


Compliance Programme for the Export of Bulbs to

Japan

2010 – 2011

Objective

Compliance with Japan's phytosanitary regulations for the importation of tulip and lily bulbs from New Zealand.

REVIEW	This MAFBNZ Compliance Programme is subject to periodic review.
Programme Manager MAFBNZ	
Date	14 October 2010

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Distribution List

1. MAF Biosecurity New Zealand , Wellington
2. IVA National Manager, AsureQuality Limited
3. National Programme Coordinator, AsureQuality Limited
4. Field Officer, AsureQuality Limited
5. Members, Bulb Export New Zealand

Record of Amendments

Date	Version Number	Amendment
14 October 2010	2	Extensive changes following audit

1. Introduction

This programme defines MAF Biosecurity New Zealand's (MAFBNZ's) operational requirements for growers, packing facility operators, storage facility operators, exporters, and Independent Verification Agencies (IVAs) for the provision of additional declarations (ADs) regarding:

- The bulbs have been inspected in conformity with the special quarantine conditions agreed by both Japanese and New Zealand plant quarantine authorities.
- The said bulbs were grown in an area free from golden nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *G.pallida*)

This programme has been developed in consultation with Bulb Export New Zealand

2. Definition of terms

Approved Organisation	An Organisation that has been formally recognised by MAFBNZ as competent to receive delegated authority to act on its behalf to provide a specific phytosanitary service(s) in accordance with the requirements specified in the relevant MAFBNZ standard(s).
BQ Support	Plant Health Diagnostic Laboratory operated in Lisse, The Netherlands.
Consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products or other articles been moved from one country to another, when required by a single certificate. (A consignment may be composed of one or more lots.)
Cultivar	A cultivar is a variety of tulip or lily that has been deliberately selected for specific desirable characteristics.
ELISA Testing	A biochemical technique used to detect the presence of an antibody or an antigen in a sample.
End Point Inspection	An officially recognised phytosanitary inspection process for plant products at a final point of storage prior to loading for export.

HPIN number Is an identification number to identify a production site from where bulbs have been planted, grown and harvested.

Independent Verification Agency (IVA)

An organisation accredited as meeting ISO/IEC 17020:2000 and its independence criteria type A, and MAFBNZ supplementary technical requirements, and authorised by MAFBNZ to carry out services associated with export certification.

Lot

A lot is a cultivar that is issued a unique identifying number by the National Programme Coordinator when sampled for ELISA testing or an ELISA result from overseas sampled cultivars are received and remains valid for two seasons.

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFBNZ)

The body within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry that is responsible for MAFBNZ functions and providing official assurances to control authorities in importing countries through export certification.

NPC

National Programme Coordinator

Organisation:

The legal entity, be it individual, partnership, company or other form of legal entity, responsible for the performance of the phytosanitary risk management system approved by MAFBNZ.

Production site

A grower-designated and MAFBNZ-registered part of a property with clearly defined and mapped boundaries on which bulbs are to be grown for export under this programme. This may be a group of paddocks, a single paddock, or a portion of a paddock within a property.

Viruses

TBV

Tulip Breaking Virus

LVX

Lily X Potexvirus

CMV

Cucumber Mosaic Cucumovirus

LSV

Lily Symptomless Calavirus

TRV

Tobacco Rattle Virus

ArMV	Arabis Mosaic Virus
TRSV	Tobacco Ringspot Virus
TVX	Tulip Virus X

3. References

- MAF Biosecurity New Zealand Export Certification Standards:
 - System Overview and Requirements
 - IVA Requirements
 - Organisation Requirements
 - Technical Requirements Phytosanitary Inspection
 - Technical Requirements Phytosanitary Documentation
 - Technical Requirements Pest Survey
- Details of Handling for New Zealand Flower Bulbs subject to Exemption from Isolation Quarantine in Japan

4. Management Responsibilities

4.1 Grower

- Identify lots of varieties to be ELISA tested.
- Request IVA to soil sample each production site for PCN.
- Complete application for registration.
- Label all lots in field with Japan lot number.
- Advise IVA of intended start date of harvest.
- Identify stored bulbs with registered lot number.

4.2 AsureQuality Role

- Maintain register of Japan lot numbers for new lots entering the programme.
- Receive the registrations from growers.
- Complete Forms I and II and forward to MAFBNZ.
- Complete itinerary for Japan MAFF inspector.
- Complete first field inspections of all lots.
- Accompany Japan MAFF inspector on joint inspections.
- Attend debrief meeting at the completion of each Joint Inspection.

4.3 BENZ Role

- Collect fees from participants for running the programme

- Pay AsureQuality and MAF based on invoices for services provided to the programme
- Advise the IVA of the timing of the Joint Inspections to take place.
- Book flights for Japan MAFF inspector.
- Provide incidental allowances for Japan MAFF inspector.

4.4 MAFBNZ Role

- Approve organisations and authorisation of IVAs to carry out phytosanitary activities and services under this programme.
- Approve this Workplan.
- Complete invitation letter and send to Japan MAFF along with itinerary, Form 1 and Form 2 and other information as required.
- Attend debrief meeting at the completion of each Joint Inspection.

5. Grower Requirements

5.1 ELISA Testing

Growers identify to the IVA representative which variety lots they wish to have sampled prior to planting. Lots that have passed the ELISA testing the previous season are not required to be ELISA tested the next season. These lots keep the same lot number from the previous season with the year code changing. i.e. L0800109 to L0800110.

Growers may import bulbs that have been ELISA tested by BQ Support and enter into the programme providing the lots are identified as having been tested and accompanied by an ELISA certificate.

Upon receipt of the ELISA results, the grower must remove the lot number from any lots identified as failed. This lot remains excluded from the programme for the season.

5.2 Soil Testing

Prior to planting, growers must arrange for the IVA to soil sample each production site for Potato Cyst Nematodes (PCN) to comply with the following Japan Additional Declaration: *The said bulbs were grown in an area free from golden nematode (Globodera rostochiensis and G.pallida).*

5.3 Registration

The following forms must be sent to the IVA each year:

5.3.1 Application for registration (Appendix 3) by 31 July each year for Tulips and by 1 December each year for Lilies.

5.3.2 Grower Compliance Agreement (Appendix 2). Each application can include multiple production sites.

5.3.3 A planting map for each production site, including location, row numbers and lot numbers, must be provided to the NPC prior to the first field inspections.

5.4 Field requirements

All lots in the field must be labelled with the Japan lot number noted on a tag. The numbered tag can be at the beginning of the row, where the lot starts, or where the lot number starts within a row.

Vector insects, such as aphids, must be controlled during the season and a spray diary completed.

It is recommended but not mandatory that growers rogue the crop prior to IVA field inspections.

5.4.1 Harvesting

Prior to the harvest commencing, the IVA must be notified of the intended start.

If machinery has been associated with potato or tomato production and there is potential PCN contamination, the machinery must be steam-cleaned before entering the site. A harvest record must be maintained during the harvesting period noting the lot numbers and date when each lot has been harvested.

Each field bin or trailer must have the lot identification number visible for staff to see.

5.4.2 Washing/Grading

If machinery has been associated with potato or tomato production and there is potential soil/PCN contamination, the machinery must be steam-cleaned before use.

Maintain traceability each time the bulbs are transferred into a new container and ensure that the correct lot number and HPIN number is on each new container.

5.4.3 Storage

Stored bulbs must be identified with the registered lot number, HPIN number, the variety name, size and quantity with a pallet card or with a card on each crate or bin.

Bulbs must be segregated from non-Japan cleared bulbs by 0.1 metre in storage and 1 metre out of storage.

Storage area must be clean, in an enclosed building with concrete floor to reduce the risk of pest infestation.

5.5 Reporting Harvested Bulbs

When a lot has been graded and counted, the number of bulbs that are of saleable size must be entered onto the Form 2 (Appendix 6). Each lot number can only be entered on the Form 2 once. The Form 2 must be forwarded to the National Programme Coordinator at least one month prior to the export bulbs arriving in Japan.

5.6 Export labelling

Each package/plastic crate must be labelled with the lot number, name of variety, HPIN number and the quantity of bulbs. Each pallet must have a pallet card attached stating the consignor, the consignee and the pallet number.

5.7 Phytosanitary Inspection and Post Inspection Product Security

All consignments for export must be subject to and pass phytosanitary inspection by an Approved Organisation's competent inspector.

The inspection sample size must be at least 600 units with the inspection looking for the presence of pests and diseases and soil. All pests must be positively identified either by the inspector or by a MAFBNZ-approved Pest Identifier.

All pests must be categorised and actioned as per the Japan Importing Country Phytosanitary Requirements Quarantine pest list listed on the MAFBNZ website – see <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/icpr/records/>.

Any consignments that fail the phytosanitary inspection, the offending lot number must be subject to re-grading prior to re-inspection.

5.8 Phytosanitary Certification

Each consignment of bulbs must be accompanied by a New Zealand MAF Phytosanitary Certificate and Japan Form 3 (Appendix 7).

- Phytosanitary Certificates must contain the following additional declarations:

“The said bulbs were grown in an area free from golden nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis* and *G.pallida*)”

And

“The bulbs have been inspected in conformity with the special quarantine conditions agreed by both Japanese and New Zealand plant quarantine authorities”

- Japan Form 3 (Appendix 7) must contain:

Lot number of each cultivar
Cultivar name (Bulb size optional)
Number of bulbs

5.9 Records

Growers are required to maintain the following records for a period of 2 years and make available to the IVA for checking if required:

- ELISA test results
- soil testing results
- spray diaries and chemical purchase records
- planting maps

6. IVA Requirements

6.1 ELISA Testing

An Authorised Person (IVA Inspector) must obtain a sample from each lot requiring ELISA testing. The sample must be taken across the line of various sizes and containers. It is recommended that samples be taken prior to planting but sampling can be completed post planting if approved by the NPC.

Sample rates:

Tulips – 200 or more bulbs per lot (A lot is a cultivar that is issued a unique identifying number by the National Programme Coordinator when sampled for ELISA testing or an ELISA result from overseas sampled cultivars are received and remains valid for two seasons.).

Lily – 250 bulbs per lot. i.e. take 250 lily scales from 250 lily bulbs. (Note: take some second or third row scales in the sample to ensure the sample scales are of good quality.)

Identify each sample with the registration number (unique identifier) issued by the National Programme Coordinator and the variety name.

The following makes up the unique identifier number:

- Plant code L = Lily, T = Tulip
- Grower code starts at 01, 02, 03...
- Variety code starts at 001
- Year code 09, 10, 11

Note: This unique identifier must remain with each lot for that year of production at all times within the programme. The sampler must attach an End Point Inspection Report, List of Variety Names and Registration Lot Numbers to the samples.

The IVA must forward the lots requiring ELISA testing to The Netherlands accompanied by the following forms:

- Phytosanitary certificate
- List of lots including variety name and Lot numbers
- Letter requesting ELISA testing (Appendix 8)
- Customs Declaration Form

ELISA samples must be sent to the following Laboratory:

BQ Support
Zwartelaan 2

2161 AL Lisse
NETHERLANDS

Upon receipt from BQ Support of the ELISA results, the IVA must refer to the Test Standards (refer Section 7) to determine which lots have passed or failed. The lots that have failed must be noted on the ELISA test results and forwarded to the grower.

Tulip ELISA test results for new varieties entering the Japan Tulip Export Programme must be forwarded to Japan MAFF three months prior to the commencement of the joint inspection.

Note: At the time of preparation of this Compliance programme, Japan MAFF has not requested ELISA test results for lilies.

6.2 Pre-plant Soil Sampling

Growers must request soil sampling from each production site for the existence of Potato Cyst Nematodes (PCN) *Globodera rostochiensis* and *G pallida*. Soil sampling must be completed as per the IVA's MAFBNZ-approved sampling instructions.

6.3 Registrations

Upon receipt of the Japan Bulb Growers Application Form (Appendix 3), Grower Compliance Agreement (Appendix 2) and planting plans, the IVA must check that each lot has complied with the necessary ELISA testing and the correct lot number and variety name is supplied. This information must be transferred to the Japan Tulip/Lily Registration Summary (Appendix 4) and Japan Bulb Form 1 (Appendix 5).

The Japan Tulip/Lily Registration Summary (Appendix 4) must be sent to MAFBNZ along with a proposed itinerary for the Japan MAFF inspector at least one month prior to the joint inspection commencing.

6.4 Field Inspections

An IVA inspector must complete an inspection of all lots entered into the programme prior to the joint field inspections with Japan MAFF. The IVA inspector shall examine a total of 10000 plants per lot, being 2000 plants by 5 times, for all viruses. Consideration must be taken to carry out field inspections for each lot by grower, field and cultivar. Where lots are planted on more than one field inspections must be carried out on a pro-rata basis.

The results of these inspections must be recorded on the Japan Bulb Form 1 (Appendix 5). Plants showing virus symptoms where the inspector can not identify the virus must be sampled and sent to a MAF Approved Laboratory (see <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/regs/exports/plants/approved-suppliers-plant-pest-id-services.pdf>) for ELISA testing.

Where a lot fails the field inspection, advise the grower of the result and inform them they can either withdraw the lot from the programme or rogue the lot and re-inspect it within 7 days.

On completion of the first field inspections, a copy of the Japan Bulb Form 1 (Appendix 5) must be sent to MAFBNZ to forward to Japan MAFF.

6.5 Joint Field Inspections

6.5.1 An IVA inspector must accompany the Japan MAFF inspector for the joint field inspections. The joint field inspection shall be carried out by sampling 10% or more lots of each cultivar, per grower that have met the conditions for export to Japan at the first NZ MAF field inspection. Where lots are planted on more than one field, inspection sites will be determined by the Japan MAFF inspector.

6.5.2 The Japanese and New Zealand inspectors shall jointly examine a total of 10000 plants per lot: 2000 plants by 5 times in principle, for all viruses.

6.5.3 When the interpretation of viral symptoms differs between Japanese and New Zealand inspectors, a laboratory diagnosis shall be undertaken by New Zealand MAF Investigation and Diagnostic Centre (IDC) to identify the causal organism. IVA must arrange for samples to be sent to IDC.

6.5.4 When a lot exceeds the inspection standard for TBV, TVX, CMV and LSV, the affected lot and all other lots of the same variety by the same grower shall be rejected.

6.5.5 When a quarantine virus is found in a lot, the affected lot and all other lots of the same variety, by the same grower shall be rejected and cannot be exported to Japan.

6.5.6 When quarantine viruses are found from 30-50% of the sample lots, extra lots will be inspected as determined by the Japan MAFF Inspector. As a result of the extra inspection, when quarantine viruses are found from 50% or more of the lots, the matter will be discussed between the Japanese and New Zealand inspectors, taking into consideration the affecting factors such as growers, varieties and districts, for determining the cause of high viral infection.

6.5.7 At the conclusion of the discussion, the range of lots for rejection will be decided. Any rejected lots not meeting the inspection standard for the joint field inspection will not be subject to re-inspection.

6.5.8 The results of these inspections must be recorded on the Japan Bulb Form 1 (Appendix 5). Plants showing virus symptoms where the inspectors can not identify the virus must be sampled and sent to a MAF Approved Laboratory for further testing as requested by the Japan MAFF inspector.

6.5.9 On completion of the joint field inspections, forward a copy of the Japan Bulb Form 1 (Appendix 5) to MAFBNZ.

6.5.10 No more than 30 lots may be inspected in one day.

6.6 MAFBNZ and Japan MAFF debrief meeting

An IVA representative must attend the debrief meeting at the completion of the joint field inspections between MAFBNZ and Japan MAFF. This must discuss any issues or concerns that may have arisen during the joint field inspections.

6.7 Post Joint Inspection Monitoring

An IVA inspector must complete post-inspection monitoring to ensure that growers are complying with the Compliance programme.

6.7.1 Pre-harvest Monitoring (2 random checks per production site)

- Inspect each site to ensure effective control of virus-transmitting insects (aphids).
- Request to sight an up-to-date spray diary to ensure a spray programme has been maintained.
- Reject all registered varieties at the site if virus-transmitting insects are found and no spray programme is evident.

6.7.2 Harvest (2 random checks per grower)

- Check if machinery has been associated with potato or tomato production or potential PCN contamination. If it has, inspect machinery to verify it has been steam-cleaned before entering the site.
- Check that the correct lot number is being applied to each field bin.
- Check that the grower maintains a harvesting record including lot number and date when each lot has been harvested.
- If traceability has not been maintained, the affected lot numbers will be removed from the Form 2 of approved lots to Japan.

6.7.3 Grading/Washing (2 random checks per facility)

- Check if machinery has been associated with potato or tomato production or potential PCN contamination. If it has, inspect machinery to verify it has been steam-cleaned before use.
- Check that the grower maintains traceability each time the bulbs are transferred into a new container to ensure that the correct lot number is on the new containers.
- If traceability has not been maintained, the affected lot numbers will be removed from the Form 2 of approved lots to Japan.

6.7.4 Storage (2 random checks per facility)

- Check stored bulbs are identified with the registered lot number, the variety name, size and quantity with a pallet card or with a card on each crate
- Check varieties are segregated from non-Japan cleared bulbs (0.1 metre in storage and 1 metre out of store)
- Check storage area is clean, in an enclosed building with concrete floor.
- If traceability or segregation has not been maintained, the affected lot numbers will be removed from the Form 2 of approved lots to Japan.

6.8 Japan Bulb Form 2 (Appendix 6)

On receipt of Japan Bulb Form 2s from the growers, the NPC (or nominated person) must check that the correct lot numbers and variety spelling have been entered. The Japan Bulb Form 2 must be sent to MAFBNZ to forward to Japan MAFF. This must be sent at least one month prior to bulbs arriving in Japan. The list of approved lot numbers, variety name and total number of bulbs must be entered on the IVA computer shared drive.

6.9 Japan Bulb Form 3 (Appendix 7)

Phytosanitary Verification staff must verify that each lot number and variety are listed on the approved list of lots on the IVA computer shared drive. The total number of bulbs in the consignment must equal the number of bulbs on the Phytosanitary Certificate and Japan Bulb Form 3 (Appendix 7).

6.10 Cooperation between IVA and Japan MAFF Inspector

In order to carry out the joint field inspections smoothly and effectively, the IVA shall be responsible for the following:

- Arranging the schedule and transportation for the Japanese plant inspector to complete the joint field inspections.
- Liaison with the growers and MAFBNZ regarding inspection and debrief timings to suit all parties.
- Participation in the Japanese MAFF inspector's inspection to confirm and record the inspection results.
- Briefing the Japanese inspector on their arrival covering the following points:
 - Joint Inspection – itinerary, lots subject to inspection and sampling, methodology, standards and testing methods of unidentified viruses.
 - Situation of bulbs – results of the first inspections, cultivation management by growers, growth conditions for bulbs and outbreak situation of pests and diseases for bulbs.
 - Payment of allowances (cash payment).
 - Travel Arrangements – where and what time to meet each day.

6.11 Records

IVAs are required to maintain the following records for a period of 2 years and make available to MAFBNZ for checking if required:

- - ELISA test results
- - soil testing results
- - spray diaries
- - planting maps
- - field inspection records
- - Form 2, Form 3 copies

7. Test and Inspection Standards

7.1 ELISA Test Standards

(% equals virus incidence in number of samples tested)

Tulips		Lilies	
Tulip Breaking Virus	1.0% or less	Tulip Breaking Virus	1.0% or less
		Lily X Potexvirus	1.0% or less
		Total all viruses	1.0% or less

7.2 Field Inspection Test Standards

Quality Viruses (% equals virus incidence in 10,000 plants)

Tulips		Lilies	
Tulip Breaking Virus	0.5 % or less	Tulip Breaking Virus	0.5 % or less
Tulip Virus X	0.5 % or less	Lily X Potexvirus	0.5 % or less
Cucumber Mosaic Cucumovirus	0.5 % or less	Cucumber Mosaic Cucumovirus	0.5 % or less
Lily Symptomless Calavirus	0.5 % or less	Lily Symptomless Calavirus	0.5 % or less
Total all Quality Viruses	0.75 % or less	Total all Quality Viruses	0.75 % or less

Quarantine Viruses (% equals virus incidence in 10,000 plants)

Tulips		Lilies	
Tobacco Rattle Virus	0.0 %	Tobacco Rattle Virus	0.0 %
Arabis Mosaic Virus	0.0 %	Arabis Mosaic Virus	0.0 %
Tobacco RingSpot Virus	0.0 %	Tobacco RingSpot Virus	0.0 %

7.3 Joint Field Inspection Test Standards

Japanese and New Zealand inspectors shall undertake the joint field inspection during the second field inspection.

The joint field inspection shall be carried out by sampling 10% or more lots in consideration of growing sites and growers from those lots which have met the conditions for export to Japan at the first NZ MAF field inspection.

The Japanese and New Zealand inspector shall jointly examine a total of 10,000 plants per one sample lot, 2,000 plants by 5 times in principle, for all viruses.

Inspection Standard:

- i. Completely free from quarantine viruses (TRV, AMV and TRSV)
- ii. Tulips: Practically free from each quality virus (no more than 0.5% incidence of each TBV, TVX, CMV and LSV, and no more than 0.75% incidence of these viruses totalled).
- iii. Lilies: Practically free from each quality virus (no more than 0.5% incidence of each TBV, LVX, CMV and LSV, and no more than 0.75% incidence of these viruses totalled).
- iv. If the control of vector insects such as aphids is not satisfactory, the affected lot shall be rejected.

When the interpretation of viral symptoms differs between Japanese and New Zealand inspectors, a laboratory diagnosis shall be undertaken to identify the causal organism by New Zealand MAF Investigation and Diagnostic Centre (IDC).

Consequence of the joint field inspection results

When a lot exceeds the inspection standard for TBV, TVX, CMV and LSV, the affected lot and all other lots of the same variety in the same district by the same grower shall be rejected.

When a quarantine virus is found in a lot, the affected lot and all other lots of the same variety in the same district by the same grower shall be rejected.

When quarantine viruses are found from 30-50 % of the sample lots, more lots will be inspected. As a result of the inspection, when quarantine viruses are found from 50% or more of the lots, the matter will be discussed between the Japanese and New Zealand

inspectors, taking into consideration the affecting factors such as growers, varieties and districts, for determining the cause of high viral infection. At the conclusion of the discussion, the range of lots for rejection will be decided.

Any rejected lots, not meeting the inspection standard for the joint field inspection, will not be subject to re-inspection.

7.4 Adding to Approved Varieties under Alternative System to PEQ

When the test results for new varieties show that the average incidence of TBV exceeds 1% or above and a lot with more than 1% incidence of TBV exceeds 20% of the total lots, such variety shall not be allowed entry into the programme for that year.

The field inspection for new varieties shall be completed as noted in section 6.3 and 6.4 of this Compliance programme.

However, when the rate of incidence of each quality virus is 1.0 % or less and the total incidence is 1.5% or less, the second inspection for variety approval can be carried out.

When the Japanese inspector confirms that a variety is completely free from quarantine viruses and practically free from quality viruses, such a variety shall be approved as a variety subject to the system exempted from post-entry isolated quarantine. The inspection for variety approval can be regarded as part of the joint field inspection results.

8. Reporting

Any events of a significant nature affecting the integrity of the programme must be reported to MAFBNZ by AsureQuality as per an event report – see IVA Requirements Standard: <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/regs/stds/iva-requirements.pdf>.

Appendix 1 List of Contacts and Timetable

BENZ

Bulb Export New Zealand

Paul Wessels
 Norana Bulbs Ltd
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 Gore
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 Mob 027 436 6544
 Email: paul.wessels@xnet.co.nz

National Programme Coordinator (NPC)

AsureQuality Limited

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Timetable

When	Responsibility	Action
April – July	MAFBNZ	Review compliance programme with BENZ and IVAs.
May – July	Registered Grower	Advise IVA of Lily Harvest Notification. Advise IVA of areas for Lily pre plant soil testing. Submit Tulip registrations to National Programme Coordinator.
July	NPC, MAFBNZ	Send to Japan MAFF Tulip ELISA test results. Request Tulip Registrations from Growers
July – August	Registered Grower NPC MAFBNZ	Complete Form 2's for Japan Lily Bulbs and send to NPC for review for accuracy. NPC to forward to MAFBNZ for approval and forward to Japan MAFF
September	BENZ NPC MAFBNZ	Determine date for Joint Tulip Bulb Exports inspections. Send Tulip Bulb exports invitation to Japan MAFF for joint field inspection and Tulip Registration Summary.
October	NPC MAFBNZ	Complete first field inspection. Send results Form 1 to Japan MAFF Joint Tulip Inspections Debrief Meeting

October	MAFBNZ	Receive debrief following inspections. Carry out any follow-up actions.
November	NPC	Request Lily Registrations from Growers
December	BENZ NPC MAFBNZ	Determine date for Lily Bulb Exports to Japan invitation for a Japanese Inspector to visit New Zealand Send Lily Bulb exports invitation to Japan MAFF for joint field inspection and Lily Registration Summary. Advise IVA of Tulip Harvest Notification.
January	BENZ NPC MAFBNZ	Complete first field inspection. Send results Form 1 to Japan MAFF.
February	BENZ NPC MAFBNZ	Joint Lily Inspections Debrief Meeting Receive debrief following inspections. Carry out any follow-up actions.
March	Registered Grower	Advise IVA of areas for Tulip pre plant soil testing. Complete Form 2's for Japan Tulip Bulbs and send to NPC for review for accuracy. NPC to forward to MAFBNZ for approval and forward to Japan MAFF

Appendix 2 2010 Export Bulb Registration Application Forms

MAFBNZ Export Compliance Programme for the export of Lily and Tulip Bulbs to Japan

Compliance Agreement: Must Be Completed by ALL Applicants

I hereby apply to register for the MAFBNZ Export Compliance programme for the Export of Lily and Tulip bulbs to Japan

I wish to register for these parts of the programme:	Registration of Production Site	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Registration of Packing Facility or Storage Facility	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Registration of Exporter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Applicant:	Contact Person	
Postal Address:	Telephone #	
	Facsimile #	
E-mail Address	Cell Phone #	

Independent Verification Agency (IVA) employed by you to provide export phytosanitary services: AsureQuality Ltd
--

IN REGISTERING FOR THIS PROGRAMME I AGREE TO BE BOUND BY THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

1. I agree to comply with the requirements specified within MAFBNZ Export Compliance programme for the Export of Lily and Tulip Bulbs to Japan
2. I agree to the IVA, on behalf of MAFBNZ, making enquiries and using the information supplied by me in connection with the programme, and to audit my compliance with the programme.
3. I consent to publication of my status within the programme (including details of any PCN detections on my registered production sites) in any publication.
4. I agree to afford the IVA, or their representatives, co-operation and access necessary to carry out audits in relation to the programme.
5. I understand that if I fail to provide all or any of the information requested in connection with the programme I may be removed from the programme forthwith.
6. I understand that under the Information Privacy Principles of the Privacy Act 1993, I have rights of access to, and correction of, personal information held in connection with participation within this programme.
7. I understand that this registration does not entitle me to automatically undertake export inspection activities on behalf of MAFBNZ without first becoming formally approved as per the MAFBNZ Standard "Organisation Requirements".
8. I agree to notify the IVA of any changes to my registration details.
9. I acknowledge that the IVA's normal Terms of Trade apply.

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

10. I accept that under no circumstances will MAF, crown officers, or agents of or other persons associated with MAF or crown officers, be liable for any loss, claim, action, demand, expense, inquiry, harm, or damage, however caused, arising directly or indirectly from or connected in any way to:
11. The performance, or as the case may be, non-performance of the operator (or any of its contractors, sub-contractors, agents, or employees that are not a party to this Contract) of any of its obligations in respect of this programme; or
12. The provision or non-provision of any inspection and/or audit and/or documentation service for MAFBNZ export certification by the operator.

INDEMNITY

13. I will indemnify and keep indemnified MAF from and against any liability, loss, damage, costs and expenses (including legal costs and any expenses of going to arbitration), which MAF may suffer or incur arising directly or indirectly from:
14. The performance, or as the case may be, non-performance of the operator (or any of its contractors, sub-contractors, agents, or employees that are not a party to this Contract) of any of its obligations in respect of this programme;
15. Negligent acts or omissions on the part of the operator (or any of its contractors, sub-contractors, agents, or employees that are not a party to this Contract).

APPLICANT TO COMPLETE

Applicant signature	
Applicant Name	
On behalf of (company/business)	Date
IVA TO COMPLETE Signature of (state IVA) representative (on behalf of MAFBNZ)	Date
Name	
Title	
Seal	

Appendix 3 Japan Bulb Growers Application

Growers Name:					
Crop Type:					
Site of Production:					
Note: Please attach site map showing location of each cultivar					
Cultivar	Lot No.	Volume of Bulbs Planted	Area (ha)	Planting Volume m2	Previous MAF ref: (if applicable)

Appendix 5 Japan Bulb Form 1

YYYY Lily/Tulip Bulb Registration & Results

Grower Name (Number)

Location:

Cultivar	MAF Ref #	Area (ha)	ELISA (%TBV)	ELISA (%LVX)	1st Field Insp		MAF/MAFF		ELISA Test of			Line Result Pass/Fail
					% Non Q Virus		Joint Insp %		Suspects			
					%	Result	%	Result	lsv	lvx	tbv	
New Variety												
Failed Variety												

Appendix 7 Japan Bulb Form 3

Plant Protection Service of New Zealand

The underneath described lots of flowerbulbs have passed the Japanese inspection during the growing season in New Zealand.

Phytosanitary certificate no:	Date of issue:
Exporter Name:	Exporter Address:
Importer Name:	Importer Address:

Lot no.	Cultivar	Number of bulbs

Name and Signature:

New Zealand MAF

Appendix 8 Letter to accompany samples for ELISA testing

Date

BQ Support
Zwartelaan 2
2161 AL Lisse
THE NETHERLANDS

Dear Sir or Madam:

Virus testing of Lilium Scales/Tulipa Bulbs

Please test the enclosed samples:

Refer to attached list for number of bulbs sent.

Samples require testing for the Japan Lily/Tulip export programme:

Quality Virus:	TBV (Tulip Breaking Potyvirus) LVX (Lily X Potexvirus)
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Please advise results to:

Alan Greig
AsureQuality Ltd
PO Box 644
Invercargill
NEW ZEALAND

Fax: 0064 3 214 6760
Email: greiga@asurequality.com

Please invoice and copy to: Paul Wessels
Bulb Export NZ
PO Box 307
Gore
NEW ZEALAND

Email: paul.wessels@xnet.co.nz

Yours faithfully

Alan Greig
National Programme Coordinator