

SYSTEMS APPROACH FOR ITALIAN PLUMS (*Prunus domestica*, *Prunus salicina*) TO BE EXPORTED TO BRAZIL

Introduction

NPPO Brazil, with the publication in the Official Gazette of Normative Instruction n. 26/2020, has requested NPPO Italy to implement a Systems Approach Program (SMR) for the mitigation of the risk for *Lobesia botrana*.

Lobesia botrana is a polyphagous pest, affecting many plant genera even if the preferred host is grape. In Italy there are few reports of attacks on plum. It can be considered an occasional pest of plum.

As it is widespread in Italy, no pest free areas (PFAs) can be established in Italy. The use of MB has been banned for environmental reasons.

The only available measure is represented by a Systems Approach.

Definitions, Abbreviations and Acronyms

- Ministero dell'agricoltura, della sovranità alimentare e delle foreste (MASAF-DISR5), Central Phytosanitary Service
- Regional Phytosanitary Service (RPS)
- National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO Italy): Central Phytosanitary Service + Regional Phytosanitary Services
- Council for Research in Agriculture and Economic Analysis (CREA)
- A grower lot is defined as the fruit produced from a same geographic location under the same phytosanitary management system.
- Packinghouses (APF): facilities that receive the fruits from the orchards and prepare them for packaging and subsequent shipment.
- Orchards (APU): fields planted with *Prunus domestica* and *Prunus salicina*.

Regulated pests

Lobesia botrana, henceforth referred to as pest.

Regulated Commodities

Plum (*Prunus domestica*, *Prunus salicina*) from Italy is eligible for shipment to Brazil under a Systems Approach Program.

Regulated Areas

Italian growers, registered in an official list, are eligible for participation in the Systems Approach Program.

Participants,

- Brazilian Authority
 - o The National Plant Protection Organization of Brazil Departamento de Sanidade Vegetal e Insumos Agrícolas (DSV) Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária.
Provide to the NPPO of Italy any changes of phytosanitary import requirements that are relevant for the production and export of plum. Performs on site visits to verify the compliance of the measures described in the work plan by the participants.
- Italian Phytosanitary Authority
 - o Ministero dell'Agricoltura, della Sovranità Alimentare e delle Foreste, Central Phytosanitary Service (MASAF-DISR5): Direct official contact with NPPO Brazil in order

- to provide all the necessary information in relation to the entire Systems Approach and export campaigns.
- The Regional Phytosanitary Services (RPS): performing controls at the companies in order to verify their compliance to the requirements of the Systems Approach. They also take care of drawing up the lists of orchards and packing houses, carry out checks before shipment and issue export phytosanitary certificates.
- Italian operators:
 - Packing houses: establishments that deal with the preparation and packing of fruit. They must be included in the official list in order to export to Brazil. Official list is provided by MASAF-DISR 5 to NPPO Brazil (Annex 5).
 - Growers: fields of production. They must be included in the official list to export to Brazil. Official list is provided by NPPO Italy MASAF-DISR 5 to NPPO Brazil (Annex 2)
 - Exporters: traders exporting fruit produced by authorized packing houses and growers above.

Specific Requirements

Import Requirements

To import plums from Italian authorized growers, who are listed in an official list, into Brazil, should meet the following requirements.

Pre-shipment conditions:

Approval of Growers

The fruit must originate from a grower approved by the National Plant Protection Organization to participate in this Program (Annex 2).

Every year, two months prior to the plums export season, MASAF-DISR5 will provide to the National Plant Protection Organization of Brazil Departamento de Sanidade Vegetal e Insumos Agrícolas (DSV) Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária, the list and codes of packinghouses and orchards that meet the requirements.

Pest Monitoring and Checks

All fruit intended for shipment to Brazil under this Program must be grown in an orchard which meets the requirements for pest monitoring and checks as follows:

Growers who intend to export plums to Brazil will put in place a monitoring system for *Lobesia botrana*, including a network of pheromone traps in orchards. Traps shall be checked at least weekly, and records of trap checking (either digital or hard copies) must be kept for further consultation. If *Lobesia botrana* is detected by the monitoring system, an appropriate pest management will be applied by using phytosanitary products (pesticides) eligible for use on plum trees.

During the growing phases, inspections will be conducted on up to 100 ha of fruit crops for each consultant, with at least one visual inspection about every 10 days. After the flight peaks of *L. botrana* (verified by a forecast model named MRV), about 100 fruits per ha will be checked.

It must also be noticed that pest management in plum orchards include spray treatments against the plum fruit moth *Grapholita funebrana* Treitschke (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) (LASPFU), and active substances used are effective also in controlling *Lobesia botrana* (see annex 3).

Chemical and/or biological treatments must be applied, if necessary, to ensure that all fruit shipped to Brazil are free from all stages of regulated pests.

All aspects of the pest monitoring and control program must be audited throughout the growing season by the NPPO.

Upon request, detailed information in relation to pest monitoring, checks and registered growers, must be provided to NPPO Brazil.

Fruit Sampling and Examination

Fruit on the packing line must be inspected for internal feeders, specifically for *Lobesia*, by packing house employees or by external trained technicians, with well documented expertise in the area of integrated pest management and quality control trained by officials authorized by the NPPO (Annex 4). Fruit examination techniques must include the inspection conditions and procedures described in Annex 1. The fruit examined must be representative of the entire grower lot.

If *Lobesia botrana* is detected, shipments from the infested lot will be rejected and the orchard will be disqualified from entry into Brazil for the remainder of the shipping season.

National Plant Protection Organization pre-export Inspections

Post-harvest inspection for *L. botrana* will be conducted according to the following sampling procedure: 600 fruit per 'lot' containing more than 1000 fruit; 450 fruit for 1000 fruit or less, and cutting 10% of the checked fruits. This sampling procedure provides a 95% confidence level that not more than 0.5% of the units (a unit is one fruit) in a consignment are infested with a visually detectable quarantine pest.

Labelling

All boxes must be identified with the lot number, orchard code (APU code) and packing house code (APF code) in order to facilitate inspection, to allow the complete trace-back in cases of non-compliance, and to minimize losses to the importer/exporter, if pests are found.

Packing House Approval

The packing house must be approved for handling fruit for export to Brazil (Annex 5). The facility must be clean and maintained free from quarantine pests and infested fruits. The packing line used for fruit destined to Brazil must be cleaned prior to packing. At the time of packing, packing house staff must ensure that there is no mixing of non-eligible fruit (i.e. fruit which has not been produced under this Program) with the fruit destined to Brazil.

Safeguarding

The fruit must be safeguarded from contamination from quarantine pests during packing, loading, and transportation.

Records

Checks for pest presence and signs of pest presence must be included at each of the already existing control points (at harvest, upon receipt of the lot at the packing house, during processing of the plums, and at the post-processing quality control). Growers and packing houses must keep records of these activities for a minimum of two years, as requested by the National Plant Protection Organization to demonstrate full compliance to program requirements.

Phytosanitary Certificate

A Phytosanitary Certificate is required. This document must be issued by the phytosanitary inspectors under the authority of the National Plant Protection Organization and must accompany each shipment imported towards Brazil. The following additional declarations, as referred to in the Normative Instruction n. 5/2020, article 2, must be written on the phytosanitary certificate:

"The shipment does not present a phytosanitary risk of with respect to the Lobesia botrana parasite, considering the application of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management, officially supervised and agreed with the importing country".

Non-Compliance

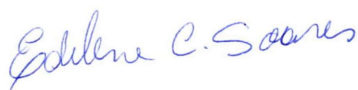
When instances of non-compliance occur, NPPO Brazil will inform timely the Italian NPPO providing the interception file and all the relevant documentation (copy of phytosanitary certificate and photograph of the labels of boxes intercepted), in order to investigate to determine the possible cause with a view to avoid recurrence.

If *Lobesia botrana* is detected by NPPO Brazil during inspection at the arrival of the shipment, future shipments of the same lot found to be infested will be disqualified for entry into Brazil for the remainder of the shipping season. A suspension of importation will also apply to shipments of all other lots from the orchard (APU code) and from the packing house (APF code) implicated in the pest interception, until investigation will be concluded and the reason of non-compliance will be identified and corrective actions are adopted.

Traceability is fully guaranteed by the indications reported on the label of the boxes: lot number, orchard code (APU code) and packing house code (APF code). See labelling paragraph.

Duration and Review

This Systems Approach is effective upon signature by the respective National Plant Protection Organization of Italy and Brazil and it shall remain valid until any amendment is mutually agreed.



December 17th, 2024

Department of Plant Health
and Agricultural Inputs - Brazil

National Plant Protection Organization



February 13th, 2025

Servizio Fitosanitario Centrale
Masaf - Italy

National Plant Protection Organization

ANNEX 1

Measures to be implemented under the Systems Approach developed in order to export plums from Italy to Brazil according to the ISPM 14

Pre-planting

Production sites (plum orchards) and facilities (packing warehouses) must be registered by the Italian NPPO before each growing season. A list of approved production sites and facilities must be maintained by the Italian NPPO. If necessary, the Central Phytosanitary Service at the MASAF-DISR5 shall send an updated list once a year, in July, to take into account of new participants or changes in the name of the company, address and so on. In the first year of marketing the list is kept by the Central Phytosanitary Service at the MASAF-DISR5 and if requested it is kept available to NPPO Brazil.

Production sites and facilities will be approved and registered only if they comply with the specific criteria that the Italian NPPO has developed:

- ☐ growers and packing warehouses shall submit an application to the relevant Regional Phytosanitary Service (RPS) in order to take part to this Program;
- ☐ growers shall adopt Integrated Pest Management National Guidelines for plum (See annex 3);
- ☐ growers shall use just phytosanitary products authorized on plums by Italian law. They can use all the active substances envisaged in organic agriculture also, provided that they are authorized for plums;
- ☐ packing warehouses shall have premises, facilities and equipment able to ensure the processing of the commodity in an enclosed structure and its traceability. A traceability system must be in

place, as to allow tracking of a lot from any stage between the field up to, and including, the carton marketed to Brazilian consumers;

□ packing warehouses shall indicate a contact person as responsible manager, who is technically qualified and duly authorized by Regional Phytosanitary Service (RPS). He/She will inform the relevant RPS about the possible finding of any regulated pest in order to evaluate if the relevant lot is eligible for shipping to Brazil;

□ packing warehouses shall guarantee the traceability, safety and quality of the products through an appropriate certification system;

□ every year by the end of April, packing warehouses shall notify in writing the relevant RPS the list of growers (plum orchards) to be authorized (Annex 2);

□ growers and packing warehouses shall ensure that adequate training is provided to staff involved with harvest and processing of the plum by the relevant technicians of their company, in order to identify the presence of a pest or signs of damage and inform the reference responsible manager (Annex 4).

The presence of a regulated pest in plum orchards, if authorized treatments are not available or effective, determines the "non-compliance" of the grower lot. The production site, from which the non-compliant lot comes from, will be excluded from the export program for the remainder of the shipping season.

In case of interception of a consignment by NPPO Brazil due to the presence of a regulated pest, the Italian NPPO suspends the relevant growers and packing houses, until investigation will be concluded and the reason of non-compliance will be identified and corrective actions adopted.

The Italian NPPO evaluates, case by case, depending on the outcome of the surveys and monitoring activities, the opportunity to re-set the non-compliant growers and packing houses and informs adequately NPPO Brazil.

Pre-harvest

The growers participating in this Program shall adopt the Integrated Pest Management National Guidelines for plum. These Guidelines define the criteria for intervention, the agronomic solutions and strategies for crop protection and weed control, with a view to get a lower impact on people and the environment, and a sustainable production. They are drawn up every year by a specific Committee (IPM Committee) and published on the website of the MASAF-DISR5. This Committee consists of regional experts, 2 representatives of the MASAF-DISR5 and 3 scientific experts from the Italian Universities and CREA and meets at the headquarters of the MASAF-DISR5. In case regulated pests are detected on fruits, the IPM consultants will inform timely the RPS that determine the appropriate treatment against the pest. Once the treatment is performed, the IPM consultant under the authority of the RPS will verify the effectiveness of the prescribed treatment. The RPS will decide if the lot is eligible to the export under the Systems Approach.

The authorized growers must fill in a register with reference to the monitoring and cultivation activities carried out daily in the orchards registered for the export to Brazil. This register has been endorsed by the RPS. Particularly, should be recorded data on:

- pest monitoring activities (by trap placement, visual inspections etc.) (Annex 6)
- pest controls (chemical treatments, mating disruption, biological control agents etc.)

In this regard, please, note that Italian growers must keep a register, called “quaderno di campagna”, for these purposes, according to the law in force in Italy.

Harvest

The Annex 7 (Product Control) represents a recording sheet guide for the specific internal controls that the packing house must carry out on the product along the chain, from pre-harvest to shipping. This documentation can be used as such or may be integrated into the existing quality control modules already adopted in the packing house.

The key pests to be monitored is following the scheme reported in Annex 6.

Records of this check must be maintained at the production site for a minimum of 2 years.

Plums are sent to a packing house for processing and packing. Packing the commodity directly in the field is not allowed.

Post-harvest treatment and handling

Plums are consigned to the receiving area of the packinghouse inside plastic bins: here, they are inspected prior to be graded and selected; the checks to be carried out at the acceptance stage shall be made on 100 fruits extracted from 3 bins per lot (orchard code), and registered on the appropriate form (Annex 7)

Records of this check must be maintained at the packing house for a minimum of 2 years.

The bins can be processed immediately or pre-cooled, depending on the outside temperature.

During storage and packaging, a traceability system will be in place both at level of cold storage rooms, and at level of the selecting lines, by labeling (the label refers to the field of origin). At these stages, checks for pest presence and symptoms of pest presence shall be performed by the packinghouse staff involved with the sorting of the plums; the checks to be carried out on the conveyor belts before the packing and should cover 100 fruits/lot and they should be registered on the appropriate form (Annex 7).

Records of these activities must be maintained at the packing house for a minimum of 2 years.

At the post-processing quality control, checks for pest presence and symptoms of pest presence shall be performed by staff involved with processing of the plums; the controls to be carried out at the acceptance stage should cover 3% of the packages and be registered on the appropriate form (Annex 7).

Records of this check must be maintained at the packing warehouse for a minimum of 2 years.

Phytosanitary inspectors or their charged agent verify compliance with the abovementioned procedures at least once during the growing season and commercial campaign through the following activities:

- ✓ inspection in the plums orchards interested in joining the Program,
- ✓ checking of records,
- ✓ checking of packaging procedures and compliance with traceability requirements of products on the labels.

Prior to shipping, Phytosanitary checks must be carried out on consignments by Phytosanitary inspectors in order to issue the phytosanitary certificate.

Post-harvest inspection for *L. botrana* will be according to the following sampling procedure: 600 fruit per 'lot' containing more than 1000 fruit; 450 fruit for 1000 fruit or less, and cutting 10% of the checked fruits-

This sampling procedure provides a 95% confidence level that not more than 0.5% of the units (a unit is one fruit) in a consignment are infested with a visually detectable quarantine pest.

After loading the consignment into a container, Phytosanitary inspectors shall seal the container and put the container number and the seal number on the phytosanitary certificate to guarantee a high level of shipment safety.

ANNEX 2 – Orchard's list format

ORCHARDS

Commercial Campaign 20xx – 20xx											
Facility Code	Facility name	Growers name	Orchard code (APU code)	Address				Plums Orchard (ha)	Contact Person	Phone	e-mail
				Municipalities	Prov.	Street	n.				

ANNEX 3

[illegible]

Scab of plum (<i>Cladsporium carpophilum</i>)	Agronomical operations During the pruning, identify, eliminate and destroy the infected branches <u>Chemical operations</u> - the persistent "wetting" favours the infection - the phase of greatest risk starts from the beginning of the sepals/petals opening phase and lasts for about 30 days	Cap tan	4*	
Powdery mildew (<i>Sphaerotheca pannosa</i>)	<u>Agronomical operations</u> Carry put balanced fertilisations	Sulphur	2 (*)	(*) It is recommended not to exceed the quantity of 4 kg of a.i./ha/year
		Copper compounds Pyraclostrobin + (Pyradostrobin + Boscalid)	3*	(*) in total with Pyraclostrobin and Tryfloxistrobin
			3*	(*) in total of Fluopyram
Bacterial canker of stone fruits (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>)	When planting, choose controlled propagation material and little susceptible cvs. <u>Agronomical operations</u> during the pruning, eliminate the infected parts that will have to be destroyed <u>Chemical operations</u> in affected plants, it is suggested to carry out 3-4 treatments at 7-10 day intervals during the fall of the leaves. A further treatment can be carried out after bud burst and/or during the bud swelling phase	Sulphur		
		<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>		
		Copper compounds	(*)	(*) it is recommended not to exceed the quantity of 4 kg of a.i./ha/year
Sharka (Plum pox virus)	<u>Agronomic operations</u> - use VF certified nursery material - carry out periodic checks and, if symptoms are identified, promptly notifying to the Regional Phytosanitary Service - strictly apply the prescriptions established by the phytosanitary inspectors			
S. José scale (<i>Comstockaspis perniciosa</i>) Mulberry scale (<i>Diaspis pentagona</i>)	<u>Threshold for San José scale</u> widespread presence with settlements on the fruit in the previous year <u>Threshold on white scale</u> widespread presence on the main branches Treating at bud burst			Treatments are also allowed in the spring-summer period (*) Usable by 1 November 2022 (*) Starting with the bud burst
Comstock mealybug (<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>)	<u>Chemical operations</u> - widespread presence in the previous year - Treating during the nymph migration - indicatively in the first half of June, follow the indications of the Provincial technical bulletins	Mineral oil		Treatments are also allowed in the spring-summer period
Green aphids (<i>Brachycaudus persicae</i>)	<u>Threshold</u> infestation present on at least 10% of the shoots or fruitlets	Spirotetramat	2*	(*) Starting from sepals/petals opening
		Potassium salts of fatty acids		
		<i>Beauveria bassiana</i>	(*)	(*) Allowed against <i>Brachycaudus helichrysi</i>
		Pirimicarb	1	It is suggested once at least thirty days after collection

Black peach aphid (<i>Brachycaudus persicae</i>)	Threshold widespread presence above 20% of infested shoots	Acetamiprid	2	Against this pest at most 1 treatment per year Treating in the infested areas only	(*) Not allowed against Phorodon humuli
		Flonicamid	1*		
		Potassium salts of fatty acids			
		<i>Beauveria bassiana</i>			
		Pirimicarb	1		
		Acetamiprid	2	Against this pest at most 1 treatment per year Treating in the infested areas only	
		Flonicamid	1		
Mealy plum aphid (<i>Hyalopterus pruni</i>)	Threshold presence	Pirimicarb	1	Against this pest at most 1 treatment per year Treating in the infested areas only	It is suggested once at least thirty days after harvest
		Acetamiprid	2		
		Flonicamid	1		
		Mating disruption			
		Granulosis virus			
		Deltamethrin	2		(*) Max 4 treatments with Deltamethrin, or Lambda-cyhalothrin or Acrinatrina
		Lambda-cyhalothrin	1		
		Phosmet	2*		(*) Applicable by 1 November 2022
		Spinosad			
		Spinetoram	1		3
		Clorantniliprole	2		
		Emanectina	3		(*) Usable by 30 September 2022
		Triflumuron	2*		
Oriental fruit moth (<i>Cydia molesta</i> = <i>Grapholita molesta</i>)	Threshold presence	Mating disruption			
		Granulosis virus			
		Spinosad	3*		
		Clorantniliprole	2		
Grape tortrix (<i>Argyrotaenia pulchellana</i> = <i>Argyrotaenia ljungiana</i>)	Threshold I generation: presence II generation: presence of young larvae with initial damage to the fruit Treating against the second-generation larvae with 1-2 treatments	Bacillus thuringiensis			
		Clorantniliprole	2		

Plum sawflies (<i>Hopllocampa flava</i> <i>Hopllocampa minuta</i> <i>Hopllocampa rutilicornis</i>)						
OCCASIONAL PESTS						
European tussock moth (<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>)	Threshold: presence of juvenile larvae	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>				
Thrips (<i>Taeniothrips meridionalis</i> , etc.)	Indicative threshold presence on susceptible cvs (e.g., Angeleno).		Against this pest at most 1 intervention per year			
		Beauveria bassiana Potassium salts of fatty acids Deltamethrin				
		Lambda-cyhalothrin	1		(*) Max 4 interventions between Deltamethrin, Lambda-cyhalothrin and Acrinathrin	
		Acrinathrin				
Common twist moth and Great brown twist moth (<i>Pandemis cerasana</i> , <i>Archips podanus</i>)	Threshold: 5% of infested shoots	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>				
Frosted moth-bug (<i>Metcalfa pruinosa</i>)	Control to be implemented in a complementary way to other pests	Treatments with organophosphorus carried out against other pests, by mid-July, are to be considered valid also against <i>M. pruinosa</i>				
		Acetamiprid	2			
European red spider mite (<i>Panonychus ulmi</i>)	Threshold: 60% of infested leaves		Against this adversity at most 1 intervention per year			
		Abamectine				
		Tebufenpyrad			1	
		Fenprothiazate				
Nematodes (<i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.)	The plum tree is very sensitive to the attacks of root-knot nematodes in the nursery phase It is therefore advisable to purchase certified plants, to check the phytosanitary status of the roots and to avoid replanting In the presence of root-knot nematodes, it is recommended to use the seed produced myrobalan and its selections as rootstock					

Medfly (<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>)	Threshold presence of first fertile punctures	Against this product at most 1 treatment per year			
		Beauveria bassiana			
		Attract and Kill with Deltamethrin			
		Hydrolyzed proteins			
		Spinosad	4*		(*) Formulation Spintrofly
		Phosmet	2*		(*) Applicabile by 1 November 2022
		Acetamiprid	2		
Leafhoppers (<i>Empoasca decedens</i>)	Threshold widespread infestations				Treatments with insecticides against other pests are effective
Brown marmorated stink bug (<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>)	Monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - starting approximately from the end of April paying attention, in the initial stages, to the entry points (proximity to buildings, hedges, etc.) - carry out checks also during the period of mowing and threshing of the host herbaceous crops (e.g. soybeans) and during harvesting in the adjacent orchards, which can cause massive movements of the bug. Visual monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - check the presence of adults, ovaries and juveniles on leaves and fruits with particular attention to the upper part of the plants. - in the early hours of the morning the bug is less mobile. Monitoring with traps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use specific traps with aggregation pheromones to be inspected periodically. - install the traps on the edges of the plot, at a distance of at least 20-30 m from each other. - the traps inside the orchards can lead to an increase in populations and damage within the range of action of the pheromone (about 6/8 meters) - the traps do not provide an estimate of the population but make it easier to detect the presence of the pest - there is currently no intervention threshold Physical means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - apply monofilament or monobloc anti-insect nets with closure anticipating the first movements of the insect. Chemical interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the territorial situation on the presence and diffusion of the bug is reported in the provincial technical bulletins 	Acetamiprid Triflurumon Deltamethrin	2 2* 2*	4*	(*) Applicable by 30 September 2022 (*) Maximum 4 interventions between Deltamethrin, Lambdacyalothrin and Acrinathrin

	- the interventions must be carried out on the basis of company feedback - the knockdown effect of the treatments is mainly linked to the direct action by contact therefore the interventions must be correlated to the presence of the insect					
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ANNEX 4 – List of the technical trainers

Plum System Approach		List of the technical trainers		Rev. x of xx/xx/20xx	
Year: 20xx					
Name	Surname	Address	N. phone	e-mail	Educational qualifications

ANNEX 5 – Packing Houses list format

PACKING HOUSES							
Commercial Campaign 20xx – 20xx							
REGION							
Facility name	APF CODE	Address			Contact Person	Phone	e-mail
		Municipalities	Province	Street n.			
							-

Plum Approach	System	Annex 6	Rev. Xx of xx/xx /20xx
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Packer:	
Grower:	LOT/APU CODE:
Trap installation date	
Date of substitution of the pheromones (every 4-6 weeks)	

Date	N. adults	Inspection of 100 fruits x ha (Numebr of Fruits infested /100)

Plum System Approach	Annex 7 Inspection of the fruits	Rev. Xx of xx/xx/20xx
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Packers	
Grower	
VARIETY nd Code of the lot/APU CODE	

Grower registered in the list <i>Grower Approved</i>	YES	NO
Examination orhard register	YES	NO
Active ingredient utilized	compliant	Not compliant

1) Control during pre-harvesting

DATE		
	compliant	Not compliant

2) Control at acceptance (100 fruit from 3 bin per lot)

<u>DATA</u>		
	compliant	Not compliant

3) Control during packaging (100 fruit per lot)

DATE		
	compliant	Not compliant

4) Control at the exit, post storage (3 % of packages)

DATE		
	compliant	Not compliant

Plum System Approach	Annex 7 Inspection of the fruits	Rev. Xx of xx/xx/20xx	
TEMPERATURA PRODOTTO/ <u>CARGO</u> TEMPERATURE			
TEMPERATURA MEZZO DI TRASPORTO/CONTAINER TEMPERATURE			
Note, osservazioni/ NOTES			
Clearance of the goods		YES	NO
Signature of the responsible			