

2021
NETHERLANDS ACTION PLAN FALSE CODLING MOTH
EXPORT OF BELL PEPPERS AND CHILI PEPPERS TO THE USA

REGISTRATTION

1.) Register USA growers and exporters

- The NPPO maintains a register of growers and exporters eligible for export of bell pepper to the USA;
- Prior to listing, the NPPO performs a compliance check at each grower and exporter interested to participate in this Action Plan;
- Growers and exporters are only listed in the register if they meet the following conditions,.

GROWERS

2) Import at production facilities

- A production facility that stores or handles imported products (all products) from any origin is not eligible for monitoring and export to the USA;
- Produce from another facility may only be handled if that other facility is also listed under this Action Plan, with the exemption of another production facility of the same company ,provided that at this other production facility no product (all products) from any origin is entering this facility;
- This measure concerns all stages of the trading and processing process, including purchasing, storage, sorting, packing, handling;
- At irregular intervals the NPPO The NPPO, at irregular intervals, performs compliance checks.

3.) Cultivation measures

Advice during crop rotation at the end of the growing season

- Completely clean and empty greenhouse: remove all plant material, waste and plastic;
- Clean entire greenhouse;
- Disinfect or replace substrate;
- Adequate removal of waste.

EXPORTERS

4) Measures for exporters

Receipt of produce

Exporters to USA only purchase produce from designated production facilities as listed in the register.

Measures for handling areas

- All sorting and packing stations place 1 pheromone trap per 2,500 m², with a minimum of 2 traps per location in the handling areas in which the bell peppers and chili peppers from Sub-Saharan Africa are stored, packed and/ or traded;
- All USA exporters of bell peppers and chili peppers place 1 pheromone trap per 2,500 m² , with a minimum of 2 traps per location in the handling areas in which the products destined for the USA are stored, packaged and/ or traded;

Traceability

- Import and export lots must have an identification mark that can be traced back in the administrative records;

- At import this administration must sufficiently show:
 - grower of the produce;
 - seller or exporter of produce;
 - country of origin of produce;
 - nature of produce;
 - quantity
- At export this administration must sufficiently show:
 - grower of produce;
 - country of origin of produce;
 - receiver of produce;
 - first addressee, if different from receiver;
 - nature of produce;
 - quantity

5) Reporting of findings

- In case false codling moth is found, then the respective grower or exporter must report this to the NPPO.

6) Measures in case of finding

- At exporting companies: issuance of PC will be suspended for at least one week. Re-instatement only with concurrence of NPPO provided no AFM is detected;
- In product: no PC will be issued, the production facility concerned will be suspended from the program immediately. Re-instatement only with concurrence of NPPO, after completion of at least one life cycle and no additional findings;
- * At designated production facility: immediate suspension from the program for the remainder of the season.

7) Export / phytosanitary inspection

- All shipments of Dutch bell peppers and chili peppers to the USA will be inspected and provided with a phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration stating that the produce has been inspected and has been found to be free of the false codling moth.
- Prior to carrying out export inspections the NPPO checks, with a maximum of once a day, the traps in the handling areas (see 4).

8) Information/training

- Growers and trading companies will train staff in recognising the false codling moth and symptoms of damage. Information material will be made available in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality/NPPO.
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