DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ISPM: Revision of ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)

Status box

This is not an official part of the specification and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after approval	
Date of this document	
Document category	
Current document stage	
Major stages	
Steward history	
Notes	

Title

[1] Revision of ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)

Reason for the revision of the standard

[2] ISPM 26 should be revised for the following reasons:

- While the purpose of an ISPM is to provide a harmonised approach to international trade, the requirements set in ISPM 26 are too open and broad and leave too much for country interpretation.
- Some key parts of the ISPM 26 should be greatly expanded to provide clarity and so enhance international harmonisation, e.g. section 2.4.
- ISPM 26 was intended for (and written by experts from) countries where fruit flies are present, and a PFA is used as a measure within its territory. It has been implemented more widely than this however, for a variety of reasons and without adequate linkage back to ISPM 4 or ISPM 8, it is considered inadequate in the management of fruit flies in countries that do not have the fruit fly species under examination (Country Freedom).
- The ISPM is ambiguous and may be interpreted differently by fruit fly-free and fruit fly-endemic areas when an outbreak or incursion occurs.
- The appendices in the current standard have become out of date quickly and require constant updating as new information becomes available.

Scope

[3] The scope of this work would be to revise ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae) to potentially be Annexed to or better refer to ISPM 4 and include requirements that accommodates both fruit fly endemic and generally fruit fly free areas, the review of implementation material, and the development of separate supporting implementation material if required.

Purpose

[4] The purpose of the revision of ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae) would be to:

- Define appropriate triggers to determine an incursion or outbreak, supported by assessment of criteria including biology of species, number of detections, life stages detected, indicators of population size, and impacts of time frame, distance between detections, climate, season, generation, surveillance trapping grid, etc. on trade; taking into account the current knowledge, modelling and existing arrangements/contingency protocols/export plans used internationally or agreed bilaterally.

- Refer more explicitly to the principles in both ISPM 4 and ISPM 8.
- Better describe how suspension should be activated, with flexibility and cognisance of varying geographic scales and host densities.
- Better describe how reinstatement should apply, with flexibility and cognisance of varying geographic scales and host densities so there is a more harmonised approach.
- Review the appendices and annexes and propose whether they should remain as part of the ISPM or be removed to an alternate location (e.g. implementation material).
- The purpose of the development of supporting implementation material to the revised ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae) would be to:
- Capture the guidance information in the current ISPM in a form that could be more easily updated with new information as it becomes available without a revision of the ISPM.

Tasks

[5] The expert drafting group (EDG) should undertake the following tasks:

(1) Review the current text of ISPM 26, with a view to more explicitly link it to ISPM 4 (perhaps as an Annex) to ensure that it most effectively provides a harmonized approach to international trade and reflects the more recent developments in the management of pest free areas for fruit flies.

(2) Review the current body text of ISPM 26, annexes and appendices and propose which sections or parts should remain as part of the ISPM or be removed to an alternate location (e.g. implementation material).

(3) Develop separate implementation material to the revised ISPM in a form that could be more easily and timely updated with new information as it becomes available.

(4) Consider whether the ISPM could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment. If this is the case, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft ISPM.

See the IPPC Style Guide, section 2.1, "Guidance for expert drafting groups on the task pertaining to biodiversity and the environment".

(5) Consider implementation of the standard by contracting parties and identify potential operational and technical implementation issues. Provide information and possible recommendations on these issues to the Standards Committee (SC).

(6) Review all references to the ISPM under revision in other ISPMs to ensure that they are still relevant and propose consequential changes if necessary.

Provision of resources

[6] Funding for the meeting may be provided from sources other than the regular programme of the IPPC (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants. Please refer to the *Criteria used for prioritizing participants to receive travel assistance to attend meetings organized by the IPPC Secretariat* posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (see https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/).

Collaborator

[7] To be determined.

Steward

[8] Please refer to the *List of topics for IPPC standards* posted on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) (see https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/list-topics-ippc-standards).

Expertise

[9] Five to seven experts with a wide knowledge and experience in the development or maintenance standards for pest free areas for Tephritid fruit flies, including at least one person knowledgeable in the biology of Tephritid fruit flies and at least one person knowledgeable in risk management in trade.

[10] A link to the EWG for the revision of ISPM 4 (e.g. involvement of a member or the steward) would also be advantageous to ensure alignment with the revised ISPM 4.

[11] At least ONE EXPERT from an NPPO free of Tephritid fruit flies (of economic importance to trade) to ensure the interests and interpretation of such NPPOs are represented.

Participants

[12] [To be determined.]

References

[13] The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks, and discussion papers submitted in relation to this work.

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- Dominiak B.C., Fanson B.G. (2014) Revised quarantine distances for domestic and international trading Queensland fruit fly. 9th International Symposium on Fruit Flies of Economic Importance, Bangkok, Thailand, 12 - 14 May, 2014.
- Dominiak B.C., Fanson B.G. (2020) Current quarantine and suspension distances are excessive for incipient populations of Queensland fruit fly (Bactrocera tryoni (Froggatt)) (Diptera: Tephritidae) in southern New South Wales, Australia. Crop Protection 138: 105341
- Clarke A.R., Powell K.S., Weldon C.W., Taylor P.W. (2011) The ecology of Bactrocera tryoni (Diptera: Tephritidae): What do we know to assist pest management? Annals of Applied Biology 158: 26–54
- Kean J. (2015) The effective sampling area of traps: estimation and application. In Beresford R. M., Froud K. J., Kean J. M., Worner S. P., New Zealand Plant Protection Society. The plant protection data toolbox. New Zealand Plant Protection Society Incorporated. pp 176
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- Ormsby (2021) Establishing criteria for the management of tephritid fruit fly outbreaks. CABI-Special Issue: Eradication of Arthropods: Science and Society.
- Qin Y, Paini DR, Wang C, Fang Y, Li Z (2015) Global establishment risk of economically important fruit fly species (Tephritidae). PLoS ONE 10(1): e0116424. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0116424
- RSPM 17 (2010) Guidelines for the establishment, maintenance and verification of fruit fly pest free areas in North America. NAPPO Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures. The Secretariat of the North American Plant Protection Organization; 12 pp.
- Suckling D.M., Kean J.M., Stringer L.D, Cáceres-Barrios C., Hendrichs J., Reyes-Floresg J., Dominiak B.C. (2016) Eradication of tephritid fruit fly pest populations: outcomes and prospects. Pest Management Science 72: 456–465

Discussion papers

[15] Participants and interested parties are encouraged to submit discussion papers to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) for consideration by the EDG.