



Inspection Regulations Naktuinbouw

as referred to in section 20 of the Netherlands Seeds
and Planting Materials Act 2005



Third revised edition 2018

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Adopted by the Board of Naktuinbouw by Board Resolution no. 2006/05;
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Definitions

Article 1

These regulations make use of the terminology of the Netherlands Seeds and Planting Materials Act 2005 (Bulletin of Acts and Decrees 2005, no. 184), the Decree of 8 December 2005 on the marketing of propagating material (Propagating material marketing decree) (Bulletin of Acts and Decrees 2005, no. 654) and the Regulation of the Minister of Economic Affairs of 16 January 2006, no. TRCJZ/2006/98, on the marketing of propagating material (Propagating material marketing regulation) (Netherlands Government Gazette, 20 January 2006, no. 15, p. 16 ff.).

In these regulations, the following expressions shall have the meanings thereby given:

a. inspection regulations:

all regulations to be complied with by the supplier and the propagating material pursuant to chapter 6 of the Netherlands Seeds and Planting Materials Act, the Netherlands Decree on the marketing of propagating material, the Netherlands Propagating Material Marketing Regulation and these regulations;

b. inspection:

the preventative inspection and follow-up inspection of propagating material officially carried out by Naktuinbouw, including official certification (as defined in the trading guidelines), as well as the operations of the supplier, who is primarily responsible for ensuring that the propagating material complies with the inspection regulations in all production phases, by means of checking the origin of the propagating material, inspection, sampling, testing and follow-up inspection;

c. rejection:

Naktuinbouw finding that propagating material does not comply with the inspection regulations;

d. registration form:

the application form to be provided by Naktuinbouw as referred to in Section 4 of the Propagating Material Marketing Regulation (Dutch Bulletin of Acts, Orders and Decrees 2006, no. 15);

e. contract farming:

cultivation, including propagation activities, possibly by means of in vitro techniques, where prior to planting, sowing or in vitro introduction a written agreement is entered into by the supplier, under which the contract farmer, respectively the propagator or the tissue culturing laboratory, being the contracting party of the first part, undertakes to cultivate, propagate or process a certain surface or a certain amount of a specifically identified crop by means of once-only planting or sowing of propagating or planting material and to deliver the yield to the supplier (the contracting party of the second part) under conditions laid down in the agreement referred to where the supplier shall supply the necessary propagating or planting material to the contract grower or to the party who or which has the material propagated or processed.

This supply does not concern the marketing of propagating material as referred to in section 1, part g. of the Netherlands Seeds and Planting Materials Act 2005;

f. disclosure of the supplier's status:

publishing information as to whether or not the supplier and/or the supplier's company complies with the registration conditions – irrespective of whether this is positive or negative for the company concerned – with the objective of offering transparency to companies within the propagating material production chain (including the end users) so that such parties can base their choices on such information and so that the level of compliance with the regulations is increased.

Registration

Article 2

1. A request for registration – electronic or otherwise – shall be submitted by means of the registration form included in appendix 1 to these regulations.
2. Registration forms shall be made available free of charge.
3. If a registered company lays down rights and duties for the company affiliated to it, no application as referred to in paragraph 1 above needs to be completed for the affiliated company.
4. The provisions of the previous paragraph shall apply if juristic acts or behaviour of the affiliated company can be considered as the acts or behaviour of the registered company. They should be verifiable and must be proved to Naktuinbouw's satisfaction.
5. A company is an 'affiliated company' of a second company if:
 - a. in respect of such second company, the registered company directly:
 - owns more than half of the capital or the corporate assets, or
 - has more than half of the voting rights, or
 - can appoint more than half of the members of the Board of Management or of bodies authorised to represent the company in law,
 - or has the right to manage the company's business;
 - b. the second company has the direct disposal of the authorities or rights referred to under a. above with a registered company;
 - c. a third company has the direct disposal of the authorities or rights referred to under a. above in respect of both the first and the second company.
6. Companies, where the registered companies or the companies affiliated to them directly and jointly have the disposal of the authorities and rights referred to under paragraph 5.a. shall not be considered as being affiliated to each of the registered companies.

Inspection and supervision by Naktuinbouw regarding the various crop groups

Article 3

1. Every year, before growing starts, the supplier provides Naktuinbouw with a cropping plan or a field stock list, at a time and in a manner to be determined by Naktuinbouw, to provide Naktuinbouw with an insight into the planting, production, storage or other use of the propagating material present at its establishment.
2. Where the production of fruit crops is concerned, the supplier provides Naktuinbouw – in a manner to be determined by Naktuinbouw – with a cropping plan or field stock list of each (propagation) crop within two weeks after growing has started.
3. Where seed growing in the Netherlands is concerned, the supplier shall inform Naktuinbouw of the start and end of cultivation according to rules to be laid down by Naktuinbouw.
4. In order to be able to inspect the propagating material of the crops included under Naktuinbouw's supervision produced, stored, imported, offered for export or processed as part of the supplier's business operations, as well as to be able to supervise the performance of the activities listed, no inspection decision is made nor are inspection documents issued if Naktuinbouw has insufficient data as to the qualities and the origin of the material or as to the specific provisions about the crop in question in Appendix 2 to these regulations.
5. In addition to the physical assessment of the crop and the propagating material, the periodic inspection carried out by Naktuinbouw shall also include supervision of the critical points in the supplier's production process, such as:
 - a. the validity and usefulness of the assessment methods used by the supplier;
 - b. the assessment of the content of company regulations which concern the production and the marketing of propagating material, including administrative aspects;
 - c. the competence of the supplier's employees who are responsible for performing assessments, as referred to in this article;
 - d. the taking of samples in a technically correct manner and according to reliable statistical methods;
 - e. the proper identification of propagating material while it is being cultivated and traded, including where non-compliant material is concerned;
 - f. the implementation of proper crop protection by the supplier;

- g. Where the production of propagating material for fruit crops is concerned, the supplier must have a plan that states the critical points in the supplier's production process for the genera and species concerned. In addition to that, mentioned under points a. up to and including f. of the article, a minimum of at least the following points must also be included: the location of the plants with the corresponding numbers, the cropping plan, the propagation steps and the manner of packaging, storage and transport.
6. Naktuinbouw shall inform the supplier in writing of any inspection carried out at the supplier's establishment by means of an Inspection Supervision Report, which report shall at least detail its findings as well as the decision taken in this respect as referred to in section 1:3 of the Dutch General Administrative Law Act [*Algemene wet bestuursrecht*]. The Inspection Supervision Report may be provided electronically by Naktuinbouw.
7. Propagating or planting material which does not or not fully comply with the inspection regulations can be rejected by Naktuinbouw or set aside during the inspection. As regards material set aside during the inspection, Naktuinbouw can give the supplier instructions on measures to be taken to ensure that the material does comply with the inspection regulations.
8. Material which does not comply with the inspection regulations or which has been set aside by Naktuinbouw during the inspection shall not be marketed.
9. If Naktuinbouw sets aside propagating material or planting material during the inspection, the provisions of article 8 paragraph 5 of these regulations shall apply mutatis mutandis to such material.
10. At the supplier's expense, Naktuinbouw can:
- perform a rectification inspection, i.e. an inspection according to one or more specific inspection regulations which was or were found not to have been complied with during a previous inspection visit;
 - carry out a re-inspection as referred to in Article 8 of these regulations;
 - perform a monitoring inspection during a period of up to two years.
11. The inspections listed in points a. and c. of paragraph 9 take place on Naktuinbouw's initiative; the re-inspection referred to in point b. of paragraph 9 shall only take place at the supplier's request.
In the event that Naktuinbouw establishes the presence of quarantine organisms, the supplier cannot request a re-inspection.
12. Naktuinbouw can decide to perform the inspection referred to in paragraph 9, point c. if the supplier has marketed propagating or planting material which does not comply with the inspection regulations or has been set aside during inspection by Naktuinbouw or,

if the supplier – in spite of instructions given by Naktuinbouw with regard to the propagating or planting material concerned – has not fully demonstrably assessed the critical points in its production process, as referred to in the marketing directives in question and in Article 5 of these regulations, or has withdrawn them from the inspection supervision, but has still marketed the propagating or planting material.

Inspection documents, labels, lead seals and imprint on packaging

Article 4

- The marks, labels, certificates, seals, stamps, lead seals and other certificates of proof whose use is decreed by Naktuinbouw pursuant to section 20.2 of the Netherlands Seeds and Planting Materials Act 2005 have been determined in accordance with the examples and images contained in appendix 3 to these regulations.
- The documents, examples, plates or printing blocks and texts for uniform (packaging) imprints, which can be used by the supplier pursuant to the inspection regulations, are listed in Appendix 4 to these regulations.
- Regardless of the provisions of the marketing guidelines or directives, the size of the proof does not have to be the same as the examples and/or illustrations and documents referred to in the first and second paragraphs.
- The proof referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 submitted by Naktuinbouw and the supplier before 1 February 2006 shall also continue to be effective after such time.
- Propagating material for fruit crops that are to be placed on the market with certification must be accompanied by certification documents. A supplier's document is sufficient to accompany propagating material to be used for fruit crops. The label is linked to the accompanying document. The accompany document states the labelling method, the quantities and the category in which the material has been certified.
The label is attached to the plants, or parts of the plants, when the propagating material or fruit crops are placed on the market. If these plants, or parts of the plants, are placed on the market in packaging, as a bundle or in a container, the label must be attached to the packaging, bundle or container. If the propagating material or fruit crops are placed on the market with a single label, the label must be attached to the packaging, bundle or container that contains the propagating material or fruit crops.
- When fresh plants and tray plants of strawberries, long cane plants, cuttings and roots of blackberry or raspberry and *Vaccinium* plants are delivered, they shall at least be provided with a pallet card whose layout has been approved by Naktuinbouw. A supplier's documents must also accompany the lot.

Follow-up inspections by Naktuinbouw

Article 5

1. Naktuinbouw shall carry out a follow-up inspection for the trueness to variety, varietal purity, health and quality, specifically the germination, of vegetable and flower seeds by means of laboratory assessments, as well as by means of sowing and assessment in Naktuinbouw's trial garden, as regards inspection samples which it has randomly taken from propagating material at the supplier's.
2. Naktuinbouw can also carry out follow-up inspections of the trueness to variety, varietal purity, health or quality in other groups of crops than those listed in the previous paragraph if they are included in Naktuinbouw's inspection.
3. Naktuinbouw will provide the supplier with a sample list for every crop, stating all inspection samples taken at the supplier's, which Naktuinbouw has sown or planted in its trial garden.
4. Naktuinbouw will enable the supplier to ascertain the assessment results of the inspection samples taken at the supplier's in the trial garden.
5. If Naktuinbouw finds deviations or defects regarding the inspection samples it has assessed, it will inform the supplier in writing or electronically of the preliminary planting results by means of a report.
6. No later than six weeks after the follow-up inspection trial of the crop concerned has been concluded, the supplier will receive the final assessment in writing or electronically regarding the samples in which deviations or defects were found.
7. If Naktuinbouw sees a reason to compare the final assessment to the quality research carried out by the supplier, it will do so. The results of the follow-up inspection trial carried out by Naktuinbouw shall be decisive for the research to be carried out by Naktuinbouw at the supplier's into the origin of the lot.

Conservation inspection

Article 6

1. Naktuinbouw will see to it that varieties of vegetable crops are systematically conserved by the suppliers.
2. It must always be possible to check conservation using notes made by the person or persons responsible for the variety. These notes must also relate to the production of all generations preceding the basic seed.

3. In addition, the inspection referred to in the first paragraph will be carried out by Naktuinbouw using criteria contained in the Regulation on conservation and conservation entities published by the Board for Plant Varieties *(Raad voor plantenrassen)*.

Instructions by Director and/or Head of Inspections

Article 7

1. As regards subjects resulting from the inspection regulations and which are in the working domain of Naktuinbouw, the supplier is under the obligation to follow the instructions given orally, in writing or electronically by or on behalf of the Director and/or Head of Inspections. If the supplier does not agree with the oral instructions, the Director and/or Head of Inspections shall communicate the instruction(s) in writing or electronically.
2. The Director and/or Head of Inspections shall inform the supplier in writing or electronically of the possibility to object or to file an appeal.

Re-inspection

Article 8

1. If, while carrying out the inspection, it is found that the establishment, the administration, the propagating material, the planting material or documents used by the supplier do not comply with the requirements, Naktuinbouw shall immediately communicate this in writing or electronically to the supplier.
2. If the supplier indicates that he does not agree with the results of the inspection performed or the inspection decision taken, he can request within three working days for Naktuinbouw to carry out a repeated factual assessment of the establishment, propagating material, planting material, or the administration or documentation concerned, or, if he does not consider a repeated factual assessment by Naktuinbouw to be desired, he can file a notice of objection as referred to in part 6.2 of chapter 6 of the Dutch General Administrative Law Act.
3. Naktuinbouw's Director and/or Head of Inspections shall have to perform the re-inspection or have it performed within three working days of the request for the re-inspection referred to in paragraph 2 being made and this request being received by Naktuinbouw.
4. Naktuinbouw shall lay down its substantiated decision regarding the re-inspection in a re-inspection report, which is open to objection and appeal.
5. A supplier who requests a re-inspection concerning propagating material or planting material cannot make or have any changes made to the plot, crop, propagating material or planting material concerned, nor have or have had any changes made, which may influence

the re-inspection unless this has taken place with Naktuinbouw's explicit approval. Such changes include spraying, cleaning, clearing and/or removing plants or parts of plants.

6. If the activities referred to in the previous paragraph have been carried out, the Director and/or Head of Inspections shall have the right to refuse a request for re-inspection and uphold the decision which has been taken.

Rejection

Article 9

1. If the supplier intends to destroy the propagating material or planting material rejected by Naktuinbouw or have it destroyed, he shall report this to Naktuinbouw as soon as possible, stating the time when the intended destruction will take place.
2. If the supplier prefers not to destroy the rejected material nor to have it destroyed, but to use it for purposes other than marketing it as propagating or planting material, he shall notify Naktuinbouw accordingly as soon as possible, stating the actual destination of the material concerned.
3. The notification referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be made by the supplier by means of legally signing and submitting the 'Declaration of rejected propagating material' form, as set out in Appendix 5 to these regulations.
4. If a disease and/or pest occurs in propagating or planting material during production, processing or storage and there is a risk of contamination, Naktuinbouw can set aside the other material involved in the inspection on the same plot, greenhouse compartment or establishment and prevent the marketing of such material, until the material first referred to has been destroyed and such measures have been taken in this respect to justify considering the danger of contamination to have been ruled out. In the absence of destruction or measures as referred to above, Naktuinbouw shall reject the material concerned.

Contract farming

Article 10

1. Any supplier which has its propagating or planting material propagated, produced, stored, imported and/or processed by a third party by means of contract farming shall be under the obligation to report this to the Naktuinbouw inspector as soon as possible upon entering into the agreement or to send a copy of this agreement or another written or electronic statement to Naktuinbouw.

2. The agreement or statement referred to in paragraph 1 shall at least contain the following data:
 - a. name of the crop and name or designation of the contracted variety;
 - b. name, domicile and registration number of the supplier for whom the crop is grown, propagated or processed;
 - c. name and domicile of the contract farmer;
 - d. the total surface, location and size of the plots, possibly stating their local designations or, in the event of in vitro propagation, the location of the laboratory where the material in question is propagated;
 - e. other conditions which may be important for Naktuinbouw
3. If the contract farming or a part of it does not take place or does not take place any longer, this shall be reported as soon as possible to Naktuinbouw in writing or electronically by the supplier, stating the reasons.
4. Contract farming shall take place at the expense and under the responsibility of the supplier.
5. The contract farmer shall act on behalf of the supplier.
6. The inspections performed by Naktuinbouw shall take place in the name and at the expense of the supplier. Naktuinbouw shall also send the inspection reports to the supplier.
7. The supplier shall be under the obligation to follow the instructions given by Naktuinbouw regarding contract farming, as referred to in article 7 of these regulations. He shall be under the obligation to immediately inform the contract farmer of these instructions, if the latter is not familiar with them.
8. This article shall apply mutatis mutandis to agreements other than those for contract farming referred to in article 1.e., pursuant to which a propagator or grower is obliged or authorised to carry out one or more quality-influencing activities such as preparing, packaging, long-term storage and having roots develop on the supplier's instructions and behalf. Naktuinbouw shall supervise these quality-influencing activities.
9. The provisions of this article shall apply mutatis mutandis to any party which has an establishment for processing propagating material or planting material and tends to process propagating material or planting material destined for or originating from suppliers on the instructions of those suppliers.
10. When the contract grower delivers a lot of propagating or planting material to the supplier, this lot shall be accompanied by a copy of the agreement or another type of written or electronic declaration of delivery. In addition to the data referred to in paragraphs 2.a. through to 2.c., this proof shall state the number of plants and possibly the lot number referring to the contract farmer's plot number.

11. This article shall only apply to contract farming taking place in the Netherlands. The use of the documents contained in the inspection regulations shall always be required in the event of contract farming outside the Netherlands

The marketing of field crops

Article 11

1. If the number of units of propagating material or planting material which forms part of the crop in the field cannot be exactly determined at the moment of sale or delivery, or if the crop in the field partially consists of propagating material or planting material which does not or has not been proven to comply with the requirements laid down in the inspection regulations, such crop shall not be marketed nor transferred while the inspection has not been concluded, unless approved in writing or electronically by Naktuinbouw.
2. The supplier of a crop as described in paragraph 1 of this article shall enter into a written agreement with the buyer of the crop or draw up another type of written or electronic declaration which will be signed by both parties. This certificate of proof shall at least state:
 - a. the estimated number of plants of which the field crop consists;
 - b. the lot number which refers to the supplier's plot number.
3. The buyer of a field crop shall state the lot number referred to in point b. of the previous paragraph in its records. To this end, the records must be set up such that Naktuinbouw can easily check the time when propagating or planting material was procured and which propagating or planting material this was.
4. While transporting the lot of propagating material or planting material which comprised the field crop, this lot must be accompanied by a proper transport document.
5. The supplier's document or the document to be provided by Naktuinbouw shall be made out after the supplier has sorted the plants and shall state the purchaser's registration number and the ultimate exact number of plants.
6. In the event that the crop is marketed in the form of lots, the written certificate of proof referred to in the second paragraph or a copy thereof, describing that part of the field crop to be marketed, shall be enclosed for every plot or for every lot. The provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply to this mutatis mutandis.
7. If title to the plot is transferred, the provisions of this article shall apply mutatis mutandis. The supplier or the lessor shall have to demonstrate to Naktuinbouw's satisfaction that the plot has been transferred.

Propagating material produced at a site located within the European Union

Article 12

1. Propagating material that is produced at a location situated outside the Netherlands, but in a state that is part of the European Union, and which is subsequently brought from this location to the Netherlands in order to be (further) cultivated, packaged, processed or traded, must fulfil all the conditions as set out in the inspection regulations.
2. The supplier must demonstrate, to the satisfaction of Naktuinbouw, that its production of propagating material as stated in the previous paragraph has been registered in the Member State with the official authority, in order to enable this authority to exercise supervision as determined in the marketing directive or regulation which is applicable for the marketing of that propagating material.
3. Furthermore, at the request of Naktuinbouw, the supplier must show the documentation or registration details which have been provided by the official authority of the Member State and which show that it has been established by means of an examination or inspection that the propagating material and production thereof meets the requirements of the applicable marketing directive or regulation.

Propagating material for destinations outside the European Union

Article 13

1. Propagating material, produced or marketed in the Netherlands and sent to destinations outside the European Union shall comply with all conditions in the inspection regulations. However, the supplier shall be entitled to export propagating material of horticultural plant species involved in the inspection to third-party countries, where such material complies with conditions other than those contained in the inspection regulations, marketing directives or guidelines, provided that such material complies with all requirements set by the third-party country in question and the supplier has reported this to Naktuinbouw.
2. With respect to the reporting referred to in the first paragraph, Naktuinbouw can demand that the supplier demonstrates to Naktuinbouw's satisfaction that the material concerned complies with all requirements set by the third-party country and – if requested by Naktuinbouw – that it provides (a copy of) the prevailing regulations of the third-party country containing such requirements.

Disclosure of the supplier's status

Article 14

1. The disclosure as to whether or not the supplier still fulfils the registration requirements laid down in the inspection regulations can take place on the Naktuinbouw website or in any other manner to be laid down by the Naktuinbouw Board, including disclosure of the register as referred to in article 7 paragraph 2 of the Propagating Material Marketing Regulation.
2. Before explicitly disclosing the name and status of the supplier, a disclosure must first take place by removing the supplier from the 'list of registered companies', as posted on the Naktuinbouw website.
3. The central issue is whether or not the supplier's company fully complies with the statutory requirement or standard contained in the inspection regulations. In addition, there should be a clear relationship with the nature of the material delivered and a reasonable interest.
4. During a period of two weeks prior to the intended publication, the suppliers will have the opportunity to add their own views to the findings of Naktuinbouw. If the supplier can demonstrate that it has guaranteed compliance with the inspection regulations on its own initiative, Naktuinbouw will refrain from publishing the inspection details.
5. To ensure proper understanding, to prevent misuse and to put the data within a specific framework, context information will be available from Naktuinbouw. This must consist of such elements as an explanation of the supervision policy adopted by the Board of Naktuinbouw and the risk associated with negative results.
6. In connection with generating and collecting the results, the data will not actually be published until at least three months after Naktuinbouw started data collection.
7. Before starting to publish a status which shows that the supplier's company does not comply with the registration requirements, the supplier will be informed by letter. Only the data generated after this shall be eligible for publication.
8. The supplier may raise objections and bring an appeal against the decision to publish the inspection data.
9. The data referred to in paragraph 5 shall be available for three years.

Final provisions

Article 15

1. The Board of Naktuinbouw shall be authorised to amend these regulations, after having heard the sector counsels on which the interested business organisations have a seat.
2. These regulations may be cited as: 'Inspection Regulations Naktuinbouw'.
3. These regulations shall enter into force on 1 December 2006 and is retroactive to 1 February 2006.

Appendix 2

as referred to in Article 3 paragraph 3

A Fruit crops

1. The supplier of fruit crops shall:
 - a. have a sound purchasing and sales administration which, at the request of Naktuinbouw, can be used to demonstrate which lots of propagating material have been delivered and which batches of propagating material have been received, with the relevant delivery and reception dates, respectively. The documentation used by the supplier, or the accompanying documentation, must be saved throughout the production cycle by the supplier for at least three years and provided to Naktuinbouw on its request;
 - b. based on the legal requirements for production, have identity testing and inspections for diseases and pests of certified material performed by a laboratory approved by Naktuinbouw or, if the supplier chooses, by the Naktuinbouw laboratory;
 - c. notify the Naktuinbouw inspector of the intention to grub at least ten days before commencement of grubbing in order to provide the inspector with the opportunity to carry out a final field inspection;
 - d. be able to provide argued evidence to explain how open patches in the crop were caused, in the event that open patches have occurred and these open patches concern more than 1% of that crop. The inspector will not provide certification if the supplier's explanation is deemed to be unacceptable. In this case, the inspector will motivate the decision in the report as referred to in article 3 paragraph 6 of this Regulation.
2. If the inspection or assessment of the propagating material, which is intended for further propagation of mother plants, has not been fully completed, Naktuinbouw can assign that material to a conditional category of certification. This conditional certification will cease if Naktuinbouw can grant final certification based on a completed file. The content of the file is designated by Naktuinbouw.
3. Candidate pre-basic mother plants *Fragaria*, *Malus*, *Prunus avium* and *Prunus cerasus*, *Prunus domestica*, *Pyrus*, *Cydonia*, *Ribes*, *Rubus* and *Vaccinium* must be tested for the presence of pathogens by a laboratory approved by Naktuinbouw as specified by Naktuinbouw in the Test Matrix for the crop concerned. This Test Matrix can be consulted on the Naktuinbouw website. A hard copy can be provided free of charge on request.

4. When maintaining the mother plants and propagating material included in the certification, the supplier must comply with the following isolation distances and requirements for adjoining crops for the following crop groups:

Crop	Pre-basic mother plant	Pre-basic material	Basic mother material relative to CAC & production	Certified mother material relative to CAC & production	Certified material relative to CAC & production
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	free of insects	free of insects	50 m	5 m	no root contact
<i>Fragaria</i> sp	free of insects	free of insects	500 m (from B5, outdoors)	50 m	50 m
<i>Malus</i> sp	free of insects	free of insects	50 m	5 m	no root contact
<i>Prunus</i> sp	free of insects	free of insects	50 m	5 m	no root contact
<i>Pyrus</i> sp	free of insects	free of insects	50 m	5 m	no root contact
<i>Rubus</i> sp	free of insects	free of insects	100 m	100 m	100 m
<i>Vaccinium</i> sp	free of insects	free of insects	200 m	200 m	200 m

Cydonia, *Malus* and *Pyrus*: 250 meters due to fire blight in all categories;

Prunus: 250 meters due to virus carrying insects.

5. Basic mother plants multiplied from pre-basic material, may be multiplied in a number of generations in order to obtain the required number of basic mother plants. The maximum permitted number of generations and the maximum permitted life span of basic mother plants for the genera or species concerned is as follows:

Crop	Number of generations	Max. life span
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	3	
<i>Fragaria</i> sp	5 *)	
<i>Malus</i> sp	3	
<i>Prunus</i> sp	3	
<i>Pyrus</i> sp	3	
<i>Ribes</i> sp	3	6 *)
<i>Rubus</i> sp	2	4
<i>Vaccinium</i> sp	2	

*) Generation 1, 2 & 3 free of insects
Generation 4 (greenhouse) covered

6. Basic mother plants, as well as pre-basic mother plants, may also be multiplied using in vitro multiplication. Naktuinbouw may place further requirements on in vitro multiplication of fruit crops including, among others, the maximum number of multiplication steps and identity testing. These regulations can be consulted on the Naktuinbouw website. A hard copy can be provided free of charge on request.

B Forest reproductive material

1. Stocks of forest reproductive material of species contained in Annex 1 to this Appendix which were produced before 1 January 2003 and did not fulfil the requirements of the inspection regulations on the latter date may be used up completely. When marketing forest reproductive material originating from these stocks, the supplier shall state the code 28(3) 1999/105/EC on its document instead of the number of the basic certificate.
2. Marketing forest reproductive material to third-party countries shall be allowed provided that it is provided with a fully completed OECD label, if and to the extent that the inspection regulations have been complied with. If the material is seed, the label must be attached to the packaging by means of a lead seal which seals the packaging such that it cannot be opened without damaging the lead seal; it will not be possible to remove or reuse the seal. A duplicate of the label must be enclosed in the packaging.
3. To the extent that Naktuinbouw does not carry out the sealing actions referred to in paragraph 2 above, Naktuinbouw shall carry out accurate checks of all relevant actions performed by the supplier.
4. Propagating material of any category which is marketed to third-party countries under the OECD scheme, shall have to be accompanied by the required OECD certificate, issued by Naktuinbouw.
5. The Board of Naktuinbouw may grant suppliers permission for marketing appropriate quantities of:
 - a. forest reproductive material, destined for tests, scientific purposes, grafting activities or the conservation of genetic material;
 - b. seed units for which it is clearly demonstrated that they are not intended for forestry purposes.
 This permission must be obtained prior to marketing the material and may be accompanied by further conditions.
6. Naktuinbouw will ensure that propagating and planting material of the species and artificial hybrids listed in Annex I of Directive 1999/105/EC 'on the marketing of forest reproductive material', which is not intended for forestry purposes, demonstrated by the supplier as 'not for forestry purposes' is marketed for trade. For this purpose, this material, where it is not older than three years, must be accompanied by a label or supplier's document with the text 'not for forestry purposes, unless specified otherwise'.

C Vegetable plants

As regards the conditions set out in Section 82 of the Propagating material marketing regulation, the instructions contained in Annexes 2, 3 and 4 of this Appendix shall apply to production in the Netherlands of propagating material and planting material of garlic, shallot sets and onion sets, without prejudice to the provisions of these regulations.

D Vegetable seed

1 General

- 1.1 Naktuinbouw checks that the standard seed to be marketed by the supplier:
 - a. has been produced from seed or plants of a generation preceding the standard seed, including parent varieties, or
 - b. has demonstrably been purchased as standard seed in a Member State of the European Union, or
 - c. comes directly from basic seed or certified seed which has been officially approved in a third-party country which has been considered equivalent pursuant to article 37 paragraph 1.d. of Directive 2002/55/EC.
- 1.2 In the event of production of standard seed, a sample must have been taken from every lot of basic material used for such production prior to the time of sowing. The supplier shall check such sample by means of a suitable technique, such as testing it in its own control plot and making regular checks regarding the following points: trueness to variety, varietal purity, health and presence of weeds. The supplier shall draw up reports of such checks and file these reports in an orderly manner and keep them available for Naktuinbouw for at least three years after the last use of the production of standard seed. The supplier shall also register the growth stage in which the assessments have taken place.
- 1.3 In the event of propagation intended for the production of a next generation of propagating material or the production of standard seed, the supplier shall determine in the actual field whether the material as a whole shows the typical characteristics of the designated variety, selection or parent variety. The propagating material must also be checked for plants which do not show the characteristic features of the variety, selection or parent variety concerned; any deviating plants must be removed and checks must be made for health (including the presence of seed-borne diseases), the risk of contamination from diseased plants in the vicinity, the presence of weeds and – as regards undesired cross-pollination – the adjoining plots. The supplier shall also specify the growth stage in which the assessments have taken place.
- 1.4 Suppliers who limit their activities exclusively to the distribution of propagating material, which has not been produced and packaged in their own establishment, only have to keep records of the buying and selling or delivery of such propagating material.

- 1.5 Any supplier marketing small packages of vegetable seed in the Netherlands by means of sales agents, resellers or other agents acting in its name and under its responsibility or by means of its own branches, shall, if requested, provide Naktuinbouw with an updated listing of all such agents and branches. It shall immediately inform Naktuinbouw, but no later than 1 March prior to the upcoming sales season, if its relationship with a sales agent, reseller or other agent has terminated or a branch has been discontinued.
- 1.6 For purposes of controlling the minimum germination standards as specified in chapter 5, § 2 of the 'Propagating material marketing regulation', the supplier shall also state a period of use on the small packages in addition to the information which has to be stated pursuant to the 'Propagating material marketing regulation', using the wording: '*Bruikbaar tot...*' [i.e. Use by...] stating the year until which the sales agents, resellers or other agents shall be maximally allowed to market the vegetable seed in the Netherlands in the supplier's name.
- 1.7 The supplier shall:
- oblige its sales agents, resellers or other agents to only market seed in properly sealed small packages – delivered by and in the name of the supplier – bearing the information referred to in 1.6 above;
 - take measures against sales agents, resellers or other agents marketing seeds as delivered by and in the name of the supplier in improperly sealed packaging or without observing the period of use, or marketing vegetable seed which otherwise fails to comply with the requirements laid down in the inspection regulations;
 - oblige its sales agents, resellers or other agents to immediately provide it with a written or electronic statement of all points of sale where seed delivered by and in the name of the supplier is marketed.

2 Official certification of vegetable seed crops; refusal and suspension

- 2.1 Any supplier wishing to market basic seed or certified seed shall explicitly offer the seed plots concerned and the planting material to be used for certification inspection when starting cultivation, using a form made available by Naktuinbouw or using any other method accepted by Naktuinbouw.
- 2.2 Naktuinbouw shall perform as many assessments as are deemed necessary for complete assessment of the trueness to variety, the varietal purity and the health of the propagating material to be certified.
- 2.3 While the certified propagating material is being packaged, stored and delivered, Naktuinbouw shall carry out lot inspections in order to check that the propagating material complies with the requirements set out in the inspection regulations. It will also assess whether the designation of the propagating material to be delivered complies with the qualification required.

- 2.4 If Naktuinbouw finds that a lot offered for certification does not comply with the inspection regulations, certification of the lot concerned shall be refused. If the necessary measures have been taken following Naktuinbouw's instructions, a new assessment may be requested in order to obtain certification after all.
- 2.5 Crops shall be involved in the certification inspection throughout the entire growing season.
- 2.6 Every crop and every lot of propagating material must be clearly identifiable by means of a label with details, so that Naktuinbouw can easily perform supervision.
- 2.7 If samples are taken by Naktuinbouw in the context of the certification inspection, the packaging of the lot will be sealed with a lead seal or otherwise by the Naktuinbouw official.
- 2.8 Certification of vegetable seed crops can take place under official supervision under the terms and conditions referred to in article 5 of Directive 2004/117/EC (OJ L 14, 18 January 2005).

E Ornamental plants

In order to be able to implement the provisions of article 5 paragraph 1 fourth bullet point of Directive 98/56/EC and section 93.1 of the Propagating Material Marketing Regulation regarding germination, the following details shall be stated on the packaging / label when delivering flower seeds for inspection purposes:

- the name and the address or the reference code of the person responsible for packaging or for applying the labels;
- the sales season of the seal or of the last test of the germination. The end of this sales season can be indicated;
- the reference number, stated by the person referred to in point d. of this paragraph, and
- the net or gross weight or stated number of pure seeds, except for small packaging up to 100 grams.

Annex 1

List of tree species and artificial hybrids

Abies cephalonica Loud.
Abies grandis Lindl.
Abies pinsapo Boiss.
Acer platanoides L.
Acer pseudoplatanus L.
Alnus glutinosa Gaertn.
Alnus incana Moench.
Betula pendula Roth
Betula pubescens Ehrh.
Carpinus betulus L.
Castanea sativa Mill.
Cedrus atlantica Carr.
Cedrus libani A. Richard
Fraxinus angustifolia Vahl.
Fraxinus excelsior L.
Larix x eurolepis Henry
Larix sibirica Ledeb.
Pinus brutia Ten.
Pinus canariensis C. Smith
Pinus cembra L.
Pinus contorta Loud.
Pinus halepensis Mill.
Pinus leucodermis Antoine
Pinus pinaster Ait.
Pinus pinea L.
Pinus radiata D. Don
Prunus avium L.
Quercus cerris L.
Quercus ilex L.
Quercus pubescens Willd.
Quercus suber L.
Robinia pseudoacacia L.
Tilia cordata Mill.
Tilia platyphyllos Scop.

Annex 2

Requirements to be set on propagating and planting material of garlic *Allium sativum* L.

1 Registration

The supplier shall register his entire garlic crop (separately for every plot) for inspection. If the supplier also has a consumption crop, he shall report this.

2 Conditions for inclusion in the inspection

- The plot shall be reported to Naktuinbouw by 15 May every year.
- The planting material must be free from stem nematode, as demonstrated by an inspection for stem nematode on a sample drawn and inspected by Naktuinbouw, unless the planting material has demonstrably undergone effective hot water treatment.
- The planting material must have been approved in the category 'suitable for planting for the cultivation of planting material'.
- The plot to be inspected must be at least 50 m away from plots of garlic not included in Naktuinbouw's inspection, unless these plots are free from viruses. There must also be a distance of 50 m between plots of virus-susceptible and virus-inoculated varieties.

3 General conditions for crop approval

- The condition of the crop must be such that reliable inspection can be performed.
- The crop must be cleaned of virus-infected and other deviating plants at an early stage and at regular intervals afterwards.
- The crop must be free from white rot infection.
- The overall plot must give the impression of a healthy and well-tended crop, from which it will be possible to harvest a good storable lot.
- The crop has not been treated with sprout inhibitors.

4 Field inspection standards

Virus-susceptible varieties can be approved as 'planting material' category AA, A or as a trading lot (HP).

- Category AA can be traded as planting material for planting material cultivation.
- Category A can be used for own cultivation of planting material.
- Category HP must only be traded for the cultivation of garlic for consumption.
- If all the other conditions are fulfilled, virus-inoculated varieties are always inspected in category AA.

Naktuinbouw will perform a single field inspection. The following maximum values may be found during the inspection for approval in the relevant category:

AA		A		HP	
Virus	0 %	Virus	0,1 %	Virus	0,16 %
Downy mildew	0 %	Downy mildew	0 %	Downy mildew	0 %
Stem nematodes	0 %	Stem nematodes	0 %	Stem nematodes	0 %
White rot	0 %	White rot	0 %	With rot	0 %

In addition, the plot of garlic must be true to variety and sufficiently varietally pure.

Procedure for field inspection

The field inspection is carried out by Naktuinbouw. The grower concerned will be informed in writing or electronically about the results of the field inspection.

If permitted by the crop condition, the grower shall be entitled to submit a request to Naktuinbouw for an extra inspection, provided that the grower has sufficiently cleaned the crop as regards downy mildew, white rot and virus infections. The extra inspection must be made by Naktuinbouw within one week. The relevant cost shall be borne by the applicant.

If a grower does not agree with Naktuinbouw's decision regarding the extra inspection, he may submit a request for a re-inspection to Naktuinbouw as stipulated in article 8 of the regulations. The re-inspection shall be requested immediately after the results of the field inspection become known.

Carrying out activities on the crop without the explicit permission of Naktuinbouw is not permitted in the period after the results of the extra inspection and the re-inspection have been published.

5 Laboratory research for stem nematode (*Ditylenchus dipsaci*)

Field-tested and approved lots shall only qualify for marketing if laboratory research proves the samples taken from such lots to be free from stem nematode. The samples are to be taken by Naktuinbouw. A sample of at least 200 cloves (one clove for every bulb) shall be taken for every 5 tons maximum of garlic from storage.

If multiple samples are taken, the lots or parts thereof shall be marked such that every specific sample can always be traced back to the part of the lot it was taken from. It must be possible to take samples in a reliable manner.

This research is conducted by Naktuinbouw. Research costs will be charged by the laboratory concerned.

Only lots which have not shown any visible stem nematode infection during the field inspection shall qualify for the research.

Lots found to be contaminated during the field inspection or the laboratory research do not necessarily qualify for approval. This also applies to lots not registered for laboratory research. Such lots can only qualify for approval if they have undergone effective hot water treatment.

In such cases, the Naktuinbouw inspector shall be informed in good time. The hot water treatment shall be performed for two hours at a temperature of 43.5°C.

6 Isolated storage

When the planting material is put in storage, it shall be kept properly separated per variety and per category (AA, A or HP). If the lots are insufficiently separated, they shall be considered as one whole and classified into the lowest category and the lowest health status under which one of the lots has been classified. Garlic planting material from rejected plots and garlic from plots intended for consumption shall be kept in different rooms to those for the approved planting material.

7 Lot inspection and marking

A lot inspection will be carried out at the time of delivery of all garlic bulbs inspected and approved in the field. The same standards will be applied to the lot inspection of planting material and trading lots. The requirements apply to both domestic trade and export.

Only lots which comply with the following requirements can be approved:

- the lot as a whole must be properly dried and cleaned and must have the appearance of a good storable and well-kept lot (virtually free from bare and other non-compliant garlic bulbs, skins, clods, loose soil, etc.);
- the lot must be visually free from live aphids and other insects, rot, fungal and nematode infection, frost damage, discoloured and scalded garlic bulbs, damage due to mechanical and/or animal causes;
- an adequate aphids control treatment must be implemented during storage in the storage area;
- the lot must be virtually free from rotten garlic bulbs which are not easy to recognise (only slightly affected); the tolerance per 25 kg is 4 to 8 garlic bulbs, depending on the size (coarse or fine);
- the lot must have been trimmed properly;
- the size of the lot must be ascending in the size specified by the customer at the time of applying the lead seal and this size must be at least 30 mm ø (square size). Lots of a smaller size will only be provided with a lead seal if the inspector has been informed accordingly in writing or electronically by the buyer or if this is stated on a purchase certificate shown to the inspector. The grower and/or trader shall co-sign the inspection document in such events;

- g. The lot must be packaged such that its ability to be stored is sufficiently assured and that the whole makes a well-kept impression. This will only be the case if delivering in effective bags or sacks of up to 25 kg. The marking of lots in ineffective or unsightly packaging may be refused;
- h. The lot must be free from harmful impurities (e.g. Yellow Nutsedge, *Cyperus esculentus L.*).
- i. If, at the purchaser's request, broken lots are delivered (in the form of cloves), such lots shall comply with the requirements referred to in a, b, c, g and h above.
 - a maximum weight percentage of 0.6% is allowed with regard to the tolerance of the conditions referred to under d.
 - with regard to the size, it should be in keeping with the size required by the purchaser. Written or electronic proof of this should be available.
 - delivering broken lots is only allowed if the breakage took place no more than 14 days before delivery.

8 Delivering and marking garlic

- a. Lots of propagating and planting material of garlic may be marketed if they have been field-tested and approved by Naktuinbouw and if the lot in question has been approved, lead-sealed and labelled by Naktuinbouw or by a supplier recognized by it, and if accompanied by a document as referred to in article 4 of these regulations or by a certification document made available by Naktuinbouw. The use of labels provided by Naktuinbouw is only permitted if making use of the inspection document provided by Naktuinbouw which complies with the conditions stipulated on the supplier's document as referred to in article 4 of these regulations.

Double woven bags with a minimum weight of 50 grams shall be used as packaging material.

- b. Naktuinbouw will mark lots of AA planting material at the grower's establishment.
- c. Lots can only qualify for approval and marking at a wholesaler's/exporter's if the lots bought are received already marked with labels and are accompanied by a document as referred to in article 4 of these regulations.

The original inspection document must be retained in the event of re-marking.

A marked lot of garlic planting material can be marketed further as a whole or as partial lots, if accompanied by a document as referred to in article 4 of these regulations, issued by the supplier on the basis of providing the certification document accompanying the lot.

In the event of a field crop being sold or a lot stored elsewhere being transported to the supplier's own establishment, a provisional inspection document must be enclosed stating 'field crop'. When a supplier's own lot is transported to a packaging company, the inspection document shall state 'intended for packaging'.

9 Marketing garlic planting material

Garlic planting material shall only be marketed if approved by Naktuinbouw in the field and as a lot and if it has been marked accordingly by Naktuinbouw and is accompanied by a document as referred to in article 4 of these regulations or by the inspection document made available by Naktuinbouw.

If the delivery is for consumption purposes, the inspector shall be informed accordingly.

A 'preliminary inspection document' shall be requested for lots of a field crop and for incompletely prepared lots, demonstrating that the lot has been inspected and approved in the field.

However, if the trader of such a lot also requires inspection for certain properties, a certification document will be drawn up for this and the customary fee will be charged.

10 Health requirements on delivery

EU-countries: free of stem nematodes.

Other countries: to be determined in more detail by the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (*Nederlandse Voedsel en Warenautoriteit - NVWA*).

11 Applications for inspection or re-inspection

To enable timely implementation of the inspection, this should preferably be requested at least two working days in advance from the inspector or office at Naktuinbouw.

Re-inspection of a marked lot may be requested at Naktuinbouw within ten working days of marking. Due to the influence of the storage conditions on the external quality, complaints related to the external quality can generally no longer be dealt with after this period of time has elapsed.

Annex 3

Requirements to be set on propagating and planting material shallot sets *Allium cepa L. Aggregatum*-group

1 Registration

In addition to its shallot set crop, the supplier shall also register its shallot cultivation for anything other than propagating objectives.

2 Conditions for inclusion in the inspection

- The plot shall be reported to Naktuinbouw by 15 May every year.
- The planting materials shall have undergone effective hot water treatment to combat nematodes.
- Own planting material shall have been approved in categories AA or A.
- Purchased planting material shall have been approved in category AA.
- The plot to be inspected must be at least 50 m away from a plot of shallots not included in Naktuinbouw's inspection, unless the latter plot is completely virus-free.
- In addition, the plot to be inspected shall be at least 100m away from a plot used for onion seed cultivation, unless the latter plot is completely virus-free.
- The above points e. and f. do not apply to virus-resistant varieties.
- A valid potato cyst eelworm examination declaration, with the accompanying sketch, shall be enclosed for every plot when registering the crop.

3 Additional conditions for crop approval

- The crop must be cleaned of virus-infected and other deviating plants at an early stage and at regular intervals afterwards.
- The condition of the crop must be such that reliable inspection can be performed.
- The overall plot must give the impression of a healthy and well-tended crop, from which it will be possible to harvest a good storable lot.
- The crop has not been treated with sprout inhibitors.

4 Field inspection standards

Division into classes

Shallot sets can be approved as 'planting material' (categories AA or A) or as a 'trading lot' (category HP). Naktuinbouw will perform a single field inspection.

The following maximum values may be found during the inspection for approval in the relevant category:

AA	
Virus	0 %
Downy mildew	0 %
Stem nematodes	0 %
White rot	0 %

A	
Virus	0,1 %
Downy mildew	0 %
Stem nematodes	0 %
White rot	0 %

HP	
Virus	0,16 %
Downy mildew	0 %
Stem nematodes	0 %
White rot	0 %

In addition, the plot of shallot sets must be true to variety and sufficiently varietally pure.

Procedure for field inspection

- The start time of the field inspection will be communicated to the growers in writing or electronically at least one week in advance.
- The field inspection shall be carried out by the Naktuinbouw inspector; if the plot is an AA- or A-plot it will be put in a temporary inspection category. The inspection category HP will be awarded permanently. The result of the field inspection will be communicated to the grower in question.
- The final inspection result of the HP plots will be sent to the grower by Naktuinbouw after the field inspection. The temporary classification of AA- and A-plots can only be changed into a final classification after a final approval, if desired, supported by a greenhouse trial, carried out by Naktuinbouw upon request and on condition of payment of fees. The Naktuinbouw inspector will contact the grower after the field inspection; the grower can then file its request for sampling. The crop sampling will then take place around August.
- Plots which are classified as AA or A after the field inspection and which are not included in the greenhouse trial shall, if necessary, be unconditionally downgraded to inspection category HP.
- If permitted by the crop condition, the grower shall be entitled to submit a request to Naktuinbouw for an extra inspection, provided that the grower has sufficiently cleaned the crop as regards downy mildew, white rot and virus infections. The extra inspection must be made by Naktuinbouw within one week. The relevant cost shall be borne by the applicant.
If a grower does not agree with Naktuinbouw's decision regarding the extra inspection, he may submit a request for a re-inspection to Naktuinbouw as stipulated in article 8 of the regulations. The re-inspection shall be requested immediately after the results of the field inspection become known. Carrying out activities on the crop without the explicit permission of Naktuinbouw is not permitted in the period after the results of the extra inspection and the re-inspection have been published.

5 Final approval of AA and A lots

Plots provisionally approved in categories AA or A during the field test shall be, if necessary, subjected to a greenhouse trial to qualify for approval in categories AA and A.

A field sample of 400 bulbs will be taken for every plot or every partial plot with a maximum size of 2 ha. Plots larger than 2 ha will be split up into sections of no more than 2 ha. If several samples are taken from one plot, a sketch will be made to indicate from where the

sample was taken. The grower will receive a copy of this sketch and may store the plot parts separately if he so desires. If not stored separately, then the lowest classification of the greenhouse trial shall apply.

A field sample of 400 bulbs will be taken from these plots and subsequently planted in the greenhouse.

For final approval in categories AA or A, the following maximum values may be found:

- **For category AA**
No more than 0.5% virus-affected plants.
- **For category A**
No more than 1.5% virus-affected plants.

Lots classified as category A after the field test shall be upgraded to category AA if the virus percentage does not exceed 0.5%.

Lots which have been approved in categories AA or A during the field test and contain more than 1.5% virus will be downgraded to inspection category HP. Such lots shall no longer qualify for planting material marketing and/or for use as planting material for own planting.

6 Stem nematode-infected lots

Lots which are found to be contaminated during the field inspection shall not qualify for approval. Such lots can only qualify for approval if they have undergone effective hot water treatment. In such cases, the Naktuinbouw inspector shall be informed in good time. The hot water treatment shall be performed for two hours at a temperature of 43.5°C.

7 Isolated storage

The shallot sets shall be stored properly according to category (AA, A or HP), health class ('clean' or 'contaminated') and variety. If the lots are insufficiently separated, they shall be considered as a whole and classified into the lowest category and the lowest health status under which one of the lots has been classified.

Shallots from rejected plots and shallots, including sown shallots, which have been cultivated for consumption purposes, must be stored in another room separate from the approved shallot sets.

8 Lot inspection

The establishment responsible shall carry out a lot inspection of all field-approved shallot sets at the time of delivery. The same quality standards apply to the lot inspection of shallot sets intended for propagation and to marketing lots. The requirements apply to both marketing inside the EU and to export (to countries outside the EU).

To qualify for approval and labelling, the lot shall:

- a. be properly dried and cleaned as a whole and have the appearance of a well-kept lot with good ability to be stored;
- b. be visually free from live aphids and other insects;
- c. consist of no more than 2% of its weight of shallot sets that have bolted (i.e. shallot sets showing a maximum of 1cm of external bolting), are damaged, bare (i.e. shallot sets where over a third of their skin is missing), rotten or mouldy, have clearly visible regrowth of roots, clods and contain other contaminants. A maximum of 0.6% of these may consist of rot, clods and other contaminants.
- d. have been properly trimmed. Shallots whose foliage has been cut early cannot qualify for approval due to their reduced storage ability;
- e. have been broken properly, without any unbroken bulblets;
- f. be ascending in the size specified by the customer at the time of applying the lead seal and this size must be within sizes 7 and 15 cm (circular measure).
Lots of a different size will only be provided with a lead seal by companies not recognised for applying lead seals themselves if the inspector has been informed accordingly in writing or electronically by the buyer or if this is stated on a purchase certificate shown to the inspector.
The grower or trader shall co-sign the inspection document in such cases.
Establishments qualified for applying the lead seals themselves shall be able to present written or electronic proof in such cases to confirm that the customer is aware;
- g. be packaged effectively and such that the ability of the lot to be stored is sufficiently assured and that the whole makes a well-kept impression. Lots shall be delivered in sacks or bags of no more than 25 kg;
- h. be free from harmful impurities (e.g. Yellow Nutsedge, *Cyperus esculentus* L.).

The findings should at least be recorded as stated under point 3 of the enclosed instructions for lot inspection of shallot sets, carried out by the responsible establishment.

9 Delivering and marking of shallot sets

- a. Lots of shallot sets may be marketed if they have been field-tested and approved by Naktuinbouw and if the lot in question has been approved, lead-sealed and labelled by Naktuinbouw or by a supplier recognized by it, and if accompanied by a document as referred to in article 4 of these regulations, which has also been set up as a plant passport. The use of labels provided by Naktuinbouw is only permitted if making use of the inspection document provided by Naktuinbouw which complies with the conditions stipulated on the supplier's document as referred to in article 4 of these regulations and which also states the plant passport details based on the Netherlands Plant Diseases Act [*Plantenziektenwet*] and the European phytosanitary legislation. Double woven bags with a minimum weight of 50 grams shall be used as packaging material.

- b. Lots of AA planting material will be marked at the grower's establishment.
- c. Lots can only qualify for approval and marking at a wholesaler's/exporter's if the lots bought are received already marked with labels and are accompanied by an inspection document. The original inspection document must be saved in the event of remarking.

A marked lot of shallot sets may be marketed further as a whole or as partial lots, if accompanied by an inspection document.

In the event of a field crop being sold or a lot stored elsewhere being transported to the supplier's own establishment, a provisional inspection document must be enclosed stating 'field crop'. When a supplier's own lot is transported to a packaging company, the inspection document shall state 'intended for packaging'.

10 Health requirements on delivery

EU-countries: free of stem nematodes.

Other countries: to be determined in more detail by the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (*Nederlandse Voedsel en Warenautoriteit - NVWA*).

11 Marking by Naktuinbouw

If a lot is marked by Naktuinbouw, this shall be requested two working days in advance from the inspector or at the Naktuinbouw office

Instruction on lot inspection of shallot sets carried out by the supplier

- 1 Regular checks for quality have to be made upon delivery by the supplier; for every lot or for several lots, if they have been prepared from the same storage with the same quality and in succession.
- 2 At least one sack or bag will be approved for up to every 200 sacks or bags.
- 3 The supplier shall assess all lots for:
 - a. trueness to variety and varietal purity;
 - b. size (naturally ascending);
 - c. the prevention of rotten shallot sets;
 - d. the prevention of bare shallot sets;
 - e. the trimming;
 - f. the prevention of bolting;
 - g. live aphids, thrips and other insects, and
 - h. their overall appearance.
- 4 The details listed below shall at least be stored in a transparent manner in the supplier's record-keeping system using a method to be determined by the supplier:
 - a. the numbers of the inspection documents and the label numbers of the labelled units to which these documents apply;
 - b. the date when the inspection was carried out;
 - c. the initials of the person who carried out the inspection and
 - d. the inspection results.

Only comments made regarding the quality requirements referred to under 3 above shall be stated. If there are no specifics to be reported, this will be indicated by such qualifications as: 'good' or 'agreed'.

Annex 4

Requirements to be set on propagating and planting material of onion sets *Allium cepa* L. *Cepa*-group

1 Registration

The supplier shall register its entire onion set crop intended for the production of spring onions separately for every plot, including all plots of planting material.

2 Conditions for inclusion in the inspection

- a. The plot shall be reported to Naktuinbouw by 1 May every year.
- b. Seed sampled by Naktuinbouw or by an establishment participating in the 'Accreditation system for nematode-free Allium seed' [*Erkenningsstelsel aaltjesvrij Alliumzaad*] and marked with Naktuinbouw labels provided with a sampling number shall be used for cultivation. This number shall be stated on the crop registration form. The label shall bear a stamp stating 'sample inspection revealed no stem nematodes' [*bij monsteronderzoek geen stengelaaltjes aangetroffen*], or the packaging shall have been provided with the green sticker with the same wording, or an imprint whose text and design have been approved by Naktuinbouw in advance shall have been applied to the packaging. Onion sets of varieties for which there is insufficient experience with the cultivation of second-year onion sets can only be delivered with the additional wording 'trial production' [*proefproductie*] on the inspection document;
- c. The plot shall be intended for the cultivation of onion sets or for planting material for the production of spring onions.
- d. At least 60 kg of seed of sufficient germination capacity shall be used for plots where onion sets or planting material for the production of spring onions are produced.
- e. The plot shall be at least 50 m away from plots where onion or shallot crops intended for seed cultivation are grown or vegetatively propagated shallots or second-year onion sets are being cultivated, unless such plots are visually free from viral diseases.
- f. When registering the crop of any plot, the results of the soil examination for white rot and stem nematode and the original sampling card (not a copy) issued by the sampler from Naktuinbouw shall be enclosed.

3 Acceptance

- a. The crop shall be registered with Naktuinbouw using the forms made available for this purpose. The grower of the propagating material must provide each plot with a plot number and each lot with a lot number. Using this lot number, the relevant plot and the product thereof remains identifiable, even in storage.
- b. After the registration form has been received, the grower shall provide every plot/lot with a field label indicating the lot number prior to the start of the inspection (approx. 15 June). This label shall be attached to a lath or a piece of wood stuck into the ground on the plot and be clearly visible. If a certain plot does not have a field label, Naktuinbouw shall invoice the tracing costs.

- c. If two or more plots are located in one integral block, the demarcation line shall be indicated clearly by means of stakes. If the plots have not been demarcated clearly, the block concerned shall be considered as one plot.
- d. If the soil examination reveals a very slight contamination with stem nematodes, the following action shall be taken: the result document from the laboratory carrying out the examination shall be sent to Naktuinbouw prior to starting cultivation with the corresponding sampling card issued by the sampler. This shall then be used to determine whether the plot concerned can still be accepted for onion set cultivation following possible demarcation. The applicant can already indicate on the sampling card which part of the plot will be sown with a different crop.

4 General conditions for crop approval

The crop must have been grown on soil from which samples were taken for every 20 ares (2000m²) which were tested and did not reveal any contamination with stem nematode (*Ditylenchus dipsaci*) or white rot (*Sclerotium cepivorum*). This soil examination can be carried out at the Naktuinbouw Laboratories or at another laboratory EMT-approved by Naktuinbouw. The soil shall have been examined before 1 April of the production year in question. After this date, no reliable soil examination for stem nematodes can be carried out.

Naktuinbouw Laboratories – or the laboratory which has been EMT-approved by Naktuinbouw – shall send confirmation as to whether the soil sampling assignment will be carried out or not.

The seed used must be marked by means of a Naktuinbouw label and provided with a stamp, sticker or imprint of a Naktuinbouw-approved text and design on the package, demonstrating that no contamination with stem nematode was found in the samples examined for the lots delivered.

The crop shall be visually free from stem nematode, white rot and downy mildew and must be sufficiently healthy with regard to other diseases.

5 Field inspection

- a. The field shall be inspected for trueness to variety and varietal purity, virus infection of adjoining plots (see 3d.), stem nematode infection, white rot, downy mildew, Fusarium and other diseases.
- b. Plots whose condition is too abundant or whose colour is too dark (e.g. as a result of extreme nitrogen fertilisation) and which will therefore probably yield a product less able to be stored, do not qualify for direct delivery (see 12 j. as regards ability to be stored). The yield of such a plot shall be stored separately. Any delivery is possible after 1 February.
- c. Additional costs will be charged above the current field inspection rate for any additional work associated with a plot, such as additional field inspection and/or sampling for crop research.

6 Crop sampling for nematode

If necessary, samples of the crop will be taken for laboratory tests for stem nematode. The relevant cost shall be borne by the grower in question.

7 Approval

- a. If the field inspection reveals an infestation of white rot or downy mildew, the crop grown on the plot concerned shall not qualify for approval, unless measures to be indicated by or on behalf of Naktuinbouw's Director are taken as regards such infection.
- b. Depending on the result of the field inspection and – considering the provisions of article 6. where applicable – the laboratory examination with regard to stem nematodes, the crop or part of the crop grown on the plot in question shall be classified as 'free from stem nematode' or 'contaminated by stem nematode'.
- c. The written or electronic confirmation by Naktuinbouw that a lot has been approved in the field shall also be valid as a permission for transport between two locations in terms of the European phytosanitary legislation. If the lot is delivered to a further party, the grower shall enclose a copy of the written and/or electronic confirmation with the lot.

- d. If permitted by the crop condition, the grower shall be entitled to submit a request to Naktuinbouw for an extra inspection, provided that the grower has cleaned the crop sufficiently. The extra inspection must be made by Naktuinbouw within one week. The relevant cost shall be borne by the applicant.

If a grower does not agree with Naktuinbouw's decision regarding the extra inspection, he may submit a request for a re-inspection to Naktuinbouw as stipulated in article 8 of the regulations. The re-inspection shall be requested immediately after the results of the extra inspection become known. Carrying out activities on the crop without the explicit permission of Naktuinbouw is not permitted in the period after the results of the extra inspection and the re-inspection have been published.

8 Storage

- a. If non-infected and infected lots are stored in the same room (cell), all onion sets stored there will be regarded as infected unless the lots are stored properly separated (e.g. storage in crates).
- b. N-lots, as referred to in 5b., shall be stored separately.
- c. The owner of the storage location (classified as a processing company) shall keep accurate records of all lots entered and delivered per lot number and per cell.

9 Preparation

- a. Onion sets of varieties which are susceptible to bolting and are suitable for onion sets shall only be marketed after they have been prepared. Preparation must take place without interruptions at a temperature of between 25.5°C and 28°C and a relative humidity of at least 70%. The period of uninterrupted preparation of the various

varieties and dimensions are indicated in the table below. Delivering varieties of the types *Noordhollandse Bloedrode* and *Brunswijker* without preparation is allowed, if marked with special labels (see point 13 'Delivery and marking'). However, preparation is specifically advisable in view of the susceptibility to bolting of these varieties.

- b. Lots from bolt-susceptible varieties which have not undergone the complete preparation period may be delivered subject to conditions to be laid down by Naktuinbouw.

Preparation scheme

Variety	Size (square)	Uninterrupted preparation as of	Until at least (from date of delivery)
Bolt-susceptible varieties suitable for onion sets	8-21 mm	15 October	1 March
	21-24 mm	15 October	1 April
Stuttgarter Riesen	8-21 mm	15 November	1 February
		1 December	15 February
		1 January	15 March
	21-24 mm	15 November	1 February
		1 December	15 February
		1 January	15 March

All onion sets in the size range 24-30 mm which are delivered as prepared shall be subjected to uninterrupted preparation from 15 October to 1 April.

Companies which prepare onion sets shall report this using the 'Registration form for onion set storage' *laangifte voor opslag plantuitjes*. If, in the interim, the preparation of a lot of Stuttgarter Riesen is started after (1 December / 1 January), this shall be reported to Naktuinbouw.

10 Varieties for which there is no experience with regard to onion set production

Onion sets of varieties for which there is no prior experience of farming them as onion sets can only be delivered with the imprint 'trial production' *proefproductie* on the inspection document after having obtained permission to this effect from Naktuinbouw. Conditions may be attached to such permission.

11 Health requirements on delivery

EU-countries: free of stem nematodes.

Other countries: to be determined in more detail by the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (*Nederlandse Voedsel en Warenautoriteit - NVWA*).

12 Lot inspection and marking

To qualify for approval and labelling, the lot:

- shall originate from a plot approved in the field by Naktuinbouw;
- shall comply with the variety and grade indicated, square screen size (sqs). Inspection takes place in the size ranges 8-24 mm and 24-30 mm, which shall be graded as 'normally ascending'. In the size range 8-24 mm (sqs) a maximum of 10% of the weight of the lot can be onions which do not comply with the grade stated, with the exception of the grade 21-24 mm (sqs) for which up to 20% is permitted. A maximum of 25% deviation is allowed for grade 24-30 mm. However, the deviating onions must not differ more than 1 mm from the lower or upper grade limit stated. The label and the supplier's document for onions graded in the range 24-30 mm shall specify: 'spring onions' *lbsouien*;
- of varieties of the type *Noordhollandse Bloedrode* and *Brunswijker* (unprepared) as well as of unprepared onions of the other varieties (except Sturon and similar varieties) in which the size range 21-24 mm occurs shall be provided with a special label stating the possibility that bolting will occur;
- shall have the appearance as a whole of a well tended product (practically free from sprouted, bare and completely dried up onions, soil, loose skins and other contaminants);
- shall be sufficiently trimmed;
- shall be sufficiently able to be stored and dry;
- shall, by practical standards, be free from:
 - live aphids and other insects;
 - visually identifiable stem nematode infection;
 - easily recognisable, all or mostly rotten or mouldy onions;
 - frost damage;
 - discoloured and scalded onions;
- shall be practically free from:
 - (not easily identifiable) rotten onions;
 - damage due to mechanical and/or animal causes;
- shall comply with the health requirements;
- shall only be delivered and inspected after 1 February, if it has an N-status (see 5b. and 9b).
- shall be evaluated by the supplier itself and the findings shall at least be specified as stated under point 3 of the enclosed instructions for lot inspection of onion sets, carried out by the supplier. This is done in such a way that full tracking and tracing is guaranteed.

13 Delivery and marking

- Lots of onion sets or spring onions marketed shall always have been approved in the field by Naktuinbouw and shall have been approved as a lot by Naktuinbouw or by a supplier accredited by Naktuinbouw, and shall be accompanied by a supplier's document approved by Naktuinbouw and their packaging units shall be marked with a approved Naktuinbouw label, provided with an imprint referring to the variety and a unique

number which is included in the accompanying supplier's document. Further marketing (as a whole or in parts) is possible using a supplier's document to be issued by the supplier.

The use of labels provided by Naktuinbouw is only permitted if making use of the inspection document provided by Naktuinbouw which complies with the conditions laid down in article 4 of these regulations and which also contains the required plant passport details as stipulated in the regulations based on the Netherlands Plant Diseases Act [*Plantenziektenwet*] and the European phytosanitary legislation.

- b. Only approved labels and inspection documents issued by Naktuinbouw shall be used for sales to third-party countries.
- c. Suitable packaging material shall be used, i.e. 'double woven' bags with a minimum weight of 50 grams. The applicable instructions shall be followed in case of delivery in crates/containers (if allowed).
- d. If onion sets are delivered in a disinfected state, this shall be indicated in such a way that this information reaches the (final) purchaser.
- e. The inspection document shall state 'field crop' [*veldgewas*] and/or 'intended for packaging' [*bestemd voor verpakking*] in the following cases:
 - sale/purchase of a field crop;
 - when a lot stored elsewhere is transported to the supplier's own establishment;
 - when a supplier's own lot is transported to a processing or packaging company
 - inspection costs will only be charged once for bulk lots marked by Naktuinbouw which comply with the delivery conditions and which are intended for packaging. Naktuinbouw may impose further conditions on the manner of marking of such bulk lots;
- f. Mixtures of varieties can be delivered to the amateur sector, provided that
 - they are packed in small packages of up to 1,000 grams;
 - the package bears the designation 'mixture of varieties' [*rassemengsel*];
 - the varieties contained in the mixture are listed.

Instructions for lot inspections carried out by the supplier

1. Regular checks for quality have to be made upon delivery; for every lot or for several lots if they have been prepared from the same storage with the same quality and in succession. At least one sack or bag will be approved for up to every 200 sacks or bags.
2. The supplier shall at least assess every lot for:
 - a. trueness to variety and varietal purity;
 - b. size (naturally ascending);
 - c. the prevention of rotten onions;
 - d. the prevention of bare onions;
 - e. the trimming;
 - f. the prevention of bolting;
 - g. live aphids, thrips, other insects and stem nematode infestation;
 - h. their overall appearance.
3. The findings listed below shall at least be stored in a transparent manner in the supplier's record-keeping system using a method to be determined by the supplier:
 - a. the numbers of the supplier's documents and the label numbers of the labelled units to which these documents apply;
 - b. the date when the assessment was carried out;
 - c. the initials of the person who carried out the assessment and
 - d. the assessment results.

Only comments made regarding the quality requirements referred to under 2 above shall be stated. If there are no specifics to be reported, this will be indicated by such qualifications as: 'good' or 'agreed'.

Appendix 3

Pictures of marks, seals, stamps, lead seals, labels, supplier's document and certificate.



Mark (colour), blank back



Mark (black and white), blank back



Tying tape



Stamp



Stamp



Lead seal



Adhesive label

Vegetable seed labels

nak *tuinbouw*
Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen, The Netherlands (NL) **EU-systeem**

Niet definitief goedgekeurd zaad

Soort: _____

Ras: _____ Netto- of brutogewicht: _____

Veldreferentienummer of Partijnummer: _____

033 000001

Grey background

nak *tuinbouw*
Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen, The Netherlands (NL) **EU-systeem**

Basiszaad

Soort: _____ Land van productie: _____

Ras: _____

Partijnummer: _____ Netto- of brutogewicht: _____

Gesloten in: _____

Chemische behandeling of toevoeging: _____ of aantal zaden: _____

035 000003

White background

nak *tuinbouw*
Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen, The Netherlands (NL) **EU-systeem**

Gecertificeerd zaad

Soort: _____ Land van productie: _____

Ras: _____

Partijnummer: _____ Netto- of brutogewicht: _____

Gesloten in: _____

Chemische behandeling of toevoeging: _____ of aantal zaden: _____

034 000002

Blue background

nak *tuinbouw*
Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen, The Netherlands (NL) **EU-systeem**

Pre-basiszaad

Soort: _____ Aantal generaties
voorafgaand aan
gecertificeerd zaad: _____

Ras: _____

Partijnummer: _____

Gesloten in: _____

Chemische behandeling: _____

036 000004

White background and purple diagonal stripe

Vegetable seed labels



Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen, The Netherlands
Tel. +31 (0)71 332 62 62, E-mail: groente@naktuinbouw.nl

Aanhechting van dit etiket betekent dat een officieel monster uit de partij werd genomen door Naktuinbouw (Nederlandse Algemene Kwaliteitsdienst Tuinbouw).

Anheftung von diesem Etikett bedeutet dass ein offizielles Muster aus der Partie gezogen worden ist von Naktuinbouw (Anerkennungsdienst für Gartenbau). E-mail: vegetable@naktuinbouw.nl.

Attachement of this label means that an official sample has been taken from the lot by Naktuinbouw (Inspection Service for Horticulture). E-mail: vegetable@naktuinbouw.nl.

Apposition de cette étiquette signifie qu'un échantillon officiel du lot a été prélevé par Naktuinbouw (Service de Contrôle de l'Horticulture). E-mail: vegetable@naktuinbouw.nl.

[Nr.]

PK

Background in various colours, depending on the variety



Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen, The Netherlands

Dit label, op de voorgeschreven wijze aangehecht door Naktuinbouw, geeft aan dat deze partij door Naktuinbouw voor beoordeling op laboratorium en proeftuin is bemonsterd.

This lot was sampled by Naktuinbouw for laboratory- and field control.

Dieser Partie ist ein Muster entnommen worden durch Naktuinbouw für Kontrolle auf Laboratorium und Versuchsfeld.

Ce lot a été échantillonné par Naktuinbouw pour contrôle au laboratoire et au jardin d'essais.

Bemonsteringsnummer:

[Nr.] Dit label dient tevens als plombe indien machinaal meegenaaid in sluitsysteem. **[Code+Nummer]**

Background in various colours, depending on the variety



Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen, The Netherlands

Aanhechting of verwerking van dit doornaailabel in het sluitingssysteem betekent dat een officieel monster uit de partij werd genomen door Naktuinbouw (Nederlandse Algemene Kwaliteitsdienst Tuinbouw).

[Nr.] Dit label dient tevens als plombe indien machinaal meegenaaid in sluitsysteem. **[Code+Nr]**

Background in various colours, depending on the variety

Onion set labels

EU-Plantenpaspoort NL [CODE]	[Nr.]	RAS: Zie corresponderend Keuringsdocument See corresponding Inspection document	■	[.....Informatie leverancier.....]
Allium cepa L. Aggregatum-groep				
Plantsjalotten • Pflanz Schalotten • Seed Shallots • Echalotes				
<i>nak!tuinbouw</i>	Anerkannt nach Feldbesichtigung auf Krankheiten. Approved after fieldinspection on diseases. Approuvé après inspection sur pied aux maladies.	Sotaweg 22, Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen The Netherlands		
De partij zoals omschreven op het Keuringsdocument, vermeldend dit labelnummer, voldoet aan door Naktuinbouw gestelde eisen.				

Background in various colours, depending on the variety

Format 50x300 mm

EU-Plantenpaspoort NL [CODE]	[Nr.]	[NAAM]	■	[.....Informatie leverancier.....]
Allium cepa L. Aggregatum-groep				
Plantsjalotten • Pflanz Schalotten • Seed Shallots • Echalotes				
<i>nak!tuinbouw</i>	Anerkannt nach Feldbesichtigung auf Krankheiten. Approved after fieldinspection on diseases. Approuvé après inspection sur pied aux maladies.	Sotaweg 22, Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen The Netherlands		
De partij zoals omschreven op het Keuringsdocument, vermeldend dit labelnummer, voldoet aan door Naktuinbouw gestelde eisen.				

Background in various colours, depending on the variety

Format 50x300 mm

Onion set adhesive labels

nak *tuinbouw*

Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen, The Netherlands

EU-Plantenpaspoort NL
Allium cepa L. Aggregatum-groep Ras: zie corresp. Keuringsdocument

Plantsjalotten • Pflanz Schalotten • Seed Shallots • Echalotes

De partij zoals omschreven op het Keuringsdocument, vermeldend dit labelnummer, voldoet aan de door Naktuinbouw gestelde eisen.

Geventileerd, droog en vorstvrij bewaren. Ventiliert, trocken, frostoffrei zu bewahren. Keep ventilated, dry, frostproof. Conservez aéré et sec.

[Nr.] **[Code+Number]**

Background in various colours, depending on the variety

Onion set labels

nak *tuinbouw*

Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen, The Netherlands

EU-Plantenpaspoort NL
Allium cepa L. Aggregatum-groep Ras: zie corresp. Keuringsdocument

Plantsjalotten • Pflanz Schalotten • Seed Shallots • Echalotes

De partij zoals omschreven op het Keuringsdocument, vermeldend dit labelnummer, voldoet aan de door Naktuinbouw gestelde eisen.

[Nr.] **[Code+Number]**

Background in various colours, depending on the variety

nak *tuinbouw*

Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen, The Netherlands

EU-Plantenpaspoort NL
Allium cepa L. Aggregatum-groep [NAAM]

Plantsjalotten • Pflanz Schalotten • Seed Shallots • Echalotes

De partij zoals omschreven op het Keuringsdocument, vermeldend dit labelnummer, voldoet aan de door Naktuinbouw gestelde eisen.

Geventileerd, droog en vorstvrij bewaren. Ventiliert, trocken, frostoffrei zu bewahren. Keep ventilated, dry, frostproof. Conservez aéré et sec.

[Nr.] **[Code+Number]**

Background in various colours, depending on the variety

nak *tuinbouw*

Postbus 40, 2370 AA Roelofarendsveen, The Netherlands

EU-Plantenpaspoort NL
Allium cepa L. Aggregatum-groep [NAAM]

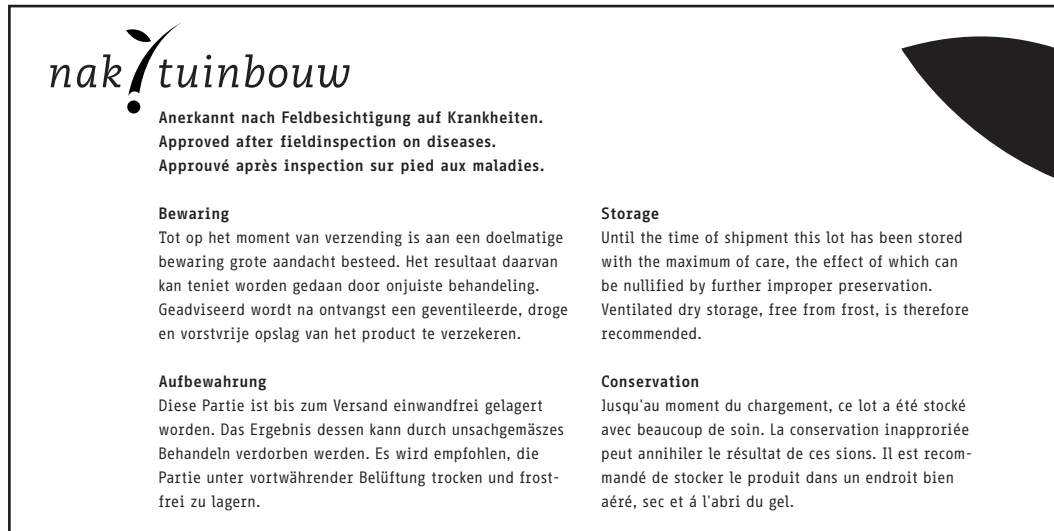
Plantsjalotten • Pflanz Schalotten • Seed Shallots • Echalotes

De partij zoals omschreven op het Keuringsdocument, vermeldend dit labelnummer, voldoet aan de door Naktuinbouw gestelde eisen.

[Nr.] **[Code+Number]**

Background in various colours, depending on the variety

Onion set labels (back) – not applicable for adhesive labels –



Background in various colours, depending on the variety


Garlic label




White background

Soft Fruit labels


Variable data (■= optional (■= obligated)

 XXXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam* 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: IN KAPITALEN CORPS 7 Voorgestelde benaming / aanvraag in behandeling Geproduceerd in: XX/XX	Documenttype Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen EU-Plantenpaspoort Ras heeft geen status, testmateriaal 1e afgifte: XXXX Jaar: XXXX Aantal per kist: XXX
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Categorie: Aanduiding categorie	

Pre-basic material

 XXXXX	Botanische naam Botanische naam* 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: IN KAPITALEN CORPS 7 Geproduceerd in: XX/XX	Certificaat Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen EU-Plantenpaspoort Jaar: XXXX Aantal per kist: XXX
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Categorie: Prebasismateriaal	


Basic material

 XXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam* 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: IN KAPITALEN CORPS 7 Geproduceerd in: XX/XX	Certificaat Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen EU-Plantenpaspoort Jaar: XXXX Aantal per kist: XXX
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Categorie: Basismateriaal-X	


*) Botanical name consists of genus name and, if applicable, species name.

The grey background colour (example label top left) is for illustration purposes only.


Certified

 XXXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam* 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: IN KAPITALEN CORPS 7 Geproduceerd in: XX/XX	Certificaat Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen EU-Plantenpaspoort 1e afgifte: XXXX Jaar: XXXX Aantal per kist: XXX
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Categorie: Gecertificeerd	

Grower's material


 XXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam* 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: IN KAPITALEN CORPS 7 Geproduceerd in: XX/XX	Kwekersmateriaal Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen EU-Plantenpaspoort Ras heeft geen status, testmateriaal Jaar: XXXX Aantal per kist: XXX
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Categorie: VGS-Basismateriaal-X	

CAC material


 XXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam* 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: IN KAPITALEN CORPS 7 Voorgestelde benaming / aanvraag in behandeling Geproduceerd in: XX/XX	CAC-materiaal Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen EU-Plantenpaspoort Jaar: XXXX Aantal per kist: XXX
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Categorie: CAC	

Examples of Large Fruit labels


Variable data (■= optional (■= obligated)

 XXXXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam* 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: AANDUIDING HANDELSNAAM Tussenstam: 'Rasnaam tussenstam' Onderstam: 'Aanduiding onderstam'	In vitro vermeerderd Bemonsterd op FXL Voorgestelde benaming / aanvraag in behandeling Geproduceerd in: XX/XX Aantal: X	Documenttype Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen Ent-, stek of oculatiehout 1e afgifte: XXXX Jaar: XXXX
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Ras met officieel erkende beschrijving Categorie: Aanduiding categorie		

Position of all items (Texts may vary, this example is a non-existent label).

 XXXXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam* 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: AANDUIDING HANDELSNAAM Tussenstam: 'Rasnaam tussenstam' Onderstam: 'Aanduiding onderstam'	In vitro vermeerderd Bemonsterd op FXL Voorgestelde benaming / aanvraag in behandeling Geproduceerd in: XX/XX Aantal: XXXXX	Documenttype Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen Ent-, stek of oculatiehout 1e afgifte: XXXX Jaar: XXXX
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Ras met officieel erkende beschrijving Categorie: Aanduiding categorie		


Data always at the same place For example, if there is no 'Trade name' / 'Date of issue', etc., a 'blank line' will appear instead.

 XXXXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam* 'Rasnaam' Tussenstam: 'Rasnaam tussenstam' Onderstam: 'Aanduiding onderstam'	In vitro vermeerderd Bemonsterd op FXL Geproduceerd in: XX/XX Aantal: X	Documenttype Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen Jaar: XXXX
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Ras met officieel erkende beschrijving Categorie: Aanduiding categorie		


*) Botanical name consists of genus name and, if applicable, species name.
 The grey background colour is for illustration purposes only.

Large Fruit labels


Pre-basic material

 XXXXXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam*) 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: AANDUIDING HANDELSNAAM Tussenstam: 'Rasnaam tussenstam' Onderstam: 'Aanduiding onderstam'	Aantal: XXX	Certificaat Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Categorie: Prebasismateriaal		

Basic material

 XXXXXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam*) 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: AANDUIDING HANDELSNAAM Tussenstam: 'Rasnaam tussenstam' Onderstam: 'Aanduiding onderstam'	Aantal: XXX	Certificaat Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Categorie: Basismateriaal-X		


Certified

 XXXXXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam*) 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: AANDUIDING HANDELSNAAM Tussenstam: 'Rasnaam tussenstam' Onderstam: 'Aanduiding onderstam'	Aantal: XXX	Certificaat Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Categorie: Gecertificeerd		


*) Botanical name consists of genus name and, if applicable, species name.

Large Fruit labels

Grower's material

 XXXXXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam*) 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: AANDUIDING HANDELSNAAM Tussenstam: 'Rasnaam tussenstam' Onderstam: 'Aanduiding onderstam'	Ras heeft geen status, testmateriaal Aantal: XXX	Kwekersmateriaal Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen Jaar: XXXX
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Categorie: VGS-Basismateriaal-X		

CAC material

 XXXXXXXX	Botanische naam: Botanische naam*) 'Rasnaam' Handelsnaam: AANDUIDING HANDELSNAAM Tussenstam: 'Rasnaam tussenstam' Onderstam: 'Aanduiding onderstam'	Aantal: XXX	CAC-materiaal Naktuinbouw-NL/31 EU-Regelgeving/normen Jaar: XXXX
	Reg.nr: XXXXX Partijnr: XXXXX Categorie: CAC		

*) Botanical name consists of genus name and, if applicable, species name.

Vergeet dit vel niet - voorkom doordrukken

Leg eerst dit vel op het volgende setje

Invulinstructie Leveranciersdocument

In alle gevallen dienen naam leverancier, naam afnemer, Naktuinbouw-registratienummer en de afleverdatum vermeld te worden.

Invullen van de kolommen:

Kolom 1

- De gewasnaam dient altijd te worden aangegeven. Dit is bij voorkeur de Latijnse botanische naam. Voorbeelden van gewasnamen zijn: *Freesia*, *Cyclamen*, *Malus*, *Pelargonium*, *Pyrus*, *Rubus*, etc.
- Achter de gewasnaam dient de juiste rasnaam te worden vermeld. Als door het bedrijf een handelsaanduiding/merknaam aan een rasnaam is of wordt gekoppeld, dan dient de rasnaam als eerste te worden vermeld. Voorbeelden: *Dianthus 'Hilkari'* Karina, *Alstroemeria 'Stailias'* Jubilee, *Malus 'Delcorf'* Delbarestivale.
- In geval van onderstammen kan in deze kolom aangegeven worden welke onderstam het betreft.

Kolom 2

- Het aantal/hoeveelheid dient per gewas/rascombinatie (per partij) vermeld te worden. Als teeltmateriaal in kilogrammen (bij zaden) of liters wordt verhandeld, dan dient dit in deze kolom te worden aangegeven.

Kolom 3

- In de kolom partij-identificatie behoort per gewas partij-informatie te worden opgenomen met betrekking tot:
 - maat (lengtemaat, diktemaat, zifmaat, etc.)
 - leeftijd
 - nummer, etc. (bijvoorbeeld: partijnummer, ordernummer, lotnummer of keuringsberichtsnummer)

Kolom 4

- Indien het een plantenpaspoortplichtig product betreft dient dit op het leveranciersdocument te worden aangegeven met * achter de naam van dat product.

- Is de partij teeltmateriaal afkomstig is van buiten de EU, dan dient dit in deze kolom te worden aangegeven door de afkorting IMP gevolgd door de naam/code van het betreffende land.

- Als de partij teeltmateriaal bestemd is voor een ZP-gebied, dan dient dit in deze kolom te worden aangegeven door de afkorting ZP, gevolgd door de code van het gebied waarvoor het materiaal bestemd is.

Voor onder andere de volgende gewassen gelden onderstaande ZP-codes:

gewas	code	vanwege
Bacterievuurwaardplanten	ZP-b2	Bacterievuur
<i>Begonia</i> en <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima (Poinsettia)</i>	ZP-a2	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>
Coniferen	ZP-conf	Diverse ziekten en plagen
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	ZP-a6	<i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i>
<i>Persea americana</i>	ZP-c4	<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>
<i>Populus</i>	ZP-c3	<i>Hypoxylon mammatum</i>

Voor een volledig overzicht van de bijbehorende beschermde gebieden verwijzen wij naar de Naktuinbouw Handleiding Plantenpaspoort.

- Als de partij teeltmateriaal ingekocht is en direct doorverhandeld wordt, dan kunt u dit in deze kolom aangeven door de afkorting RP. In uw eigen administratie dient u duidelijk te maken van wie het materiaal is ingekocht.

- De kolom 'overige' kan eventueel door de leverancier gebruikt worden voor opmerkingen betreffende de partij teeltmateriaal.

Het leveranciersdocument dient door de leverancier ondertekend of voorzien te worden van een stempel. Het leveranciersdocument dient de zending teeltmateriaal te vergezellen. De blauwe kopie dient door de leverancier in zijn eigen administratie bewaard te worden (ook verschreven of foutieve exemplaren).

Appendix 4

Regulations for uniform imprint for packaging of seed lots

A Standard vegetable crop seed

Standard seed shall be marketed in the European Union in packaging which bears at least the following details printed or stamped in one of the official languages of the European Union, or in packaging provided with a dark yellow previously unused label, with minimum dimensions of 110x67 mm (the latter does not apply to small packaging) which shall contain the following details in at least one of the official languages of the European Union:

- a. the indication: 'EU-systeem' [EU system] (the indication 'EU' or 'EC' can be replaced by its counterpart in another official language of the European Union);
- b. the name and address or the Naktuinbouw registration number of the person responsible for packaging or for applying the labels;
- c. the sales season for the seal or for the last test of the germination. The end of the sales season may be indicated;
- d. the species, at least stated in Latin;
- e. the variety, at least stated in Latin;
- f. where appropriate, the indication that the variety has been genetically modified by adding the Dutch abbreviation 'GGO' [in English 'GMO'] directly after the variety name;
- g. the letters 'ST';
- h. reference number, stated by the person referred to under b. above;
- i. the net or gross weight or declared number of pure seeds, except for small packages up to 500 grams;
- j. if the weight is stated and granular herbicides or pesticides, outer coverings or other solid additives are used, the nature of the additive and the approximate ratio between the weight of clusters of pure seed and the total weight;
- k. the net or gross weight or the declared number of pure seeds with the exception of small packages.

The label and the packaging used by the supplier for standard seed shall never refer to a category or qualification which suggests certification.

If seeds have undergone a chemical treatment, this shall be stated on the label and the packaging.

The sales season of the seal or of the latest germination examination may also be stated using a code laid down by Naktuinbouw.

B Vegetable plant testing seed

The following shall apply to the packaging and labelling of vegetable seed marketed for varieties whose inclusion in the national list of vegetable crops has been requested (the so-called 'testing seed scheme'):

1. Vegetable seed shall only be marketed in closed and sealed packaging. The packaging will be sealed such that it cannot be opened without damaging the seal or without leaving traces on the label referred to below or on the packaging.
2. The packaged seed shall bear a supplier's label or a printed or stamped text in an official language of the European Union. The label shall state:
 - a. the lot number;
 - b. the month and year of sealing;
 - c. the species;
 - d. the designation of the variety under which the seed is marketed (grower's reference, proposed designation or approved designation) and, if relevant, the official number of the application for inclusion of the variety in the list of varieties;
 - e. the text: 'variety not yet included on the official list' *Inog niet in de officiële lijst opgenomen ras*;
 - f. where applicable, the text: 'genetically modified variety' *Igenetisch gemodificeerd ras*;
 - g. the net or gross weight stated or the declared number of pure seeds or, where applicable, clusters;
 - h. where the weight is stated and pesticide granules, outer coverings or other solid additives are used, their nature and the (approximate) weight content of the pure seeds or clusters.

The label referred to above is orange.

C Flower seed

In order to be able to implement the provisions of article 5 paragraph 1 fourth bullet point of Directive 98/56/EC and article 93.1 of the Propagating Material Marketing Regulation regarding germination, the following details shall be stated on the packaging / label when delivering flower seeds for inspection purposes:

- a. the name and the address or the reference code of the person responsible for packaging or for applying the labels;
- b. the sales season for the seal or for the last test of the germination. The end of this sales season may be indicated;
- c. the reference number, stated by the person referred to under d. of this paragraph as well as;
- d. the net or gross weight or declared number of pure seeds, except for small packages up to 100 grams.

Appendix 5 Statement for rejected propagating material

Verklaring afgekeurd teeltmateriaal

In te vullen door geregistreerde



Ondergetekende

(naam en voorletters)

Naam bedrijf

verklaart dat het teelt-
materiaal van (gewas/ras):

dat door Naktuinbouw

is afgekeurd vanwege:

op 'Rapportage Keuringstoezicht'

(nummer en datum):

niet aan derden is geleverd als teeltmateriaal.

Registratienummer

Telefoon

E-mail

Ondergetekende verklaart tevens dat het materiaal is

vernietigd

gebruikt in eigen bedrijf

Wijze van vernietiging

E-X-A

Locatie uitzaai / uitplant (p rceel)

M-P-L-E

Plaats van vernietiging

Gebruikt voor (gebruiksdoel vermelden)

Datum vernietiging

Datum uitzaai / uitplanten

Aldus volledig en naar waarheid ingevuld:

Datum

Handtekening geregistreerde

In te vullen door Naktuinbouw

Medegedeeld aan Keurmeester

(naam)

Datum

Paraaf Keurmeester

Naktuinbouw policy rule

Procedure for inspecting fruit, vegetable and ornamental plants

On 8 December 2006, the Board of Naktuinbouw decided to draw up a policy rule regarding the method of inspection and the implementation of supervision in the plant groups of fruit, vegetable and ornamental plants (last amended on 2 June 2017).



**Resolution of the Board of Naktuinbouw
of 8 December 2006, last amended on 2 June 2017**

**Policy rule on the procedure for inspecting fruit, vegetable
and ornamental plants**

Contents of the resolution

Pursuant to section 19.1 of the Netherlands Seeds and Planting Materials Act 2005 (Bulletin of Acts and Decrees 2005, no 184) in conjunction with article 2.b. of the Netherlands Decree on the marketing of propagating material (Bulletin of Acts and Decrees 2005, no. 654), Naktuinbouw is responsible for the inspection of horticultural crops, including fruit plants, vegetable plants and ornamental plants. Pursuant to article 3 of the Decree referred to above, the Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs has drawn up a ministerial regulation (Propagating material marketing regulation of 16 January 2006, Netherlands Government Gazette 20 January 2006, no. 15, p. 16 ff.) laying down rules on the marketing and quality of propagating material of fruit, vegetable and ornamental plants. One of the rules included in this regulation is that the supplier and the propagating material of these plants shall comply with requirements set out in the European directives and the requirements stated in the relevant phytopathological regulations, referred to in Directive EG/2000/29.

In order to be able to systematically and consistently carry out the administrative authorities which Naktuinbouw is entitled to in this context – as well as the interpretation tasks in respect of open standards as enshrined in the aforementioned European regulations – within the framework allowed by the general principles of proper administration, this policy rule describes the procedure followed by Naktuinbouw in this respect and the conditions which may apply to suppliers of fruit, vegetable and ornamental plants with regard to inspection and the implementation of statutory supervision. The policy rule incorporates the terms and conditions for fruit, vegetable and ornamental plants, as laid down by the then Board of Naktuinbouw since 2000. The integral text of the policy rule has been available for inspection at www.naktuinbouw.com since June 2006; the amended version was posted in September 2017.

The policy rule on the procedures of inspection and of implementing supervision of the crop groups fruit, vegetable and ornamental plants shall enter into force on 8 December 2006 and shall be published in the Naktuinbouw Nieuws together with explanatory notes and appendices.

The policy rule is available for inspection at the Secretariat of the Board of Naktuinbouw, tel. +31 (0)71 332 61 85.

The Board of Naktuinbouw

A.M.A. van Ardenne-van der Hoeven
Chairman

mr. R.G.J. Broenink
Secretary

A Procedure for fruit plants

Large fruit, small fruit and rootstocks

1 Identity: trueness to variety or species and varietal or specific purity

As regards the requirements concerning trueness to variety and varietal purity, the inspector shall verify that the supplier removes – or clearly marks – non-compliant plants throughout the cultivation and delivery season so that the propagating material marketed has sufficient ‘varietal purity’.

If propagating material is not marketed under a variety name but as a species, the propagating material shall be sufficiently true to species and specifically pure. Again, the inspector shall verify that the supplier removes – or clearly marks – non-compliant plants throughout the cultivation and delivery season so that the propagating material marketed has sufficient ‘specific purity’.

The inspector shall verify that the supplier carries out its assessment(s) of trueness to variety or species and of varietal or specific purity at the appropriate time(s), for example while the plants are flowering. Where physical assessment is not possible, the identity must be clear from traceable documents.

The inspector shall verify that the supplier provides the propagating material with proper identification during cultivation and that propagating material is marketed with the correct identification, bearing a reference to either the variety, or the group of plants or species to which it belongs.

If there is any uncertainty on the part of the inspector regarding the description belonging to the variety or species, the registered establishment can/will be asked for a description (provided that Naktuinbouw does not have such information itself).

Further instructions are listed in Annex A1.

2 Health

As regards the health requirements to be complied with by the propagating material, a distinction is made between ‘quarantine diseases’ and ‘diseases affecting quality’. If an infection is detected and the nature of the infection is unclear, samples have to be taken for laboratory examination.

With regard to quarantine diseases, the inspector supervises the supplier on behalf of the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority [*Nederlandse Voedsel en Warenautoriteit - NVWA*] to ensure that the propagating material complies with the regulations. Suppliers must have been authorised by Naktuinbouw to be allowed to issue plant passports themselves. A ‘Plant Passport Agreement’ must have been entered into with Naktuinbouw.

The inspector shall ensure that the supplier assesses the propagating material for diseases affecting quality at the appropriate times. During production, all propagating material with symptoms of diseases and pests which can be seen with the naked eye shall immediately be treated adequately or shall be removed if necessary if these diseases and pests manifest themselves. The crop measures are to ensure that, at the moment when the propagating material is released into the market, there are virtually no live specimens of insects and mites present, there are no symptoms of stem nematode infestation, there are virtually no symptoms of other nematodes and that all plants have been removed which could be seen with the naked eye to have been affected by bacteria, fungi, viruses and viroids. More detailed instructions are set out in Annex A2 accompanying this policy rule.

The following additional requirements shall apply to propagating material of citrus plants:

For citrus plants, the inspector shall verify that the establishment ensures that the propagating material is derived from basic material that was inspected and found to be free from symptoms of viruses, viroids or diseases and that, since the start of the last vegetation cycle, has always been tested to be virtually free from viruses, viroids or diseases and, if material for maintaining the variety is concerned, the propagating material must have been grafted onto rootstocks which are not susceptible to viroids.

3 The external quality

With regard to the general quality requirements, the inspector shall verify that the supplier ensures that the propagating material is virtually free from defects. As regards usability as propagating material, the vigour and dimensions shall be sufficient. A lesser uniformity may indicate differences in vigour and indicates plants which are too small, compared to the average size.

As regards the general quality requirements, the inspector shall verify that the supplier ensures that the germination capacity of the lot is sufficient when marketing seeds of tree nursery plants so that it complies with the justified expectations of the customer.

With regard to the general quality requirements, the inspector shall verify that the supplier ensures that the plots of propagating material are kept sufficiently free from weeds.

At the time of marketing, the propagating material must be virtually free from annual and biennial, i.e. seed-spreading, weeds and free from perennial, i.e. root-spreading weeds, specifically Yellow Nutsedge, *Cyperus esculentus L.*

The propagating material must be practically free of chemical, mechanical and climatological damage.

Further instructions are listed in Annex A3.

4 (Soft) Fruit

Naktuinbouw must have been provided with a description of the variety. To the extent that this is not in Naktuinbouw's possession, the supplier/producer shall provide a description of the variety if requested. The description of the variety shall preferably comply with the UPOV requirements, but shall at least include information on:

- inflorescence;
- fruit size;
- fruit shape;
- fruit colour;
- ripening time (earliness);
- everbearing/not everbearing.

Visibly different plants which are suspected of not being true to variety must be removed from the lot.

Annex A1

Further regulations on identity

Varieties of fruit crops, where the provisions of Directive 2008/90/EC apply and which are marketed as new from 1 October 2012, shall be registered as of this date as intended in Article 7 of Directive 2008/90/EC.

The supplier of fruit plants shall carry out growth/blossom and fruit inspections to verify that the material propagated has the characteristics stated in the description of the variety.

A varietal purity requirement of at least 98% applies to vegetatively cultivated propagating material. A purity standard of 95% shall apply to varieties which can re-sprout to the original variety.

Annex A2

Health regulations

- I Quarantine diseases.** Zero tolerance shall always apply to quarantine diseases (in accordance with the European phytosanitary legislation) and quarantine-worthy diseases. Any propagating material delivered shall be completely free from these pathogens. Further instructions as to the assessment system are contained in a specific instruction for inspectors and establishments, and which was evaluated by the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority [*Nederlandse Voedsel en Warenautoriteit - NVWA*].
- II Diseases that can affect the quality of fruit trees, small fruit plants and rootstocks**
In general, propagating material delivered shall be 'sufficiently' healthy. To the extent that the condition applies that the material delivered shall be practically free from symptoms, this means that any infection which might still be present in the material shall never cause any direct problems in any subsequent further cultivation. As regards:
- a. insects, the propagating material shall be practically free from live stages at the time of delivery. Affected material should be treated appropriately. Relevant insects include scale insects and coccids, psyllids, red spider mites, thrips, weevils, strawberry crown girdlers, and mites.
 - b. fungal diseases, any plants infected with the following diseases shall continually be removed from the crop: *Verticillium*, *Cylindrocladium*, *Fusarium*, silverleaf, and *Armillaria*. Delivery is only allowed from properly cleaned lots. As regards other fungal diseases, the propagating material shall show virtually no symptoms at the time of delivery. Relevant fungal diseases include mildew, *Phoma*, and *Nectria*.
 - c. viral diseases, any visibly infected plants shall be removed continually throughout the growing season. Deliveries shall only be made from properly cleaned crops (max.2%). Relevant viral diseases include PNRSV, and PDV.
 - d. bacterial diseases, visibly infected plants shall be removed from the crop continually. Hardly any symptoms shall be visible at the time of delivery. Relevant bacterial diseases include *Agrobacterium*, *Pseudomonas*, and *Corynebacterium*.
 - e. nematodes, the propagating material shall be practically free from symptoms at the time of delivery. Relevant nematodes include root knot nematode, and root lesion nematode.

Annex A3

Further requirements for external quality

All propagating material delivered (as far as fruit trees are concerned) shall comply with the Dutch General Sales Conditions for the Delivery of Fruit Trees to Fruit Growers [VVFNI].

When propagating material is transported, the roots must be covered properly to prevent them from dehydrating.

B Procedure for vegetable plants

1 Identity: trueness to variety or species and varietal or specific purity

As regards the requirements on the trueness to variety and varietal purity, the inspector shall verify that the supplier has taken measures during the cultivation and delivery season to ensure varietal purity and/or that non-compliant plants are removed from the production or propagation (or are clearly marked) so that the propagating material marketed has sufficient varietal purity. Seeds shall at least comply with the minimum specific purity requirements laid down in EU Directive 2002/55. Naktuinbouw uses a frame of reference for varietal purity, shown in a summary drawn up internally at Naktuinbouw.

Only propagating material of registered varieties may be marketed, unless this material is from varieties for which Naktuinbouw has opened the testing seed scheme or for which Naktuinbouw has given its approval.

If propagating material is not marketed under a variety name but as a species, the propagating material shall be sufficiently true to species and specifically pure. Again, the inspector shall verify that the supplier removes (or clearly marks) non-compliant plants throughout the cultivation and delivery season, so that the propagating material marketed has sufficient 'specific purity'.

Further instructions are listed in Annex B1.

The inspector shall verify that the supplier carries out its assessment(s) of trueness to variety or species and of varietal or specific purity at the appropriate time(s), for example during the flowering or the fruit-forming period of the crop used for seed production and specifically during conservation selection and/or production of basic seed.

The inspector shall verify that the supplier provides the propagating material with proper identification during cultivation and that propagating material is marketed with the correct identification, bearing a reference to either the variety, or the group of plants or species to which it belongs.

In addition, the inspector shall check that the relevant requirements regarding adjoining plots (see Annex B1) are observed.

2 Health

As regards the health requirements to be complied with by the propagating material, a distinction is made between 'quarantine diseases' and 'diseases affecting quality'. If an infection is detected and the nature of the infection is unclear, samples have to be taken for laboratory examination.

With regard to quarantine diseases, the inspector supervises the supplier on behalf of the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (*Nederlandse Voedsel en Waren- autoriteit - NVWA*) to ensure that the propagating material complies with the regulations. Suppliers must have been authorised by Naktuinbouw to be allowed to issue plant passports themselves. They must have entered into an agreement to this effect with Naktuinbouw.

The inspector shall ensure that the supplier assesses the propagating material for diseases affecting quality at the appropriate times. During production, all propagating material with symptoms of diseases and pests which can be seen with the naked eye shall immediately be treated adequately or shall be removed if necessary if these diseases and pests manifest themselves. The crop measures are to ensure that, at the moment when the propagating material is released into the market, there are virtually no live specimens of insects and mites present, there are no symptoms of stem nematode infestation, there are virtually no symptoms of other nematodes and that all plants have been removed which could be seen with the naked eye to have been affected by bacteria, fungi, viruses and viroids. More detailed instructions are set out in Annex B2 accompanying this policy rule.

3 The external quality

With regard to the seed quality (germination and purity), the establishment shall have the results of tests performed at its disposal (e.g. laboratory results or test results of usable plants) which demonstrate compliance with the standards. Further instructions are listed in Annex B3.

As regards the general quality requirements, the inspector shall verify that the supplier ensures that the propagating material is virtually free from defects (including serious defect symptoms) which might affect its quality as propagating material. As regards usability as propagating material, the vigour and dimensions shall be sufficient. A lesser uniformity may indicate differences in vigour and indicates plants which are too small, compared to the average size.

With regard to the general quality requirements, the inspector shall verify that the supplier ensures that the plots of propagating material are kept sufficiently free from weeds. At the time of marketing, the propagating material must be virtually free from annual and biennial, i.e. seed-spreading, weeds and free from perennial, i.e. root-spreading weeds, specifically yellow nutsedge, *Cyperus esculentus L.*

Annex B1

Further regulations on identity

Vegetable seed

- a. When vegetable seed is produced, the producer shall comply with the requirements on adjoining plots (minimum distances/isolation) laid down as part of the 'ATV' conditions [General Conditions for the Cultivation of Sowing Seed Purchased Through Pre-emption] drawn up in consultation between Plantum and LTO.
- b. In terms of varietal purity, the seed delivered has to comply with the requirement that it must be sufficiently varietally pure. Naktuinbouw employs the inspection condition that the material has to comply with generally applicable trading standards (considering such aspects as manner of propagation and purpose of use) and has adopted an internal frame of reference for varietal purity.

Vegetable plants/onion sets/shallots

Visibly different plants which are suspected of not being true to variety must be removed from the lot.

Annex B2

Health regulations

- I **Quarantine diseases.** Zero tolerance shall always apply to quarantine diseases (in accordance with the European phytosanitary legislation) and quarantine-worthy diseases. Any propagating material delivered shall be completely free from these pathogens. Further instructions as to the assessment system are contained in a specific instruction for inspectors and establishments, and which was evaluated by the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority [*Nederlandse Voedsel en Warenautoriteit - NVWA*].
- II **Diseases that can affect the quality of vegetable plants (under glass)**
In general, propagating material delivered shall be 'sufficiently' healthy. To the extent that the condition applies that the material delivered shall be practically free from symptoms, this means that any infection which might still be present in the material shall never cause any direct problems in any subsequent further cultivation.
As regards:
 - a. insects, the propagating material delivered shall have practically no symptoms of possible damage. No live specimens/stages must be visible (if assessed with the naked eye). Relevant insects include aphids, thrips, red spider mites, greenhouse white flies, mites, and caterpillars.
 - b. fungal diseases, visibly affected plants shall be continually removed from the crop or adequate control measures (via crop protection methods) have to be taken. The propagating material shall be visually practically free from symptoms at the time of delivery. Relevant fungal diseases include *Fusarium*, *Verticillium*, *Myrothecium*, *Pythium*, *Phytophthora*, *Chalara*, various rusts, *Rhizoctonia* and *Alternaria*.
 - c. viral diseases, any plants visibly infected by viral diseases shall be removed continually from the propagating material. Suitable protection measures to stop the infection spreading shall take place by eliminating the vector responsible for the viral disease as much as possible. The propagating material shall be practically free from visually detectable symptoms at the time of delivery. Relevant viral diseases include cucumber mosaic virus, tomato spotted wilt virus, cucumber green mottle virus, and tobacco mosaic virus. Phytoplasmas and viroids are also considered as viral diseases in this context.
 - d. bacterial diseases, visibly infected plants shall be removed from the crop or propagating material continually. Measures shall be taken to prevent the disease spreading further.

Any propagating material delivered shall be completely free from visible symptoms. Relevant bacterial diseases include *Xanthomonas*, *Erwinia* and *Agrobacterium*.

- e. nematodes, there must not be any visual damage and there must not be any symptoms in the propagating material to be delivered which might give cause to assume a nematode infection. If infected, a cleaning process should take place. Propagating material shall be virtually free from symptoms at the time of delivery. Relevant nematodes include root lesion nematodes (*Pratylenchus*), root knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne*) and foliar nematodes (*Aphelenchoides*).

III Diseases that can affect the quality of strawberry plants, outdoor crops

- a. As regards insects, the propagating material shall be practically free from live stages at the time of delivery. Affected material shall be treated appropriately. Relevant insects include scale insects and coccids, aphids, red spider mites, thrips, weevils, strawberry crown girdlers, strawberry mites and other mites.
- b. As regards fungal diseases, any plants infected with the following diseases shall continually be removed from the crop: *Verticillium*, *Cylindrocladium*, *Fusarium*, *Phytophthora* and *Armillaria*. Delivery is only allowed from properly cleaned lots. As regards these fungal diseases, the propagating material shall have no visual symptoms at the time of delivery. Relevant other fungal diseases include mildew and *Phoma*. The material shall be virtually free from these.
- c. As regards viral diseases, any visibly infected plants shall be removed continually throughout the growing season. Delivery is only allowed from properly cleaned crops. Any material delivered shall be virtually free from them. Relevant viral diseases include TSWV and CMV.
- d. As regards bacterial diseases, visibly infected plants shall be removed from the crop continually. Virtually no symptoms shall be visible at the time of delivery. Relevant bacterial diseases include *Agrobacterium* and *Pseudomonas*.
- e. As regards nematodes, the propagating material shall be practically free from symptoms at the time of delivery. Relevant nematodes include root knot nematodes, root lesion nematodes and foliar nematodes.

Annex B3

Additional regulations on quality, including external quality

Vegetable seed

As regards their germination, the seeds shall at least comply with the requirements laid down in the EU Directive 2002/55 (see below). The standards listed in the table shall also apply to mechanical purity.

Conditions to be met by the seed

	Minimum mechanical purity (% of weight)	Maximum seeds of other plant species (% of weight)	Minimum germination (% of pure seeds or clusters)
<i>Allium cepa</i> L. <i>Aggregatum</i> -group	97	0,5	80
<i>Allium cepa</i> L. <i>Cepa</i> -group	97	0,5	70
<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	97	0,5	65
<i>Allium porrum</i>	97	0,5	65
<i>Allium savitum</i>	97	0,5	65
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	97	0,5	65
<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>	96	1	70
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	97	1	70
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	96	0,5	70
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (Cheltenham beet)	97	0,5	70
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (kluwens) (other varieties than Cheltenham beet)	97	0,5	70
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	97	1	75
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	97	1	80
<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	97	0,5	65
<i>Cichorium endivia</i>	95	1	65
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (partim)	95	1,5	65
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	98	0,1	75
<i>Cucumis melo</i>	98	0,1	75
<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	98	0,1	80
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>	98	0,1	80
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	98	0,1	75
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	96	0,5	65
<i>Daucus carota</i>	95	1	65
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	96	1	70
<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	95	0,5	75
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	97	0,5	75

	Minimum mechanical purity (% of weight)	Maximum seeds of other plant species (% of weight)	Minimum germination (% of pure seeds or clusters)
<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	97	1	65
<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>	98	0,1	80
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	98	0,1	75
<i>Pisum sativum (partim)</i>	98	0,1	80
<i>Raphanus sativus (partim)</i>	97	1	70
<i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i>	97	0,5	70
<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i>	95	1	70
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	96	0,5	65
<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	97	1	75
<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	95	1	65
<i>Vicia faba (partim)</i>	98	0,1	80
<i>Zea mays (partim)</i>	98	0,1	85

The vegetable seed crops included in the voluntary inspection, which are not referred to in a marketing directive:

<i>Brassica juncea (partim)</i>	97	1	80
<i>Lepidium sativum</i>	98	0,1	80
<i>Pastinaca sativa var. hortensis</i>	98	0,1	70
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	98	0,1	70
Spice crops and medicinal and aromatic herbs*)	95	1	50

*) A minimum germination standard of at least 50% applies to these crops, unless specified otherwise.

In view of the higher requirements applied in the professional cultivation practice, Naktuinbouw sees to it that the seeds delivered to this professional market comply with the requirements set in this market with regard to germination and the usable plants able to be grown from the seeds.

Vegetable plants, onion sets, strawberry plants

Propagating material shall comply with the generally applicable trading standards.

C Procedure for ornamental plants

(both in floristry and tree nursery)

1 Identity: trueness to variety or species and varietal or specific purity

As regards the requirements concerning trueness to variety and varietal purity, the inspector shall verify that the supplier removes – or clearly marks – non-compliant plants throughout the cultivation and delivery season so that the propagating material marketed has sufficient ‘varietal purity’.

If propagating material is not marketed under a variety name but as a species, the propagating material shall be sufficiently true to species and specifically pure. Again, the inspector shall verify that the supplier removes – or clearly marks – non-compliant plants throughout the cultivation and delivery season so that the propagating material marketed has sufficient ‘specific purity’.

The inspector shall verify that the supplier carries out its assessment(s) of trueness to variety or species and of varietal or specific purity at the appropriate time(s), for example while the plants are flowering. Where physical assessment is not possible, the identity must be clear from traceable documents.

The inspector shall verify that the supplier provides the propagating material with proper identification during cultivation and that propagating material is marketed with the correct identification, bearing a reference to either the variety, or the group of plants or species to which it belongs.

If there is any uncertainty on the part of the inspector regarding the description belonging to the variety or species, the registered establishment can/will be asked for a description (provided that Naktuinbouw does not have such information itself).

Further instructions as regards identity requirements are listed in Annex C1.

2 Health of propagating material

As regards the health requirements to be complied with by the propagating material, a distinction is made between ‘quarantine diseases’ and ‘diseases affecting quality’. If an infection is detected and the nature of the infection is unclear, samples have to be taken for laboratory examination.

With regard to quarantine diseases, the inspector supervises the supplier on behalf of the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (*Nederlandse Voedsel en Waren- autoriteit - NVWA*) to ensure that the propagating material complies with the regulations. Suppliers must have been authorised by Naktuinbouw to be allowed to issue plant passports themselves. A ‘Plant Passport Agreement’ must have been entered into with Naktuinbouw. The inspector shall ensure that the supplier assesses the propagating material for diseases affecting quality at the appropriate times. During production, all propagating material with

symptoms of diseases and pests which can be seen with the naked eye shall immediately be treated adequately or shall be removed if necessary if these diseases and pests manifest themselves. The cultivation measures serve to ensure that, at the moment when the propagating material is released into the market, no live specimens of insects and mites can be detected with the naked eye, there are no symptoms of nematode infestation and all plants which can be recognised with the naked eye to have been infected by bacteria, fungi, viruses and viroids have been removed. More detailed instructions are set out in Annex C2 accompanying this policy rule.

The following additional requirements shall apply to propagating material of citrus plants:

For citrus plants, the inspector shall verify that the establishment ensures that the propagating material is derived from basic material that was inspected and found to be free from symptoms of viruses, viroids or diseases and that, since the start of the last vegetation cycle, has always been tested to be virtually free from viruses, viroids or diseases and, if material for maintaining the variety is concerned, the propagating material must have been grafted onto rootstocks which are not susceptible to viroids.

Freesia and Nerine

For flower bulbs (*Freesia* and *Nerine*) the inspector shall see to it that the establishment ensures that the propagating material originates directly from a field crop which has been found to be virtually free from harmful diseases and pests, or from signs or symptoms thereof. Naktuinbouw shall carry out at least one inspection of the standing crop during the growing/flowering period.

3 The external quality

As regards the general quality requirements, the inspector shall verify that the supplier ensures that the propagating material is virtually free from defects (including serious defect symptoms) which might affect its quality as propagating material. As regards usability as propagating material, the vigour and dimensions shall be sufficient. A lesser uniformity may indicate differences in vigour and indicates plants which are too small, compared to the average size.

With regard to the general quality requirements, the inspector shall verify that the supplier ensures that the germination capacity of the lot is sufficient when marketing flower seeds so that it complies with the justified expectations of the customer. The inspector periodically checks that the supplier has determined the germination capacity. Annex C3 lists minimum germination capacity guidelines.

As regards to the general quality requirements, the inspector shall verify that the supplier ensures that the plots of propagating material are kept sufficiently free from weeds. At the time of marketing, the propagating material must be virtually free from annual and biennial, i.e. seed-spreading, weeds and free from perennial, i.e. root-spreading weeds, specifically yellow nutsedge, *Cyperus esculentus* L.

Annex C1

Identity requirements

I Descriptions of varieties

Descriptions of varieties provided by the supplier shall preferably contain the elements which are also in the UPOV list of characteristics.

The varieties shall be described with at least the following characteristics:

- growth type/shape;
- plant height;
- inflorescence;
- flower shape;
- colour of the flowers (poss. parts of the flowers);
- foliage colour;
- special characteristics.

The supplier or Naktuinbouw shall preferably refer to a description filed or laid down with a registration authority or to a description drawn up at an agency granting rights to a grower (national, European, etc.).

Acceptable sources of descriptions of varieties accepted by Naktuinbouw in any case are:

- CPVO
- KAVB (Royal General Bulb Growers' Association)
- KVBC (Royal Dutch Horticultural Society)
- Naktuinbouw
- Plantscope
- PPO (Applied Plant Research)
- Board for Plant Varieties
- Floricode

II Minimum requirements as regards varietal purity

Vegetatively propagated crops must have a purity level of 99% to be considered as varietally pure.

Exceptions are those varieties of certain crops which are known to re-sprout to the original variety and described as such as the result of their natural development and genetic composition. A level of varietal purity of at least 95% is generally considered to be required for such varieties. As regards generatively propagated varieties, Naktuinbouw generally applies the following standards for varietal purity:

- specific purity 98%
- varietal purity 95%
- varietal purity of hybrids 98% (exclusive of inbred plants)

For tree seeds, refer to the ISF (International Seed Federation) 'purity range' which has been laid down per species.

Annex C2

Health regulations

I Quarantine diseases. Zero tolerance shall always apply to quarantine diseases (in accordance with the European phytosanitary legislation) and quarantine-worthy diseases. Any propagating material delivered shall be completely free from these pathogens.

Further instructions as to the assessment system are contained in a specific instruction for inspectors and establishments, and which was evaluated by the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority [*Nederlandse Voedsel en Warenautoriteit - NVWA*].

II Diseases that can affect the quality of greenhouse crops

In general, propagating material delivered shall be 'sufficiently' healthy. To the extent that the condition applies that the material delivered shall be practically free from symptoms, this means that any infection which might still be present in the material shall never cause any direct problems in any subsequent further cultivation. As regards:

- a. insects, the propagating material delivered shall have practically no symptoms of possible damage. No live specimens/stages must be visible (if assessed with the naked eye). Relevant insects include aphids, thrips, red spider mites, greenhouse white flies, and mites.
- b. fungal diseases, visibly affected plants, including parent plants, shall be continually removed from the crop or adequate control measures (via crop protection methods) have to be taken. The propagating material shall be visually practically free from detectable symptoms at the time of delivery. Relevant fungal diseases include *Fusarium*, *Verticillium*, *Myrothecium*, *Pythium*, *Phytophthora*, *Chalara*, various rusts, *Rhizoctonia* and *Alternaria*.
- c. viral diseases, any plants, including parent plants, and propagating material visibly infected by viral diseases shall be removed continually. Suitable protection measures to stop the infection spreading shall take place by eliminating the vector responsible for the viral disease as much as possible. The propagating material shall be practically free from symptoms of infection at the time of delivery. Relevant viral diseases include cucumber mosaic virus, tomato spotted wilt virus, *Pelargonium* flower break virus, carnation mottle virus, tobacco mosaic virus, Freesia mosaic virus, and Freesia leaf necrosis. Phytoplasmas and viroids are also considered as viral diseases in this context.
- d. bacterial diseases, visibly infected plants shall continually be removed from the crop or propagating material. Measures to prevent the disease spreading further shall be taken. The propagating material shall be free from symptoms of infection at the time of delivery. Relevant bacterial diseases include *Xanthomonas*, *Erwinia* and *Agrobacterium*.

- e. nematodes, there must not be any visual damage and there must not be any symptoms in the propagating material to be delivered which might give cause to assume a nematode infection. If infected, a cleaning process should take place. Propagating material shall be virtually free from symptoms at the time of delivery. Relevant nematodes include root lesion nematodes (*Pratylenchus*), root knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne*) and foliar nematodes (*Aphelenchoides*).

III Diseases that can affect the quality of ligneous plants and outdoor plants

- a. As regards insects, the propagating material shall be practically free from live stages at the time of delivery. Affected material shall be treated appropriately. Relevant insects include scale insects and coccids, aphids, red spider mites, thrips, weevils, strawberry crown girdlers, and mites.
- b. As regards fungal diseases, any plants infected with the following diseases shall continually be removed from the crop: *Verticillium*, *Cylindrocladium*, *Fusarium*, Silverleaf and *Armillaria*. Delivery must only be made from properly cleaned lots which no longer show any signs of infection. As regards other fungal diseases, the propagating material shall show virtually no symptoms at the time of delivery. Relevant fungous diseases include mildew, *Phoma* and *Nectria*.
- c. As regards viral diseases, any visibly infected plants shall be removed continually throughout the growing season. Delivery must only be made from properly cleaned crops in which no more than 1% of visibly infected plants remain. The material actually delivered shall also be practically free from infections. Relevant viral diseases include PNRSV, PDV, CMV and HVX.
- d. As regards bacterial diseases, visibly infected plants shall be continually removed from the crop. Virtually no symptoms shall be visible at the time of delivery. Relevant bacterial diseases include *Agrobacterium*, *Pseudomonas* and *Corynebacterium*.
- e. As regards nematodes (including root knot nematode and root lesion nematode), the propagating material shall be practically free from symptoms at the time of delivery.

Annex C3

Frames of reference

I Frame of reference for the acceptable germination capacity of ornamental plant seeds

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------|
| a. flower seed | | |
| – general | | at least 50% |
| – <i>Achillea, Amaranthus, Anthirrinum, Clarkia, Dianthus, Digitalis, Helianthus annuus, Impatiens, Linum, Mirabilis Tagetus, Petunia, Portulaca</i> and <i>Viola</i> | | at least 65% |
| – <i>Lathyrus</i> | | at least 75% |
| b. tree seed including seed for ornamental trees | | |
| – for rootstocks (<i>Prunus, Malus, etc.</i>) | | 50% |
| – for other tree seeds | ISF-frame of reference | |
| c. perennials | | 50% |

II Frame of reference for the external quality of cutting material/young plants:

Propagating material shall comply with generally applicable trading standards.

III Frame of reference for external quality of arboricultural material:

Material delivered shall comply with the quality provisions set out in the Trading Conditions for Tree Nurseries in the Netherlands [*Handelsvoorwaarden voor de Boomkwekerij in Nederland – HBN*].

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