural host, non-natural host, reproductive host, alternate host).	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (21) South Africa (27 Aug 2020 9:12 AM) Sometimes fruit flies can lay eggs in a fruit and larvae can develop (natural host/host) but the development of the larvae can be very poor. How is such a host defined? The maturity of the fruit will play an important role in the penetration of the fruit and the

				development of larvae. Oriental Fruit Fly: Ripening of Fruit and Its Effect on Index of Infestation of Hawaiian Papayas Stanley T. Seo, Gilbert J. Farias, Ernest J. Harris (2) Journal of Economic Entomology, Volume 75, Issue 2, 1 April 1982, Pages 173–178, https://doi.org/10.1093/jee/75.2.173
49	34	Identify different types of fruit fly–host interactions and related terminology used in scientific and regulatory literature (e.g. and align with the categories outlined in ISPM 37: natural host, non-host, conditional host, natural host, non-natural host, reproductive host, alternate host).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (13) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 9:07 PM) The EWG should seek to categorize the terms they find in the literature with those we have already harmonized in ISPM 37
50	35	Identify the most relevant types of fruit fly–host interactions and specific conditions that determine host status (e.g. conditions related to conditional hosts, non-hosts, natural hosts) and align those with the categories defined in ISPM 37; propose new categories if appropriate.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (89) European Union (31 Aug 2020 9:34 PM) More precise wording.
51	35	Identify the most relevant types of fruit fly–host interactions and specific conditions that determine host status (e.g. conditions related to conditional hosts, non-hosts, natural hosts) and align those with the categories defined in ISPM 37; propose new categories if appropriate.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (77) Eppo (31 Aug 2020 3:27 PM) More precise wording.
52	35	Identify the most relevant types of fruit fly–host interactions and specific conditions that determine host status (e.g. conditions related to conditional hosts, non-hosts, natural hosts) and align those with the categories in ISPM 37; propose new categories if appropriate. Identify knowledge gaps that may impact upon determining host status	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (68) New Zealand (31 Aug 2020 1:10 AM) To add a new task of "identifying knowledge gaps that may impact upon determining host status". this is particularly important for response to fruit flies that are not well known and the host status is less clear.
53	35	Identify the most relevant types of fruit fly–host interactions and specific conditions that determine host status (e.g. conditions related to conditional hosts, non-hosts, natural hosts) and align those with the categories in ISPM 37; propose new categories if appropriate.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (64) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 5:11 PM) Fruit sampling, Field trial under semi natural conditions, New categories; lab trial under artificial condition in biotron
54	35	Identify the most relevant types of fruit fly–host interactions and specific conditions that determine host status (e.g. conditions related to conditional hosts, non-hosts, natural hosts) and align those with the categories in ISPM 37; propose new categories if appropriate, considering necessity of amendment of the text on ISPM 37 in such case .	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (26) Japan (27 Aug 2020 2:20 PM) If new categories of host status are added in the annex, the text of ISPM 37 should be amended accordingly.
55	35	Identify the most relevant types of fruit fly–host interactions and specific conditions that determine host status (e.g. conditions related to conditional hosts, non-hosts, natural hosts) and align those with the categories in ISPM 37; propose new categories if appropriate. [New task A] Consider developing detailed guidance for	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (14) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 9:12 PM) 1) New Task A - Having such guidance will ensure the implementation of the guidelines, and ensure consistency of interpretation of the records.

	<p><u>determining host status for fruit flies in relation to specific host commodities i.e.: the pest is present only on specific hosts in a specific area, or present on the host during a particular plant stage of development (fruit maturity), present on the host seasonally - when other known hosts in the area are not available, etc. and include an explanation of how conditional host status is considered in practical terms for activities such as survey or pest risk analysis.</u></p> <p><u>(4) [New task B] Taking the above task into consideration, identify consistent criteria for categorizing fruit as host, conditional host and non-host, based on various aspects of fruit fly biology. Parameters for consideration can include fecundity, emergence of viable adults, reproduction rate, type of the reported infestation (natural in the field vs. forced infestation, or lab studies only), and others, if relevant. Provide guidance on using such criteria with the examples from published information.</u></p> <p><u>(3) Propose new categories for host status or update terms and definitions in ISPM 37, if appropriate.</u></p> <p><u>[New task C] Describe how information can be evaluated and described according to quality and validity, and include guidance on its interpretation similar to that in ISPM 8 and discuss how to evaluate primary sources and secondary citations (“Guidance for evaluating the reliability of a pest record”); and NAPPO RSPM 40.</u></p> <p><u>[New task D] Discuss how uncertainty relates to host status records, and include guidance on assessing conflicting opinions, contradictory reports and weight of evidence (e.g., multiple reports versus single reports).</u></p>	<p>There is no practical guidance in the standard on how to understand the concept of conditional hosts and to be able to define conditions as specifically as possible, and use them in regulations, import requirements, etc.</p> <p>2) New Task B - Originally from para 35, and last sentence of para 35 is now a separate task so it is not lost. Such guidance is needed to help with implementation with the annex. Most fruit fly host records have no verifiable data, so criteria and parameters are critical.</p> <p>3) Task "Propose new categories..." The definition for "conditional host" in ISPM 37 needs to be updated with the broader focus on specific conditions (particularly operational situations related to traded commodities), rather than "semi-natural" (whatever it means) conditions set in the standard. Also, the term "natural host" should be changed to "host" because it is the preferred term in scientific literature.</p> <p>Regarding revision of definitions, this annex should be broader in defining "conditional hosts", not only under the conditions described under ISPM 37.</p> <p>4) New Task C - Secondary citations should include reference to primary citations, and when possible the primary citation should be used.</p> <p>5) New Task D - We added this task because literature and reports often use not only primary references but secondary citations, so it should be clear what actual information about the fruit fly is available. It would not be possible to evaluate the information reliably without quality of evidence and uncertainty, and without reports, data, literature, etc. This is related to operational considerations, i.e. making decisions and taking action based on the information available, and need to understand the quality of evidence and how that relates to uncertainty.</p>
56	36 Describe key criteria that can be used to evaluate fruit fly–host interactions based on published evidence (e.g. what specific information is needed to determine whether a species or cultivar is a host for a particular fruit fly fly) in relation with the physical and physiological condition allowing the infestation of the fruit (i.e. specified stage of maturity).	P <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (91) European Union (31 Aug 2020 9:36 PM) It is important to indicate if or when a fruit (in what stage of development of the fruit) is considered to be a (non)host.

57	36	Describe key criteria that can be used to evaluate fruit fly–host interactions based on published evidence (e.g. what specific information is needed to determine whether a species or cultivar is a host for a particular fruit fly).	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (90) European Union (31 Aug 2020 9:35 PM) How to avoid taking into account research and publications financed by private companies in connection with producers with a risk of conflict of interest or that are very oriented?
58	36	Describe key criteria that can be used to evaluate fruit fly–host interactions based on published evidence (e.g. what specific information is needed to determine whether a species or cultivar is a host for a particular fruit fly <u>fly</u>) <u>in relation with the physical and physiological condition allowing the infestation of the fruit (i.e. specified stage of maturity).</u>	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (79) Eppo (31 Aug 2020 3:27 PM) It is important to indicate if or when a fruit (in what stage of development of the fruit) is considered to be a (non)host
59	36	Describe key criteria that can be used to evaluate fruit fly–host interactions based on published evidence (e.g. what specific information is needed to determine whether a species or cultivar is a host for a particular fruit fly).	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (78) Eppo (31 Aug 2020 3:27 PM) How to avoid taking into account research and publications financed by private companies in connection with producers with a risk of conflict of interest or that are very oriented?
60	36	Describe key criteria that can be used to evaluate fruit fly–host interactions based on published evidence (e.g. what specific information is needed to determine whether a species or cultivar <u>or variety</u> is a host for a particular fruit fly).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (60) China (28 Aug 2020 11:07 AM) Add variety. Because the host status of fruit flies may vary according to fruit species or cultivar or variety.
61	36	Describe key criteria that can be used to evaluate fruit fly–host interactions based on published evidence (e.g. what specific information is needed to determine whether a species or cultivar is a host for a particular fruit fly). <u>Limit the validity and effectiveness of “published evidence.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (59) China (28 Aug 2020 11:05 AM) Recommend to use published evidence of recent years.
62	36	Describe key criteria that can be used to evaluate fruit fly–host interactions based on published evidence (e.g. what specific information is needed to determine whether a species or cultivar is a host for a particular fruit fly).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (15) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 9:14 PM) Propose deletion because of revision of previous task, paragraph 35
63	37	Drawing upon the outcomes of tasks 3 and 4, recommend specific criteria and terminology for describing hosts in regional standards, NPPO documents (e.g. pest risk analyses, surveillance protocools <u>protocols</u>) and phytosanitary regulations.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (92) European Union (31 Aug 2020 9:37 PM) A useless comma to be deleted.
64	37	Drawing upon the outcomes of tasks 3 and 4, recommend specific criteria and terminology for describing hosts in regional standards, NPPO documents (e.g. pest risk analyses, surveillance protocools <u>protocols</u>) and phytosanitary regulations.	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (80) Eppo (31 Aug 2020 3:27 PM) A useless comma to be deleted.
65	37	Drawing upon the outcomes of tasks 3 and 4, recommend specific criteria and terminology for describing hosts in regional standards, NPPO documents (e.g. pest risk analyses, surveillance protocols), and phytosanitary regulations.	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (16) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 9:14 PM) Propose deletion because of revision of previous task, paragraph 33

66	39	Consider implementation of the annex by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee and the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee .	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (34) NAPPO (27 Aug 2020 9:15 PM) if there are implementation issues, the IC may assist by developing a resource to bridge this gap
67	47	The participants should have expertise in pest risk analysis and entomology with an emphasis on Diptera: Tephritidae and have experience in developing lists of hosts of fruit flies for various reasons (e.g. pest risk analysis, surveillance, inspection, development and implementation of national, regional or international standards on host status).	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (93) European Union (31 Aug 2020 9:38 PM) It would be appropriate to request a public declaration of interest. It could be added "The participants should submit a statement on the lack of conflicts of interest".
68	47	The participants should have expertise in pest risk analysis and entomology with an emphasis on Diptera: Tephritidae and have experience in developing lists of hosts of fruit flies for various reasons (e.g. pest risk analysis, surveillance, inspection, development and implementation of national, regional or international standards on host status).	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (81) EPPPO (31 Aug 2020 3:27 PM) It would be appropriate to request a public declaration of interest. It could be added "The participants should submit a statement on the lack of conflicts of interest".
69	47	The participants should have expertise in pest risk analysis and entomology with an emphasis on Diptera: Tephritidae and have experience in developing lists of hosts of fruit flies for various reasons (e.g. pest risk analysis, surveillance, inspection, <u>test</u> , development and implementation of national, regional or international standards on host status).	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (61) China (28 Aug 2020 11:07 AM) Test is a necessary and important official visual examination after inspection.
70	47	The participants should have expertise in pest risk analysis and entomology with an emphasis on Diptera: Tephritidae <u>biology</u> and have experience in developing lists of hosts of fruit flies for various reasons (e.g. pest risk analysis, surveillance, inspection, development and implementation of national, regional or international standards on host status).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (39) COSAVE (27 Aug 2020 10:11 PM) Expertise in fruit fly biology will be more relevant to address host status interactions. Experiencia en biología de mosca de la fruta sería más relevante para abordar la interacción de la condición del hospedante.
71	47	The participants should have expertise in pest risk analysis and entomology with an emphasis on Diptera: Tephritidae <u>biology</u> and have experience in developing lists of hosts of fruit flies for various reasons (e.g. pest risk analysis, surveillance, inspection, development and implementation of national, regional or international standards on host status).	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (32) Uruguay (27 Aug 2020 5:27 PM) Expertise in fruit fly biology will be more relevant to address host status interactions.
72	47	The participants should have expertise in pest risk analysis and entomology with an emphasis on Diptera: Tephritidae and have experience in developing lists of hosts of fruit flies for various reasons (e.g. pest risk analysis, surveillance, inspection, development and implementation of national, regional or international standards on host status). <u>Should have a background in biodiversity and the environment related issues.</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (27) Egypt (27 Aug 2020 4:01 PM)

73	47	The participants should have expertise in pest risk analysis and entomology (e.g. field experience in determining infestation intensity of fruit flies in host commodities) with an emphasis on Diptera: Tephritidae and have experience in developing lists of hosts of fruit flies for various reasons (e.g. pest risk analysis, surveillance, inspection, development and implementation of national, regional or international standards on host status).	P	Category : TECHNICAL (17) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 9:19 PM) This would be necessary for determining infestation intensity of fruit flies in host commodities, using fruit fly biology for setting consistent parameters how the host affects fruit fly development. See US new task before para 35.
74	52	Aluja, M. & Mangan, R.L. 2008. Fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) host status determination: Critical conceptual, methodological, and regulatory considerations. <i>Annual Review of Entomology</i>, 53: 473–502.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (41) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 8:10 AM) Agree with this citation
75	53	APPPC (Asia and Pacific Plant protection Commission). 2005. <i>Guidelines for the confirmation of non-host status of fruit and vegetables to Tephritid fruit flies</i>. Regional Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPM) 4. Bangkok, APPPC.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (47) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 8:50 AM) Agree
76	54	Cowley, J.M., Baker, R.T. & Harte, D.S. 1992. Definition and determination of host status for multivoltine fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) species. <i>Journal of Economic Entomology</i>, 85(2): 312–317.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (46) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 8:48 AM) We do not currently have access to this article.
77	54	Cowley, J.M., Baker, R.T. & Harte, D.S. 1992. Definition and determination of host status for multivoltine fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) species. <i>Journal of Economic Entomology</i>, 85(2): 312–317. Gastaminza, G., Augier, L., Villagrán, M.E., Villagrán, M.F. and Willink, E. 2008. Determination of the condition of lemons as host of <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> and <i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>. En: <i>Moscas de los frutos y su relevancia cuarentenaria en la citricultura del Noroeste Argentino: once años de investigaciones 1996 – 2007/Fruit flies and its quarantine relevance in the citriculture of Northwestern Argentina: eleven years of research 1996 – 2007</i>. Las Talitas: Estación Experimental Agroindustrial Obispo Colombes. EBook. ISBN 978-987-21283-4-0 1	P	Category : TECHNICAL (40) COSAVE (27 Aug 2020 10:12 PM) Example of other relevant reference. Ejemplo de otra referencia relevante.
78	54	Cowley, J.M., Baker, R.T. & Harte, D.S. 1992. Definition and determination of host status for multivoltine fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) species. <i>Journal of Economic Entomology</i>, 85(2): 312–317. Gastaminza, G., Augier, L., Villagrán, M.E., Villagrán, M.F. and Willink, E. 2008. Determination of the condition of lemons as host of <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> and <i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>. In: <i>Moscas de los frutos y su relevancia cuarentenaria en la citricultura del Noroeste Argentino: once años de investigaciones 1996 – 2007/Fruit flies and its quarantine relevance in the citriculture of Northwestern</i>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (33) Uruguay (27 Aug 2020 5:29 PM) Example of other relevant reference

		Argentina: eleven years of research 1996 – 2007. Las Talitas: Estación Experimental Agroindustrial Obispo Colombres. EBook. ISBN 978-987-21283-4-0 1		
79	55	ISPM 2. 2019. <i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (53) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 10:06 AM) Agree
80	55	ISPM 2. 2019. <i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (52) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 8:52 AM) Agree
81	55	ISPM 2. 2019. <i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (42) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 8:11 AM) Agree with this citation
82	56	ISPM 8. 2017. <i>Determination of pest status in an area</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (54) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 10:07 AM) Agree
83	56	ISPM 8. 2017. <i>Determination of pest status in an area</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (51) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 8:52 AM) Agree
84	57	ISPM 11. 2019. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (55) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 10:07 AM) Agree
85	57	ISPM 11. 2019. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (50) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 8:51 AM) Agree
86	57	ISPM 11. 2019. <i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (43) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 8:12 AM) Agree with this citation
87	58	ISPM 17. 2017. <i>Pest reporting</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (49) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 8:51 AM) Agree
88	58	ISPM 17. 2017. <i>Pest reporting</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (44) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 8:12 AM) Agree with this citation
89	59	ISPM 37. 2018. <i>Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)</i> . Rome, IPPC Secretariat, FAO.	C	Category : TECHNICAL (48) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 8:51 AM) Agree
90	60	NAPPO. 2008. <i>Guidelines for the determination and designation of host status of a fruit or vegetable for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae)</i> . Regional Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPM) 30. Ottawa, NAPPO. 19 pp. NAPPO (North American Plant Protection Organization). 2014. Principles of pest risk management for the import of commodities. Regional Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPM) 40. Ottawa, NAPPO. 28 pp.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (18) United States of America (26 Aug 2020 9:19 PM) Add per US comments in paragraph 35.

91	61	<p>USDA APHIS (United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service). 2012. <i>Guidelines for plant pest risk assessment of imported fruit and vegetable commodities. Supplement 3. Host status.</i> USDA APHIS.</p>	C	<p>Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (45) Myanmar (28 Aug 2020 8:45 AM) We cannot find :Supplement 3. Host status USDA APHIS "</p>