Reconciliation report for 2018-011_Draft_Annex_ISPM37_2022-05-18_En.docx (2018-011_Draft_Annex_ISPM37_2022-05-18_En.docx)

Summary

Title	2022 First Consultation: Draft Annex to ISPM 37 (2018-011) (Id 1322)
Description	
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Participants

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Japan	Completed	Reviewer		16	30 9 2022 10:37 午前

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Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(501) Japan (29 9 2022 12:05 午後)** (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	O	

			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/)		
1. Introduction					
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 9 2022 12:32 午後)** 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.	O	
2. Host terminology in available literature and alignment with the host status categories used in this standard					
29	**2. Host terminology in available literature and alignment with the host status categories used in this standard**	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(502) Japan (29 9 2022 12:06 午後)** 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.	O	
33	A conditional host is a plant species or cultivar:	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(503) Japan (29 9 2022 12:06 午後)** While "clearly described natural condition"	O	

			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.		
3.1 General evaluation criteria					
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 9 2022 12:28 午後)** 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.	O	
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 9 2022 12:35 午後)** 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.	O	
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* **(511) Japan (29 9 2022 12:36 午後)** 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."	O	
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)	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(512) Japan (29 9 2022 12:37 午後)** Add this sentence because this information is one of common elements of all host categories to determine the host status. Pest	O	

	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;		control measures implemented in orchards may affect the infestation of fruit fly into the fruits.		
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 9 2022 12:38 午後)** 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	O	
3.2 Criteria for natural host					
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 9 2022 12:30 午後)** See comment in para 41.	O	
55	~~a description of any phytosanitary treatments applied; and~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(514) Japan (29 9 2022 12:41 午後)** 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.	O	
3.4 Criteria for non-host					
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 9 2022 12:25 午後)** See comment in para 41.	O	
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 9 2022 12:26 午後)** See comment in para 41.	O	
4. Assessing the uncertainty of the host status determination					
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 9 2022 12:22 午後)** 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	O	

			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.		
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 9 2022 12:43 午後)** 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.	O	
5. Application of the host status of a fruit to a fruit fly					
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 9 2022 12:44 午後)** Since section 4 emphasis on uncertainty, it should be also described in this section.	O	

Reconciliation report for 2018-006_Mononychelus tanajoa_2022_06_29.docx (2018-006_Mononychelus tanajoa_2022_06_29.docx)

Summary

Title	2022 First Consultation: Draft DP: Mononychellus tanajoa (2018-006) (Id 1313)
Description	
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Japan	In Progress	Reviewer		6	29 9 2022 10:31 午前

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Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(90) Japan (29 9 2022 10:18 午前)** Regarding the identification of Mononychellus tanajoa, external morphological identification is essential, but molecular identification is also important. The morphological identification may be difficult due to the large number of closely related species. In this regard, it will be better to add new section regarding genetic information of close species after the Section 4.6.2.4 "Sequence edition and analyses" in order to provide more useful information for identification. We share, for reference, the attached scientific paper (Mutisya et al., 2016) on related species Mononychellus progresivus.	O	
4.3 Key to genera of Tetranychidae on Manihot spp.					
96	8. Empodial claw ending in a single tip (Figure 9C)	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(92) Japan (29 9 2022 10:22 午前)** Suggest the addition of figure of Allonycus sp. in te Figure 9 because it will be easier to understood.	O	
96	8. Empodial claw ending in a single tip (Figure ~~9C)~~ 9C and Figur9E) **9**	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(91) Japan (29 9 2022 10:21 午前)** Figure 9E is presumed to be Panonychus sp., which corresponds to key couplet 8, because	O	

			it is easier to understand if this is added to the example.		
4.6.1 Morphological identification					
145	Gnathosoma: palp with terminal eupathidium about 1.5× as long as wide (Figure 6B and Figure 13F). Peritreme usually distally straight, ending in a small bulb or sometimes a tiny hook ~~(Figure~~ (Figure 3A, Figure 6A and Figure ~~12F)~~15F).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(93) Japan (29 9 2022 10:25 午前)** Figure 12F appears to be a typo. In addition, this parts are described in Figure 3A.	O	
148	Idiosoma: tapered posteriorly (Figure ~~2A)~~3A), 312 µm long and 167 µm wide, paler than adult female when alive. Aedeagus (Figure 8) with main shaft nearly straight, slightly curving ventrally, progressively tapering and forming a narrow neck before reaching aedeagal knob; knob with two sharp projections (Figure 8).	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(94) Japan (29 9 2022 10:25 午前)** Change 'Figure 2A' to 'Figure 3A'. Figure 2A appears to be a typo.	O	
9. Figures					
339	**Figure 8.** *Mononychellus tanajoa*, lateral view of aedeagus: **(A)** photograph; **(B)** line drawing	C	*Category : TECHNICAL* **(95) Japan (29 9 2022 10:29 午前)** It should be checked whether the (A) photograph and (B) line drawing in Figure 8 are definitely of this species. Figure 8 is in close accordance with the description in the reference [261]. However, it differs from that illustrated in Gutierrez, J. (1987) Experimental & Applied Acarology, 3: 163-168.	O	

Reconciliation report for 2009-002_Draft_ISPM_Rev_ISPM4_2022-06-29.docx (2009-002_Draft_ISPM_Rev_ISPM4_2022-06-29.docx)

Summary

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Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
Requirements					
50	A PFA should be considered a phytosanitary measure that, when used alone, is sufficient for managing the pest risk associated with a specific pest. Where a PFA has been established and maintained in accordance with the requirements of this standard, additional phytosanitary measures other than ensuring phytosanitary security of a consignment in relation to the specified pest should not be imposed.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(235) Japan (29 9 2022 11:37 午前)** The commodities produced in PFAs should not be imposed on additional phytosanitary measures such as testing and treatments. However, it is needed to avoid the misinterpretations that even phytosanitary security of a consignment (e.g. phytosanitary measures on preventing contamination) are not necessary as additional phytosanitary measures. The definition of "Phytosanitary security (of a consignment)" from ISPM5 State of a consignment when its integrity has been maintained and its infestation and contamination by regulated pests, prevented through the application of phytosanitary measures.	O	
53	programmes~~systems~~ to establish pest freedom;	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(236) Japan (29 9 2022 11:38 午前)** Replace "systems" as "programmes." The requirement to maintain pest freedom on para 54 is "programmes" but the requirement to establish pest freedom on this para is "systems". It is not clear why maintaining pest freedom is "programmes" but establishing pest freedom is "systems". In the present ISPM4, "to establish pest freedom" is achieved based on general surveillance and specific surveys, which are	O	

			part of the National Surveillance System, so "system" may be used. According to Section 2 of the revised ISPM4 which related to "to establish pest freedom", the requirements do not necessarily consist of surveillance only, so "system" does not seem necessary to be used here.		
62	the availability of appropriate surveillance ~~tools for the specified pest (detection~~ tools, technology and ~~identification)~~resources to detect and identify specified pest;	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(238) Japan (29 9 2022 11:42 午前)** Surveillance tools are not the only elements needed to detect and identify the specific pest. The technology and resources such as budget and staff are also necessary elements.	O	
1.1 Pest to be controlled					
69	When initiating the establishment of a PFA, an NPPO should first specify the pest that is to be controlled (including its scientific name) and identify valid diagnostic methods and relevant aspects of its biology. In the following sections of this standard, this pest is referred to as "the pest".	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(239) Japan (29 9 2022 11:44 午前)** to make clear the objective of "initiating" in the process until using the PFA as phytosanitary measures	O	
1.2 Identification of the area					
71	The area being considered for pest freedom may be the entire country, a part of a country, or all or part of several countries. The area should be described specifically enough to allow it to be readily identified. This is important when NPPOs are providing evidence to support the claim that the area is free of the pest, but also when NPPOs are subsequently reporting the pest status of the targeted pest in the PFA and when raising public awareness.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(240) Japan (29 9 2022 11:45 午前)** To make clear the object of the pest status.	O	
1.3 Suitability of ecological conditions in the area					
73	**1.3 Suitability of ~~ecological~~ environmental conditions in the area**	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(241) Japan (29 9 2022 11:47 午前)** This section is intended to examine, from the perspective of the targeted pest, the host susceptibility, climatic suitability, the potential for entry and establishment in the region, so the term "environmental" seems to be more appropriate than " ecological".	O	
74	The NPPO of the country in which the area is situated should determine the ~~presence~~ availability of host plants in the area. Potential differences in host susceptibility in the specified area, the climatic suitability of the area, and the potential for entry and establishment of the pest in the area should also be considered.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(242) Japan (29 9 2022 11:49 午前)** It is more appropriate to use the wording "availability" than "presence" in this context because of the consistency with ISPM11.	O	
2.2 Controls on the movement of regulated articles					
90	inspection and testing of regulated articles, examination of the relevant documentation and, where necessary for cases of non-compliance, the application of appropriate measures.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(244) Japan (29 9 2022 11:52 午前)** If pathogens and nematodes are the targeted pests, testing may also be	O	

			required.		
3.4 Corrective action plans, including response to an outbreak					
107	In the event of the pest being detected in the PFA, the NPPO should determine, based on ISPM 6 and ISPM 8, the type of corrective action to be taken. An eradication programme should be initiated unless the pest can be eradicated immediately, or evidence indicates that there is no risk of the pest establishing or no risk of it being spread ~~outside the PFA~~ by infested or contaminated regulated articles.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(245) Japan (29 9 2022 11:53 午前)** If there is a risk of the pest being spread within the PFA by infested or contaminated regulated articles, an eradication programme is usually required, even if there is no risk of the pest being spread outside the PFA.	O	
3.4.1 Delimiting survey to demarcate the outbreak area					
111	As soon as the detection of the pest has been officially confirmed in the PFA, a delimiting survey should be conducted to determine the boundary of the infested area. Based on this determination and an assessment of the pest biology, the relevant pathways and the characteristics of the PFA, an outbreak area within the PFA should be demarcated and the PFA should be temporarily suspended therein. This demarcated outbreak area should consist of the infested area surrounded by a buffer zone, the size of which should depend on the biology of the pest, the ~~presence~~ availability of host plants and the ecological conditions.	P	*Category : EDITORIAL* **(243) Japan (29 9 2022 11:51 午前)** It is more appropriate to use the wording "availability" than "presence" in this context because of the consistency with ISPM11.	O	
4. Verification of pest freedom and regular review					
122	Once the PFA is established, the performance of the PFA maintenance ~~programme~~ programme, including the administrative activities, should be regularly ~~reviewed~~reviewed by the NPPOs to verify correct implementation of the maintenance programme. This review should allow the NPPO to find and correct deficiencies, incorporate any new and relevant information on the pest or associated pathways, and adjust and improve the maintenance programme accordingly.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(233) Japan (29 9 2022 11:35 午前)** For para 123, it is not clear how and who should verify the correct implementation. Suggest that para 123 be integrated to para 122 as there is some duplication between two sentenses.	O	
123	~~The correct implementation of the maintenance programme, including the administrative activities, should be verified.~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(234) Japan (29 9 2022 11:35 午前)** See the comment for para 122.	O	
6. Communication and stakeholder engagement					
131	Maps and information about the ~~phytosanitary~~ measures applied to maintain the PFA should be communicated to relevant stakeholders.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(246) Japan (29 9 2022 11:54 午前)** Delete "phytosanitary" because measures to maintain PFAs are not always for the purpose of phytosanitary.	O	
132	To achieve the support of the community, NPPOs are encouraged to raise public awareness about PFAs in their territory, including the framework for reporting sightings of the pest, the ~~phytosanitary~~ measures applied to establish in the PFAs, and the importance of maintaining the PFAs.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(247) Japan (29 9 2022 11:54 午前)** Delete "phytosanitary" because measures to establish PFAs are not always for the purpose of phytosanitary.	O	

Reconciliation report for 2014-007_Draft_Rev_ISPM18_2022-06-29.docx (2014-007_Draft_Rev_ISPM18_2022-06-29.docx)

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Participants

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Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
7. Inspection					
150	Live target pests may be found after irradiation, but this should not result in the refusal to issue a phytosanitary certificate. Where mortality is not the required response, it is more likely that live target pests may persist in the treated consignment; in such cases, phytosanitary certification should be based on confirmation from the validation programme that the required minimum dose is administered and the required response is achieved for the specific treatment conditions concerned.	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(145) Japan (29 9 2022 12:01 午後)** This sentence is not clear regarding whether exporting countries should confirm that the required response is achieved if mortality is not the required response (e. g. inability to develop successfully). In our understanding, exporting countries normally just confirm whether the required minimum dose is administered in such case, and it may be difficult to confirm whether the required response is achieved for each phytosanitary certification.	O	
8. Responsibilities					
154	~~The treatment provider is responsible for keeping the treatment records for at least one year and making them available for auditing and verification purposes.~~	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(146) Japan (29 9 2022 12:02 午後)** Delete para 154 as it is already said in 6.2 Record-keeping. Also, it is unbalanced to only say "keeping the treatment records" as the responsibility of the treatment provider as there are other major responsiblities such as implementing the treatment in accordance with the requirements set by the NPPO.	O	

Reconciliation report for 2008-006_Draft_Annex_to_ISPM20_2022-06-29.docx (2008-006_Draft_Annex_to_ISPM20_2022-06-29.docx)

Summary

Title	2022 Second Consultation: Draft Annex to ISPM 20: Use of Specific Import Authorizations (2008-006) (Id 1315)
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Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
ANNEX 2: Use of specific import authorizations					
29	The national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) of importing countries may choose to use specific import authorizations (SIAs) as referred to in this standard (section 4.2.2) when official consent for import is necessary, when import would otherwise be prohibited for phytosanitary reasons, or when phytosanitary import requirements for the particular purpose, articles or situations have not yet been established. Even when using SIAs as part of their phytosanitary import regulatory system, NPPOs are still required for transparency to make their established phytosanitary import requirements available through publication and transmission as described in section1.5 of ISPM1, section 5.1.9.2 of this standard and ~~in~~ Article VII.2(b) of the IPPC.	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(183) Japan (29 9 2022 11:15 午前)** The last sentense of para 29 is intended to enhance transparency and to clarify that import requirements established should be made available to concerned parties widely as normal procedure even if SIA is used. However, the current draft could cause a wrong interpretation such as "when SIA is used and import requirements are identified by SIA, the requirements should be shared through SIA with concerned parties. In order to avoid this misunderstanding, suggest clarifying that 1) the purpose is transparency, 2) the import requirements are established ones, 3) the requirements should be made available through publication and transmission and 4) it is also described in the Section 1.5 "Transparency" of ISPM 1.	O	
2.1 Information requirements					
48	whether the authorization is for an individual or a series of consignments; - maintenance method of consignment integrity (e.g. sealing of exterior openings);	P	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(182) Japan (29 9 2022 11:11 午前)** Add the description of packing method (e.g. packing in airtight container, sealing of exterior openings) because it is important to prevent recontamination of the consignment, escape of pests or spread of	O	

			soil during transportation and importation of the consignment for which SIA is used.		

Reconciliation report for 2017-027_DraftPT_Ir_Pseudoc_2022-06-29.docx (2017-027_DraftPT_Ir_Pseudoc_2022-06-29.docx)

Summary

Title	2022 Second Consultation: Draft PT Irradiation treatment for Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi (2017-027) (Id 1318)
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Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
Other relevant information					
40	**Other relevant information**	C	*Category : SUBSTANTIVE* **(26) Japan (29 9 2022 10:14 午前)** This treatment schedule prevents offspring developing to the second-instar nymph stage, but treated mature adult female can rear a lot of F1 generation neonates （Zhan et al., 2016. Table 2）. If the pest transmits virus, it is not confirmed whether this treatment schedule is effective in preventing virus transmission （Zhan et al., 2016. Table 2.）. Mealybugs are known to transmit virus, and last year it was reported that Cacao mild mosaic virus were detected in Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi (Alina et al., 2021) although transmissions to cacao did not be tested. For this reason, in order to avoid misunderstanding and dispute between contracting parties, it should be clarified in this Annex that the efficacy to prevent virus transmission by this treatment schedule has not been confirmed.	O	