2022 FIRST CONSULTATION

1 July – 30 September 2022

Compiled comments for 2022 First Consultation: Draft Annex ISPM37 (2018-011)

Summary

Participants

Name	Summary
Bahrain	Bahrain has commented in implantation potentials issues
Cuba	Se aceptan los comentarios adoptados en el Taller Regional para América Latina. No hay intención de presentar otro comentario.
European Union	The comments are submitted by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union (EU) and its 27 Member States.
Ireland	No comment
Singapore	Singapore supports the proposed draft annex.

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(657) Argentina (1 Oct 2022 12:42 AM)** We fully support comments from COSAVE
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(655) Peru (30 Sep 2022 10:49 PM)** Likewise, the document should consider the harmonization of other concepts such as the level of preference between hosts for a certain species of fruit flies, the management and harmonization of indicators (such as percentage of infestation, number of larvae per fruit, etc.), being able to establish a quantitative categorization as a host to help define risk management options.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(654) Peru (30 Sep 2022 10:41 PM)** PERU supports the comments and proposals agreed by the COSAVE working group
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(638) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** la versión en español no refleja las ideas de la versión original (ingles)
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(637) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** sustituir la frase "mosca de la fruta de que se trate" por "mosca de la fruta objetivo" en todo el cuerpo de la norma (anexo)
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(631) Antigua and Barbuda (30 Sep 2022 3:15 PM)**

			In addition to the comments made in the body of this document, Antigua and Barbuda endorses all the accepted comments in the CAHFSA sub-review.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(603) Paraguay (30 Sep 2022 2:07 PM)** Paraguay apoya comentarios de COSAVE.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(590) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:33 PM)** We have noticed that in the Standard the following terms are used: 'Published information', 'Information that already exists', 'Available literature', 'Published literature', 'Available information'. We believe that consistency in the terminology is needed throughout the draft. See especially para 28 and 29.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(589) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:33 PM)** The specification of the creation of this Annex to ISPM 37 (Specification 71) makes clear that the definitions of ISPM 37 should not be redrafted and that the definitions of ISPM 37 should be equally applicable to the Annex. We recall here some statements from the specification. "To promote harmonization, the use of multiple ambiguous and inconsistent terms needs to be avoided, and standardized terms that are aligned with the terms defined in ISPM 37 used instead." "Suggested terminology used to describe the status of hosts with respect to fruit flies will be aligned with terms defined in ISPM37." Task (2) "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) and align those with the categories defined in ISPM37: natural hosts, conditional hosts, non-hosts". The SC also reiterated this recommendation in recent meetings. This is not done throughout the Annex and should be corrected to align the definitions with those used in the text of the adopted ISPM 37.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(584) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** The three definitions in this annex are different from those ISPM 37 and there needs to be some revision to ensure that they cover all scenarios. The APPPC region requests the SC and the steward to consider the country comments from the region when assessing their revisions.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(583) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** India support the proposed amendment.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(582) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Singapore supports the proposed draft annex.

G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(542) Nepal (30 Sep 2022 6:18 AM)** Nepal is okay with the DRAFT ANNEX to ISPM◦37: Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies (2018-011) and has no comments on it.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(467) Mexico (26 Sep 2022 10:30 PM)** The following comments are made to the Spanish version of the Draft Annex to ISPM 37: The Spanish version does not reflect the ideas of the original English version. Translation of the entire text should be revised to improve edition in Spanish. Delete the word "completitud" along the standard, because it is a word that is neither used. Suggest to change the word "completitud" by "integridad". Suggest to change the word "mosca de la fruta de que se trate" to "mosca de la fruta objetivo" throughout the body of the annex. Suggest to change the word "cultivar vegetal" to "cultivar".
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(517) Mali (29 Sep 2022 2:49 PM)** je n'ai pas de commentaire particulier, étant donné que je n'ai pas d'objection sur les termes révisés.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(501) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:05 PM)** (General comment on damaged fruits) According to the Scope of ISPM 37, the host status to fruit flies described in ISPM37 is determined only by undamaged fruits. This is because a concern was raised during the country consultations of the ISPM in 2012 that damaged fruits may change non-host to host so it would be difficult to categorize the host status appropriately in the framework of ISPM37 if damaged fruits are used (see below compiled comments in 2012, No.19). We understand that this Annex has the same scope i. e. only undamaged fruits are used to determine the host status described in ISPM37. On the other hand, our concern is that there is no description about the interpretation of damaged fruits in the draft Annex. A damage may influence the infestation of fruit flies to some fruit species (e. g. mangosteen), so damaged fruits can be a pathway of fruit flies and may cause a phytosanitary risk. In such case, phytosanitary measures may be required based on the pest risk. This issue should be clarified in this Annex in order to avoid misunderstanding and dispute between contracting parties. In addition, the term "fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage" in this Annex is confusing. It is quite difficult to interpret what kind and extent of damage the term exactly covers. When it is necessary to refer to an undamaged fruit in this annex, it is better to say only

			"undamaged fruit" in the same way as the Scope of ISPM 37 to avoid confusion. (Compiled comments of 2012 consultation regarding draft ISPM37, see No.19) 2012-07_Draft ISPM on Determination of host status of fruits and vegetables to fruit fly (Tephritidae) infestation_Compiled comments (https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/1555/)
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(493) Italy (28 Sep 2022 4:23 PM)** Italy would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(492) Mozambique (28 Sep 2022 10:31 AM)** The Draft annex to ISPM 37 is well come, Mozambique has no objection for its approval as it aims to harmonize the terms to prevent future trade challenges among the NPPOs.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(482) Australia (28 Sep 2022 9:11 AM)** The terms semi-natural and natural conditions as used throughout the document, particularly to describe host terminology are not clearly understood. It is considered that clearer understanding of what is meant by semi-natural and natural conditions will assist with reader understanding.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(483) Australia (28 Sep 2022 9:11 AM)** Australia agrees with the comments as submitted by the PPPO for the draft Annex to ISPM 37.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(476) Korea, Republic of (28 Sep 2022 4:12 AM)** Republic of Korea support the comments made during APPPC Regional Workshop.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(475) Belarus (27 Sep 2022 3:38 PM)** Republic of Belarus would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(474) South Africa (27 Sep 2022 3:06 PM)** The NPPOZA is in agreement with what is being proposed
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(465) Guyana (26 Sep 2022 9:32 PM)** Guyana has no objection at this time.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(464) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (26 Sep 2022 4:23 PM)** The Bahamas offers no objections to the criteria for evaluation of available information for determining the host status of fruit to fruit flies.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(463) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (26 Sep 2022 4:23 PM)**

			The document is quite detailed and logically laid out. Implementation by NPPOs that do not have the requisite skills would, however, be a major impediment in the application of the stated criteria for determining the host status of fruit to fruit flies. This invariably poses a challenge to the export potential of countries facing this limitation.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(462) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (26 Sep 2022 4:23 PM)** Turks and Caicos Islands think that the revision of this standard is important as it will provide clarity to NPPOs.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(461) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (26 Sep 2022 4:23 PM)** Barbados believes that this is an important revision and is well articulated.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(460) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (26 Sep 2022 4:23 PM)** Jamaica thinks that this is a timely revision of this standard
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(457) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** The specification of the creation of this Annex to ISPM 37 (Specification 71) makes clear that the definitions of ISPM 37 should not be redrafted and that the definitions of ISPM 37 should be equally applicable to the Annex. We recall here some statements from the specification. "To promote harmonization, the use of multiple ambiguous and inconsistent terms needs to be avoided, and standardized terms that are aligned with the terms defined in ISPM 37 used instead." "Suggested terminology used to describe the status of hosts with respect to fruit flies will be aligned with terms defined in ISPM37." Task (2) "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) and align those with the categories defined in ISPM37: natural hosts, conditional hosts, non-hosts". The SC also reiterated this recommendation in recent meetings. This is not done throughout the Annex and should be corrected to align the definitions with those used in the text of the adopted ISPM 37.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(456) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** We have noticed that in the Standard the following terms are used: 'Published information', 'Information that already exists', 'Available literature', 'Published literature', 'Available information'. We believe that

			consistency in the terminology is needed throughout the draft. See especially para 28 and 29.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(379) Cameroon (15 Sep 2022 6:37 AM)** We support this amendment. It brings clarity and precision on the methodology
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(360) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 8:29 PM)** The description used for "conditional host" category in the draft Annex is not consistent with the definition in the core text of ISPM 37. While in the core text of ISPM 37 this category refers only to semi-natural field conditions, the annex refers to natural or semi-natural conditions. It should not be inconsistency between definitions in the core text and the annex.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(357) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (8 Sep 2022 1:40 PM)** Pas de commentaire
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(356) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (8 Sep 2022 1:40 PM)** We support draft annex to ISPM 37
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(355) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (8 Sep 2022 1:40 PM)** In general, this standard is well come as it brings terms which will avoid different interpretations regarding the host status of fruit to fruit flies, Mozambique supports the progress of this standard
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(354) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (8 Sep 2022 1:40 PM)** Malawi supports the draft annex to ISPM 37 (2018-011)
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(353) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (8 Sep 2022 1:40 PM)** we accept all theses reviews
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(278) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 6:36 PM)** The description used for "conditional host" category in the draft Annex is not consistent with the definition in the core text of ISPM 37. While in the core text of ISPM 37 this category refers only to semi-natural field conditions, the annex refers to natural or semi-natural conditions. It should not be inconsistency between definitions in the core text and the annex.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(234) Brazil (30 Aug 2022 10:06 PM)** Brazil supports comments provided by LATAM Regional Workshop in this darft
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(233) Barbados (30 Aug 2022 9:20 PM)** Barbados believes that this is an important revision and is well articulated and has no objection to the approval of the ISPM.

G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(138) India (19 Aug 2022 8:15 AM)** India support the proposed amendment.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(133) Antigua and Barbuda (16 Aug 2022 3:23 PM)** The document is quite detailed and logically laid out. Implementation by NPPOs that do not have the requisite skills would, however, be a major impediment in the application of the stated criteria for determining the host status of fruit to fruit flies. This invariably poses a challenge to the export potential of countries facing this limitation.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(132) Bahamas (16 Aug 2022 2:20 AM)** The Bahamas offers no objections to the criteria for evaluation of available information for determining the host status of fruit to fruit flies.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(131) Trinidad and Tobago (15 Aug 2022 9:22 PM)** ☐ Agree to inclusion of the Annex to ISPM 37. Important guidance document for the Criteria used for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies ☐ The quality, completeness, reliability and applicability of the information sources used will dictate the level of uncertainty associated with the resulting host status determination: the greater these are, the lower the uncertainty. A host status determination based on multiple reports from independent sources, particularly those of higher reliability, has a low level of uncertainty. Using less reliable sources can increase the level of uncertainty. ☐ Phytosanitary measures should be selected that are appropriate for the level of pest risk posed.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(121) United States of America (15 Aug 2022 5:10 PM)** Add a clear requirement for NPPOs to use the host status terms identified in ISPM 37. This requirement is not specifically clear from the text on ISPM 37. Other ISPMs (e.g., ISPM 8 Pest status in an area) make this type of requirements more transparent.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(120) Jamaica (12 Aug 2022 10:11 PM)** Jamaica thinks that this is a timely revision of this standard.
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(118) Malawi (12 Aug 2022 1:53 PM)** We support the draft annex to ISPM 37 (2018-011)
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* Syrian Arab Republic **(2) Syrian Arab Republic (25 Jul 2022 11:27 AM)** v.good

1	**DRAFT ANNEX to ISPM 37: Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies (2018-011)**	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(518) Russian Federation (29 Sep 2022 4:46 PM)** General Comment: The Russian Federation would like to formally endorse the EPPO comments submitted via the IPPC Online Comment System.
1	**DRAFT ANNEX to ISPM 37: Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies (2018-011)**	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(347) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (8 Sep 2022 1:40 PM)** Include Tephritidae
1	**DRAFT ANNEX to ISPM 37: Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies (2018-011)**	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(139) Zambia (20 Aug 2022 12:25 PM)** The draft standard seems fine thus, Zambia gives a go ahead
1	**DRAFT ANNEX to ISPM 37: Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit ~~to~~ regarding fruit flies (2018-011)**	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(82) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
1	**DRAFT ANNEX to ISPM 37: Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit ~~to~~ regarding fruit flies (2018-011)**	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(69) Morocco (31 Jul 2022 3:55 PM)**
26	**ANNEX 1: Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)**	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(468) Mexico (26 Sep 2022 10:34 PM)** In accordance with ISPM 37
26	**ANNEX 1: Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)**	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(361) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 8:30 PM)** Tephritidae added for consistency with title of ISPM 37 and introductory text
26	**ANNEX 1: Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae)**	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(279) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 6:42 PM)** Tephritidae added for consistency with title of ISPM 37 and introductory text

26	**ANNEX 1: Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit ~~to~~ regarding fruit flies**	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(83) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
26	**ANNEX 1: Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit ~~to~~ regarding fruit flies**	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(70) Morocco (31 Jul 2022 3:56 PM)**
28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information relating to fruit fly host ~~status when they implement adopted ISPMs related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more~~status. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This ~~can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This~~ annex ~~promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It~~ outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(591) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:35 PM)** These sentences and wording are not appropriate in ISPMs or not needed.
28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published ~~information~~ information(e. g. scientific literature, NPPO reports, pest records) relating to fruit fly host status of fruit when they implement adopted ISPMs related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(543) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Add examples of published information. Although all commodities that can potentially be host to fruit flies are targeted in the scope of the specification for this draft Annex("the annex should apply all commodities in global trade that can potentially be hosts to fruit flies"), we understand that the target commodities are limited to "fruits" as stated in ISPM 37 and the title of this draft Annex. In case the draft Annex is applied to only fruits, it should be clearly described in the introduction section.

	defined in this standard. This can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This annex promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.		
28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information relating to fruit fly host status when they implement adopted ISPMs related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This annex promotes harmonization to prevent future trade ~~challenges~~disruptions. It outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(540) Mexico (29 Sep 2022 10:18 PM)** Better wording
28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information relating to fruit fly host status when they implement adopted ~~ISPMs~~ International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(539) Mexico (29 Sep 2022 10:16 PM)** This is the 1st time ISPMs are mentioned, the full name goes

	interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This annex promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.		
28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information ~~relating~~ (e. g. scientific literature, NPPO reports, pest records)relating to fruit fly host status of fruit when they implement adopted ISPMs related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This annex promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(509) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:32 PM)** Add examples of published information. Although all commodities that can potentially be host to fruit flies are targeted in the scope of the specification for this draft Annex ("the annex should apply all commodities in global trade that can potentially be hosts to fruit flies"), we understand that the target commodities are limited to "fruits" as stated in ISPM 37 and the title of this draft Annex. In case the draft Annex is applied to only fruits, it should be clearly described in the introduction section.
28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information relating to fruit fly host ~~status when they implement adopted ISPMs related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the~~	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(417) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** These sentences and wording are not appropriate in ISPMs or not needed.

	~~design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more~~status. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This ~~can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This~~ annex ~~promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It~~ outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.		
28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information relating to fruit fly host status when they implement adopted ISPMs related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This annex ~~promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It~~ outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating ~~evidence~~ available information to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies ~~(Tephritidae) based on information that already exists~~(Tephritidae), and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(362) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 8:33 PM)** The purpose of the ISPM is not to prevent future trade challenges but only to outline the criteria to be used when determining the host status. "Available information" was added for consistency with the title of the annex

28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information ~~relating to~~ on fruit fly host ~~status~~ statuses when they implement adopted ISPMs related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This annex promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on ~~information that already exists, and~~ existing information. It provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance ~~to~~ for NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(342) New Zealand (6 Sep 2022 4:56 AM)**
28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information relating to fruit fly host status when they implement adopted ISPMs related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This annex ~~promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It~~ outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating ~~evidence~~ available information to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies ~~(Tephritidae) based on information that already exists~~(Tephritidae), and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(280) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 6:55 PM)** The purpose of the ISPM is not to prevent future trade challenges but only to outline the criteria to be used when determining the host status. "Available information" was added for consistency with the title of the annex

	determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.		
28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information relating to fruit fly host status when they implement adopted ISPMs related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This can lead to ~~disputes~~ different interpretations between NPPOs. This annex promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(237) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO feels that different interpretations are more common than getting to the point of dispute.
28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information relating to fruit fly host status when they implement adopted ISPMs related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This annex promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(236) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO suggests that the word "dispute" be changed/replaced by "different interpretations".

	information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.		
28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information relating to fruit fly host status when they implement adopted ISPMs related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This annex promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit ~~to~~ regarding fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(84) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
28	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information relating to fruit fly host status when they implement adopted ISPMs related to pest risk analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This annex promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It outlines the criteria that should be used	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(71) Morocco (31 Jul 2022 3:56 PM)**

	when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit ~~to~~ regarding fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.		
28	National ~~plant protection organizations~~ Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) use a variety of published information relating to fruit fly host status when they implement adopted ISPMs related to ~~pest risk analysis~~ Pest Risk Analysis (PRA), pest free areas, the design of import and export programmes, eradication, surveillance, pest records, and more. There is considerable inconsistency, however, in the interpretation of published information, and terms used in the literature to describe hosts do not always align with those defined in this standard. This can lead to disputes between NPPOs. This annex promotes harmonization to prevent future trade challenges. It outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination. It also provides guidance to NPPOs on applying host status determinations in activities such as PRA.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(61) Ghana (29 Jul 2022 2:06 PM)**
29	**2. ~~Host terminology in available literature and~~ Terminology alignment with ~~the~~ host status categories used in this standard**	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(592) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:36 PM)** Suggested simplification, also with reference to the general comment.
29	**2. Host terminology in available literature and alignment with the host status categories used in this standard**	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(587) Viet Nam (30 Sep 2022 12:36 PM)** The terms of the three host status categories (conditional host, natural host, and non-host) need to be clarified prior to the development of the annex, hence the need to include these additional terms in ISPM No. 5. Glossary

29	**2. Host terminology in available literature and alignment with the host status categories used in this standard**	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(502) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:06 PM)** While this draft annex proposes a modification of the definitions of the three host status categories of ISPM 37, Japan thinks that the definitions should not be changed from the current ones unless there is a specific problem with the current definitions. It is not clear about the background and reason why the revised definition has been proposed, especially the addition of the wording "clearly described natural condition" in the conditional host. (see also below comment). For damaged fruits, see the general comment.
29	**2. ~~Host terminology in available literature and~~ Terminology alignment with ~~the~~ host status categories used in this standard**	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(418) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Suggested simplification, also with reference to the general comment.
30	~~In addition to the terms for hosts defined in this standard, many other terms are used in published literature, including "potential host", "artificial host", "conditional non-host", "preferred host", "general host", "wild host" and "alternative host". When the host status of a plant species or cultivar is given using a term other than those defined in this standard, the host status should be reclassified into one of the three host status categories in this standard.~~ Many different terms are used in published literature, including "potential host", "artificial host", "conditional non-host", "preferred host", "general host", "wild host" and "alternative host". However, the three host status categories as defined in this standard (natural host, conditional, non-host) should be used, where possible, to classify the host status of fruit to fruit flies.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(593) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:38 PM)** New wording suggested to improve clarity and ease reading. We suggest adding "where possible" as this is not always possible. Please see the comment made on paragraph 87 at the end of section 4 (Assessing the uncertainty of the host status determination).
30	Many different terms are used in published literature, including "potential host", "artificial host", "conditional non-host", "preferred host", "general host", "wild host" and "alternative host". However, the three host status categories as defined in this standard (natural host, conditional, non-host) should be used, where possible, to classify the host status of fruit to fruit flies. ~~In addition to the terms for hosts defined in this standard, many other terms are used in published literature, including "potential host", "artificial host", "conditional non-host", "preferred host", "general host", "wild host" and "alternative~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(419) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** New wording suggested to improve clarity and ease reading. We suggest adding "where possible" as this is not always possible. Please see the comment made on paragraph 87 at the end of section 4 (Assessing the uncertainty of the host status determination).

	~~host". When the host status of a plant species or cultivar is given using a term other than those defined in this standard, the host status should be reclassified into one of the three host status categories in this standard.~~		
30	In addition to the terms for hosts defined in this standard, many other terms are used in published literature, including "potential host", "artificial host", "conditional non-host", "preferred host", "general host", "wild host" and "alternative host". When the host status of a plant species or cultivar is given using a term other than those defined in this standard, the host status should be reclassified into one of the three host status categories in this standard.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(381) New Zealand (16 Sep 2022 2:25 AM)** A new category for conditional non-host should be included as the current definitions for non-host and conditional host do not cover examples where the state of maturity determines host status, i.e. hard green bananas are not a host of fruit flies but ripe bananas are. We propose the following definition is included: 'A conditional non-host is a plant species or cultivar: - that is a host of the target fruit fly in fruit under natural or semi-natural conditions except under a specified physical condition (e.g. unripe host maturity) when it is a non-host. '
30	In addition to the terms for hosts defined in this standard, many other terms are used in published literature, including "potential host", "artificial host", "conditional non-host", "preferred host", "general host", "wild host" and "alternative host". When the host status of a plant species or cultivar is given using a term other than those defined in this standard, the host status should be reclassified into one of the three host status categories in this standard~~.~~:	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(281) Brazil (2 Sep 2022 6:55 PM)** To introduce to the three categories listed below.
30	In addition to the terms for hosts defined in this standard, many other terms are used in published literature, including "potential host", "artificial host", "conditional non-host", "preferred host", "general host", "wild host" and "alternative host". When the host status of a plant species or ~~cultivar~~ hybrid is given using a term other than those defined in this standard, the host status should be reclassified into one of the three host status categories in this standard.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(238) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO suggests to remove the word cultivar throughout to align with the current work of the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments which does not specify down to cultivar level.
31	~~A natural host is a plant species or cultivar:~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(594) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:39 PM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.

31	A natural host is a plant species or cultivar:	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(477) New Zealand (28 Sep 2022 7:35 AM)** The definitions in this annex and those in ISPM 37 should be aligned where possible
31	~~A natural host is a plant species or cultivar:~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(420) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
31	~~A natural~~ a) Natural host ~~is a plant species~~ - those in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit without any mechanical or ~~cultivar:~~natural damage, under natural conditions .	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(270) Brazil (2 Sep 2022 5:37 PM)** To simplify
31	A natural host is a plant species or ~~cultivar~~hybrid:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(240) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO suggests to remove the wording 'cultivar' throughout to align with the current work of the Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments which does not specify down to cultivar level.
31	A natural host is a plant species or cultivar:	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(239) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** Comment applies to all three categories defined here. The wording of these definitions does not match ISPM 37. Although the intention is the same, will the phrasing/wording be aligned?
32	~~in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(595) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:40 PM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely ~~from egg to~~ viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(545) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Korea think that it should be replace with the definition of ISPM37 definition.
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(544) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Japan is concerned about exclusion of damaged fruits when evaluating and determining the host status. Since there is a risk of infestation to a fruit that is suffered from mechanical or natural damage under natural conditions, we believe that it is not appropriate to uniformly judge only based on whether the fruit is free from damage or not. For example, some fruit commodities (e.g. mangosteen) may be infested by fruit flies only when the fruit is damaged under natural condition (e.g. by wind, rain, other insects). Then, the fruit flies can develop completely from egg to viable adult in such fruit.

32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(523) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:40 PM)** Where does a fruit fly species fit that needs a damaged fruit but can fully develop within it once it gains entry? This would particularly apply if Drosophilidae were added to the list of "fruit flies" being considered. E.g. Medfly can enter slightly overripe lemons and develop in them, but doesn't enter green lemons. Also, lemons are non-hosts due to low pest pressure at time of harvest in a certain country while in another they are hosts due to high pest pressure; both of these are "natural conditions"?
32	in which the target fruit fly species develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in the attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(519) Canada (29 Sep 2022 7:39 PM)**
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(491) Mozambique (28 Sep 2022 10:30 AM)** We noted that the fruit fly fruit flies egg is laid in the fruit, the larvae develop there then pupa in the soil and the adult emerges from there. We suggest the revision of this sentence
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting ~~in attached~~ on fruit naturally attached to the plant and that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions~~.~~	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(466) Mexico (26 Sep 2022 10:25 PM)**
32	~~in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(421) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87. Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit ~~that is free from~~ without any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(363) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 8:35 PM)** More appropriate term and used in the Spanish version. Global change
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(349) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (8 Sep 2022 1:40 PM)** Consider the lifecycle of the fruit cycle Tephritidae pupae are found in the soil, consider the instars of the larvae

32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(348) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (8 Sep 2022 1:40 PM)** As far as we know the fruit fly eggs hatch in the fruit, the larvae grow there, then the pupa is in the soil and the adult emerges from there
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(343) Eswatini (7 Sep 2022 8:14 AM)** an
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit ~~that is free from~~ without any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(282) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 7:09 PM)** More appropriate term and used in the Spanish version. Global change
32	~~in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions~~ .	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(271) Brazil (2 Sep 2022 5:38 PM)** The definition is already stated in ISPM 37
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(242) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO requests further clarification on what is intended by "natural conditions" and "semi-natural conditions". How are these clearly distinguished?
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(241) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** Further clarification is requested on what is intended by 'natural conditions'. E.g., 'natural conditions' refers to semi-natural conditions, i.e. cultivated conditions vs. wild environment. Annex also states "natural conditions (including field trials)" however it is not clear what else other than field trials in covered by natural conditions.
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely ~~from egg to~~ viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(140) Korea, Republic of (23 Aug 2022 12:50 PM)** Korea think that it should be replace with the definition of ISPM37 definition.
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from an egg ~~to viable adult, starting~~ oviposited in an attached fruit ~~that is~~ to viable adult under natural condition; this fruit should be free from any mechanical or natural damage~~, under natural conditions~~ .	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(122) United States of America (15 Aug 2022 5:18 PM)** to improve clarity

32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable ~~adult~~adult adult or may host a stage that may produce viable adults, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(85) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* Syrian Arab Republic **(81) Syrian Arab Republic (1 Aug 2022 3:34 PM)** Need to add that it can spend part of its life cycle outside the fruit and become a host
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable ~~adult~~adult or may host a stage that may produce viable adults, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(72) Morocco (31 Jul 2022 3:57 PM)**
32	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting ~~in attached~~ unharvested fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under natural conditions.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(3) Guatemala (26 Jul 2022 5:56 PM)**
33	~~A conditional host is a plant species or cultivar:~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(596) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:41 PM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
33	A conditional host is a plant species or cultivar:	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(503) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:06 PM)** While "clearly described natural condition" has been added to the definition of conditional host, it seems to be beyond the scope of ISPM 37. What is the reason of this addition and what is the actual cases ? It is confusing as it may be difficult to distinguish "a natural host under natural condition" and "a conditional host under clearly described natural condition". "Clearly described natural condition" may be one of the natural conditions.
33	A conditional host is a plant species or cultivar:	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(490) Australia (28 Sep 2022 9:40 AM)** Adding in a definition for conditional non-host status was not within the scope of the expert working group. Additional terms, such as conditional non-host status, were discussed and the remit of the group was to only show how such terms would align with the accepted terms in ISPM 37. To assist the process, the EWG developed a table to show how a range of other terms that have been used to describe host status in the literature would align to the terms in ISPM 37. In this case, conditional non-host status aligns with the ISPM definition for non-host status.

			To assist with understanding of host terminology it is suggested that the table developed by the EWG while drafting this annex be included in the Annex to ISPM 37, preferably as an appendix. The table used by the EWG has been provided to the IPPC Secretariat via email since the OCS does not allow tables or images to be pasted into the document.
33	~~A conditional host is a plant species or cultivar:~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(422) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
33	~~A conditional~~ b) Conditional host ~~is a plant species or cultivar:~~ those that show evidence of infestation under semi-natural conditions and in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, under clearly described conditions.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(272) Brazil (2 Sep 2022 5:39 PM)** To align with the definition already stated in ISPM 37. Proposing to delete reference to damaged fruits because natural damaged fruits can be conditional hosts too.
33	A conditional host is a plant species or cultivar:	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(243) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** Remove and replace (with hybrid) as above.
34	~~that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(597) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:41 PM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(588) Viet Nam (30 Sep 2022 12:42 PM)** It is needed to clarify the semi-natural or certain
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field ~~trials)~~trials, such as natrual damage because of physiologic reason/dehiscent fruits or fruit damaged by other pests); and	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(551) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** The standard is to include the real fly host status of the fruit in the following two situations (one is the fruit with physiological cracked fruit (such as Longan litchi), which is more likely to be infected such as avocado when eaten or bitten by other pests). Recommended list conditional host.
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(550) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** What does clearly described mean?
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(549) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** While "clearly described natural condition" has been added to the definition of conditional host, it seems to be beyond the scope of ISPM 37. What is the reason of this addition and what is the actual cases ? It is confusing as it may be difficult to distinguish "a natural host under

			natural condition" and "a conditional host under clearly described natural condition". "Clearly described natural condition" may be one of the natural conditions.
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(548) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** It is unclear what the difference is between semi-natural and natural conditions
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(547) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Further clarification is required on what is intended by 'natural conditions'. E.g., 'natural conditions' refers to semi-natural conditions, i.e. cultivated conditions vs. wild environment. Annex also states "natural conditions (including field trials)" however it is not clear what else other than field trials in covered by natural conditions.
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(546) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** -for clarification: what do they mean by "semi-natural or certain"? are greenhouses considered semi-natural?
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(473) South Africa (27 Sep 2022 3:03 PM)** Propose adiition of the sentence:" and in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult" between the words " infestation and "under"
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(471) South Africa (27 Sep 2022 3:00 PM)** The evidence of infestation might just be the presence of eggs or larvae and is contradictive to ISPM 37 which requires full development from eggs to adults in all host status categories. In conditional hosts, the evidence of infestation is followed by full development to adulthood. Paragraph 35 is deleted and now covered under paragraph 34. Proposal for definition of Semi-natural on paragraph 34 Proposal for definition of Semi - natural conditions on paragraph 38. In addition, clarity requested if the detached fruit are used in laboratory experiments.
34	~~that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(423) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
34	that shows ~~evidence~~ signs of infestation under semi-natural ~~or certain, clearly described natural~~ field conditions (including field trials); and	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(364) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 8:41 PM)** 1) "Signs" is more appropriate term, and it also used in the Spanish version. 2) This description of the conditional host concept in the draft annex modifies the definition in ISPM 37 core text. If the proposal is to change the concept, the harmonized definition in ISPM 37 should be revised then. Otherwise, the concept in the draft should be modified as

			suggested, removing the reference to natural conditions. See general comment.
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural ~~or certain, clearly described natural~~ conditions (including field trials); and	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(346) COSAVE (7 Sep 2022 5:54 PM)** This description of the conditional host concept in the draft annex modifies the definition in ISPM 37 core text. If the proposal is to change the concept, the harmonized definition in ISPM 37 should be revised then. Otherwise, the concept in the draft should be modified as suggested, removing the reference to natural conditions. See general comment.
34	that shows ~~evidence~~ signs of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(283) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 7:12 PM)** More appropriate term, also used in the Spanish version
34	~~that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(273) Brazil (2 Sep 2022 5:40 PM)** The definition conflicts with that already stated in the core text of the ISPM 37, once includes "clearly described natural conditions".
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(245) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO feels it would be helpful to outline what is meant by semi-natural and natural conditions. Perhaps include a definition?
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or ~~certain, clearly described~~ natural conditions (including field trials); and	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(244) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO suggests words not needed to help meaning.
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described ~~natural~~ conditions (including field ~~trials)~~trials, such as natrual damage because of physiologic reason/dehiscent fruits or fruit damaged by other pests); and	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(180) China (28 Aug 2022 5:09 PM)** The standard is to include the real fly host status of the fruit in the following two situations (one is the fruit with physiological cracked fruit (such as Longan litchi), which is more likely to be infected such as avocado when eaten or bitten by other pests). Recommended list conditional host.
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(160) Korea, Republic of (24 Aug 2022 2:02 PM)** What does clearly described mean?
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described ~~natural conditions~~ natural (including field ~~trials)~~trials) or laboratory conditions; and	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(123) United States of America (15 Aug 2022 5:36 PM)** technical clarity
34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(86) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)** "semi-natural" must be defined to avoid confusion with the natural in this standard or in ISPM 5

34	that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(66) Morocco (31 Jul 2022 3:39 PM)** "semi-natural" must be defined to avoid confusion with the natural
35	~~in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described conditions.~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(598) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:41 PM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
35	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under semi-natural or clearly described conditions.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(553) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Be consistent with the requirements of above paragraph
35	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described conditions.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(552) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** See above
35	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described conditions.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(525) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:43 PM)** Same as comment above. Where does a fruit fly species fit that needs a damaged fruit but can fully develop within it once it gains entry?.
35	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described conditions.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(522) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:38 PM)** Where do "agricultural" conditions fit? Are they "natural conditions" or are they "semi-natural, certain clearly described natural conditions"? It would seem that they would fit best under the second – agricultural conditions are not natural, but would a fly that attacks wild blueberries have wild blueberries as a natural host, and the same fly sees commercial blueberries as conditional hosts? A plant that is not native to an area would then never have "natural hosts" from amongst the native fruit flies, perhaps until or unless the plant itself has naturalised and escaped to the wild? It is a little confusing to me.
35	in which the target fruit fly species develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in the attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described conditions.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(520) Canada (29 Sep 2022 7:40 PM)**
35	~~in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described conditions.~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(424) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.

35	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached ~~fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage~~fruit, under clearly described semi-natural field conditions, set out in this standard.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(365) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 8:45 PM)** 1) Mechanical or natural damage can be a condition to classify a fruit as a conditional host. To be aligned with the definition in the core text of ISPM 37. See also general comment
35	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached ~~fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage~~fruit, under clearly described conditions.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(286) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 7:53 PM)** Mechanical or natural damage can be a condition to classify a fruit as a conditional host
35	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described ~~conditions~~semi-natural field conditions set out in this standard.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(287) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 7:54 PM)** To be aligned with the definition in the core text of ISPM 37
35	~~in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described conditions.~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(274) Brazil (2 Sep 2022 5:41 PM)** The definition is already stated in ISPM 37
35	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described conditions.	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(246) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO suggests to include more detail regarding how these conditions are different to the natural conditions referred to under 'natural host' above.
35	~~in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described conditions~~.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(181) China (28 Aug 2022 5:10 PM)** Be consistent with the requirements of paragraph 34
35	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable adult, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described conditions. - Fruit fly oviposits and fully develops in a damaged or unattached fruit and these conditions are clearly described	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(125) United States of America (15 Aug 2022 5:42 PM)** to explain conditions other than attached or undamaged fruit.
35	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from an egg oviposited in an attached fruit to viable adult~~, starting in attached~~ ; this fruit ~~that~~ is free from any	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(124) United States of America (15 Aug 2022 5:40 PM)** to align to the change in the above text (para 32).

	mechanical or natural damage~~, under~~ ; and the conditions are clearly ~~described conditions~~described.		
35	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable ~~adult~~adult or a part of its life cyle that may produce viable adults, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described conditions.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(87) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
35	in which the target fruit fly develops completely from egg to viable ~~adult~~adult or may host a stage that may produce viable adults, starting in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage, under clearly described conditions.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(73) Morocco (31 Jul 2022 3:57 PM)**
36	~~A non-host is a plant species or cultivar:~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(599) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:42 PM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
36	A non-host is a plant species or cultivar:	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(524) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:41 PM)** Question for clarification – if only fallen fruit are attacked it is a non-host?
36	~~A non-host is a plant species or cultivar:~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(425) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
36	~~A non-host is a plant species or cultivar:~~c) Non-host - those fruits in which the target fruit fly does not develop at all from egg to viable adult including in laboratory experiments.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(275) Brazil (2 Sep 2022 5:43 PM)** The definition is already stated in ISPM 37, except the information on laboratory experiments
36	A non-host is a plant species or ~~cultivar~~hybrid:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(247) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** Remove and replace as above
36	A non-host is a plant species or cultivar:	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(119) Jamaica (12 Aug 2022 10:08 PM)** Jamaica suggests that the non- host category be removed and the definition merged into the definition for conditional host. Based on the definition for non-host, this category can also be considered a pathway for introduction based on Jamaica's climate and cultural practices. This has implications for the remainder of the document.
37	~~in which the target fruit fly does not develop at all in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(600) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:42 PM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this

	~~natural damage under natural conditions, or starts to develop in such fruit under natural conditions but does not complete its development to viable adult; or~~		standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
37	in which the target fruit fly does not develop at all in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage under natural conditions, or starts to develop in such fruit under natural conditions but does not complete its development to viable adult; or	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(554) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** See above
37	in which the target fruit fly species does not develop at all in the attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage under natural conditions, or starts to develop in such fruit under natural conditions but does not complete its development to viable adult; or	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(526) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:44 PM)**
37	~~in which the target fruit fly does not develop at all in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage under natural conditions, or starts to develop in such fruit under natural conditions but does not complete its development to viable adult; or~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(426) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
37	in which the target fruit fly does not develop ~~at all in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage under natural conditions, or starts to develop in such fruit under natural conditions but does not complete its development to viable adult; or~~	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(366) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 8:50 PM)** To improve consistency with the core text of ISPM 37
37	in which the target fruit fly does not ~~develop at all in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage under natural conditions, or starts to develop in such fruit under natural conditions but does not complete its development to viable adult;~~ ~~or~~develop	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(288) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 7:57 PM)** To improve consistency with the core text of ISPM 37
37	~~in which the target fruit fly does not develop at all in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage under natural conditions, or starts to develop in such fruit under natural conditions but does not complete its development to viable adult; or~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(277) Brazil (2 Sep 2022 6:31 PM)** This definition is already stated in ISPM 37
37	in which the target fruit fly does not develop at all from an egg oviposited in attached fruit that is free	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(126) United States of America (15 Aug 2022 5:49 PM)** to align with the change above

	from any mechanical or natural damage under natural conditions, under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard, or in laboratory experiments, or starts to develop in such fruit under natural conditions but does not complete its development to viable adult; or		
38	~~in which the target fruit fly does not develop from egg to viable adult in field trials, in trials conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard or in laboratory experiments.~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(601) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:43 PM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
38	in which the target fruit fly species does not develop from egg to viable adult in field trials, in trials conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard or in laboratory experiments.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(527) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:44 PM)**
38	in which the target fruit fly does not develop from egg to viable adult in field trials, in trials conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard or in laboratory experiments.	C	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(472) South Africa (27 Sep 2022 3:01 PM)** propose deletion of this paragraph
38	~~in which the target fruit fly does not develop from egg to viable adult in field trials, in trials conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard or in laboratory experiments.~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(427) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Paragraphs 31 to 38 are repetitions of the definitions applying in this standard, and therefore they could be deleted. In all cases, the definitions of the core text of the ISPM should not be changed, See General Comment - Please also see comments on paragraphs 58, 61 and 87.
38	~~in which the target fruit fly does not develop~~ from egg to viable adult in ~~field trials,~~ natural conditions or in field trials conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard or in laboratory experiments.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(367) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 8:54 PM)** To improve consistency with the core text of ISPM 37.
38	~~in which the target fruit fly does not develop~~ from egg to viable adult in natural conditions or in field trials, ~~in trials~~ conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard ~~or~~ including in laboratory experiments.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(289) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 8:05 PM)** To improve consistency with the core text of ISPM 37.
38	~~in which the target fruit fly does not develop from egg to viable adult in field trials, in trials conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard or in laboratory experiments.~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(276) Brazil (2 Sep 2022 6:18 PM)** The definition is already stated in ISPM 37, except the explanation regarding laboratory conditions.

38	Fruit fly doesn't oviposit in the fruit under natural, semi-natural, or laboratory conditions.~~in which the target fruit fly does not develop from egg to viable adult in field trials, in trials conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard or in laboratory experiments.~~	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(127) United States of America (15 Aug 2022 5:51 PM)** revised for consistency and alignment with above changes.
38	in which the target fruit fly does not develop from egg to viable adult adult or a part of its life cyle that may produce viable adults in field trials, in trials conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard or in laboratory experiments.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(88) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
39	**3. Criteria for ~~determining host status~~evaluating available information**	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(602) European Union (30 Sep 2022 1:43 PM)** The criteria for determining host status are given in the core text of ISPM 37. This annex is about the criteria for the evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies (please the title of the annex which has been modified accordingly by SC in May 2022). We suggest deleting "for determining host status" for simplification and putting the focus on the real objective of the annex.
39	**3. Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status**	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(555) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Agreed by the APPPC.
39	**3~~.~~ . Criteria for evaluation of available information for determining host status**	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(142) Korea, Republic of (23 Aug 2022 12:58 PM)** Proposed change by Korea to improve clarify.
39	**3. Criteria for ~~determining host status~~evaluating available information**	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(428) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** The criteria for determining host status are given in the core text of ISPM 37. This annex is about the criteria for the evaluation of available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies (please the title of the annex which has been modified accordingly by SC in May 2022). We suggest deleting "for determining host status" for simplification and putting the focus on the real objective of the annex.
39	**3. Criteria for determining host status**	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(135) Antigua and Barbuda (16 Aug 2022 3:40 PM)** Would the conduct of field trials be sufficient to determine the status applied to the host fruit to fruit flies under naturally occurring conditions?
40	**3.1 General ~~evaluation~~ criteria**	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(556) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Proposed change by Korea to improve clarify.

41	When determining host status based on available information, NPPOs should assess the quality, completeness, reliability and applicability of the information ~~to establish whether it provides~~ based on the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(507) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:28 PM)** In addition to completeness, reliability and applicability, the quality of the information is an important component to be assessed for determining host status as descried in Section 4. For para 41, it is difficult to understand what the verb "establish" exactly means in para 41 (as well as para54, 64, 68). Suggest that the verb "establish" be deleted or replaced with another verb such as "condider" (in para 54. 64, 68) for easier understanding on what NPPOs should do.
41	When determining host status based on available information, NPPOs should assess the completeness, ~~reliability~~ reliability, currency and applicability of the information to establish whether it provides the following:	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(248) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO feels currency of information is important.
41	When determining host status regarding fruit flies based on available information, NPPOs should assess the completeness, reliability and applicability of the information to establish whether it provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(89) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
41	When determining host status regarding fruit flies based on available information, NPPOs should assess the completeness, reliability and applicability of the information to establish whether it provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(68) Morocco (31 Jul 2022 3:55 PM)**
42	an accurate identification of the plant species (scientific name and authority) or cultivar, with supporting evidence (e.g. references used for plant (including cultivar) identification, verification of plant material by a specialist ~~taxonomist~~taxonomist or trained specialist, molecular identification, voucher specimens);	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(90) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
42	an accurate identification of the plant species (scientific name and authority) or cultivar, with supporting evidence (e.g. references used for plant (including cultivar) identification, verification of plant material by a specialist ~~taxonomist~~taxonomist or trained specialist, molecular identification, voucher specimens);	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(74) Morocco (31 Jul 2022 3:59 PM)**

43	a description of the sampled area (e.g. management practices if in a commercial orchard, presence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area), details of location (e.g. geographic coordinates, climate, growing region, elevation) and details of collection dates (e.g. early or late season, multiple years); - evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in the sampled area before and during sampling (e.g. trap records);	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(605) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:14 PM)** Suggestion to move paragraph 47 after the description of the sampled area, with which it is linked.
43	a description of the sampled area (e.g. management practices if in a commercial orchard, description of any phytosanitary treatment applied, presence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area), details of location (e.g. geographic coordinates, climate, growing region, elevation) and details of collection dates (e.g. early or late season, multiple years);	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(604) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:13 PM)** Suggestion to move this text from paragraph 55 (in section 3.2 (Criteria for natural host) because this is a general evaluation criterion, which is not relevant only for the host category "natural host".
43	a description of the sampled area (e.g. management practices if in a commercial orchard, description of any phytosanitary treatment applied, presence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area), details of location (e.g. geographic coordinates, climate, growing region, elevation) and details of collection dates (e.g. early or late season, multiple years); - evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in the sampled area before and during sampling (e.g. trap records);	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(429) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Suggestion to move this text from paragraph 55 (in section 3.2 (Criteria for natural host) because this is a general evaluation criterion, which is not relevant only for the host category "natural host". and (editorial) suggestion to move paragraph 47 after the description of the sampled area, with which it is linked.
43	a description of the sampled area (e.g. management practices if in a commercial orchard, presence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area), details of location (e.g. geographic coordinates, climate, growing region, ~~elevation)~~ elevation), details on the nature of the sampling area (e.g. natural site, trials site, open field, greenhouse) and details of collection dates (e.g. early or late season, multiple years);	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(91) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**

43	a description of the sampled area (e.g. management practices if in a commercial orchard, presence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area), details of location (e.g. geographic coordinates, climate, growing region, ~~elevation)~~ elevation), details on the nature of the sampling area (e.g. natural site, trials site, open field, greenhouse) and details of collection dates (e.g. early or late season, multiple years);	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(75) Morocco (31 Jul 2022 4:01 PM)**
44	~~details of the fruit-collection conditions (e.g. commercial or non-commercial environment; picked from the plant or collected from the ground)~~;	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(469) Mexico (26 Sep 2022 10:45 PM)** Not relevant in the determination of the evaluation criteria.
44	details of the fruit-collection conditions (e.g. commercial or non-commercial environment; picked from the plant or ~~collected from~~ fallen on the ground);	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(250) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO suggests that this clarifies that fruit has fallen to the ground rather than the branch laying on the ground from being so heavy with fruit (e.g dwarf varieties) or the fruit grows on the ground e.g. melons.
44	details of the fruit-collection conditions (e.g. commercial or non-commercial environment; picked from the plant or collected from the ground);	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(249) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** Suggested change to "fruit fallen on the ground" as some fruit grows on the ground, e.g. melons.
44	details of the fruit-collection conditions (e.g. commercial or non-commercial environment; ~~picked~~ harvested from the plant or collected from the ground);	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(128) United States of America (15 Aug 2022 5:53 PM)** using more technical term
45	a description of the fruit-sampling method (e.g. ~~the~~ number and distribution of plants sampled and ~~the~~ number of fruits sampled per plant);	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(606) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:15 PM)** More precise wording (addition of "sampled") and consistency with the other paragraphs (deletion of "the", twice).
45	a description of the fruit-sampling method (e.g~~. the .~~ number and distribution of plants sampled and ~~the~~ number of fruits sampled per plant);	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(430) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** More precise wording (addition of "sampled") and consistency with the other paragraphs (deletion of "the", twice).
46	details of the condition of the fruit, including the stage of its maturity (or other indicators of ripeness, such as dry matter content, colour, sugar content, ripeness scale) ~~and~~ - the details of the condition of its skin or rind - description of the fruit damage level (whether it is damaged or ~~is free from any mechanical~~ not, artificial (e. g. mechanical) or natural ~~damage);~~damage, cause of damage, extent of damage)	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(557) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Proposal to separate 2 factors in para46 as each indent because physiological and physical conditions of the fruit are different and important factors in determining host status. Suggest to add a paragraph on the description of the fruit damage level as one of the general evaluation criteria in order to make it clearer that NPPO should consider and evaluate the level of fruit damage when determining host status.

46	details of the condition of the fruit, including the stage of its maturity (or other indicators of ripeness, such as dry matter content, colour, sugar content, ripeness scale) and the condition of its skin or rind (whether it is damaged or is free from any mechanical or natural damage);	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(528) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:45 PM)** For lemons thickness of the rind is an important measure – during drought years the rinds are thinner and the fruit more susceptible to fruit flies. Would suggest recording the location of the larvae in the fruit and the point of entry / oviposition and the thickness of the rind at that point, if discernible.
46	details of the condition of the fruit, including the stage of its maturity (or other indicators of ripeness, such as dry matter content, colour, sugar content, ripeness scale) ~~and~~ - the details of the condition of its skin or rind (whether it is damaged or is free from any mechanical or natural damage);	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(510) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:35 PM)** Proposal to separate 2 factors in para46 as each indent because physiological and physical conditions of the fruit are different and important factors in determining host status. Add "the details of" before "the condition" in the newly separated text.
46	details of the condition of the fruit, including the stage of its maturity (or other accepted indicators of ripeness, such as dry matter content, colour, sugar content, ripeness scale) and the condition of its skin or rind (whether it is damaged or is free from any mechanical or natural damage);	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(484) Australia (28 Sep 2022 9:12 AM)** Indicators of ripeness should be internationally accepted.
46	details of the condition of the fruit, including the stage of its maturity (or other indicators of ripeness, such as dry matter content, colour, sugar content, objective or accepted ripeness scale) and the condition of its ~~skin~~ skin, peel or rind (whether it is damaged or is free from any mechanical or natural damage);	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(251) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO suggests that it is important to use a standardized method to describe ripeness.
47	~~evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in the sampled area before and during sampling (e.g. trap records);~~	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(607) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:16 PM)** Suggestion to move this paragraph after the description of the sampled area (paragraph 43), with which it is linked.
47	evidence and description of the presence of the target and other fruit fly species and insect species that affect the target fruit fly species in the sampled area before and during sampling (e.g. trap records);	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(558) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** The presence of the target and other fruit fly species and insect species that affect the target fruit fly species are important factors to determine a conditional host status, especially the element "certain, clearly described natural conditions." It also needs the description about the situation related to the presence of these species not only "the evidence of the presence."
47	evidence and description of the presence of the target and other fruit fly species and insect species that	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(511) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:36 PM)** The presence of the target and other fruit fly species and insect species that affect the target fruit fly species are important factors to determine a

	affect the target fruit fly species in the sampled area before and during sampling (e.g. trap records);		conditional host status, especially the element "certain, clearly described natural conditions." It also needs the description about the situation related to the presence of these species not only "the evidence of the presence."
47	~~evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in the sampled area before and during sampling (e.g. trap records);~~	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(431) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Suggestion to move this paragraph after the description of the sampled area (paragraph 43), with which it is linked.
47	evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in the sampled area before and during sampling (e.g. trap records);	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(350) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (8 Sep 2022 1:40 PM)** Zambia has no objection on the proposed standard
47	evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in the sampled area before and during ~~sampling (e.g. trap records)~~sampling;	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(182) China (28 Aug 2022 5:10 PM)** The capture of adult insects in the sampling area should not be used as a basis for determining that the plant is a host for the fruit fly.
48	a description of the fruit-dissection method (e.g. peeling and fruit cutting for detection of eggs or larvae) for determination of infestation and, where there is infestation, of the fruit fly rearing method (e.g. fruit-holding conditions, including temperature, humidity, ~~daylength~~day length, substrate for pupation including soil moisture) for development to adults (taking in consideration that eggs and larvae should not have been transferred from infested fruit to artificial diet for rearing); and	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(608) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:17 PM)** 1) Clearer 2) Typo
48	a description of the fruit-dissection method (e.g. peeling and fruit cutting for detection of eggs or larvae) for determination of infestation and, where there is infestation, the fruit fly rearing method (e.g. fruit-holding conditions, including temperature, humidity, daylength, substrate for pupation including soil moisture) for development to adults (taking in consideration that eggs and larvae should not have been transferred from infested fruit to artificial diet for rearing); and - a description of any pest control measures applied in the field;	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(512) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:37 PM)** Add this sentence because this information is one of common elements of all host categories to determine the host status. Pest control measures implemented in orchards may affect the infestation of fruit fly into the fruits.
48	a description of the fruit-dissection method (e.g. peeling and fruit cutting for detection of eggs or	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(489) Australia (28 Sep 2022 9:37 AM)**

	~~larvae) for determination of infestation and, where there is infestation,~~ larvae); - the fruit ~~fly rearing~~ holding method (e.g. ~~fruit holding conditions~~maturity of fruits, ~~including~~ temperature, humidity, daylength, substrate for pupation including soil moisture) for determination of infestation; - where there is infestation, the fruit fly rearing method for development to adults (taking in consideration that eggs and larvae should not have been transferred from infested fruit to artificial diet for rearing)~~; and~~;		This dot point was overly complicated. New wording suggests breaking dot into three separate dot points for ease of understanding.
48	a description of the fruit-dissection method (e.g. peeling and fruit cutting for detection of eggs or larvae) for determination of infestation and, where there is infestation, the fruit fly rearing method (e.g. fruit-holding conditions, including temperature, humidity, daylength, substrate for pupation including soil ~~moisture)~~ moisture and control groups) for development to adults (taking ~~in~~ into consideration that eggs and larvae should not have been transferred from infested fruit to artificial diet for rearing); and	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(478) New Zealand (28 Sep 2022 7:44 AM)** Is it important to mention control groups to support the validity of rearing conditions?
48	a description of the fruit-dissection method (e.g. peeling and fruit cutting for detection of eggs or larvae) for determination of infestation and, where there is infestation, of the fruit fly rearing method (e.g. fruit-holding conditions, including temperature, humidity, ~~daylength~~day length, substrate for pupation including soil moisture) for development to adults (taking in consideration that eggs and larvae should not have been transferred from infested fruit to artificial diet for rearing); and	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(432) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** 1) Clearer 2) Typo
48	~~a description of the fruit-dissection method (e.g. peeling and fruit cutting for detection of eggs or larvae) for determination of infestation and, where there is infestation, the fruit fly rearing method (e.g. fruit-holding conditions, including temperature, humidity, daylength, substrate for pupation including soil moisture) for development to adults (taking in consideration that eggs and larvae should not have~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(252) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO feels this clarifies that fruit dissection and fruit holding are two separate methods to determine fruit fly infestation.

	~~been transferred from infested fruit to artificial diet for rearing); and~~ - if used, a description of the fruit-dissection method (e.g. peeling and fruit cutting for detection of eggs or larvae); - if used, the fruit holding method (e.g. maturity of fruits, temperature, humidity, daylength, substrate for pupation including soil moisture) for determination of infestation; - where there is infestation, the fruit fly rearing method for development to adults (taking in consideration that eggs and larvae should not have been transferred from infested fruit to artificial diet for rearing);		
49	in the absence of infestation, a clear presentation of fruit fly rearing ~~results, indicating absence of infestation~~ results (e.g. no eggs or larvae, no pupation), ~~a lack of~~ no viable fruit fly adults reared from the plant species or cultivar under suitable conditions, or	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(609) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:18 PM)** Clearer, because of the link "or" with paragraph 50.
49	a clear presentation of fruit fly rearing results, indicating absence of infestation (e.g. no eggs or larvae, no pupation), a lack of viable fruit fly adults reared from the plant species or cultivar under suitable conditions, or - a clear presentation of fruit fly rearing results, indicating the number of fruit fly adults reared per fruit or per weight of fruit and the total number and weight of the fruit sample under suitable conditions; and	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(559) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Add new paragraph because the rearing results such as the number of sampling fruits or emergent adults per fruit could be used for determining host status.
49	a clear presentation of fruit fly rearing results, indicating absence of infestation (e.g. no eggs or larvae, no pupation), a lack of viable fruit fly adults reared from the plant species or cultivar under suitable conditions, or - a clear presentation of fruit fly rearing results, indicating the number of fruit fly adults reared per fruit or per weight of fruit and the total number and weight of the fruit sample under suitable conditions; and	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(513) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:38 PM)** Add new paragraph because the rearing results such as the number of sampling fruits or emergent adults per fruit could be used for determining host status

49	in the absence of infestation, a clear presentation of fruit fly rearing ~~results, indicating absence of infestation~~ results (e.g. no eggs or larvae, no pupation), ~~a lack of~~ no viable fruit fly adults reared from the plant species or cultivar under suitable conditions, or	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(433) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Clearer, because of the link "or" with paragraph 50.
49	- a description of the method used in the laboratory experiment (e.g. cages used, exposure period, presence of food and water in cages, number of females used per cage, presence of males in cages, use of a natural host as a control in separate cages to demonstrate normal oviposition behaviour, time of conduct of experiment, conditions during experiment, number of replicates using different cohorts); - a clear presentation of fruit fly rearing results, indicating absence of infestation (e.g. no eggs or larvae, no pupation), a lack of viable fruit fly adults reared from the plant species or cultivar under suitable conditions, or	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(253) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO thinks it is useful to include this point here also as it provides information on using controls to support validity of data obtained in experiments.
50	in the presence of infestation, an accurate identification of the fruit fly species reared from the fruit together with supporting evidence (e.g. published keys used for fruit fly species identification, verification of fruit fly species by a specialist taxonomist, photographs, molecular identification, voucher specimens).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(610) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:19 PM)** Clearer, because of the link "or" with paragraph 49.
50	an accurate identification of the fruit fly species reared from the fruit together with supporting evidence (e.g. published keys and taxonomic publication used for fruit fly species identification, verification of fruit fly species by a specialist taxonomist, photographs, molecular identification, voucher specimens).	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(560) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Korea think tha taxonomic publications also inclded because key is not the only ones used for identifications.
50	an accurate identification of the fruit fly species reared from the fruit together with supporting evidence (e.g. published keys used for fruit fly species	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(487) Australia (28 Sep 2022 9:33 AM)** Point duplicated from 3.4 Criteria for non-host. It is considered that the

	identification, verification of fruit fly species by a specialist taxonomist, photographs, molecular identification, voucher specimens). - a description of the method used in the laboratory experiment (e.g. cages used, exposure period, presence of food and water in cages, number of females used per cage, presence of males in cages, use of a natural host as a control in separate cages to demonstrate normal oviposition behaviour, time of conduct of experiment, conditions during experiment, number of replicates using different cohorts).		methodology used to determine host status should be clearly described and not only for proof of non-host.
50	in the presence of infestation, an accurate identification of the fruit fly species reared from the fruit together with supporting evidence (e.g. published keys used for fruit fly species identification, verification of fruit fly species by a specialist taxonomist, photographs, molecular identification, voucher specimens).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(434) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Clearer, because of the link "or" with paragraph 49.
50	an accurate identification of the fruit fly species (scientific name and authority) reared from the fruit together with supporting evidence (e.g. published keys used for fruit fly species identification, verification of fruit fly species by a specialist taxonomist, photographs, molecular identification, voucher specimens).	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(144) Korea, Republic of (23 Aug 2022 1:02 PM)** Add a "scientific name and authority" to trace the change of nomenclature.
50	an accurate identification of the fruit fly species reared from the fruit together with supporting evidence (e.g. published keys used and taxonomic publication used for fruit fly species identification, verification of fruit fly species by a specialist taxonomist, photographs, molecular identification, voucher specimens).	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(145) Korea, Republic of (23 Aug 2022 1:06 PM)** Korea think tha taxonomic publications also inclded because key is not the only ones used for identifications.
50	an accurate identification of the fruit fly species reared from the fruit together with supporting evidence (e.g. published keys used for fruit fly species identification, verification of fruit fly species by a specialist ~~taxonomist~~taxonomist or trained specialist,	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(92) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**

	photographs, molecular identification, voucher specimens).		
50	an accurate identification of the fruit fly species reared from the fruit together with supporting evidence (e.g. published keys used for fruit fly species identification, verification of fruit fly species by a specialist ~~taxonomist~~taxonomist or trained specialist, photographs, molecular identification, voucher specimens).	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(76) Morocco (31 Jul 2022 4:06 PM)**
51	In addition to these general evaluation criteria, further information is required for each host status categories as described in the following sections 3.2 to 3.4. ~~In addition to these general evaluation criteria, which are applicable to all three host status categories, NPPOs should also establish whether the information provides the specific information applicable to the host status category under consideration as described in sections 3.2 to 3.4.~~	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(611) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:20 PM)** Addition of "the following" before "sections": to prevent any confusion with the core text of ISPM 37.
51	In addition to these general evaluation criteria, which are applicable to all three host status categories, NPPOs should also ~~establish~~ consider whether the information provides the specific information applicable to the host status category under consideration as described in sections 3.2 to 3.4.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(561) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Korea propose to change from "establish" to "consider" because the meaning of "establish" is ambiguous.
51	In addition to these general evaluation criteria, further information is required for each host status categories as described in the following sections 3.2 to 3.4. ~~In addition to these general evaluation criteria, which are applicable to all three host status categories, NPPOs should also establish whether the information provides the specific information applicable to the host status category under consideration as described in sections 3.2 to 3.4.~~	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(435) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Addition of "the following" before "sections": to prevent any confusion with the core text of ISPM 37.
51	In addition to these general evaluation criteria, which are applicable to all three host status categories, NPPOs should also ~~establish~~ assess whether the information provides the specific information	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(368) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 8:55 PM)** For consistency

	applicable to the host status category under consideration as described in sections 3.2 to 3.4.		
51	In addition to these general evaluation criteria, which are applicable to all three host status categories, NPPOs should also ~~establish~~ assess whether the information provides the specific information applicable to the host status category under consideration as described in sections 3.2 to 3.4.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(290) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 9:54 PM)** For consistency
51	In addition to these general evaluation criteria, which are applicable to all three host status categories, NPPOs should also ~~establish~~ consider whether the information provides the specific information applicable to the host status category under consideration as described in sections 3.2 to 3.4.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(146) Korea, Republic of (23 Aug 2022 1:08 PM)** Korea propose to change from "establish" to "consider" because the meaning of "establish" is ambiguous.
52	**3.2 ~~Criteria for natural~~ Natural host**	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(562) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Proposed change by Korea to improve clarify.
52	**3.2 Specific evaluation criteria** **3.2.1 Criteria for natural host**	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(177) Thailand (25 Aug 2022 6:46 AM)** We would like to propose to add the new title for section 3.2 Specific evaluation criteria. This should be complied with section 3.1 General evaluation criteria.
53	The information used to determine natural host status should contain evidence of infestation under clearly described natural conditions and evidence of development to viable adults.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(612) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:21 PM)** For consistency with the definition of "natural host" in ISPM 37.
53	The information used to determine natural host status should contain evidence of infestation under natural conditions and clearly described conditions and evidence of development to viable adults.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(563) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Consistent with the definition of natural host
53	The information used to determine natural host status should contain evidence of infestation under clearly described natural conditions and evidence of development to viable adults.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(436) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** For consistency with the definition of "natural host" in ISPM 37.
53	The information used to determine natural host status should contain evidence of infestation ~~under clearly described conditions~~ and evidence of development to viable adults, under natural conditions.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(369) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 8:57 PM)** For consistency with paragraph 32 (natural host)

53	The information used to determine natural host status should contain evidence of infestation under clearly described conditions and evidence of development to viable adults.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(351) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (8 Sep 2022 1:40 PM)** Include Pupae
53	The information used to determine natural host status should contain evidence of infestation ~~under clearly described conditions~~ and evidence of development to viable ~~adults.~~adults under natural conditions	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(291) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 9:58 PM)** For consistency with paragraph 32 (natural host)
53	The information used to determine natural host status should contain evidence of infestation under clearly described conditions and evidence of development to viable adults.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(136) Antigua and Barbuda (16 Aug 2022 3:47 PM)** Consideration should be given to the fact that, irregardless of compatibility with the host, environmental factors can also determine the behaviour of the target fruitflies.
53	The information used to determine natural host status should contain evidence of infestation under clearly described natural conditions and evidence of development to viable adults.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(93) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
53	The information used to determine natural host status should contain evidence of infestation under ~~clearly described~~ natural conditions (to be clearly described) and evidence of development to viable adults.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(77) Morocco (31 Jul 2022 4:07 PM)** "clearly described conditions" refers to "conditional host"...see definition above
54	When assessing the quality, completeness, reliability and applicability of the information being used to determine host status, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ check whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(564) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** See comment in para 41.
54	When assessing the quality, completeness, reliability and applicability of the information being used to determine host status, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ consider whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(508) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:30 PM)** See comment in para 41.
54	NPPOs should assess whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following: ~~When assessing the completeness, reliability and applicability of the information being used to determine host status,~~	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(370) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 8:59 PM)** Text simplified to avoid redundancy

	~~NPPOs should establish whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:~~		
54	NPPOs should assess whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following: ~~When assessing the completeness, reliability and applicability of the information being used to determine host status, NPPOs should establish whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:~~	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(358) COSAVE (9 Sep 2022 5:36 PM)** Text simplified to avoid redundancy with paragraph 42
54	-When assessing the completeness, reliability and applicability of the information being used to determine host status, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ consider whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(148) Korea, Republic of (23 Aug 2022 1:10 PM)** For the consistency with section 3.1.
55	~~a description of any phytosanitary treatments applied; and~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(613) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:22 PM)** Suggestion to move to paragraph 43 in section 3.1, because this is a general evaluation criteria, which is not relevant only for the category "natural host".
55	a description of any phytosanitary treatments applied; and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(566) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** What does it means for phytosanitary treatment applied?(Such as pestside treatment?)
55	~~a description of any phytosanitary treatments applied; and~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(565) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Proposal to move para 55 to after para 49 because this information is one of common elements of all host categories to determine one of three statuses. (See above)
55	~~a description of any phytosanitary treatments applied; and~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(514) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:41 PM)** Move the sentence modified between para 48 and 49 (see above) because phytosanitary treatment in the field i.e. pest control measures in the field is one of the common elements of all host categories to determine the host status.
55	a description of any phytosanitary treatments applied; and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(149) Korea, Republic of (23 Aug 2022 1:14 PM)** Proposal to move para55 to after para 49 because this information is one of common elements of all host categories to determine one of three statuses.

55	a description of any phytosanitary ~~treatments~~ procedures applied; and	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(479) New Zealand (28 Sep 2022 7:46 AM)** 'Treatment' here is suggested to be changed to 'procedure'. This suggestion is to broaden the scope to include any phytosanitary procedure which could include removal of fallen fruit from an area, sticky traps, removal of alternate hosts etc that might impact infestation rates.
55	~~a description of any phytosanitary treatments applied; and~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(437) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Suggestion to move to paragraph 43 in section 3.1, because this is a general evaluation criteria, which is not relevant only for the category "natural host".
55	a description of any phytosanitary treatments applied; and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(254) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** 'Treatment' here is suggested to be changed to 'procedure'. This suggestion is to broaden the scope to include any phytosanitary procedure which could include removal of fallen fruit from an area, sticky traps, removal of alternate hosts etc that might impact infestation rates.
55	a description of any phytosanitary treatments applied; and -a description of the harm of fruit condition	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(183) China (28 Aug 2022 5:11 PM)** It is well established that one of the elements of a natural host is the ability to produce live adults.A way to identify the natural host.
55	~~a description of any phytosanitary treatments applied; and~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(175) Thailand (25 Aug 2022 6:37 AM)** This sentence should be deleted because it is not related to the evaluation on the host status of fruit fly.
56	details of the viability of emergent adults in terms of their size, flight ability, longevity and fecundity. -a description of the harm of fruit condition	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(567) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** It is well established that one of the elements of a natural host is the ability to produce live adults. A way to identify the natural host.
56	details of the viability of emergent adults in terms of their size, flight ability, longevity and fecundity.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(531) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:48 PM)** This may be hard to determine unless in a laboratory setting. Suggest the removal of criteria longevity and fecundity unless the flies are being reared and assessed in a laboratory.
56	details of the viability of emergent adults in terms of their size, flight ability, longevity and fecundity.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(530) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:48 PM)** Sexual development can be assessed by dissection and might be easier to evaluate than longevity and fecundity? Rather than flight ability (which might be limited to a yes/no unless tethered trials are done), wing development can be assessed? (Anything that can be assessed on a dead fly is easier than something that needs an active fly and a research budget, even if it means the information is a proxy to the desired information). Perhaps the option can be given – either dissection or field / lab studies?
56	details of the viability of emergent adults in terms of their size, flight ability, longevity and fecundity.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(255) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** The PPPO considers that including these additional examples in the list of fruit-handling procedures improves completeness and assists NPPOs

	- a description of the fruit-handling procedures (e.g. pre-harvest management, harvesting procedures, conditions of transport to packhouse, post-harvest processing and inspections, conditions for transport to treatment facility, treatment application, packaging, certification and procedures for transport to ports).		understanding of the types of information that can assist building the picture of host status.
56	details of the viability of emergent adults in terms of their size, flight ability, longevity and fecundity.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(150) Korea, Republic of (23 Aug 2022 1:15 PM)** Necessary and feasible?
57	**3.~~3~~ 2.2 Criteria for conditional host**	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(568) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)**
57	**3.~~3~~ 2.2 Criteria for conditional host**	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(178) Thailand (25 Aug 2022 6:46 AM)**
58	The information used to determine conditional host status should contain both evidence of infestation ~~under clearly described conditions~~ and ~~evidence~~ of development to viable adults from ~~either~~ field trials ~~or from trials~~ under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard, with published methodological details and results.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(614) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:23 PM)** For consistency with the definition of "conditional host" in the adopted ISPM 37 (see p. 4 and figure 1 p. 7). Please also see substantive comments made on paragraphs 34-35, 61 and 87.
58	The information used to determine conditional host status should contain both evidence of infestation under clearly described conditions and evidence of development to viable adults from either field trials or from trials under semi-natural field conditions as set out in this standard, with published methodological details and results.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(480) New Zealand (28 Sep 2022 7:47 AM)** are these semi-natural conditions in the field? For consistency with the ISPM 37, suggest using same wording "semi-natural field conditions".
58	The information used to determine conditional host status should contain both evidence of infestation ~~under clearly described conditions~~ and ~~evidence~~ of development to viable adults from ~~either~~ field trials ~~or from trials~~ under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard, with published methodological details and results.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(438) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** For consistency with the definition of "conditional host" in the adopted ISPM 37 (see p. 4 and figure 1 p. 7). Please also see substantive comments made on paragraphs 34-35, 61 and 87.
58	The information used to determine conditional host status should contain both evidence of infestation under clearly described semi-natural field conditions	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(371) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 9:02 PM)** For consistency with paragraphs 34 and 35

	and evidence of development to viable adults from ~~either~~ field trials ~~or from trials~~ under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard, with published methodological details and results.		
58	The information used to determine conditional host status should contain both evidence of infestation under clearly described semi-natural field conditions and evidence of development to viable adults from ~~either~~ field trials ~~or from trials~~ under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard, with published methodological details and results.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(295) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** For consistency with paragraphs 34 and 35
58	The information used to determine conditional host status should contain both evidence of infestation under clearly described conditions and evidence of development to viable adults from either field trials or from trials under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard, with published methodological details and results.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(94) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)** In this level, the standard only recognizes the results of field trials or trials under semi-natural conditions. This should be harmonized with the definition at the top where testtrials are only one option among many.
58	The information used to determine conditional host status should contain both evidence of infestation under clearly described conditions and evidence of development to viable adults from either field trials or from trials under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard, with published methodological details and results.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(80) Morocco (31 Jul 2022 4:25 PM)** In this level, the standard only recognizes the results of field trials or trials under semi-natural conditions. This should be harmonized with the definition at the top where testtrials are only one option among many.
59	When assessing the completeness, reliability and applicability of the information being used to determine host status, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ consider whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(569) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** For the consistency with section 3.1, 3.2.
59	When assessing the completeness, reliability and applicability of the information being used to determine host status, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ consider whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(152) Korea, Republic of (23 Aug 2022 1:17 PM)** For the consistency with section 3.2.

60	details of the viability of emergent adults in terms of their size, flight ability, longevity and fecundity; and	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(532) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:49 PM)** same comment as above re: longevity and fecundity
60	a description of any phytosanitary procedures applied; - a description of the fruit-handling procedures (e.g. pre-harvest management, harvesting procedures, conditions of transport to packhouse, post-harvest processing and inspections, conditions for transport to treatment facility, treatment application, packaging, certification and procedures for transport to ports). - details of the viability of emergent adults in terms of their size, flight ability, longevity and fecundity; and	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(256) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** This criteria is to be needed for conditional hosts too. The PPPO considers that including these additional examples in the list of fruit-handling procedures improves completeness and assists NPPOs understanding of the types of information that can assist building the picture of host status.
61	evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in fruit under semi-natural ~~or certain, clearly described environmental conditions (~~conditions.~~g. under certain conditions of population pressure from conspecific fruit flies, presence of other fruit fly and insect species, fruit fly management measures, absence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area, temperature, humidity or rainfall).~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(615) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:24 PM)** According to the core text of ISPM 37, if there is evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in fruit under certain natural conditions, the host should be categorized as a natural host and not a conditional host (please see the substantive comments made on paragraphs 34-35, 58 and 87). Therefore the text "certain, clearly described environmental conditions (e.g.◦under certain conditions of population pressure from conspecific fruit flies, presence of other fruit fly and insect species, fruit fly management measures, absence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area, temperature, humidity or rainfall)" should be moved to the end of section 3.2 (Criteria for natural host). Such natural hosts a priori poses a lesser pest-risk (please see paragraph 91) so this is an important information to be given in section 3.2.
61	evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in fruit under semi-natural or certain, clearly described environmental conditions (e.g. under certain conditions of population pressure from conspecific fruit ~~flies~~fly, presence of other fruit ~~fly~~ flies and insect species, fruit fly management measures, absence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area, temperature, humidity or rainfall).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(570) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)**
61	evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in fruit under semi-natural or certain, clearly described environmental conditions (e.g. under certain conditions of population pressure from conspecific fruit ~~flies~~fly species, presence of other	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(533) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:51 PM)**

	fruit fly and insect species, fruit fly management measures, absence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area, temperature, humidity or rainfall).		
61	evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in fruit under semi-natural or certain, clearly described environmental ~~conditions (e~~conditions~~.g. under certain conditions of population pressure from conspecific fruit flies, presence of other fruit fly and insect species, fruit fly management measures, absence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area, temperature, humidity or rainfall).~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(470) Mexico (26 Sep 2022 11:36 PM)** The examples described generate doubts and not clarity; since they would apply for natural and conditional host criteria
61	evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in fruit under semi-natural ~~or certain, clearly described environmental conditions (e~~conditions~~.g. under certain conditions of population pressure from conspecific fruit flies, presence of other fruit fly and insect species, fruit fly management measures, absence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area, temperature, humidity or rainfall).~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(439) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** According to the core text of ISPM 37, if there is evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in fruit under certain natural conditions, the host should be categorized as a natural host and not a conditional host (please see the substantive comments made on paragraphs 34-35, 58 and 87). Therefore the text "certain, clearly described environmental conditions (e.g.◦under certain conditions of population pressure from conspecific fruit flies, presence of other fruit fly and insect species, fruit fly management measures, absence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area, temperature, humidity or rainfall)" should be moved to the end of section 3.2 (Criteria for natural host). Such natural hosts a priori poses a lesser pest-risk (please see paragraph 91) so this is an important information to be given in section 3.2.
61	evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in fruit under ~~semi-natural or certain,~~ clearly described ~~environmental~~ semi-natural field conditions (e.g. under certain conditions of population pressure from conspecific fruit flies, presence of other fruit fly and insect species, fruit fly management measures, absence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area, temperature, humidity or rainfall).	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(372) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 9:04 PM)** For consistency with paragraphs 34 and 35
61	evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in fruit under ~~semi-natural or certain,~~ clearly described ~~environmental~~ semi-natural field conditions (e.g. under certain conditions of population pressure from conspecific fruit flies, presence of other fruit fly and insect species, fruit fly management measures,	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(294) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 10:18 PM)** For consistency with paragraph 34 and 35

	absence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area, temperature, humidity or rainfall).		
61	evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in fruit under semi-natural or certain, clearly described environmental conditions (e.g. under ~~certain~~ conditions of population pressure from conspecific fruit flies, presence of other fruit fly and insect species, fruit fly management measures, absence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area, temperature, humidity or rainfall).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(257) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** As above, provide more clarity on what these conditions refer to.
61	evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in fruit under semi-natural or certain, clearly described environmental conditions (e.g. under certain conditions of population pressure from conspecific fruit ~~flies~~fly, presence of other fruit ~~fly~~ flies and insect species, fruit fly management measures, absence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area, temperature, humidity or rainfall).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(184) China (28 Aug 2022 5:12 PM)**
62	**3.4 Criteria for non-host**	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(585) Viet Nam (30 Sep 2022 12:05 PM)** "If the information on non-host status is derived from laboratory experiments, NPPOs should establish whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:…." In addition to the information mentioned, it is necessary to add additional conditions to ensure that the experiment is safe and does not cause infection to the outside. "Clearly described natural conditions" in Conditional Host similar to "natural conditions" in Natural host. Because "Clearly described natural condition" may be one of the natural conditions. Therefore, it is not necessary to state in the Conditional host.
62	**3.4 ~~Criteria for non-host~~Non-host**	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(571) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Proposed change by Korea to improve clarify.
62	**3.4 2.3 Criteria for non-host**	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(179) Thailand (25 Aug 2022 6:46 AM)**
63	The information used to determine non-host status should contain evidence of the absence of infestation, or of the incomplete development to viable ~~adults,~~ adults derived from field ~~surveillance by fruit sampling, field trials, or~~ trials conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard, with	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(616) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:26 PM)** For consistency with the definition of "non-host" in ISPM 37 (see p. 4 and figure 1 p. 7).

	published methodological details and results. If this information is not available, data from laboratory experiments may be used.		
63	The information used to determine non-host status should contain evidence of the absence of infestation, or of the incomplete development to ~~viable~~ fertile adults, derived from field surveillance by fruit sampling, field trials, or trials conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard, with published methodological details and results. If this information is not available, data from laboratory experiments may be used.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(572) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** "Fertile" is more appropriate.
63	The information used to determine non-host status should contain evidence of the absence of infestation, or of the incomplete development to viable ~~adults,~~ adults derived from field ~~surveillance by fruit sampling, field trials, or~~ trials conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard, with published methodological details and results. If this information is not available, data from laboratory experiments may be used.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(440) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** For consistency with the definition of "non-host" in ISPM 37 (see p. 4 and figure 1 p. 7).
64	If the information on non-host status is derived from field surveillance by fruit sampling, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ check whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(573) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** See comment in para 41.
64	If the information on non-host status is derived from field surveillance by fruit sampling, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ consider whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(505) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:25 PM)** See comment in para 41.
64	If the information on non-host status is derived from field surveillance by fruit sampling, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ assess whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(373) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 9:05 PM)** For consistency

64	If the information on non-host status is derived from field surveillance by fruit sampling, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ assess whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(297) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 10:38 PM)**
64	If the information on non-host status is derived from field surveillance by fruit sampling, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ consider whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(155) Korea, Republic of (23 Aug 2022 1:19 PM)** For the consistency with section 3.2, 3.3.
66	~~a description of the fruit-handling procedures (e.g. harvesting procedures, post-harvest processing and treatment, and transportation procedures).~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(574) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** The processing information and evaluation of fruit have no relation with host crop.
66	a description of the fruit-handling procedures (e.g. pre-harvest management, harvesting procedures, conditions of transport to packhouse, post-harvest processing and inspections, packaging, certification and procedures for transport to ports).~~a description of the fruit-handling procedures (e.g. harvesting procedures, post-harvest processing and treatment, and transportation procedures).~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(259) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** Comment provided.
66	a description of the fruit-handling procedures (e.g. harvesting procedures, post-harvest processing and treatment, and transportation procedures).	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(258) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO suggests this should be standard across each criteria. The PPPO considers that including these additional examples in the list of fruit-handling procedures improves completeness and assists NPPOs understanding of the types of information that can assist building the picture of host status. Treatments are not applied to non-hosts and therefore 'conditions for transport to treatment facility' and 'treatment application' have not been included in the list under 'non-hosts' as they were for 'hosts' and 'conditional hosts' above.
66	~~a description of the fruit-handling procedures (e.g. harvesting procedures, post-harvest processing and treatment, and transportation procedures).~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(185) China (28 Aug 2022 5:13 PM)** The processing information and evaluation of fruit have no relation with host crop.
67	If the information on non-host status is derived from field ~~trials~~trials or from trials conducted under semi-natural conditions, there are no further criteria for evaluation of the information other than the general evaluation criteria listed in section 3.1.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(95) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**

68	If the information on non-host status is derived from laboratory experiments, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ check whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(575) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** See comment in para 41.
68	If the information on non-host status is derived from laboratory experiments, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ consider whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(506) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:26 PM)** See comment in para 41.
68	If the information on non-host status is derived from laboratory experiments, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ assess whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(374) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 9:06 PM)** For consistency
68	If the information on non-host status is derived from laboratory experiments, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ assess whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(298) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 10:40 PM)**
68	If the information on non-host status is derived from laboratory experiments, NPPOs should ~~establish~~ consider whether, in addition to the items listed in section 3.1, the information available also provides the following:	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(156) Korea, Republic of (23 Aug 2022 1:20 PM)** For the consistency with section 3.2, 3.3.
69	details of the fruit fly colony's origin (e.g. date of collection and location of natural host for the parental line, number of generations reared by the start of the experiment (preferably not more than five ~~generations)~~generations unless wild types are added during the maintenance of the colony), substrate used for egg collection (preferably fruit substrate);	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(617) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:28 PM)** Precision given and consistency with paragraph 71. Is it always a maximum of five generations also when wildtypes are added during maintenance of the colony?
69	details of the fruit fly colony's origin (e.g. date of collection and location of natural host for the parental line, number of generations reared by the start of the experiment (preferably not more than five ~~generations)~~generations unless wild types are added	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(441) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Precision given and consistency with paragraph 71. Is it always a maximum of five generations also when wildtypes are added during maintenance of the colony?

	during the maintenance of the colony), substrate used for egg collection (preferably fruit substrate);		
70	a description of the fruit fly rearing method used for maintenance of the colony (e.g. ~~proven~~ artificial diet used for larvae; conditions of the rearing room, such as temperature, humidity, light);	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(618) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:29 PM)** The word "proven" can be confusing and misunderstood in this context.
70	a description of the fruit fly rearing method used for maintenance of the colony (e.g. ~~proven~~ artificial diet used for larvae; conditions of the rearing room, such as temperature, humidity, light);	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(442) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** The word "proven" can be confusing and misunderstood in this context.
74	details of the natural infestation rate of the plant species or cultivar used in the experiment ~~(the fruit~~ (fruit fly species ~~reared~~ identified and ~~the~~ number of fruit fly adults emerged per fruit or per weight of fruit, as determined by incubating a sample of the fruit used in each replicate of the experiment without exposing it to the target fruit fly); and	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(619) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:30 PM)** More precise wording (replacement of "reared" with "identified") and consistency with the other paragraphs (deletion of "the", twice).
74	details of the natural infestation rate of the plant species or cultivar used in the experiment ~~(the fruit~~ (fruit fly species ~~reared~~ identified and ~~the~~ number of fruit fly adults emerged per fruit or per weight of fruit, as determined by incubating a sample of the fruit used in each replicate of the experiment without exposing it to the target fruit fly); and	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(443) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** More precise wording (replacement of "reared" with "identified") and consistency with the other paragraphs (deletion of "the", twice).
74	details of the natural infestation rate of the plant species or cultivar used in the experiment (the fruit fly species reared and the number of fruit fly adults emerged per fruit or per weight of fruit, as determined by incubating a sample of the fruit used in each replicate of the experiment without exposing it to the target fruit fly); and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(158) Korea, Republic of (23 Aug 2022 1:21 PM)** necessary and feasible?
75	if used, a description of the method used in the laboratory experiment (e.g. cages used, exposure period, presence of food and water in cages, number of females used per cage, presence of males in cages, use of a natural host as a control in separate cages to demonstrate normal oviposition behaviour, time of	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(260) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** Suggest include the words 'if used' as this method may be being phased out or not used as commonly

	conduct of experiment, conditions during experiment, number of replicates using different cohorts).		
77	Available information relating to the host status of plant species or cultivars to fruit flies has varying levels of quality, completeness, reliability and applicability, and these will, in turn, influence the level of uncertainty associated with the host status determination.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(576) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** According to the annex, 4 components i.e. 1) quality, 2) completeness, 3) reliability and 4) applicability of the available information should be assessed for determining host status. While para 78 and 79 explain how to assess the quality and completeness, there is no explanation about how to assess the reliability and applicability. As they are also the important points to determine host status, it would be better to add some explanations on reliability and applicability as well for better understanding for NPPOs in determining host status. The reliability may depend on several aspects such as the source of information and how old the information is. (ISPM 6 and ISPM 8 also explain reliability) The applicability may depend on whether the information is relevant, appropriate and suitable to determine host status.
77	Available information relating to the host status of plant species or cultivars to fruit flies has varying levels of quality, completeness, reliability and applicability, and these will, in turn, influence the level of uncertainty associated with the host status determination.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(504) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:22 PM)** According to the annex, 4 components i.e. 1) quality, 2) completeness, 3) reliability and 4) applicability of the available information should be assessed for determining host status. While para 78 and 79 explain how to assess the quality and completeness, there is no explanation about how to assess the reliability and applicability. As they are also the important points to determine host status, it would be better to add some explanations on reliability and applicability as well for better understanding for NPPOs in determining host status. The reliability may depend on several aspects such as the source of information and how old the information is. (ISPM 6 and ISPM 8 also explain reliability) The applicability may depend on whether the information is relevant, appropriate and suitable to determine host status.
77	Available information relating to the host status of plant species or cultivars to fruit flies has varying levels of quality, completeness, ~~reliability~~ reliability, currency and applicability, and these will, in turn, influence the level of uncertainty associated with the host status determination.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(261) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** It is important to ensure information utilised is current.
78	The quality of the information should be assessed based on the design of the method used to determine the type of ~~host, the sample~~ host (sample size, ~~the extent~~ number of ~~replication~~replications), the presentation of results and the expertise of the contributors.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(620) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:32 PM)** Clearer.

78	The quality of the information should be assessed based on the design of the method used to determine the type of ~~host, the sample~~ host (sample size, ~~the extent~~ number of ~~replication~~replications), the presentation of results and the expertise of the contributors.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(444) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Clearer.
78	The quality of the information should be assessed based on the criteria mentioned in point 3, design of the method used to determine the type of host, the sample size, the extent of replication, the presentation of results and the expertise of the contributors.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(96) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
79	The completeness of the information should be assessed against the criteria listed in this standard for the determination of host status in relation to the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species being evaluated. Of these criteria, NPPOs should consider the key elements for the determination of ~~natural~~ host status ~~and non-host status~~ to be the identification of the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species by a taxonomist or trained ~~specialist,~~ specialist and the deposition of voucher specimens, and the details provided of the fruit origin and condition.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(621) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:33 PM)** 1) Simplification. 2) Both elements are linked with the identification of the species.
79	The completeness of the information should be assessed against the criteria listed in this standard for the determination of host status in relation to the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species being evaluated. Of these criteria, NPPOs should consider the key elements for the determination of natural host status and non-host status to be the identification of the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species by a taxonomist or trained specialist, the deposition of voucher specimens, and the details provided of the fruit origin and condition.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(577) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** Explanation on reliability (including currency) and applicability.

79	The completeness of the information should be assessed against the criteria listed in this standard for the determination of host status in relation to the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species being evaluated. Of these criteria, NPPOs should consider the key elements for the determination of natural host status and non-host status to be the identification of the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species by a taxonomist or trained specialist, the deposition of voucher ~~specimens~~specimens (i.e. plant species and fruit fly species), and the details provided of the fruit origin and condition.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(534) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:52 PM)**
79	The completeness of the information should be assessed against the criteria listed in this standard for the determination of host status in relation to the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species being evaluated. Of these criteria, NPPOs should consider the key elements for the determination of ~~natural~~ host status ~~and non-host status~~ to be the identification of the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species by a taxonomist or trained ~~specialist,~~ specialist and the deposition of voucher specimens, and the details provided of the fruit origin and condition.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(445) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** 1) Simplification. 2) Both elements are linked with the identification of the species.
79	The completeness of the information should be assessed against the criteria listed in this standard for the determination of host status in relation to the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species being evaluated. Of these criteria, NPPOs should consider the key elements for the determination of ~~natural~~ host status ~~and non-host status~~ to be the identification of the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species by a taxonomist or trained specialist, the deposition of voucher specimens, and the details provided of the fruit origin and condition.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(375) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 9:07 PM)** Key elements should be used for all host status categories
79	The completeness of the information should be assessed against the criteria listed in this standard for the determination of host status in relation to the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species being	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(299) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 10:44 PM)** Key elements should be used for all host status categories

	evaluated. Of these criteria, NPPOs should consider the key elements for the determination of ~~natural~~ host status ~~and non-host status~~ to be the identification of the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species by a taxonomist or trained specialist, the deposition of voucher specimens, and the details provided of the fruit origin and condition.		
79	The completeness of the information should be assessed against the criteria listed in this standard for the determination of host status in relation to the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species being evaluated. Of these criteria, NPPOs should consider the key elements for the determination of natural host status, potential host status and non-host status to be the identification of the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species by a taxonomist or trained specialist, the deposition of voucher specimens, and the details provided of the fruit origin and condition.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(97) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
80	The quality, completeness, reliability and applicability of the information sources used will dictate the level of uncertainty associated with the resulting host status determination: the greater these are, the lower the uncertainty. A host status determination based on multiple reports from independent sources, particularly those of higher reliability, has a low level of uncertainty. ~~Using less reliable sources can increase the level of uncertainty.~~	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(376) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 9:08 PM)** Deleted to avoid redundancy since the concept is already described in the paragraph
80	The quality, completeness, reliability and applicability of the information sources used will dictate the level of uncertainty associated with the resulting host status determination: the greater these are, the lower the uncertainty. A host status determination based on multiple reports from independent sources, particularly those of higher reliability, has a low level of uncertainty. ~~Using less reliable sources can increase the level of uncertainty.~~	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(300) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 10:48 PM)** Deleted to avoid redundancy since the concept is already described in the paragraph

80	The quality, completeness, ~~reliability~~ reliability, currency and applicability of the information sources used will dictate the level of uncertainty associated with the resulting host status determination: the greater these are, the lower the uncertainty. A host status determination based on multiple reports from independent sources, particularly those of higher reliability, has a low level of uncertainty. Using less reliable sources can increase the level of uncertainty.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(262) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** Consistency with the above
80	The quality, completeness, reliability and applicability of the information sources used will dictate the level of uncertainty associated with the resulting host status determination: the greater these are, the lower the uncertainty. A host status determination based on multiple reports from independent sources, particularly those of higher reliability, has a low level of uncertainty. ~~Using less reliable sources can increase the level of uncertainty.~~	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(186) China (28 Aug 2022 5:14 PM)** Remove redundant information.
82	- A new interception record lacks relevant information or contains unconfirmed information (e.g. life stage not mentioned, not clear whether the fruit fly or larvae was found infesting the fruit, quality of fruit not mentioned). A new plant species or cultivar is introduced into an area where a fruit fly species is present, or ~~where~~ a fruit fly establishes in a new area and encounters new plant species.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(622) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:34 PM)** Suggestion to move paragraph 85 as the first of the list, so that paragraphs 84 and 86 follow each other, for a more logical sequence. The intended meaning is achieved by the deletion of "where".
82	- A new interception record lacks relevant information or contains unconfirmed information (e.g. life stage not mentioned, not clear whether the fruit fly or larvae was found infesting the fruit, quality of fruit not mentioned). A new plant species or cultivar is introduced into an area where a fruit fly species is present, or ~~where~~ a fruit fly establishes in a new area and encounters new plant species.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(446) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Suggestion to move paragraph 85 as the first of the list, so that paragraphs 84 and 86 follow each other, for a more logical sequence. The intended meaning is achieved by the deletion of "where".
82	A new plant species or ~~cultivar~~ hybrid is introduced into an area where a fruit fly species is present, or where a fruit fly establishes in a new area and encounters new plant species.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(263) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO comment - Remove reference to cultivar level to align with the work of the TPPT

83	One or both parent species of a newly developed hybrid or cultivar are known natural or conditional hosts (in which case the host status of the hybrid should be considered for its potential as a natural or conditional host until ~~its host status~~ it can be confirmed otherwise).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(623) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:35 PM)** Simplification.
83	One or both parent species of a newly developed hybrid or cultivar are known natural or conditional hosts (in which case the host status of the hybrid should be considered for its potential as a natural or conditional host until ~~its host status~~ it can be confirmed otherwise).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(447) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Simplification.
84	~~There is a taxonomic change in a plant or fruit fly species.~~	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(302) Brazil (2 Sep 2022 10:56 PM)** Moved below for better linkage with the next paragraph
85	~~A new interception record lacks relevant information or contains unconfirmed information (e.g. life stage not mentioned, not clear whether the fruit fly or larvae was found infesting the fruit, quality of fruit not mentioned).~~	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(624) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:36 PM)** Suggestion to move as the first paragraph of the list, so that paragraphs 84 and 86 follow each other, for a more logical sequence.
85	~~A new interception record lacks relevant information or contains unconfirmed information (e.g. life stage not mentioned, not clear whether the fruit fly or larvae was found infesting the fruit, quality of fruit not mentioned).~~	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(448) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Suggestion to move as the first paragraph of the list, so that paragraphs 84 and 86 follow each other, for a more logical sequence.
85	Lacks ~~A new interception record lacks~~ of relevant information or ~~contains~~ unconfirmed information (e.g. interception records in which the life stage is not mentioned, not clear whether the fruit fly or larvae was found infesting the fruit, quality of fruit not mentioned).	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(377) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 9:10 PM)** Interception record is just an example of a lack of information
85	A new interception record lacks relevant information or contains unconfirmed information (e.g. life stage not mentioned, not clear whether the fruit fly or larvae was found infesting the fruit, quality of fruit not mentioned).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(303) Brazil (2 Sep 2022 10:57 PM)** Moved from above for better linkage to the next paragraph

	- There is a taxonomic change in a plant or fruit fly species.		
85	~~A new interception record~~ lacks of relevant information or ~~contains~~ unconfirmed information (e.g~~.~~. interception records in which life stage is not mentioned, not clear whether the fruit fly or larvae was found infesting the fruit, quality of fruit not mentioned).	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(301) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 10:55 PM)** Interception record is just an example of a lack of information
86	If there is a taxonomic change that splits a fruit fly species into two or more species, the host range of each component species is likely to be different. Similarly, if two or more fruit fly species that were thought to be different are synonymized, the species as it is now understood is likely to have a ~~different~~ broader host range. ~~Particular~~ Therefore, particular attention should be paid to taxonomic changes when evaluating host records.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(625) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:37 PM)** 1) Precision given. 2) Introduction of a logical link.
86	If there is a taxonomic change that splits a fruit fly species into two or more species, the host range of each component species ~~is likely to~~ could potentially be different. Similarly, if two or more fruit fly species that were thought to be different are synonymized, the ~~species as it is~~ now ~~understood is likely to~~ singular species could potentially have a different host range. Particular attention should be paid to taxonomic changes when evaluating host records.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(537) Canada (29 Sep 2022 9:00 PM)**
86	If there is a taxonomic change that splits a fruit fly species into two or more species, the host range of each component species is likely to be different. Similarly, if two or more fruit fly species that were thought to be different are synonymized, the species as it is now understood is likely to have a different host range. Particular attention should be paid to taxonomic changes when evaluating host records. As a general rule, the reliability of a host record diminishes with age of the publication.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(536) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:56 PM)** This is for various reasons: changes in pesticide use, changes in taxonomy, changes in host cultivar and variety etc. etc.

86	If there is a taxonomic change that splits a fruit fly species into two or more species, the host range of each ~~component~~ valid species is likely to be different. Similarly, if two or more fruit fly species that were thought to be different are synonymized, the species as it is now understood is likely to have a different host range. Particular attention should be paid to taxonomic changes when evaluating host records.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(535) Canada (29 Sep 2022 8:55 PM)** Valid species instead of component?
86	If there is a taxonomic change that splits a fruit fly species into two or more species, the host range of each component species ~~is likely to~~ may be different. Similarly, if two or more fruit fly species that were thought to be different are synonymized, the species as it is now understood ~~is likely to~~ may have a different host range. Particular attention should be paid to taxonomic changes when evaluating host records.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(488) Australia (28 Sep 2022 9:34 AM)** Editing to align with treaty language and remove any assumptions on possibilities.
86	If there is a taxonomic change that splits a fruit fly species into two or more species, the host range of each component species is likely to be different. Similarly, if two or more fruit fly species that were thought to be different are synonymized, the species as it is now understood is likely to have a ~~different~~ broader host range. ~~Particular~~ Therefore, particular attention should be paid to taxonomic changes when evaluating host records.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(449) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** 1) Precision given. 2) Introduction of a logical link.
86	If there is a taxonomic change that splits a fruit fly species into two or more species, the host range of each component species is likely to be different. Similarly, if two or more fruit fly species that were thought to be different are synonymized, the species as it is now understood is likely to have a different host range. Particular attention should be paid to taxonomic changes when evaluating host records.	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(345) Eswatini (7 Sep 2022 8:21 AM)** similar
86	If there is a taxonomic change that splits a fruit fly species into two or more species, the host range of each component species ~~is likely to~~ may be different.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(264) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO suggests that this split would occur at molecular level and so may

	Similarly, if two or more fruit fly species that were thought to be different are synonymized, the species as it is now understood is likely to have a different host range. Particular attention should be paid to taxonomic changes when evaluating host records.		not affect the host range, therefore the word 'may' is more appropriate than 'likely'
87	The result of an analysis of host status should be accompanied by a determination of the level and nature of the associated uncertainty. If the level of uncertainty is too high, the NPPO should conclude that the available information does not allow to determine the host status. In this case, appropriate field surveillance by fruit sampling or field trials should be used to determine host status (see C in the section "General requirements" of the core text of the standard).	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(626) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:38 PM)** Please also see substantive comments made on paragraphs 34-35, 58 and 61.
87	The result of an analysis of host status should be accompanied by a determination of the level and nature of the associated uncertainty.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(579) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** We would like to seek more clarification on the determination of the level of uncertainty. Additional explanation and examples are required.
87	The result of an analysis of host status should be accompanied by a determination of the level and nature of the associated uncertainty. If new information that is likely to change the existing host status becomes available, it is appropriate to re-evaluate previous decisions.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(578) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** If new information that would change or raise a doubt on the previously determined host status becomes available, the information should be evaluated based on the criteria in this annex, and if necessary, the host status should be changed.
87	The result of an analysis of host status should be accompanied by a determination of the level and nature of the associated uncertainty. - If new information that is likely to change the existing host status becomes available, it is appropriate to re-evaluate previous decisions.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(515) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:43 PM)** If new information that would change or raise a doubt on the previously determined host status becomes available, the information should be evaluated based on the criteria in this annex, and if necessary, the host status should be changed.
87	The result of an analysis of host status should be accompanied by a determination of the level and nature of the associated uncertainty.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(451) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Please also see substantive comments made on paragraphs 34-35, 58 and 61.

	If the level of uncertainty is too high, the NPPO should conclude that the available information does not allow to determine the host status. In this case, appropriate field surveillance by fruit sampling or field trials should be used to determine host status (see C in the section "General requirements" of the core text of the standard).		
87	The result of an analysis of host status should be accompanied by a determination of the level and nature of the associated uncertainty.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(265) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO feels more guidance would need to be provided in order to determine the level and nature of the uncertainty and whether the place for that is in the standard or in a supporting document.
87	The result of an analysis of host status should be accompanied by a determination of the level and nature of the associated uncertainty.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(176) Thailand (25 Aug 2022 6:41 AM)** We would like to seek more clarification on the determination of the level of uncertainty. Additional explanation and examples are required.
87	The result of an analysis of host status should be accompanied by a determination of the level and nature of the associated uncertainty.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(98) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)** It will be useful to define the various level of uncertainty
88	**5. Application of the host status of a fruit to a fruit fly**	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(352) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (8 Sep 2022 1:40 PM)** Include Tephritidae
88	**5. Application of the host status of a fruit to a fruit ~~fly~~fly in PRA**	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(129) United States of America (15 Aug 2022 5:55 PM)** the actual focus of this section is just PRA.
90	The host status of a fruit to a fruit fly should be considered in the initiation stage of PRA; in the evaluation of the probability of introduction and spread and in the assessment of impacts; in the evaluation and selection of pest risk management options to mitigate the pest risk (e.g. ~~pre-inspection,~~ inspection, phytosanitary treatment); and in risk communication (e.g. consultation and sharing of information).	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(627) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:39 PM)** What is meant by "pre-inspection"? Suggestion to delete as it is only an example.
90	The host status of a fruit to a fruit fly (including the level and nature of the associated uncertainty) should	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(580) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)**

	be considered in the initiation stage of PRA; in the evaluation of the probability of introduction and spread and in the assessment of impacts; in the evaluation and selection of pest risk management options to mitigate the pest risk (e.g. pre-inspection, inspection, phytosanitary treatment); and in risk communication (e.g. consultation and sharing of information).		Since section 4 emphasis on uncertainty, it should be also described in this section.
90	The host status of a fruit to a fruit fly species should be considered in the initiation stage of PRA; in the evaluation of the probability of introduction and spread and in the assessment of impacts; in the evaluation and selection of pest risk management options to mitigate the pest risk (e.g. pre-inspection, inspection, phytosanitary treatment); and in risk communication (e.g. consultation and sharing of information).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(538) Canada (29 Sep 2022 9:14 PM)**
90	The host status of a fruit to a fruit fly (including the level and nature of the associated uncertainty) should be considered in the initiation stage of PRA; in the evaluation of the probability of introduction and spread and in the assessment of impacts; in the evaluation and selection of pest risk management options to mitigate the pest risk (e.g. pre-inspection, inspection, phytosanitary treatment); and in risk communication (e.g. consultation and sharing of information).	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(516) Japan (29 Sep 2022 12:44 PM)** Since section 4 emphasis on uncertainty, it should be also described in this section.
90	The host status of a fruit to a fruit fly should be considered in the initiation stage of PRA; in the evaluation of the probability of introduction and spread and in the assessment of impacts; in the evaluation and selection of pest risk management options to mitigate the pest risk (e.g~~. pre-inspection, .~~ inspection, phytosanitary treatment); and in risk communication (e.g. consultation and sharing of information).	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(452) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** What is meant by "pre-inspection"? Suggestion to delete as it is only an example.

90	The host status of a fruit ~~to~~ regarding a fruit fly should be considered in the initiation stage of PRA; in the evaluation of the probability of introduction and spread and in the assessment of impacts; in the evaluation and selection of pest risk management options to mitigate the pest risk (e.g. pre-inspection, inspection, phytosanitary treatment); and in risk communication (e.g. consultation and sharing of information).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(99) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
91	~~Even if plant species or cultivars are categorized as natural hosts, they may not all pose the same pest risk. Therefore, when conducting a PRA for import of fruit from a plant species or cultivar categorized as a natural host for a particular fruit fly species, the evidence that led to the decision of natural host status should be analysed in detail so that phytosanitary measures can be selected that are appropriate for the level of pest risk posed.~~	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(628) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:39 PM)** We propose moving paragraph 91 after paragraph 93 for a better flow of the list of requirements.
91	Even if plant species or cultivars are categorized as natural hosts, they may not all pose the same pest risk. Therefore, when conducting a PRA for import of fruit from a plant species or cultivar categorized as a natural host for a particular fruit fly species, the evidence that led to the decision of natural host status should be analysed in detail so that phytosanitary measures can be selected that are appropriate for the level of pest risk posed.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(581) APPPC (30 Sep 2022 11:55 AM)** any examples?
91	~~Even if plant species or cultivars are categorized as natural hosts, they may not all pose the same pest risk. Therefore, when conducting a PRA for import of fruit from a plant species or cultivar categorized as a natural host for a particular fruit fly species, the evidence that led to the decision of natural host status should be analysed in detail so that phytosanitary measures can be selected that are appropriate for the level of pest risk posed.~~	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(453) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** We propose moving paragraph 91 after paragraph 93 for a better flow of the list of requirements.

91	Even if plant species or ~~cultivars~~ hybrid are categorized as natural hosts, they may not all pose the same pest risk. Therefore, when conducting a PRA for import of fruit from a plant species or cultivar categorized as a natural host for a particular fruit fly species, the evidence that led to the decision of natural host status should be analysed in detail so that phytosanitary measures can be selected that are appropriate for the level of pest risk posed.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(266) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** Change to align with above comment
91	Even if plant species or cultivars are categorized as natural hosts, they may not all pose the same pest risk. Therefore, when conducting a PRA for import of fruit from a plant species or cultivar categorized as a natural host for a particular fruit fly species, the evidence that led to the decision of natural host status should be ~~analysed~~ described in detail so that phytosanitary measures can be selected that are appropriate for the level of pest risk posed.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(130) United States of America (15 Aug 2022 5:56 PM)** the information is described at this point, before the analysis is conducted.
92	When a PRA is conducted for import of fruit from a plant species or ~~cultivar~~ hybrid categorized as a non-host for a particular fruit fly species, that fruit fly species should be eliminated from further consideration at the initiation or pest categorization stages.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(267) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** Change to align with above comment
92	When a PRA is conducted for import of fruit from a plant species or cultivar categorized as a non-host for a particular fruit fly species~~,~~, by NPPO of importing country, that fruit fly species should be eliminated from further consideration at the initiation or pest categorization stages.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(100) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**
93	When a PRA is conducted for import of fruit from a plant species or cultivar categorized as a conditional host, the pest risk of the conditional host should be considered as being lower than that of a natural host (when infested by the same species of fruit fly). Phytosanitary measures should be appropriate for the pest risk posed by the conditional host.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(629) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:40 PM)** We propose moving paragraph 91 after paragraph 93 for a better flow of the list of requirements.

	- Even if plant species or cultivars are categorized as natural hosts, they may not all pose the same pest risk. Therefore, when conducting a PRA for import of fruit from a plant species or cultivar categorized as a natural host for a particular fruit fly species, the evidence that led to the decision of natural host status should be analysed in detail so that phytosanitary measures can be selected that are appropriate for the level of pest risk posed.		
93	When a PRA is conducted for import of fruit from a plant species or cultivar categorized as a conditional host, the pest risk of the conditional host should be considered as being lower than that of a natural host (when infested by the same species of fruit fly). Phytosanitary measures should be appropriate for the pest risk posed by the conditional host. - Even if plant species or cultivars are categorized as natural hosts, they may not all pose the same pest risk. Therefore, when conducting a PRA for import of fruit from a plant species or cultivar categorized as a natural host for a particular fruit fly species, the evidence that led to the decision of natural host status should be analysed in detail so that phytosanitary measures can be selected that are appropriate for the level of pest risk posed.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(454) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** We propose moving paragraph 91 after paragraph 93 for a better flow of the list of requirements.
93	When a PRA is conducted for import of fruit from a plant species or ~~cultivar~~ hybrid categorized as a conditional host, the pest risk of the conditional host should be considered as being lower than that of a natural host (when infested by the same species of fruit fly). Phytosanitary measures should be appropriate for the pest risk posed by the conditional host.	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(268) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** Change to align with comment above
94	The use of the host status of a fruit to a fruit fly in the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(630) European Union (30 Sep 2022 2:41 PM)**

	should be in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) and ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*).		Does this paragraph have any real added value? If not, we suggest deleting it.
94	The use of the host status of a fruit to a fruit fly in the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas should be in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) and ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*).	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(458) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (26 Sep 2022 4:23 PM)** The use of host status of fruit fly can also be used for developing dossiers for market access
94	The use of the host status of a fruit to a fruit fly in the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas should be in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) and ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*).	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(455) EPPO (26 Sep 2022 10:43 AM)** Does this paragraph have any real added value? If not, we suggest deleting it.
94	~~The use of the host status of a fruit to a fruit fly in the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas should be in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) and ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)).~~	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(378) Uruguay (12 Sep 2022 9:13 PM)** Unnecessary to repeat information already mentioned in other ISPMs
94	~~The use of the host status of a fruit to a fruit fly in the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas should be in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) and ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)).~~	P	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(304) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 10:59 PM)** Unnecessary to repeat information already mentioned in other ISPMs
94	The use of the host status of a fruit ~~to~~ regarding a fruit fly in the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas should be in accordance with ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*) and ISPM 26 (*Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(101) NEPPO (3 Aug 2022 5:34 PM)**

95	**Potential implementation issues**	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(459) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (26 Sep 2022 4:23 PM)** The process of determination of natural and conditional host is based on individual expertise. NPPOs may not have the level of experience or knowledge to make such decisions based on recent (surveillance-generated) information. Capacity limitations in making the determinations as guided by this draft standard are likely to limit trade by such affected countries. There needs to be capacity development activities and interventions to bridge this gap.
95	**Potential implementation issues**	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(137) Antigua and Barbuda (16 Aug 2022 3:51 PM)** A global reference database should be developed and maintained on fruitfly host - fruit classifications and information.
95	**Potential implementation issues**	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(60) Bahrain (27 Jul 2022 11:50 AM)** Kingdom of Bahrain thinks that the effects of climate change and global warming on the host range of pests should be taken into consideration when the NPPO evaluate available information for determining host status of fruit to fruit flies, and before it certainly determines that a fruit is non-host to fruit flies. We would like to refer to the work of CPM Focus Group on Climate Change and Phytosanitary Issues. And, to the scientific review of the impact of climate change on plant pests https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb4769en published by FAO and IPPC. That review stated the following: 1- Some pests have already expanded their host range or distribution due to changes in climate. 2- Temperature, humidity, light, wind, or any combination of these factors can influence the life cycle (survival, reproduction and dispersal) of pests. 3- Pest risk analysis activities need to be intensified at national, regional, and international levels, and climate change considerations need to be included in the assessment of pest risks. 4- Climate change has allowed Tephritid fruit flies winter survival and reproduction in habitats otherwise unsuitable for the species. 5- climate modification by global warming could allow a rapid increase in Bactrocera dorsalis populations in mild seasons, with the flies spending the winter protected in fruits stored in sheltered places We believe that all above mentioned issues related to global warming will affect on the reliability of published information that state a certain fruit is non-host to fruit flies and increase the uncertainty
96	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(269) PPPO (1 Sep 2022 11:09 PM)** PPPO feels more guidance would need to be provided in order to determine the level and nature of the uncertainty and whether the place for that is in the standard or in a supporting document.

	proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.		
96	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(134) Antigua and Barbuda (16 Aug 2022 3:33 PM)** The process of determination of natural and conditional host is based on individual expertise. NPPOs may not have the level of experience or knowledge to make such decisions based on recent (surveillance-generated) information. Capacity limitations in making the determinations as guided by this draft standard are likely to limit trade by such affected countries. There needs to be capacity development activities and interventions to bridge this gap.

Reconciliation report in panish for 2018-011_Draft_Annex_ISPM37_2022-05-18_Es

Summary

Participants

Name	Summary
Bahrain	Bahrain has commented in implantation potentials issues
Cuba	Se aceptan los comentarios adoptados en el Taller Regional para América Latina. No hay intención de presentar otro comentario.
European Union	The comments are submitted by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union (EU) and its 27 Member States.
Ireland	No comment
Singapore	Singapore supports the proposed draft annex.

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	Comment
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(656) Peru (30 Sep 2022 10:59 PM)** Perú apoya los comentarios y sugerencias concordados en el grupo de trabajo COSAVE
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(653) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** la versión en español no refleja las ideas de la versión original (ingles)
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(652) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** sustituir la frase "mosca de la fruta de que se trate" por "mosca de la fruta objetivo" en todo el cuerpo de la norma (anexo)
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(416) Costa Rica (22 Sep 2022 12:53 AM)** Se apoya los comentarios consensuados del Taller de la CIPF para América Latina
G	(General Comment)	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(383) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:44 PM)** "Evidence" debe ser traducido como "datos empíricos" a lo largo del documento
G	(General Comment)	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(382) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:44 PM)** Las modificaciones realizadas en este borrador son para alinear los textos a la versión en inglés.
G	(General Comment)	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(341) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:31 AM)** "Evidence" debe ser traducido como "datos empíricos" a lo largo del documento
G	(General Comment)	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(306) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 11:38 PM)** Las modificaciones realizadas en este borrador son para alinear los textos a la versión en inglés

G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(106) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 11:03 PM)** en el tema de alternativas y posibles hospederos y datos importantes, valdría la pena ser mas específicos como por ejemplo: indicar puntual cuales pueden ser los posibles hospedantes, ventana de producción, cual es la etapa fenologica de infestación/ recolección, datos de recolección de la fruta, ventana comercial, si la mosca es liberada o de origen silvestre.
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(52) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 11:19 PM)** Reemplazar "cultivar vegetal" por cultivar
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(50) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 11:18 PM)** sustituir la frase "cultivar vegetal" por "cultivar"
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(45) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 10:31 PM)** sustituir la frase "mosca de la fruta de que se trate" por "mosca de la fruta objetivo" en todo el cuerpo de la norma (anexo)
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(29) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 9:36 PM)** la versión en español no refleja las ideas de la versión original (ingles)
G	(General Comment)	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(27) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 9:16 PM)** eliminar la palabra "completitud" en todo el cuerpo de la norma
1	**PROYECTO DE ANEXO DE LA NIMF 37: Criterios de evaluación de la información disponible para determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (2018-011)**	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(305) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 11:38 PM)**
26	**ANEXO 1: Criterios de evaluación de la información disponible para determinar la condición de hospedante de moscas de la ~~fruta~~fruta (Tephritidae)**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(639) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** en concordancia con el cuerpo de la NIMF 37
26	**ANEXO 1: Criterios de evaluación de la información disponible para determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta**	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(384) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:45 PM)**
26	**ANEXO 1: Criterios de evaluación de la información disponible para determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta**	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(307) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 11:40 PM)**

26	**ANEXO 1: Criterios de evaluación de la información disponible para determinar la condición de hospedante de moscas de la ~~fruta~~fruta (Tephritidae)**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(59) OIRSA (27 Jul 2022 12:07 AM)** en concordancia con el cuerpo de la NIMF 37
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF~~.~~. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir ~~futuros problemas comerciales.~~ futuras restricciones fitosanitarias y acceder a mercados. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas, establecimiento de áreas, lugares y sitios libres para moscas de la fruta y acceso a mercados.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(640) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** Eliminar. Por considerarse innecesario para incluir en el Anexo Mejor redacción del párrafo en concordancia a lo que se propone en el "sección 5. Aplicación de la condición de una fruta como hospedante de una mosca de la fruta"

28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de ~~plagas~~plagas (ARP), las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de las determinaciones de la condición de hospedante ~~determinada~~ en actividades como ~~la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.~~el ARP.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(385) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:47 PM)**
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de ~~plagas~~plagas (ARP), las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(308) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 11:45 PM)**

	en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de las determinaciones de la condición de hospedante ~~determinada~~ en actividades como ~~la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.~~el ARP	
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. ~~Ello~~ Esto puede ~~provocar~~ llevar a controversias entre las	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(191) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:31 AM)** Mejorar traducción

	ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.	
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. ~~En él se describen~~ Describe los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar ~~los datos empíricos que permiten~~ evidencia para determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(190) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:31 AM)** Se sugiere teniendo en cuenta que la propuesta en ingles indica It outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination.”

	de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.	
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) ~~adoptadas~~ relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(189) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:27 AM)**
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(188) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:26 AM)** Se sugiere la siguiente traducción, teniendo en cuenta el texto de la versión en inglés "This can lead to disputes between NPPOs."

	registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Esto puede llevar a controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.~~Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden~~	

	~~con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.~~	
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información ~~publicada,~~ publicada y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(187) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:25 AM)** La coma después de la palabra publicada debe eliminarse

	existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.	
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias ~~(NIMF) adoptadas~~ (NIMF) relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(166) CA (24 Aug 2022 8:42 PM)** La palabra adoptadas debe eliminarse
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(164) CA (24 Aug 2022 8:36 PM)** Se sugiere la siguiente traducción, teniendo en cuenta el texto de la versión en inglés "This can lead to disputes between NPPOs."

	plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. ~~Ello~~ Esto puede ~~provocar~~ llevar a controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.	
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información ~~publicada,~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(163) CA (24 Aug 2022 8:34 PM)** La coma después de la palabra publicada debe eliminarse

	publicada y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.	
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él , y se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(162) CA (24 Aug 2022 8:32 PM)** It outlines the criteria that should be used when evaluating evidence to determine the host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae) based on information that already exists, and provides guidance on assessing the uncertainty of the resulting host status determination.”

	hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.	
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(57) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 11:56 PM)** en concordancia a lo que se propone en el "sección 5. Aplicación de la condición de una fruta como hospedante de una mosca de la fruta"

	establecimiento de áreas, lugares y sitios libres para moscas de la fruta y acceso a mercados.	
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas comerciales. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas, establecimiento de áreas, lugares y sitios libres para moscas de la fruta y acceso a mercado.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(56) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 11:54 PM)** Mejor compresión
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(55) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 11:50 PM)** Mejor redacción del párrafo

	registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir ~~futuros problemas comerciales~~futuras restricciones fitosanitarias y acceder a mercados. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.	
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(54) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 11:48 PM)** mejor compresión

	describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros problemas ~~comerciales~~comerciales y acceder a mercados. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta (Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.	
28	Al aplicar las normas internacionales para medidas fitosanitarias (NIMF) adoptadas relacionadas con el análisis del riesgo de plagas, las áreas libres de plagas, la elaboración de programas de importación y exportación, la erradicación, la vigilancia y los registros de plagas, entre otras cosas, las organizaciones nacionales de protección fitosanitaria (ONPF) utilizan información publicada en varias fuentes referente a la condición de hospedante de moscas de la fruta. No obstante, existe una discrepancia considerable en la interpretación de la información publicada, y los términos empleados en las publicaciones para describir a los hospedantes no siempre coinciden con los que se definen en la presente norma. Ello puede provocar controversias entre las ONPF. En este anexo se promueve la armonización para prevenir futuros ~~problemas comerciales~~restricciones fitosanitarias. En él se describen los criterios que se deberían utilizar para evaluar los datos empíricos que permiten determinar la condición de una fruta como hospedante de moscas de la fruta	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(53) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 11:48 PM)** uso de términos más adecuados

	(Tephritidae) a partir de la información que ya existe, y se proporciona orientación para evaluar la incertidumbre de la determinación de la condición de hospedante. Asimismo, se proporciona orientación a las ONPF sobre la aplicación de la condición de hospedante determinada en actividades como la evaluación del riesgo de plagas.	
30	Además de los términos relativos a los hospedantes que se definen en la presente norma, en las publicaciones se utilizan muchos otros términos, como “hospedante potencial”, “hospedante artificial”, “no hospedante condicional”, “hospedante preferido”, “hospedante general”, “hospedante silvestre” y “hospedante alternativo”. Si se determina la condición de una especie o cultivar vegetal como hospedante utilizando un término distinto a los que se definen en la presente norma, la condición de hospedante se debería reclasificar en una de las tres categorías de condición de hospedante que en ella se ~~recogen~~recogen por parte de la ONPF que presente la publicación como argumento para establecer un requisito fitosanitario al país de origen.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(192) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:32 AM)** Se solicita hacer claridad de quien debería realizar la reclasificación
30	Además de los términos relativos a los hospedantes que se definen en la presente norma, en las publicaciones se utilizan muchos otros términos, como “hospedante potencial”, “hospedante artificial”, “no hospedante condicional”, “hospedante preferido”, “hospedante general”, “hospedante silvestre” y “hospedante alternativo”. Si se determina la condición de una especie o cultivar vegetal como hospedante utilizando un término distinto a los que se definen en la presente norma, la condición de hospedante se debería reclasificar en una de las tres categorías de condición de hospedante que en ella se ~~recogen~~recogen por parte de la ONPF que presente	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(167) CA (24 Aug 2022 8:44 PM)** Se solicita hacer claridad de quien debería realizar la reclasificación

	la publicación como argumento para establecer un requisito fitosanitario al país de origen.	
31	Un hospedante natural es una especie o ~~cultivar vegetal~~cultivar:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(641) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** Eliminar vegetal y mantener cultivar solamente durante todo el cuerpo del anexo de la Norma
32	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida de forma natural a la planta, que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones naturales.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(642) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** Para aclarar el termino e indicar que la fruta debe estar sin cosechar y formar parte natural de la planta.
32	en que la mosca de la fruta ~~de que~~ objetivo se ~~trate se~~ desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones naturales.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(386) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:48 PM)**
32	en que la mosca de la fruta objetivo de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones naturales.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(309) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 11:53 PM)**
32	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida a la planta que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones naturales.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(198) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:39 AM)** Agregar la frase "a la planta" para mayor claridad en la interpretación del texto
32	en que la especie objetico de mosca de la fruta ~~de que~~ se ~~trate se~~ desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones naturales.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(172) CA (24 Aug 2022 8:52 PM)** Se sugiere traducir de la siguiente manera, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica que "in which the target fruit fly develops completely"
32	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, ~~empezando en~~ si despues de la ~~fruta adherida que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales,~~ vigilancia y monitoreo en ~~condiciones naturales~~campo mediante el muestreo de fruta, se	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(102) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 10:49 PM)**

	detecta la presencia de la plaga con un desarrollo de adultos viables.	
32	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida de forma natural a la planta, que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones naturales.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(7) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 6:01 PM)** Para aclarar el termino e indicar que la fruta debe estar sin cosechar y formar parte natural de la planta.
32	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida de forma natural a la planta, que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones naturales.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(4) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 5:58 PM)** Fruta sin haber sido cosechada
34	que muestra ~~signos~~ evidencia de infestación en condiciones seminaturales o en ciertas condiciones naturales descritas con claridad (incluidos los ensayos sobre el terreno);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(643) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** en consistencia con la versión en ingles
34	que muestra signos de infestación en condiciones seminaturales o en ciertas condiciones naturales descritas con claridad (incluidos los ensayos sobre el ~~terreno)~~campo);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(197) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:38 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and"
34	que muestra signos de infestación en condiciones seminaturales o en ciertas condiciones naturales descritas con claridad (incluidos los ensayos ~~sobre el terreno)~~de campo);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(171) CA (24 Aug 2022 8:50 PM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "that shows evidence of infestation under semi-natural or certain, clearly described natural conditions (including field trials); and"
34	que muestra ~~signos~~ evidencia de infestación en condiciones seminaturales o en ciertas condiciones naturales descritas con claridad (incluidos los ensayos sobre el terreno);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(10) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 6:15 PM)** en consistencia con la versión en ingles
34	que muestra signos y síntomas de infestación en condiciones seminaturales o en ciertas condiciones naturales descritas con claridad (incluidos los ensayos sobre el terreno);	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(9) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 6:11 PM)**
35	en que la mosca de la fruta ~~de que~~ objetivo se ~~trate se~~ desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(387) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:49 PM)**

	que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones descritas con claridad.	
35	en que la mosca de la fruta ~~de que~~ objetivo se ~~trate se~~ desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones descritas con claridad.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(310) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 11:53 PM)**
35	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida que no presenta daños ~~mecánicos~~ mecánicos, ni naturales, en condiciones descritas con claridad.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(195) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:35 AM)** Se sugiere incluir coma después de mecánicos
35	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida a la planta que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones descritas con claridad.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(194) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:34 AM)** Agregar la frase "a la planta" para mayor claridad en la interpretación del texto.
35	en que la especie objetivo de mosca de la fruta ~~de que~~ se ~~trate se~~ desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones descritas con claridad.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(193) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:33 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "in which the target fruit fly develops completely"
35	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida que no presenta daños ~~mecánicos~~ mecánicos, ni naturales, en condiciones descritas con claridad.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(170) CA (24 Aug 2022 8:48 PM)** Se sugiere incluir coma después de mecánicos
35	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida a la planta que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones descritas con claridad.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(169) CA (24 Aug 2022 8:47 PM)** Agregar la frase "a la planta" para mayor claridad en la interpretación del texto.
35	en que la especie objetivo de mosca de la fruta ~~de que~~ se ~~trate se~~ desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones descritas con claridad.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(168) CA (24 Aug 2022 8:46 PM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "in which the target fruit fly develops completely"

35	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida de forma natural a la planta, que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones descritas con claridad.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(8) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 6:10 PM)** Para tener claridad con el parrafo
35	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida de manera natural que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones descritas con claridad.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(6) Guatemala (26 Jul 2022 5:59 PM)** Este hace especificación en frutos no cosechados
35	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate se desarrolla completamente a partir del huevo en un adulto viable, empezando en la fruta adherida de forma natural a la planta que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales, en condiciones descritas con claridad.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(5) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 5:59 PM)** Fruta sin cosechar
37	en que la mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo no se desarrolla en absoluto en la fruta adherida que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales en condiciones naturales, o empieza a desarrollarse en la fruta adherida en condiciones naturales, pero que no completa su desarrollo hasta la fase de adulto viable;	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(388) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:50 PM)**
37	en que la mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo no se desarrolla en absoluto en la fruta adherida que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales en condiciones naturales, o empieza a desarrollarse en la fruta adherida en condiciones naturales, pero que no completa su desarrollo hasta la fase de adulto viable;	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(311) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 11:54 PM)**
37	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate no se desarrolla en absoluto en la fruta adherida que no presenta daños ~~mecánicos~~ mecánicos, ni naturales en condiciones naturales, o empieza a desarrollarse en la fruta adherida en condiciones naturales, pero	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(200) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:40 AM)** Se sugiere incluir coma después de mecánicos

	que no completa su desarrollo hasta la fase de adulto viable;	
37	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate no se desarrolla en absoluto en la fruta adherida a la planta que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales en condiciones naturales, o empieza a desarrollarse en la fruta adherida en condiciones naturales, pero que no completa su desarrollo hasta la fase de adulto viable;	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(199) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:40 AM)** Agregar la frase "a la planta" para mayor claridad en la interpretación del texto
37	en ~~que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate no se desarrolla en~~ absoluto en la fruta adherida que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales en condiciones naturales, o empieza a desarrollarse en la fruta adherida en condiciones naturales, pero que no completa su desarrollo hasta la fase de adulto viable;	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(196) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:36 AM)** Se sugiere traducir de la siguiente manera, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica que "in which the target fruit fly develops completely"
37	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate no se desarrolla en absoluto en la fruta adherida a la planta que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales en condiciones naturales, o empieza a desarrollarse en la fruta adherida en condiciones naturales, pero que no completa su desarrollo hasta la fase de adulto viable;	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(174) CA (24 Aug 2022 8:57 PM)** Se sugiere aclarar que es adherida a la planta
37	en que la especie objetivo de mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ no se desarrolla en absoluto en la fruta adherida que ~~no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales en~~ está libre de cualquier daño mecánico o natural bajo condiciones naturales, o ~~empieza~~ comienza a desarrollarse en ~~la~~ dicha fruta ~~adherida~~ en condiciones ~~naturales,~~ naturales pero ~~que~~ no completa su desarrollo hasta la fase de adulto viable;	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(173) CA (24 Aug 2022 8:56 PM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que la traducción en inglés indica "in which the target fruit fly does not develop at all in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage under natural conditions, or starts to develop in such fruit under natural conditions but does not complete its development to viable adult;"
37	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate no se desarrolla en absoluto en la fruta adherida que no presenta ~~daños mecánicos ni naturales en condiciones naturales~~ningun tipo de daño ya sea hecho de manera mecanica o daño de insecto, o empieza a desarrollarse en la fruta adherida en	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(103) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 10:53 PM)**

	condiciones naturales, pero que no completa su desarrollo hasta la fase de adulto viable;	
37	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate no se desarrolla en absoluto en la fruta adherida de forma natural a la planta que no presenta daños mecánicos ni naturales en condiciones naturales, o empieza a desarrollarse en la fruta adherida en condiciones naturales, pero que no completa su desarrollo hasta la fase de adulto viable;	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(11) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 6:16 PM)** en consistencia con el comentario del párrafo No. 32
38	en que la mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo no se desarrolla a partir del huevo en un adulto viable en ensayos sobre el terreno, en ensayos realizados en las condiciones seminaturales establecidas en la presente norma o en experimentos de laboratorio.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(389) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:50 PM)**
38	en que la mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo no se desarrolla a partir del huevo en un adulto viable en ensayos sobre el terreno, en ensayos realizados en las condiciones seminaturales establecidas en la presente norma o en experimentos de laboratorio.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(312) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 11:57 PM)**
38	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate no se desarrolla a partir del huevo en un adulto viable en ensayos ~~sobre el terreno~~de campo, en ensayos realizados en las condiciones seminaturales establecidas en la presente norma o en experimentos de laboratorio.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(202) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:44 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica que "in which the target fruit fly does not develop from egg to viable adult in field trials, in trials conducted under semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard or in laboratory experiments"
38	en que la especie objetivo de la mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ no se desarrolla a partir del huevo en un adulto viable en ensayos sobre el terreno, en ensayos realizados en las condiciones seminaturales establecidas en la presente norma o en experimentos de laboratorio.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(201) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:42 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que la traducción en inglés indica "in which the target fruit fly does not develop at all in attached fruit that is free from any mechanical or natural damage under natural conditions, or starts to develop in such fruit under natural conditions but does not complete its development to viable adult;"
38	en que la mosca de la fruta de que se trate no se desarrolla a partir del huevo en un adulto viable en ensayos sobre el terreno, en ensayos realizados en	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(104) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 10:56 PM)**

	las condiciones seminaturales establecidas en la presente norma o en experimentos de laboratorio. - Un no hospedante es aquel que despues de la vigilancia en el campo mediante el muestreo de fruta no se detecta presencia de la plaga y no hay ningun otro dato que indique lo contrario tomando en cuenta las condiciones en que se sabe que se comercializa el producto, tales como fisiologia, cultivar y la etapa de maduración.	
41	Al determinar la condición de hospedante a partir de la información disponible, las ONPF deberían evaluar la ~~completitud~~integridad, la fiabilidad y la aplicabilidad de la información con vistas a establecer si proporciona lo siguiente:	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(203) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:45 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica que "When determining host status based on available information, NPPOs should assess the completeness, reliability and applicability of the information to establish whether it provides the following:"
41	Al determinar la condición de hospedante a partir de la información disponible, las ONPF deberían evaluar la ~~completitud, la~~ fiabilidad y la aplicabilidad de la información con vistas a establecer si proporciona lo siguiente:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(14) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 6:51 PM)** mejor comprensión del párrafo
41	Al determinar la condición de hospedante a partir de la información disponible, las ONPF deberían evaluar la ~~completitud, la~~ fiabilidad y la aplicabilidad de la información con vistas a establecer si proporciona lo siguiente:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(13) Guatemala (26 Jul 2022 6:50 PM)** mejor comprensión del párrafo
41	Al determinar la condición de hospedante a partir de la información disponible, las ONPF deberían evaluar la ~~completitud~~confiabilidad, la fiabilidad y la aplicabilidad de la información con vistas a establecer si proporciona lo siguiente:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(12) Guatemala (26 Jul 2022 6:45 PM)**
42	la identificación precisa de la especie vegetal (nombre científico y autoridad) o cultivar, con ~~pruebas~~ datos empíricos de apoyo (por ejemplo, las referencias utilizadas para identificar a la planta (incluido el cultivar), la verificación del material vegetal por un taxónomo experto, la identificación molecular, los ejemplares de muestra);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(390) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:51 PM)**

42	la identificación precisa de la especie vegetal (nombre científico y autoridad) o cultivar, con ~~pruebas~~ datos empíricos de apoyo (por ejemplo, las referencias utilizadas para identificar a la planta (incluido el cultivar), la verificación del material vegetal por un taxónomo experto, la identificación molecular, los ejemplares de muestra);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(313) COSAVE (2 Sep 2022 11:59 PM)**
42	la identificación precisa de la especie vegetal (nombre científico y ~~autoridad)~~ descriptor) o cultivar, con pruebas de apoyo (por ejemplo, las referencias utilizadas para identificar a la planta (incluido el cultivar), la verificación del material vegetal por un taxónomo experto, la identificación molecular, los ejemplares de muestra);	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(204) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:45 AM)** El termino adecuado al Código Internacional de Nomenclatura Zoológica indica que para precisar los datos de identificación de la especie vegetal son nombre científico y descriptor.
42	la identificación precisa de la especie vegetal (nombre científico y autoridad) o cultivar, con pruebas de apoyo (por ejemplo, las referencias utilizadas para identificar a la planta (incluido ~~el cultivar)~~la variedad), la verificación del material vegetal por un taxónomo experto, la identificación molecular, los ejemplares de muestra);	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(105) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 10:57 PM)**
42	la identificación precisa de la especie vegetal (nombre científico y autoridad) o cultivar, con pruebas de apoyo (por ejemplo, las referencias utilizadas para identificar a la planta (incluido el cultivar), la verificación del material vegetal por un taxónomo ~~experto~~especialista, la identificación molecular, los ejemplares de muestra);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(22) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 7:26 PM)** en consistencia con el cuerpo de la norma y versión en ingles
43	la descripción de la zona muestreada (por ejemplo, las prácticas de ~~gestión~~ manejo si se encuentra en un huerto comercial, la presencia de otros hospedantes naturales o condicionales en la zona), datos sobre la ubicación (por ejemplo, las coordenadas geográficas, el clima, la región de crecimiento, la elevación) y datos sobre las fechas de recolección (por ejemplo, al inicio o al final de estación, múltiples años);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(644) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** mejor comprensión del párrafo

43	la descripción ~~de la zona~~ del área muestreada (por ejemplo, las prácticas de ~~gestión~~ manejo si se encuentra en un huerto comercial, la presencia de otros hospedantes naturales o condicionales en ~~la zona)~~el área), ~~datos~~ detalles sobre la ubicación (por ejemplo, las coordenadas geográficas, el clima, la región de crecimiento, la elevación) y ~~datos~~ detalles sobre las fechas de recolección (por ejemplo, al inicio o al final de estación, múltiples años);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(391) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:54 PM)**
43	la descripción ~~de la zona~~ del área muestreada (por ejemplo, las prácticas de ~~gestión~~ manejo si se encuentra en un huerto comercial, la presencia de otros hospedantes naturales o condicionales en ~~la zona)~~el área), ~~datos~~ detalles sobre la ubicación (por ejemplo, las coordenadas geográficas, el clima, la región de crecimiento, la elevación) y ~~datos~~ detalles sobre las fechas de recolección (por ejemplo, al inicio o al final de estación, múltiples años);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(314) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:02 AM)**
43	la descripción de la zona muestreada (por ejemplo, las prácticas de ~~gestión~~ manejo si se encuentra en un huerto comercial, la presencia de otros hospedantes naturales o condicionales en la zona), datos sobre la ubicación (por ejemplo, las coordenadas geográficas, el clima, la región de crecimiento, la elevación) y datos sobre las fechas de recolección (por ejemplo, al inicio o al final de estación, múltiples años);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(205) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:46 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica que "description of the sampled area (e.g. management practices if in a commercial orchard"
43	la descripción de la zona muestreada (por ejemplo, las prácticas de ~~gestión~~ manejo si se encuentra en un huerto comercial, la presencia de otros hospedantes naturales o condicionales en la zona), datos sobre la ubicación (por ejemplo, las coordenadas geográficas, el clima, la región de crecimiento, la elevación) y datos sobre las fechas de recolección (por ejemplo, al inicio o al final de estación, múltiples años);	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(15) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 6:53 PM)** mejor comprensión del párrafo

44	~~datos sobre las condiciones de la recolección de la fruta (por ejemplo, entorno comercial o no comercial, recogida de la planta o del suelo);~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(645) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** cuál es la relevancia de este párrafo en la determinación de los criterios de evaluació
44	~~datos~~ detalles sobre las condiciones de la recolección de la fruta (por ejemplo, entorno comercial o no comercial, recogida de la planta o del suelo);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(392) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:54 PM)**
44	detalles ~~datos~~ sobre las condiciones de la recolección de la fruta (por ejemplo, entorno comercial o no comercial, recogida de la planta o del suelo);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(315) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:02 AM)**
44	~~datos sobre las condiciones de la recolección de la fruta (por ejemplo, entorno comercial o no comercial, recogida de la planta o del suelo);~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(17) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 7:00 PM)** cual es la relevancia de este párrafo en la determinación de los criterios de evaluación.
44	datos sobre las condiciones de la recolección de la fruta (por ejemplo, entorno comercial o no comercial, recogida de la planta o del suelo);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(16) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 6:58 PM)** cual es la relevancia de este párrafo en la determinación de los criterios de evaluación.
45	la descripción del método de muestreo de la fruta (por ejemplo, el número y la distribución de plantas y el número de frutas muestreadas por planta);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(107) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 11:04 PM)** agregar mas variables de medición como peso de muestra infestada, unidades de fruta por muestra, numero de muestras recolectadas por area establecida, numero de muestras infestadas vs muestras recolectadas.
46	~~datos~~ detalles sobre la condición de la fruta, incluido su grado de madurez (u otros indicadores de madurez como el contenido de materia seca, el color, el contenido de azúcar, la escala de madurez) y la condición de su piel o cáscara (si presenta daños mecánicos o naturales o no);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(393) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:55 PM)**
46	detalles ~~datos~~ sobre la condición de la fruta, incluido su grado de madurez (u otros indicadores de madurez como el contenido de materia seca, el color, el contenido de azúcar, la escala de madurez) y la condición de su piel o cáscara (si presenta daños mecánicos o naturales o no);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(316) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:03 AM)**
46	datos sobre la condición de la fruta, incluido su grado de madurez (u otros indicadores de madurez como el contenido de materia seca, el color, el contenido de azúcar, la escala de madurez) y la	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(206) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:50 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto indica que "(whether it is damaged or is free from any mechanical or natural damage);"

	condición de su piel o cáscara (si ~~presenta daños mecánicos~~ está dañada o ~~naturales~~ si está libre de cualquier daño mecánico o ~~no)~~natural);	
47	datos empíricos ~~pruebas~~ de la presencia de la especie de mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo en ~~la zona~~ el área muestreada antes y durante el muestreo (por ejemplo, registros de trampas);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(394) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:55 PM)**
47	pruebas de la presencia de la especie de mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo en ~~la zona~~ el área muestreada antes y durante el muestreo (por ejemplo, registros de trampas);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(318) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:05 AM)**
47	~~pruebas~~ datos empiricos de la presencia de la especie de mosca de la fruta de que se trate en la zona muestreada antes y durante el muestreo (por ejemplo, registros de trampas);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(317) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:04 AM)**
47	pruebas de la presencia de la especie de mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo en la zona muestreada antes y durante el muestreo (por ejemplo, registros de trampas);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(207) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:51 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica que "evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in the sampled area before and during sampling (e.g. trap records);"
48	la descripción del método de disección de la fruta (por ejemplo, pelar y cortar la fruta para detectar huevos o larvas) para determinar la infestación y, de haberla, el método de reproducción de la mosca de la fruta (por ejemplo, si se conservan las condiciones de la fruta, como la temperatura, la humedad, la duración del día, el ~~substrato~~ sustrato para ~~la población~~empupar, incluida la humedad del suelo) para que se desarrolle hasta la etapa adulta (tomando en consideración que los huevos y las larvas no se deberían haber transferido de la fruta infestada a una dieta artificial para la reproducción);	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(646) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** Uso correcto de termino y en consistencia con la versión en ingles
48	la descripción del método de disección de la fruta (por ejemplo, pelar y cortar la fruta para detectar huevos o larvas) para determinar la infestación y, de haberla, el método de ~~reproducción~~ cría de la mosca de la fruta (por ejemplo, si se conservan las condiciones de la fruta, como la temperatura, la	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(395) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:58 PM)**

	humedad, la duración del día, el substrato para la ~~población~~pupación, incluida la humedad del suelo) para que se desarrolle hasta la etapa adulta (tomando en consideración que los huevos y las larvas no se deberían haber transferido de la fruta infestada a una dieta artificial para la ~~reproducción)~~cría);	
48	la descripción del método de disección de la fruta (por ejemplo, pelar y cortar la fruta para detectar huevos o larvas) para determinar la infestación y, de haberla, el método de reproducción de la mosca de la fruta (por ejemplo, si se conservan las condiciones de la fruta, como la temperatura, la humedad, la duración del día, el substrato para la ~~población~~pupación, incluida la humedad del suelo) para que se desarrolle hasta la etapa adulta (tomando en consideración que los huevos y las larvas no se deberían haber transferido de la fruta infestada a una dieta artificial para la ~~reproducción)~~cría);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(320) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:07 AM)**
48	la descripción del método de disección de la fruta (por ejemplo, pelar y cortar la fruta para detectar huevos o larvas) para determinar la infestación y, de haberla, el método de ~~reproducción~~ cría de la mosca de la fruta (por ejemplo, si se conservan las condiciones de la fruta, como la temperatura, la humedad, la duración del día, el substrato para la población, incluida la humedad del suelo) para que se desarrolle hasta la etapa adulta (tomando en consideración que los huevos y las larvas no se deberían haber transferido de la fruta infestada a una dieta artificial para la reproducción);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(319) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:06 AM)**
48	la descripción del método de disección de la fruta (por ejemplo, pelar y cortar la fruta para detectar huevos o larvas) para determinar la infestación y, de haberla, el método de reproducción de la mosca de la fruta (por ejemplo, si se conservan las condiciones de la fruta, como la temperatura, la	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(210) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:56 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "for rearing);

	humedad, la duración del día, el substrato para la población, incluida la humedad del suelo) para que se desarrolle hasta la etapa adulta (tomando en consideración que los huevos y las larvas no se deberían haber transferido de la fruta infestada a una dieta artificial para la ~~reproducción)~~cría);	
48	la descripción del método de disección de la fruta (por ejemplo, pelar y cortar la fruta para detectar huevos o larvas) para determinar la infestación y, de haberla, el método de reproducción de la mosca de la fruta (por ejemplo, si se conservan las condiciones de la fruta, como la temperatura, la humedad, la duración del día, el substrato para el desarrollo de la ~~población~~pupa, incluida la humedad del suelo) para que se desarrolle hasta la etapa adulta (tomando en consideración que los huevos y las larvas no se deberían haber transferido de la fruta infestada a una dieta artificial para la reproducción);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(209) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:54 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "substrate for pupation including soil moisture"
48	la descripción del método de disección de la fruta (por ejemplo, pelar y cortar la fruta para detectar huevos o larvas) para determinar la infestación y, de haberla, el método de ~~reproducción~~ cría de la mosca de la fruta (por ejemplo, si se conservan las condiciones de la fruta, como la temperatura, la humedad, la duración del día, el substrato para la población, incluida la humedad del suelo) para que se desarrolle hasta la etapa adulta (tomando en consideración que los huevos y las larvas no se deberían haber transferido de la fruta infestada a una dieta artificial para la reproducción);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(208) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:52 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "the fruit fly rearing method"
48	la descripción del método de disección de la fruta (por ejemplo, pelar y cortar la fruta para detectar huevos o larvas) para determinar la infestación y, de haberla, el método de reproducción de la mosca de la fruta (por ejemplo, si se conservan las condiciones de la fruta, como la temperatura, la humedad, la duración del día, el ~~substrato~~ sustrato	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(37) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 10:24 PM)** uso correcto de termino

	para la población, incluida la humedad del suelo) para que se desarrolle hasta la etapa adulta (tomando en consideración que los huevos y las larvas no se deberían haber transferido de la fruta infestada a una dieta artificial para la reproducción);	
48	la descripción del método de disección de la fruta (por ejemplo, pelar y cortar la fruta para detectar huevos o larvas) para determinar la infestación y, de haberla, el método de reproducción de la mosca de la fruta (por ejemplo, si se conservan las condiciones de la fruta, como la temperatura, la humedad, la duración del día, el substrato para ~~la población~~empupar , incluida la humedad del suelo) para que se desarrolle hasta la etapa adulta (tomando en consideración que los huevos y las larvas no se deberían haber transferido de la fruta infestada a una dieta artificial para la reproducción);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(19) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 7:14 PM)** en consistencia con la norma en inglés
48	la descripción del método de disección de la fruta (por ejemplo, pelar y cortar la fruta para detectar huevos o larvas) para determinar la infestación y, de haberla, el método de reproducción de la mosca de la fruta (por ejemplo, si se conservan las condiciones de la fruta, como la temperatura, la humedad, la duración del día, el substrato para ~~la población~~empupar, incluida la humedad del suelo) para que se desarrolle hasta la etapa adulta (tomando en consideración que los huevos y las larvas no se deberían haber transferido de la fruta infestada a una dieta artificial para la reproducción);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(18) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 7:12 PM)** en consistencia con la versión en ingles
49	una presentación clara de los resultados de la reproducción de la mosca de la fruta, en la que se indique la ausencia de infestación (por ejemplo, ausencia de huevos o larvas, ausencia de ~~pupación)~~pupas), la ausencia de adultos viables producidos a partir de la especie o cultivar vegetal en condiciones adecuadas;	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(647) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** En consistencia con la versión en ingles

49	una presentación clara de los resultados de la ~~reproducción~~ cría de la mosca de la fruta, en la que se indique la ausencia de infestación (por ejemplo, ausencia de huevos o larvas, ausencia de pupación), la ausencia de adultos viables de moscas de la fruta producidos a partir de la especie o cultivar vegetal en condiciones adecuadas~~;~~; o	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(396) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 2:59 PM)**
49	una presentación clara de los resultados de la reproducción de la mosca de la fruta, en la que se indique la ausencia de infestación (por ejemplo, ausencia de huevos o larvas, ausencia de pupación), la ausencia de adultos viables producidos a partir de la especie o cultivar vegetal en condiciones adecuadas~~;~~; o	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(322) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:09 AM)**
49	una presentación clara de los resultados de la ~~reproducción~~ cría de la mosca de la fruta, en la que se indique la ausencia de infestación (por ejemplo, ausencia de huevos o larvas, ausencia de pupación), la ausencia de adultos viables de moscas de la fruta producidos a partir de la especie o cultivar vegetal en condiciones adecuadas;	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(321) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:08 AM)**
49	una presentación clara de los resultados de la reproducción de la mosca de la fruta, ~~en~~ indicando la ~~que se indique la~~ ausencia de infestación (por ejemplo, ausencia de huevos o larvas, ausencia de pupación), la ausencia de adultos viables producidos a partir de la especie o cultivar vegetal en condiciones adecuadas;	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(212) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:58 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "indicating absence of infestation (e.g. no eggs or larvae, no pupation"
49	una presentación clara de los resultados de la ~~reproducción~~ cría de la mosca de la fruta, en la que se indique la ausencia de infestación (por ejemplo, ausencia de huevos o larvas, ausencia de pupación), la ausencia de adultos viables producidos a partir de la especie o cultivar vegetal en condiciones adecuadas;	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(211) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:56 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "a clear presentation of fruit fly rearing results,"
49	~~una presentación clara de los resultados de la reproducción de la mosca de la fruta, en la que se indique la ausencia de infestación (por ejemplo,~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(21) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 7:21 PM)** se propone la eliminación del párrafo No. 49, ya que se considera que este criterio

	~~ausencia de huevos o larvas, ausencia de pupación), la ausencia de adultos viables producidos a partir de la especie o cultivar vegetal en condiciones adecuadas;~~	aplica solamente para condición no hospedante, indicado en el punto 3.4 Criterios relativos a los no hospedantes (párrafo 63)
49	una presentación clara de los resultados de la reproducción de la mosca de la fruta, en la que se indique la ausencia de infestación (por ejemplo, ausencia de huevos o larvas, ausencia de ~~pupación)~~pupas), la ausencia de adultos viables producidos a partir de la especie o cultivar vegetal en condiciones adecuadas;	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(20) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 7:14 PM)** en consistencia con la versión en ingles
50	la identificación precisa de la especie de mosca de la fruta ~~reproducida~~ criada en la fruta junto con ~~pruebas~~ los datos empíricos de apoyo (por ejemplo, las claves publicadas que se ~~utilizan~~ utilizaron para identificar a la especie de mosca de la fruta, la verificación de la especie de mosca de la fruta por un taxónomo especialista, fotografías, la identificación molecular, ejemplares de muestra).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(397) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:01 PM)**
50	la identificación precisa de la especie de mosca de la fruta ~~reproducida~~ criada en la fruta junto con ~~pruebas~~ los datos empiricos de apoyo (por ejemplo, las claves publicadas que se ~~utilizan~~ utilizaron para identificar a la especie de mosca de la fruta, la verificación de la especie de mosca de la fruta por un taxónomo especialista, fotografías, la identificación molecular, ejemplares de muestra).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(323) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:10 AM)**
50	la identificación precisa de la especie de mosca de la fruta ~~reproducida~~ criada en la fruta junto con ~~pruebas de apoyo~~ la evidencia soporte (por ejemplo, las claves publicadas que se utilizan para identificar a la especie de mosca de la fruta, la verificación de la especie de mosca de la fruta por un taxónomo especialista, fotografías, la identificación molecular, ejemplares de muestra).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(213) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 2:59 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "an accurate identification of the fruit fly species reared from the fruit together with supporting evidence"
50	la identificación precisa de la especie de mosca de la fruta reproducida en la fruta junto con pruebas de apoyo (por ejemplo, las claves publicadas que se	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(108) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 11:07 PM)**

	utilizan para identificar a la especie de mosca de la fruta, la verificación de la especie de mosca de la fruta por un taxónomo especialista, fotografías, la identificación molecular, ejemplares de ~~muestra)~~muestra en sus distintas etapas metamórficas).	
53	La información utilizada para determinar la condición de hospedante natural debería contener pruebas de infestación en condiciones descritas con claridad y pruebas de desarrollo de adultos ~~viables~~viables e indicar las temporadas en que se presentan.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(109) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 11:09 PM)**
54	Al evaluar la ~~completitud, la~~ fiabilidad y la aplicabilidad de la información que se esté utilizando para determinar la condición de hospedante, las ONPF deberían establecer si, además de los puntos enumerados en la sección 3.1, la información disponible también contiene lo siguiente:	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(648) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** Mejor comprensión del párrafo
54	Al evaluar la ~~completitud, la~~ fiabilidad y la aplicabilidad de la información que se esté utilizando para determinar la condición de hospedante, las ONPF deberían establecer si, además de los puntos enumerados en la sección 3.1, la información disponible también contiene lo siguiente:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(24) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 7:30 PM)** mejor compresión del texto
54	Al evaluar la ~~completitud, la~~ fiabilidad y la aplicabilidad de la información que se esté utilizando para determinar la condición de hospedante, las ONPF deberían establecer si, además de los puntos enumerados en la sección 3.1, la información disponible también contiene lo siguiente:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(23) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 7:29 PM)** mejor comprensión del párrafo y consistencia con el cuerpo de la norma
55	una descripción de los tratamientos fitosanitarios ~~aplicados~~aplicados para otras plagas no objetivos;	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(649) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** Mejor comprensión del párrafo
55	una descripción de los tratamientos fitosanitarios ~~aplicados~~aplicados para otras plagas no objetivo;	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(26) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 7:41 PM)** mejor compresión del texto

55	una descripción de los tratamientos fitosanitarios aplicados~~;~~; para otras plagas no objetivos	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(25) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 7:39 PM)** mejor comprensión del párrafo
56	~~datos~~ detalles sobre la viabilidad de los adultos ~~desarrollados~~ emergidos en cuanto a su tamaño, capacidad de vuelo, longevidad y fecundidad.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(398) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:02 PM)**
56	~~datos -~~ detalles sobre la viabilidad de los adultos ~~desarrollados~~ emergidos en cuanto a su tamaño, capacidad de vuelo, longevidad y fecundidad.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(324) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:12 AM)**
56	~~datos~~ detalles sobre la viabilidad de los adultos ~~desarrollados~~ emergidos en cuanto a su tamaño, capacidad de vuelo, longevidad y fecundidad.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(214) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:00 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "details of the viability of emergent adults in terms of their size, flight ability, longevity and fecundity.
56	datos sobre ~~la~~ el porcentaje de viabilidad de los adultos desarrollados en cuanto a su tamaño, capacidad de vuelo, longevidad y fecundidad.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(110) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 11:10 PM)**
58	La información utilizada para determinar la condición de hospedante condicional debería contener pruebas de infestación en condiciones de campo seminaturales y pruebas de adultos viables en ensayos, descritas con claridad y pruebas de desarrollo de adultos viables tanto en ensayos sobre el terreno como de campo realizados en las condiciones seminaturales establecidas en la presente norma, con los detalles metodológicos y los resultados publicados.~~La información utilizada para determinar la condición de hospedante condicional debería contener pruebas de infestación en condiciones descritas con claridad y pruebas de desarrollo de adultos viables tanto en ensayos sobre el terreno como en ensayos realizados en las condiciones seminaturales establecidas en la presente norma, con los detalles metodológicos y los resultados publicados.~~	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(650) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** Mejor comprensión del párrafo Mejor comprensión del párrafo
58	La información utilizada para determinar la condición de hospedante condicional debería contener pruebas de infestación en condiciones descritas con claridad y ~~pruebas~~ evidencias de	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(215) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:03 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "The information used to determine conditional host status should contain both evidence of infestation under clearly described conditions and evidence of development to viable adults from either field trials or from trials under

	desarrollo de adultos viables tanto en ~~ensayos sobre el terreno~~ pruebas de campo como en ensayos realizados en las condiciones seminaturales establecidas en la presente norma, con los detalles metodológicos y los resultados publicados.	semi-natural conditions as set out in this standard, with published methodological details and results.
59	Al evaluar si la información que se esté utilizando esta completa, su fiabilidad y aplicabilidad la completitud, la fiabilidad y la aplicabilidad ~~de la información que se esté utilizando~~ para determinar la condición de hospedante, las ONPF deberían establecer si, además de los puntos enumerados en la sección 3.1, la información disponible también contiene lo siguiente:	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(651) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:19 PM)** Cambiar esto en todo el cuerpo de la norma.
60	~~datos~~ detalles sobre la viabilidad de los adultos ~~desarrollados~~ emergidos en cuanto a su tamaño, capacidad de vuelo, longevidad y fecundidad;	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(399) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:03 PM)**
60	- detalles~~datos~~ sobre la viabilidad de los adultos ~~desarrollados~~ emergidos en cuanto a su tamaño, capacidad de vuelo, longevidad y fecundidad;	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(359) COSAVE (9 Sep 2022 5:58 PM)**
60	datos sobre la viabilidad de los adultos ~~desarrollados~~ e información del desarrollo en cuanto a su tamaño, capacidad de vuelo, longevidad y fecundidad;	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(111) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 11:11 PM)**
60	datos sobre la viabilidad de los adultos desarrollados en cuanto a su tamaño, capacidad de vuelo, longevidad y fecundidad~~;~~; y	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(30) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 9:41 PM)** en consistencia con la versión en ingles
61	pruebas de la presencia de la especie de mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo en la fruta en condiciones seminaturales o en ciertas condiciones ambientales descritas con claridad (por ejemplo, en ciertas condiciones de presión ~~demográfica~~ poblacional ejercida por moscas de la fruta conespecíficas, la presencia de otras especies de moscas de la fruta e insectos, medidas de ~~gestión~~ manejo de las moscas de la fruta, ausencia de otros hospedantes naturales o condicionales en ~~la zona~~el área, temperatura, humedad o precipitación).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(400) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:04 PM)**

61	pruebas de la presencia de la especie de mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo en la fruta en condiciones seminaturales o en ciertas condiciones ambientales descritas con claridad (por ejemplo, en ciertas condiciones de presión ~~demográfica~~ poblacional ejercida por moscas de la fruta conespecíficas, la presencia de otras especies de moscas de la fruta e insectos, medidas de ~~gestión~~ manejo de las moscas de la fruta, ausencia de otros hospedantes naturales o condicionales en ~~la zona~~el área, temperatura, humedad o precipitación).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(325) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:13 AM)**
61	pruebas de la presencia de la especie de mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo en la fruta en condiciones seminaturales o en ciertas condiciones ambientales descritas con claridad (por ejemplo, en ciertas condiciones de presión demográfica ejercida por moscas de la fruta conespecíficas, la presencia de otras especies de moscas de la fruta e insectos, medidas de ~~gestión~~ manejo de las moscas de la fruta, ausencia de otros hospedantes naturales o condicionales en la zona, temperatura, humedad o precipitación).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(216) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:06 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "evidence of the presence of the target fruit fly species in fruit under semi-natural or certain, clearly described environmental conditions (e.g. under certain conditions of population pressure from conspecific fruit flies, presence of other fruit fly and insect species, fruit fly management measures, absence of other natural or conditional hosts in the area, temperature, humidity or rainfall)."
61	evidencia~~pruebas~~ de la presencia de la especie de mosca de la fruta de que se trate en la fruta en condiciones seminaturales o en ciertas condiciones ambientales descritas con claridad (por ejemplo, en ciertas condiciones de presión demográfica ejercida por moscas de la fruta conespecíficas, la presencia de otras especies de moscas de la fruta e insectos, medidas de gestión de las moscas de la fruta, ausencia de otros hospedantes naturales o condicionales en la zona, temperatura, humedad o precipitación).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(31) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 9:42 PM)** Uso de términos correctos y revisar la traducción completa del párrafo, para la consistencia con la versión en ingles
61	pruebas de la presencia de la especie de mosca de la fruta de que se trate en la fruta en condiciones seminaturales o en ciertas condiciones ambientales descritas con claridad ~~(por ejemplo, en ciertas condiciones de presión demográfica ejercida por~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(28) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 9:31 PM)** Los ejemplos descritos generan dudas y no claridad; ya que aplicarían para criterios de hospedero natural y condicional

	~~moscas de la fruta conespecíficas, la presencia de otras especies de moscas de la fruta e insectos, medidas de gestión de las moscas de la fruta, ausencia de otros hospedantes naturales o condicionales en la zona, temperatura, humedad o precipitación).~~	
63	La información utilizada para determinar la condición de no hospedante debería contener pruebas de la ausencia de infestación o del desarrollo incompleto de adultos viables, obtenidas en las actividades de vigilancia ~~sobre el terreno~~ de campo mediante el muestreo de fruta, de ensayos sobre el terreno o ensayos realizados en las condiciones seminaturales establecidas en la presente norma, con los detalles metodológicos y los resultados publicados. Si no se dispone de dicha información, se podrán utilizar los datos obtenidos en experimentos de laboratorio.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(217) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:07 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "If the information on non-host status is derived from field surveillance by fruit sampling,"
63	La información utilizada para determinar la condición de no hospedante debería contener pruebas de la ausencia de infestación o del desarrollo ~~incompleto de adultos viables~~o estados inmaduros, obtenidas en las actividades de vigilancia sobre el terreno mediante el muestreo de fruta, de ensayos sobre el terreno o ensayos realizados en las condiciones seminaturales establecidas en la presente norma, con los detalles metodológicos y los resultados publicados. Si no se dispone de dicha información, se podrán utilizar los datos obtenidos en experimentos de laboratorio.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(112) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 11:13 PM)**
65	datos empíricos ~~pruebas~~ de la presencia de adultos reproductivamente maduros de la especie de mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo en ~~la zona~~ el área muestreada antes y durante el muestreo (por ejemplo, registros de trampas)~~;~~; y	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(401) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:07 PM)**
65	pruebas de la presencia de adultos reproductivamente maduros de la especie de mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo en ~~la zona~~ el área	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(326) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:15 AM)**

	muestreada antes y durante el muestreo (por ejemplo, registros de trampas)~~;~~ y	
65	pruebas de la presencia de adultos reproductivamente maduros de la especie de mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate~~ objetivo en la zona muestreada antes y durante el muestreo (por ejemplo, registros de trampas);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(218) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:08 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "evidence of the presence of reproductively mature adults of the target fruit fly species in the sampled area before and during sampling (e.g. from trap records); and"
65	~~pruebas de la presencia de adultos reproductivamente maduros de la especie de mosca de la fruta de que se trate en la zona muestreada antes y durante el muestreo (por ejemplo, registros de trampas);~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(32) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 10:18 PM)** Este criterio ya esta incluido en la sección 3.1
66	la descripción de los procedimientos de manipulación de la fruta (por ejemplo, el procedimiento de recolección, ~~elaboración~~ procesamiento y tratamiento postcosecha y los procedimientos de transporte).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(402) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:07 PM)**
66	la descripción de los procedimientos de manipulación de la fruta (por ejemplo, el procedimiento de recolección, ~~elaboración~~ procesamiento y tratamiento postcosecha y los procedimientos de transporte).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(327) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:15 AM)**
66	la descripción de los procedimientos de manipulación de la fruta (por ejemplo, el procedimiento de recolección, ~~elaboración~~ procesamiento y tratamiento postcosecha y los procedimientos de transporte).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(219) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:09 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en ingles indica Processing
66	la descripción de los procedimientos de manipulación de la fruta (por ejemplo, el procedimiento de recolección, elaboración y tratamiento postcosecha y los procedimientos de ~~transporte)~~manejo de las muestras).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(113) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 11:18 PM)**
67	Si la información sobre la condición de no hospedante procede de ensayos ~~sobre el terreno~~de campo, no se aplicarán otros criterios de evaluación de la información aparte de los criterios generales mencionados en la sección 3.1.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(220) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:09 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "If the information on non-host status is derived from field trials,"

69	Información~~datos~~ sobre el origen de la colonia (por ejemplo, la fecha de recolección y la ubicación del hospedante natural de la línea parental, el número de generaciones producidas al inicio del experimento [preferentemente más de cinco generaciones], el sustrato utilizado para la recolección de los huevos [preferentemente sustrato de la fruta]);	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(632) Panama (30 Sep 2022 9:54 PM)** uso correcto de términos (Sugerimos la modificaicón en todo el texto del Anexo).
69	~~datos~~ Información sobre el origen de la colonia (por ejemplo, la fecha de recolección y la ubicación del hospedante natural de la línea parental, el número de generaciones producidas al inicio del experimento [preferentemente más de cinco generaciones], el sustrato utilizado para la recolección de los huevos [preferentemente sustrato de la fruta]);	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(35) Guatemala (26 Jul 2022 10:23 PM)**
69	información~~datos~~ sobre el origen de la colonia (por ejemplo, la fecha de recolección y la ubicación del hospedante natural de la línea parental, el número de generaciones producidas al inicio del experimento [preferentemente más de cinco generaciones], el sustrato utilizado para la recolección de los huevos [preferentemente sustrato de la fruta]);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(34) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 10:23 PM)** mejor compresión
69	información~~datos~~ sobre el origen de la colonia (por ejemplo, la fecha de recolección y la ubicación del hospedante natural de la línea parental, el número de generaciones producidas al inicio del experimento [preferentemente más de cinco generaciones], el sustrato utilizado para la recolección de los huevos [preferentemente sustrato de la fruta]);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(33) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 10:22 PM)** uso correcto de términos
70	la descripción del método de ~~reproducción~~ cría de la mosca de la fruta utilizado para el mantenimiento de la colonia (por ejemplo, la dieta artificial demostrada utilizada para las larvas; las condiciones de la sala de ~~reproducción~~cría, como la temperatura, la humedad, la luz);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(403) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:09 PM)**

70	la descripción del método de ~~reproducción~~ cría de la mosca de la fruta utilizado para el mantenimiento de la colonia (por ejemplo, la dieta artificial demostrada utilizada para las larvas; las condiciones de la sala de ~~reproducción~~cría, como la temperatura, la humedad, la luz);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(328) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:16 AM)**
70	la descripción del método de reproducción de la mosca de la fruta utilizado para el mantenimiento de la colonia (por ejemplo, la dieta ~~artificial demostrada utilizada para~~ suministrada a las ~~larvas~~larvas (artificial o natural) ; las condiciones de la sala de reproducción, como la temperatura, la humedad, la luz);	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(222) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:12 AM)** Se sugiere incluir las dietas naturales las cuales también son empleadas para este tipo de estudios.
70	la descripción del método de ~~reproducción~~ cría de la mosca de la fruta utilizado para el mantenimiento de la colonia (por ejemplo, la dieta artificial demostrada utilizada para las larvas; las condiciones del cuarto de ~~la sala de reproducción~~cría, como la temperatura, la humedad, la luz);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(221) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:10 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "If the information on non-host status is derived from field trials,"
70	la descripción del método de reproducción de la mosca de la fruta utilizado para el mantenimiento de la colonia (por ejemplo, la dieta artificial demostrada utilizada para las larvas; las condiciones de la sala de reproducción, como la temperatura, la ~~humedad~~humedad relativa, ~~la luz)~~horas luz, tipo de luz, cantidad de lumenes);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(114) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 11:19 PM)**
70	la descripción del método de reproducción de la mosca de la fruta utilizado para el mantenimiento de la colonia (por ejemplo, la dieta ~~artificial demostrada~~ artificial utilizada para las larvas; las condiciones de la sala de reproducción, como la temperatura, la humedad, la luz);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(40) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 10:27 PM)** mejor compresión
70	la descripción del método de reproducción de la mosca de la fruta utilizado para el mantenimiento de la colonia (por ejemplo, la dieta artificial ~~demostrada~~ utilizada para las larvas; las condiciones	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(39) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 10:27 PM)** mejor comprensión del texto

	de la sala de reproducción, como la temperatura, la humedad, la luz);	
70	la descripción del método de reproducción de la mosca de la fruta utilizado para el mantenimiento de la colonia (por ejemplo, la dieta artificial ~~demostrada~~ utilizada para las larvas; las condiciones de la sala de reproducción, como la temperatura, la humedad, la luz);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(38) Guatemala (26 Jul 2022 10:26 PM)**
71	~~datos~~ detalles sobre la calidad de la colonia de moscas de la fruta utilizada en el experimento (por ejemplo, índices de desarrollo y supervivencia, período de apareamiento, período de oviposición, fecundidad);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(405) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:09 PM)**
71	detalles~~datos~~ sobre la calidad de la colonia de moscas de la fruta utilizada en el experimento (por ejemplo, índices de desarrollo y supervivencia, período de apareamiento, período de oviposición, fecundidad);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(329) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:16 AM)**
71	datos sobre la calidad de la colonia de moscas de la fruta utilizada en el experimento (por ejemplo, índices de desarrollo y supervivencia, período de apareamiento, período de oviposición, ~~fecundidad)~~fecundidad, si es colonia silvestre o alguna otra cepa);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(115) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 11:20 PM)**
71	información ~~datos~~ sobre la calidad de la colonia de moscas de la fruta utilizada en el experimento (por ejemplo, índices de desarrollo y supervivencia, período de apareamiento, período de oviposición, fecundidad);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(41) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 10:28 PM)** uso correcto de termino
71	~~datos~~ Información sobre la calidad de la colonia de moscas de la fruta utilizada en el experimento (por ejemplo, índices de desarrollo y supervivencia, período de apareamiento, período de oviposición, fecundidad);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(36) Guatemala (26 Jul 2022 10:23 PM)**
72	~~datos~~ detalles sobre la condición fisiológica de las hembras de mosca de la fruta utilizadas (por ejemplo, estado de apareamiento, edad; las hembras	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(404) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:09 PM)**

	de mosca de la fruta deberían estar apareadas y deberían encontrarse en el punto máximo de su potencial de reproducción);	
72	detallesdatos sobre la condición fisiológica de las hembras de mosca de la fruta utilizadas (por ejemplo, estado de apareamiento, edad; las hembras de mosca de la fruta deberían estar apareadas y deberían encontrarse en el punto máximo de su potencial de reproducción);	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(330) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:17 AM)**
72	informacióndatos sobre la condición fisiológica de las hembras de mosca de la fruta utilizadas (por ejemplo, estado de apareamiento, edad; las hembras de mosca de la fruta deberían estar apareadas y deberían encontrarse en el punto máximo de su potencial de reproducción);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(43) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 10:28 PM)** uso correcto de termino
74	datos detalles sobre el índice de infestación natural de la especie o cultivar vegetal utilizados en el experimento (la especie de mosca de la fruta que se ha reproducido criado y el número de adultos desarrollados de moscas de la fruta emergidos por fruta o por unidad de peso de fruta, que se determina incubando una muestra de la fruta utilizada en cada repetición del experimento sin exponerla a la mosca de la fruta de que se trate);objetivo); y	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(406) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:11 PM)**
74	detallesdatos sobre el índice de infestación natural de la especie o cultivar vegetal utilizados en el experimento (la especie de mosca de la fruta que se ha reproducido criado y el número de adultos desarrollados de moscas de la fruta emergidos por fruta o por unidad de peso de fruta, que se determina incubando una muestra de la fruta utilizada en cada repetición del experimento sin exponerla a la mosca de la fruta de que se trate);objetivo); y	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(331) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:18 AM)**
74	datos detalles sobre el índice de infestación natural de la especie o cultivar vegetal utilizados en el experimento (la especie de mosca de la fruta que se	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(223) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:13 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el

	ha reproducido y el número de adultos ~~desarrollados~~ emergidos por fruta o por unidad de peso de fruta, que se determina incubando una muestra de la fruta utilizada en cada repetición del experimento sin exponerla a la mosca de la fruta ~~de que se trate)~~objetivo);	texto en inglés indica "details of the natural infestation rate of the plant species or cultivar used in the experiment (the fruit fly species reared and the number of fruit fly adults emerged per fruit or per weight of fruit, as determined by incubating a sample of the fruit used in each replicate of the experiment without exposing it to the target fruit fly); and"
74	información ~~datos~~ sobre el índice de infestación natural de la especie o cultivar vegetal utilizados en el experimento (la especie de mosca de la fruta que se ha reproducido y el número de adultos desarrollados por fruta o por unidad de peso de fruta, que se determina incubando una muestra de la fruta utilizada en cada repetición del experimento sin exponerla a la mosca de la fruta de que se trate);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(44) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 10:30 PM)** uso correcto de termino
74	~~datos~~ Información sobre el índice de infestación natural de la especie o cultivar vegetal utilizados en el experimento (la especie de mosca de la fruta que se ha reproducido y el número de adultos desarrollados por fruta o por unidad de peso de fruta, que se determina incubando una muestra de la fruta utilizada en cada repetición del experimento sin exponerla a la mosca de la fruta de que se trate);	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(42) Guatemala (26 Jul 2022 10:28 PM)**
75	la descripción del método utilizado en el experimento de laboratorio (por ejemplo, ~~recipientes utilizados~~jaulas utilizadas, período de exposición, presencia de alimentos y agua en ~~los recipientes~~las jaulas, número de hembras utilizadas por ~~recipiente~~jaulas, presencia de machos en los ~~recipientes~~jaulas, utilización de hospedantes naturales como ~~grupo de~~ control (testigo) en ~~recipientes~~ jaulas separados para demostrar el comportamiento normal de oviposición, el tiempo de realización del experimento, las condiciones durante el experimento, el número de repeticiones utilizando diferentes ~~grupos)~~cohortes).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(633) Panama (30 Sep 2022 9:57 PM)** mejor utilización de términos y consistente con la NIMF No. 37
75	la descripción del método utilizado en el experimento de laboratorio (por ejemplo, ~~recipientes utilizados~~jaulas utilizadas, período de	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(407) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:15 PM)**

	exposición, presencia de alimentos y agua en ~~los recipientes~~las jaulas, número de hembras utilizadas por ~~recipiente~~jaula, presencia de machos en ~~los recipientes~~las jaulas, utilización de ~~hospedantes naturales~~ un hospedante naturale como grupo de control en ~~recipientes separados~~ jaulas separadas para demostrar el comportamiento normal de oviposición, el tiempo de realización del experimento, las condiciones durante el experimento, el número de repeticiones utilizando diferentes grupos).	
75	la descripción del método utilizado en el experimento de laboratorio (por ejemplo, ~~recipientes~~ jaulas utilizados, período de exposición, presencia de alimentos y agua en ~~los recipientes~~las jaulas, número de hembras utilizadas por ~~recipiente~~jaulas, presencia de machos en ~~los recipientes~~las jaulas, utilización de ~~hospedantes naturales~~ un hospedante natural como grupo de control en ~~recipientes separados~~ jaulas separadas para demostrar el comportamiento normal de oviposición, el tiempo de realización del experimento, las condiciones durante el experimento, el número de repeticiones utilizando diferentes grupos).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(332) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:20 AM)**
75	una ~~la~~ descripción del método utilizado en el experimento de laboratorio (por ejemplo, ~~recipientes utilizados~~jaulas utilizadas, período de exposición, presencia de alimentos y agua en los recipientes, número de hembras utilizadas por recipiente, presencia de machos en ~~los recipientes~~las jaulas, ~~utilización~~ uso de hospedantes naturales como grupo de control en recipientes separados para demostrar el comportamiento normal de oviposición, el tiempo de realización del experimento, las condiciones durante el experimento, el número de repeticiones utilizando diferentes ~~grupos)~~cohortes).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(224) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:15 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica que "a description of the method used in the laboratory experiment (e.g. cages used, exposure period, presence of food and water in cages, number of females used per cage, presence of males in cages, use of a natural host as a control in separate cages to demonstrate normal oviposition behaviour, time of conduct of experiment, conditions during experiment, number of replicates using different cohorts)."

75	la descripción del método utilizado en el experimento de laboratorio (por ejemplo, recipientes utilizados, período de exposición, presencia de alimentos y agua en los recipientes, número de hembras utilizadas por recipiente, presencia de machos en los recipientes, utilización de hospedantes naturales como ~~grupo de~~ control (testigo) en recipientes separados para demostrar el comportamiento normal de oviposición, el tiempo de realización del experimento, las condiciones durante el experimento, el número de repeticiones utilizando diferentes ~~grupos)~~cohortes).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(47) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 11:08 PM)** mejor utilización de términos y consistente con la NIMF No. 37
75	la descripción del método utilizado en el experimento de laboratorio (por ejemplo, ~~recipientes~~ jaulas utilizados, período de exposición, presencia de alimentos y agua en ~~los recipientes~~las jaulas, número de hembras utilizadas por ~~recipiente~~jaula, presencia de machos en ~~los recipientes~~las jaulas, utilización de hospedantes naturales como grupo de control en ~~recipientes~~ jaulas separados para demostrar el comportamiento normal de oviposición, el tiempo de realización del experimento, las condiciones durante el experimento, el número de repeticiones utilizando diferentes grupos).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(46) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 11:03 PM)** uso correcto de término
77	La información disponible relacionada con la condición de especies vegetales o cultivares como hospedantes de moscas de la fruta tiene varios grados de calidad, completitud, fiabilidad y aplicabilidad que, a su vez, ~~influyen~~ influirán en el grado de incertidumbre asociada a la determinación de la condición de hospedante.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(408) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:16 PM)**
77	La información disponible relacionada con la condición de especies vegetales o cultivares como hospedantes de moscas de la fruta tiene varios grados de calidad, completitud, fiabilidad y aplicabilidad que, a su vez, ~~influyen~~ influirán en el	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(333) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:21 AM)**

	grado de incertidumbre asociada a la determinación de la condición de hospedante.	
78	La calidad de la información se debería evaluar atendiendo al diseño del método empleado para determinar el tipo de hospedante, el tamaño de muestra, el ~~grado~~ número de ~~repetición~~repeticiones, la presentación de resultados y ~~los conocimientos~~ la experticia de ~~las personas que han intervenido~~los investigadores.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(225) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:16 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica que "The quality of the information should be assessed based on the design of the method used to determine the type of host, the sample size, the extent of replication, the presentation of results and the expertise of the contributors.
79	La completitud de la información se debería evaluar con arreglo a los criterios mencionados en la presente norma para determinar la condición de hospedante en relación con la especie o cultivar vegetal y la especie de mosca de la fruta que se estén evaluando. De estos criterios, las ONPF deberían considerar que los elementos clave de la determinación de la condición de hospedante natural y ~~la condición de~~ condicional no hospedante son la identificación de la especie o cultivar vegetal y la especie de mosca de la fruta por un taxónomo o especialista capacitado, la deposición de ejemplares de muestra y la información detallada proporcionada sobre el origen y la condición de la fruta.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(634) Panama (30 Sep 2022 9:58 PM)** Para ampliar según el alcance de la NIMF
79	La completitud de la información se debería evaluar con arreglo a los criterios mencionados en la presente norma para determinar la condición de hospedante en relación con la especie o cultivar vegetal y la especie de mosca de la fruta que se estén evaluando. De estos criterios, las ONPF deberían considerar que los elementos clave de la determinación de la condición de hospedante natural y la condición de no hospedante son la identificación de la especie o cultivar vegetal y la especie de mosca de la fruta por un taxónomo o especialista capacitado, la ~~deposición~~ deposito de ejemplares de muestra y la información detallada	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(227) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:19 AM)** Se requiere hacer claridad respecto al depósito de especímenes de referencia en colecciones reconocidas. El término deposición tiene otro significado

	proporcionada sobre el origen y la condición de la fruta.	
79	La ~~completitud~~ integridad de la información se debería evaluar ~~con arreglo~~ frente a los criterios mencionados en la presente norma para determinar la condición de hospedante en relación con la especie o cultivar vegetal y la especie de mosca de la fruta que se estén evaluando. De estos criterios, las ONPF deberían considerar que los elementos clave de la determinación de la condición de hospedante natural y la condición de no hospedante son la identificación de la especie o cultivar vegetal y la especie de mosca de la fruta por un taxónomo o especialista capacitado, ~~la deposición~~ el deposito de ejemplares de muestra y la información detallada proporcionada sobre el origen y la condición de la fruta.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(226) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:18 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica que "The completeness of the information should be assessed against the criteria listed in this standard for the determination of host status in relation to the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species being evaluated. Of these criteria, NPPOs should consider the key elements for the determination of natural host status and non-host status to be the identification of the plant species or cultivar and the fruit fly species by a taxonomist or trained specialist, the deposition of voucher specimens, and the details provided of the fruit origin and condition."
80	La calidad, la completitud, la fiabilidad y la aplicabilidad de las fuentes de información utilizadas dictarán el grado de incertidumbre asociada a la determinación de la condición de hospedante: cuanto mayores sean, menor será la incertidumbre. ~~Si la~~ Una determinación de la condición de hospedante ~~se basa~~ basada en múltiples informes de fuentes independientes, en particular las de mayor fiabilidad, ~~el~~ tiene un bajo nivel de ~~incertidumbre es bajo~~incertidumbre. Utilizar fuentes menos fiables puede aumentar el grado de incertidumbre.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(409) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:18 PM)**
80	La calidad, la completitud, la fiabilidad y la aplicabilidad de las fuentes de información utilizadas dictarán el grado de incertidumbre asociada a la determinación de la condición de hospedante: cuanto mayores sean, menor será la incertidumbre. ~~Si la~~ Una determinación de la condición de hospedante ~~se basa~~ basada en múltiples informes de fuentes independientes, en particular las de mayor fiabilidad, ~~el~~ tiene un bajo	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(334) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:23 AM)**

	nivel de ~~incertidumbre es bajo~~incertidumbre. Utilizar fuentes menos fiables puede aumentar el grado de incertidumbre.	
80	La calidad, la completitud, la fiabilidad y la aplicabilidad de las fuentes de información utilizadas dictarán el grado de incertidumbre asociada a la determinación de la condición de hospedante: cuanto mayores sean, menor será la incertidumbre. Si la determinación de la condición de hospedante se basa en múltiples informes de fuentes independientes, en particular las de mayor fiabilidad, el nivel de incertidumbre es bajo. Utilizar fuentes menos fiables o no documentar el proceso de determinación puede aumentar el grado de incertidumbre.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(116) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 11:22 PM)**
82	Se introduce una nueva especie o cultivar vegetal en ~~una zona~~ un área en la que está presente una especie de mosca de la fruta o una mosca de la fruta se establece en una nueva ~~zona~~ área y encuentra nuevas especies vegetales.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(410) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:19 PM)**
82	Se introduce una nueva especie o cultivar vegetal en ~~una zona~~ un área en la que está presente una especie de mosca de la fruta o una mosca de la fruta se establece en una nueva ~~zona~~ área y encuentra nuevas especies vegetales.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(335) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:24 AM)**
82	Se introduce una nueva especie o cultivar ~~vegetal~~ en una zona en la que está presente una especie de mosca de la fruta o una mosca de la fruta se establece en una nueva zona y encuentra nuevas especies vegetales.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(51) Nicaragua (26 Jul 2022 11:18 PM)** uso correcto de términos
82	Se introduce una nueva especie o cultivar ~~vegetal~~ en una zona en la que está presente una especie de mosca de la fruta o una mosca de la fruta se establece en una nueva zona y encuentra nuevas especies ~~vegetales~~de plantas.	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(49) OIRSA (26 Jul 2022 11:17 PM)** uso correcto de términos y en consistencia con la versión en ingles.
82	Se introduce una nueva especie o cultivar ~~vegetal~~ en una zona en la que está presente una especie de	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(48) Guatemala (26 Jul 2022 11:16 PM)**

	mosca de la fruta o una mosca de la fruta se establece en una nueva zona y encuentra nuevas especies vegetales.	
83	Una o ambas especies parentales de un híbrido o cultivar desarrollado recientemente son hospedantes naturales o condicionales conocidos (en este caso se debería considerar al híbrido como posible hospedante natural o condicional hasta que su condición de hospedante se pueda confirmar ~~de otra forma)~~mediante procesos técnicos debidamente documentados).	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(117) Guatemala (8 Aug 2022 11:23 PM)**
85	Un nuevo registro de ~~intercepción~~ interceptación carece de información pertinente o contiene información no confirmada (por ejemplo, no se menciona la etapa de desarrollo, no queda claro si la mosca de la fruta o las larvas se encontraron infestando la fruta, no se menciona la calidad de la fruta).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(228) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:20 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "A new interception record lacks relevant information or contains unconfirmed information". La NIMF 5 sigue con el término mal indicado.
88	**5. Aplicación de la condición de una fruta como hospedante de una mosca de la ~~fruta~~fruta en el proceso de ARP**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(635) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:00 PM)** Porque así enmarca los requisitos relacionados con el ARP descritos en este numeral 5
88	**5. Aplicación de la condición de una fruta como hospedante de una mosca de la fruta**	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(1) Guatemala (6 Jul 2022 11:33 PM)** Seria algo practico agregar un item que pida el Status de la plaga no solo en el área libre sino tambien en el area buffer y vecinos de zonas productoras
89	Al realizar ~~la evaluación del riesgo~~ un ARP de ~~plagas de~~ un producto frutícola, se aplicarán los requisitos siguientes:	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(411) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:20 PM)**
89	Al realizar ~~la evaluación del riesgo~~ un ARP de ~~plagas de~~ un producto frutícola, se aplicarán los requisitos siguientes:	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(336) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:26 AM)**
89	Al realizar la evaluación del riesgo de plagas de un producto frutícola, se aplicarán los siguientes requisitos siguientes:	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(229) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:20 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "A new interception record lacks relevant information or contains unconfirmed information"

90	La condición de una fruta como hospedante de una mosca de la fruta se debería considerar en la etapa inicial ~~de la evaluación~~ del ~~riesgo de plagas~~ARP; en la evaluación de la probabilidad de introducción y dispersión y en la evaluación del impacto; en la evaluación y selección de las opciones de ~~gestión~~ manejo del riesgo de plagas para mitigar dicho riesgo (por ejemplo, antes de la inspección, durante la inspección, tratamiento fitosanitario), y en la comunicación de riesgos (por ejemplo, la consulta y el intercambio de información).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(412) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:21 PM)**
90	La condición de una fruta como hospedante de una mosca de la fruta se debería considerar en la etapa inicial ~~de la evaluación~~ del ~~riesgo de plagas~~ARP; en la evaluación de la probabilidad de introducción y dispersión y en la evaluación del impacto; en la evaluación y selección de las opciones de ~~gestión~~ manejo del riesgo de plagas para mitigar dicho riesgo (por ejemplo, antes de la inspección, durante la inspección, tratamiento fitosanitario), y en la comunicación de riesgos (por ejemplo, la consulta y el intercambio de información).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(337) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:27 AM)**
90	La condición de una fruta como hospedante de una mosca de la fruta se debería considerar en la etapa inicial de la evaluación del riesgo de plagas; en la evaluación de la probabilidad de introducción y dispersión y en la evaluación del impacto; en la evaluación y selección de las opciones ~~de gestión~~ del manejo del riesgo de plagas para mitigar dicho riesgo (por ejemplo, antes de la inspección, durante la inspección, tratamiento fitosanitario), y en la comunicación de riesgos (por ejemplo, la consulta y el intercambio de información).	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(230) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:21 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica "in the evaluation and selection of pest risk management options to mitigate the pest risk
91	Aunque las especies vegetales o cultivares se clasifiquen como hospedantes naturales, es posible que no todos supongan el mismo riesgo de plagas. Por consiguiente, cuando se realiza ~~una evaluación del riesgo~~ un ARP de ~~plagas de~~ cara a la	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(413) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:23 PM)**

	importación de la fruta de una especie o cultivar vegetal clasificado como hospedante natural de una determinada especie de mosca de la fruta, se deberían analizar en detalle las pruebas que dieron lugar a la decisión de considerarlo hospedante natural con vistas a poder seleccionar las medidas fitosanitarias apropiadas para el nivel de riesgo de plagas planteado.	
91	Aunque las especies vegetales o cultivares se clasifiquen como hospedantes naturales, es posible que no todos supongan el mismo riesgo de plagas. Por consiguiente, cuando se realiza ~~una evaluación del riesgo~~ un ARP de ~~plagas de~~ cara a la importación de la fruta de una especie o cultivar vegetal clasificado como hospedante natural de una determinada especie de mosca de la fruta, se deberían analizar en detalle las pruebas que dieron lugar a la decisión de considerarlo hospedante natural con vistas a poder seleccionar las medidas fitosanitarias apropiadas para el nivel de riesgo de plagas planteado.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(338) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:28 AM)**
92	Cuando ~~la evaluación del riesgo de plagas~~ el ARP se lleva a cabo para la importación de la fruta de una especie o cultivar vegetal clasificado como no hospedante de una determinada especie de mosca de la fruta, esta se debería dejar de considerar en las fases inicial o de ~~clasificación~~ categorización de la plaga.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(414) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:24 PM)**
92	Cuando ~~la evaluación del riesgo de plagas~~ el ARP se lleva a cabo para la importación de la fruta de una especie o cultivar vegetal clasificado como no hospedante de una determinada especie de mosca de la fruta, esta especie de mosca de la fruta se debería dejar de considerar en las fases ~~inicial~~ de inicio o de ~~clasificación~~ categorización de la plaga.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(339) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:29 AM)**
92	Cuando la evaluación del riesgo de plagas se lleva a cabo para la importación de la fruta de una especie o cultivar vegetal clasificado como no hospedante	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(231) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:22 AM)** Se sugiere cambiar la traducción en el texto de español, teniendo en cuenta que el texto en inglés indica que "When a PRA is conducted for import of fruit from a plant

	de una determinada especie de mosca de la fruta, esta ~~se debería dejar~~ especie de ~~considerar~~ mosca de la fruta debe ser eliminada en ~~las fases~~ la fase inicial ~~o~~ de ~~clasificación~~ categorización de ~~la plaga~~las plagas.	species or cultivar categorized as a non-host for a particular fruit fly species, that fruit fly species should be eliminated from further consideration at the initiation or pest categorization stages.”
93	Cuando ~~la evaluación del riesgo de plagas~~ el ARP se lleva a cabo para la importación de la fruta de una especie o cultivar vegetal clasificado como hospedante condicional, se debería considerar que el riesgo de plagas del hospedante condicional es inferior al del hospedante natural (cuando está infestado por la misma especie de mosca de la fruta). Las medidas fitosanitarias deberían ser apropiadas para el riesgo de plagas planteado por el hospedante condicional.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(415) Uruguay (19 Sep 2022 3:24 PM)**
93	Cuando ~~la evaluación del riesgo de plagas~~ el ARP se lleva a cabo para la importación de la fruta de una especie o cultivar vegetal clasificado como hospedante condicional, se debería considerar que el riesgo de plagas del hospedante condicional es inferior al del hospedante natural (cuando está infestado por la misma especie de mosca de la fruta). Las medidas fitosanitarias deberían ser apropiadas para el riesgo de plagas planteado por el hospedante condicional.	*Category : TRANSLATION* **(340) COSAVE (3 Sep 2022 12:30 AM)**
94	~~La utilización de la condición de una fruta como hospedante de una mosca de la fruta en el establecimiento y mantenimiento de áreas libres de plagas debería ser conforme con la NIMF 4 (*Requisitos para el establecimiento de áreas libres de plagas*) y la NIMF 26 (*Establecimiento de áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta [Tephritidae]*).~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(636) Panama (30 Sep 2022 10:00 PM)** Por considerarse innecesario agregar en este Anexo
94	La utilización de la condición de una fruta como hospedante de una mosca de la fruta en el establecimiento y mantenimiento de áreas libres de plagas debería ser conforme con la NIMF 4 (*Requisitos para el establecimiento de áreas libres*	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(58) OIRSA (27 Jul 2022 12:04 AM)** describir un uso adicional apropiado para este concepto

	de plagas) y la NIMF 26 (*Establecimiento de áreas libres de plagas para moscas de la fruta [Tephritidae]*). El uso de la condición de una fruta como hospedante de una mosca de la fruta, puede ser utilizada para la elaboración de expedientes para acceso a mercados, con el objetivo de la apertura de los mismos para mercados internacionales.	
96	Esta sección no es parte de la norma. En ~~el~~ mayo de 2016 el Comité de Normas pidió a la secretaría de la CIPF para reunir información sobre los posibles problemas de implementación relacionados con este proyecto. Le rogamos indicar los detalles y propuestas sobre cómo hacer frente a estos posibles problemas de implementación.	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(232) Colombia (30 Aug 2022 3:23 AM)** Se debe eliminar el articulo "el" para mejorar la redacción.

Reconciliation report in French for 2018-011_Draft_Annex_ISPM37_2022-05-18_Fr

Summary

Participants

Name	Summary
Bahrain	Bahrain has commented in implantation potentials issues
Cuba	Se aceptan los comentarios adoptados en el Taller Regional para América Latina. No hay intención de presentar otro comentario.
European Union	The comments are submitted by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union (EU) and its 27 Member States.
Ireland	No comment
Singapore	Singapore supports the proposed draft annex.

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	Comment
G	(General Comment)	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(380) Cameroon (15 Sep 2022 6:40 AM)** Nous supportons cet amendement à la norme. il apporte plus de détails méthodologiques pour conduire les activités y relatives
	1. Introduction	
28	Les organisations ~~nationales pour~~ nationales de la protection des végétaux (ONPV) utilisent diverses informations publiées au sujet du statut d'hôte de mouches des fruits lorsqu'elles appliquent les NIMP adoptées qui ont trait à l'analyse du risque phytosanitaire (ARP), aux zones exemptes d'organismes nuisibles, à l'élaboration de programmes d'importation et d'exportation, à l'éradication, la surveillance et les signalements d'organismes nuisibles ou à d'autres questions. Cependant, on constate des divergences considérables dans l'interprétation des informations publiées, d'autant plus que les termes employés pour décrire les hôtes dans la littérature technique ne correspondent pas toujours à ceux qui figurent dans la NIMP 37. Ces divergences peuvent conduire à des différends entre ONPV. La présente annexe vise à harmoniser l'interprétation afin d'éviter des problèmes commerciaux à l'avenir. Elle définit les critères qui devraient être appliqués pour évaluer les données permettant de déterminer le statut d'hôte d'un fruit pour les mouches des fruits (Tephritidae) sur la base des informations existantes et elle fournit des indications pour l'évaluation de	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(494) Congo (29 Sep 2022 8:27 AM)**

	l'incertitude de la détermination du statut d'hôte. Cette annexe propose également des orientations pour aider les ONPV à exploiter les déterminations obtenues dans le cadre d'activités comme l'ARP.	
	3.1 Critères généraux d'évaluation	
51	3.2. critères spécifiques d'évaluation En plus de ces critères généraux ~~d'évaluation,~~ d'évaluation qui valent pour les trois catégories d'hôte, les ONPV devraient également établir si les publications contiennent les informations spécifiques applicables à la catégorie d'hôte pertinente ~~conformément aux sections 3.2 à 3.4.~~	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(495) Congo (29 Sep 2022 8:36 AM)** Le paragraphe ''3. Critères liés à la détermination du statut hôte'' est subdivisé en 2 sous-paragraphes dont le premier est assorti d'un titre :''3.1. critères généraux d'évaluation'', il est évident que le second soit aussi assorti d'un titre qui démontre qu'à partir de ce dernier, commence les critères d'évaluation spécifiques.
	3.2 Critères pour les hôtes naturels	
52	**3.~~2~~ 2.1 Critères pour les hôtes naturels**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(496) Congo (29 Sep 2022 8:44 AM)** même raison évoquée au paragraphe 3.2
	3.3 Critères pour les hôtes conditionnels	
57	**3.~~3~~ 2.2. Critères pour les hôtes conditionnels**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(497) Congo (29 Sep 2022 8:45 AM)** même raison évoquée au paragraphe 3.2.
	3.4 Critères pour les non-hôtes	
62	**3.~~4~~ 2.3. Critères pour les non-hôtes**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(498) Congo (29 Sep 2022 8:47 AM)** même raison évoquée au paragraphe 3.2.
	5. Application du statut d'hôte d'un fruit pour une mouche des fruits	
88	**5. Application du statut d'hôte d'un fruit pour une mouche des fruits** **5.1 pour la réalisation de l'ARP**	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(499) Congo (29 Sep 2022 8:56 AM)** Nous proposons que le paragraphe 5 (qui parle en même temps de l'ARP et du PFA) soit assorti de 2 sous-paragraphes qui parlent, l'un de l'ARP et l'autre des zones exemptes, en vue d'un plan clair qui évite la confusion.
94	5.2. dans l'établissement et le maintien des zones et lieux de production exempts d'ON L'application du statut d'hôte d'un fruit pour une mouche des fruits dans l'établissement et le maintien de zones et lieux exemptes d'organismes nuisibles devrait être conforme aux NIMP 4 (*Exigences pour l'établissement de zones indemnes*~~)~~),10(Exigences pour l'établissement de lieux et sites de production exempts d'organismes nuisibles) et 26 (*Établissement de zones exemptes de mouches des fruits [Tephritidae]*).	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(500) Congo (29 Sep 2022 9:04 AM)** La conformité à la NIMP 10 pour l'application du statut d'hôte de fruit pour une mouche des fruits dans l'établissement et le maintien d'un lieu de production exempt d'ON est d'autant valable que pour celle des NIMP 4 et 26, car les zones exemptes, tout comme les lieux exempts jouent pratiquement le même rôle: a) considérés comme mesures phytosanitaires

		dans la certification phytosanitaire des exportations et dans les exigences des pays importateurs; b) considérés comme option de gestion de risque phytosanitaire dans l'exécution de l'ARP
	Problèmes potentiels liés à la mise en œuvre	
96	Cette section ne fait pas partie de la norme. En mai 2016, le Comité des normes a demandé au Secrétariat de recueillir des informations sur tout problème potentiel lié à la mise en œuvre de ce projet de norme. Veuillez fournir des informations détaillées et des propositions sur la manière de répondre à ces problèmes potentiels liés à la mise en œuvre.	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(235) Gabon (31 Aug 2022 11:01 AM)** On supporte le draft.