



European Organic Certifiers Council

Pesticide monitoring in organic products: Facts and Figures from control bodies from various EU member States

EOCC Task Force Residues

Biofach, NCC Ost, Room Kiev

17th February 2017

Content

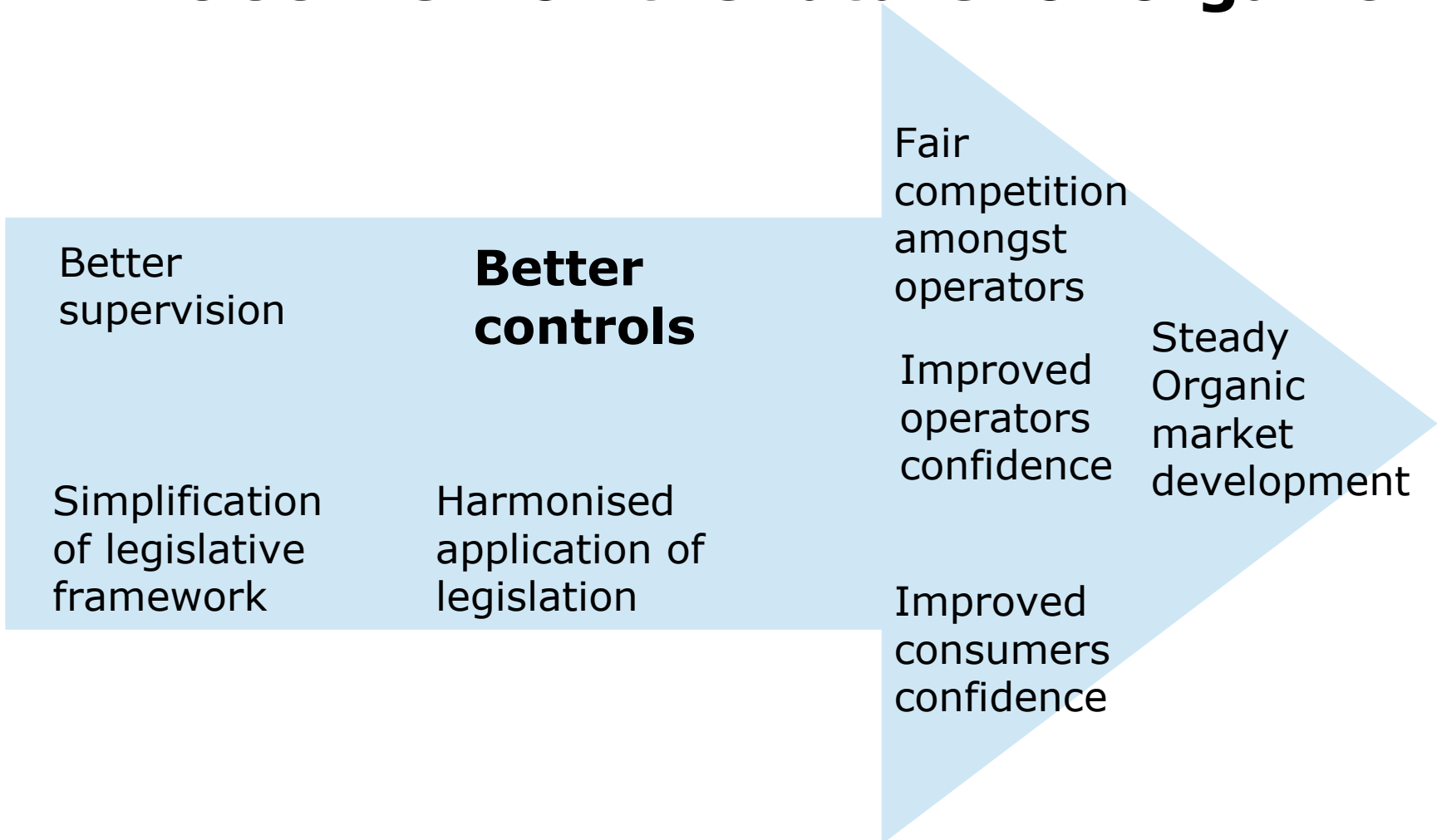
Why this presentation ?

How we did it

What did we get out of it ?

What we can learn from this ?

EOCC view on the future for organic



Better supervision

Better controls

Simplification of legislative framework

Harmonised application of legislation

Fair competition amongst operators

Improved operators confidence

Improved consumers confidence

Steady Organic market development

Why this presentation?

Revision process of the EU Regulation

- The lack of real data regarding interpretation fo residue analysis at Member State level
- An opportunity to better understand this aspect of the organic control system
- A possibility for EOCC members to share relevant information and contribute to the debate

How we did it

29/9/2016 : Outcome of the EOCC workshop :
harmonise conclusion of investigations in relation to
presence of pesticides in organic products

October 2016 : Set up a template for standardised data
collection

November 2016 – January 2017 : Data collection by
EOCC Task Force (TF) Residue members individually

February 2017 : Data analysis by TF Residues

17/2/2017 : Sharing of relevant information per
Member State

What did we get out of it?

Data of sampling and residue cases from 2016 :

- Italy : 2 CB's
- Spain : 1 Association of control authorities, 1 control authority and 1 CB
- The Netherlands : 1 control authority
- Belgium + Luxemburg: 1 CB
- Germany : 2 CB's
- non EU countries : 2 CB's
- UK : 1 CB

Sampling and testing of organic products by CB's/CA's

Reg 889/2008 : Art 65.2

The control authority or control body shall take and analyse samples for detecting of products not authorised for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production. The number of samples to be taken and analysed by the control authority or control body every year shall correspond to at least 5 % of the number of operators under its control.

Sampling and testing of organic products by CB's/CA's

Reg 889/2008 : Art 65.2 (continued)

The selection of the operators where samples have to be taken shall be based on the general evaluation of the risk of non-compliance with the organic production rules. This general evaluation shall take into account all stages of production, preparation and distribution.

Sampling and testing of organic products by CB's/CA's

Reg 889/2008 : Art 65.2 (continued)

The control authority or control body shall take and analyse samples in each case where the use of products or techniques not authorised for organic production is suspected. In such cases no minimum number of samples to be taken and analysed shall apply.

Sampling and testing of organic products by CB's/CA's

Reg 889/2008 : Art 65.2 (continued)

Samples may also be taken and analysed by the control authority or control body in any other case for detecting of products not authorised for organic production, for checking production techniques not in conformity with the organic production rules or for detecting possible contamination by products not authorised for organic production.

Sampling and testing of organic products by CB's/CA's

Reg 834/2007 : Absence of rules for interpretation of the analytical results

- => Member States (and their competent Authorities) develop their own system for interpretation of residue analysis and decision making.
- => EOCC Guidelines on interpretation of residue analysis and discussion paper (Biofach 2013)

Vocabulary...

ANA = analysis = amount of samples taken

ANA+ = positive analysis = amount of samples which contain non authorised substances

ANA++ = amount of samples which contain non authorised substances and the products/batch/lot represented by that sample were not sold/used as organic

Vocabulary...

If ANA+ => investigate to identify the origin of the non authorised substance => label the case as

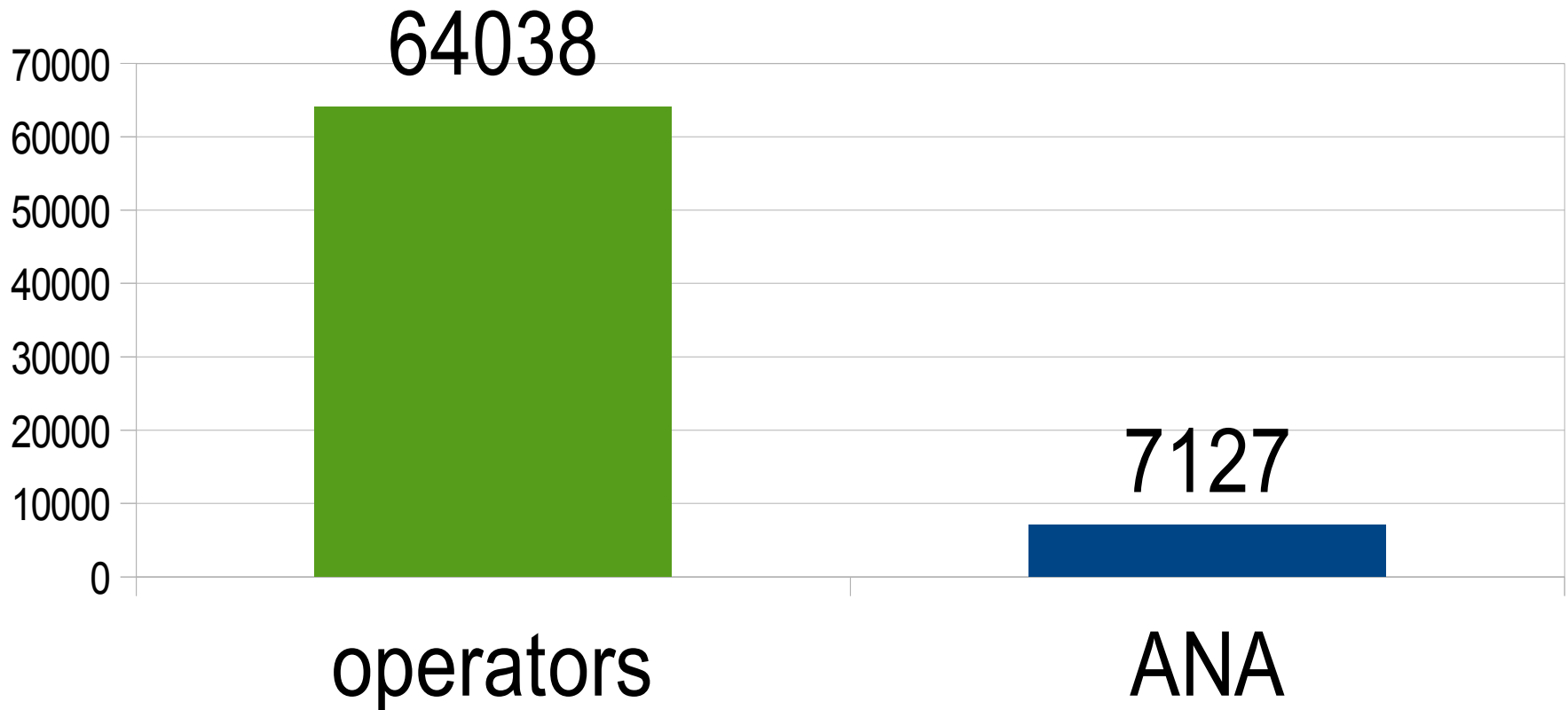
- **contamination** : avoidable presence of non authorised substance due to insufficient separation between organic products and not authorised substances

Vocabulary...

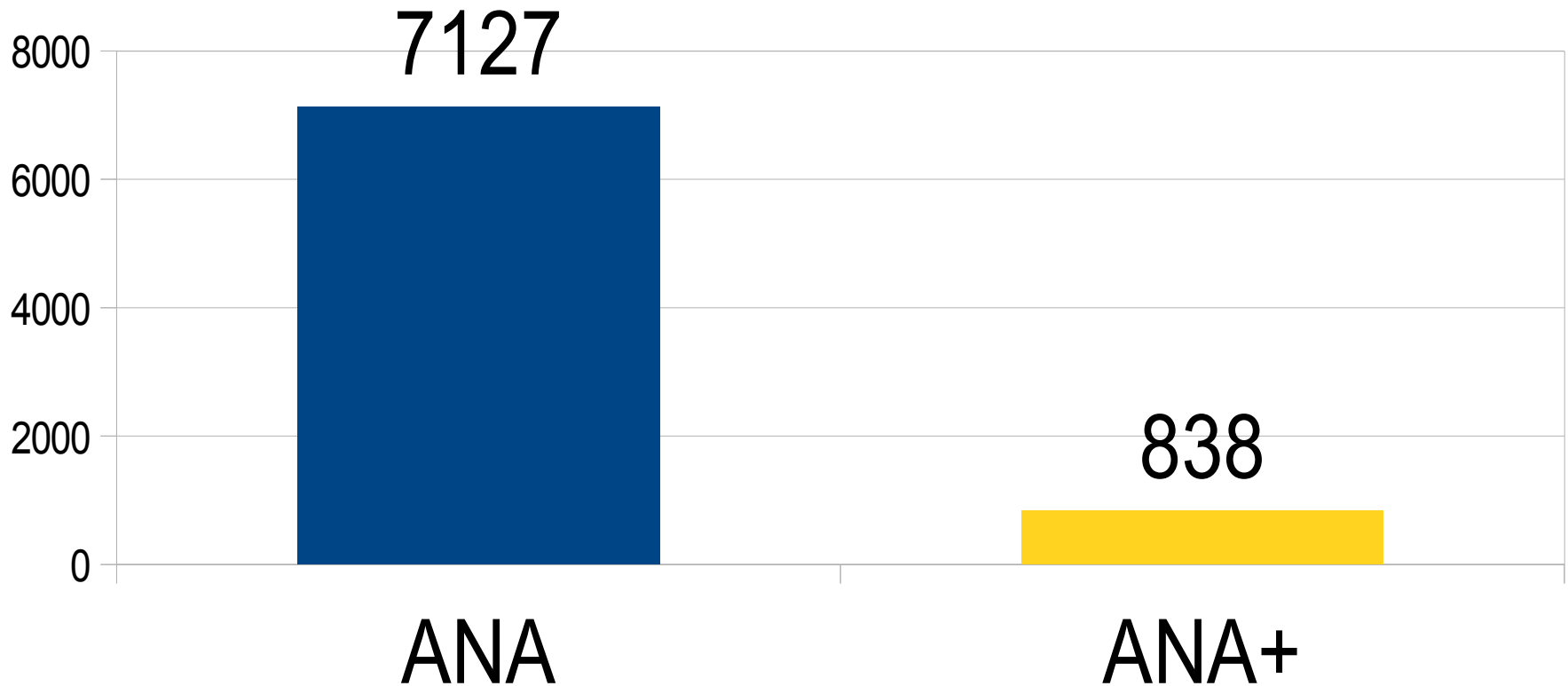
- **pollution** : unavoidable presence of non authorised substances due historical or industrial activity in the environment.
- **drift** : unavoidable presence of non authorised substances due to (non compliant) use by non organic farmers
- **unauthorised use** : intentional use of non authorised substances
- **unclear/unknown** : no origin identified (so far)

What did we get out of it?

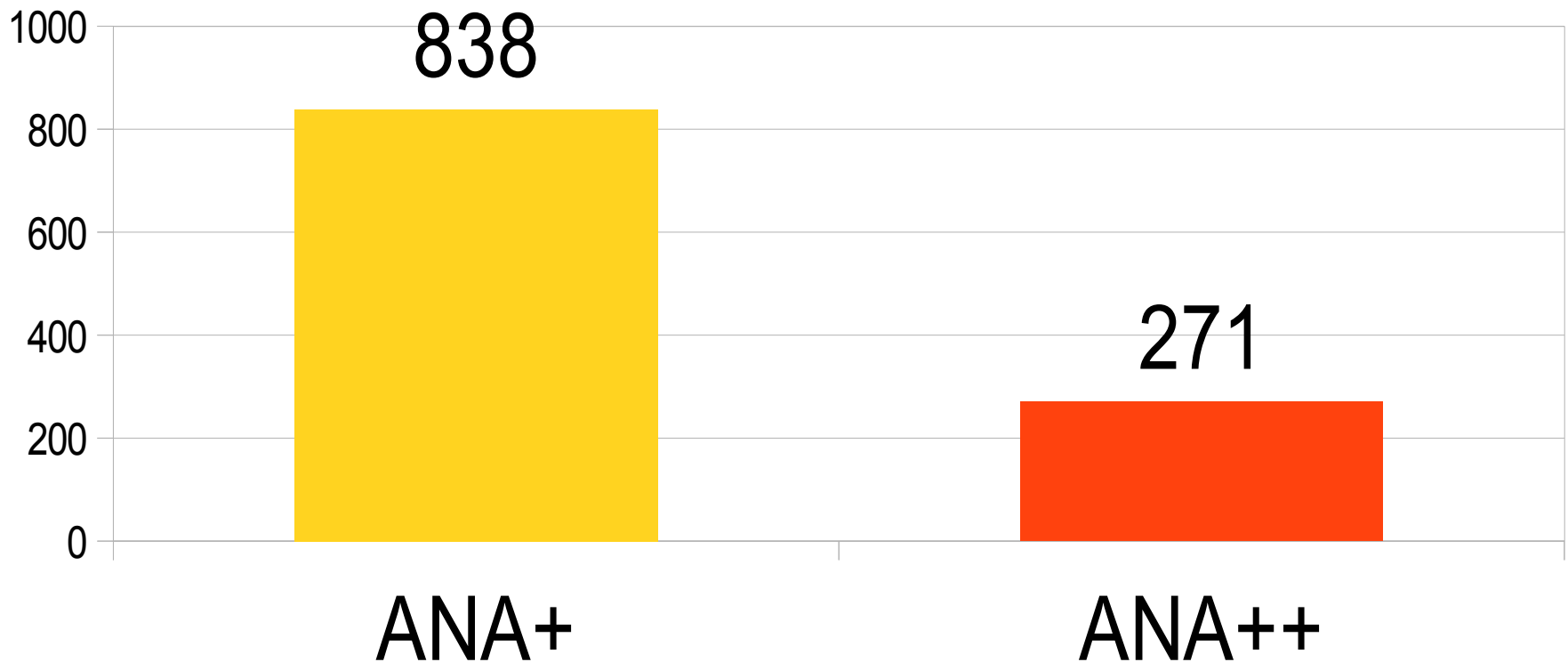
2016 BE, DE, ES, IT, LU, UK, non EU countries, NL partial results



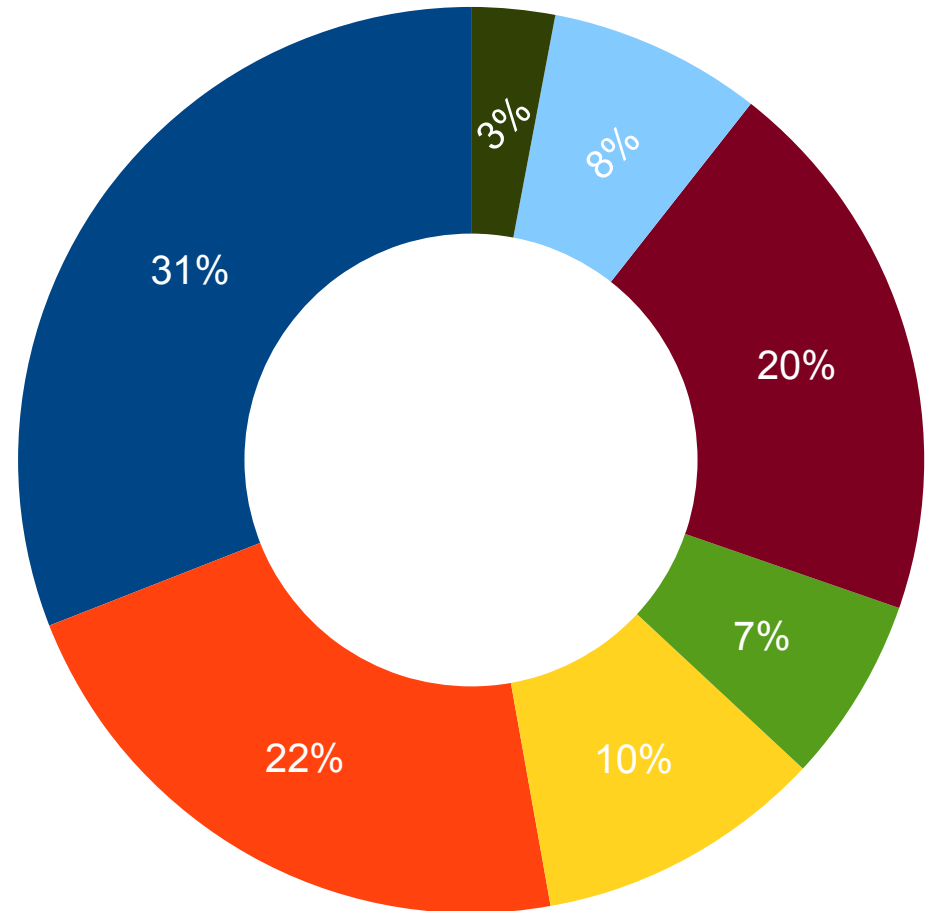
2016 BE, DE, ES, IT, LU, UK, non EU countries, NL partial results



2016, BE, DE, ES, IT, LU, UK, non EU countries, NL partial results

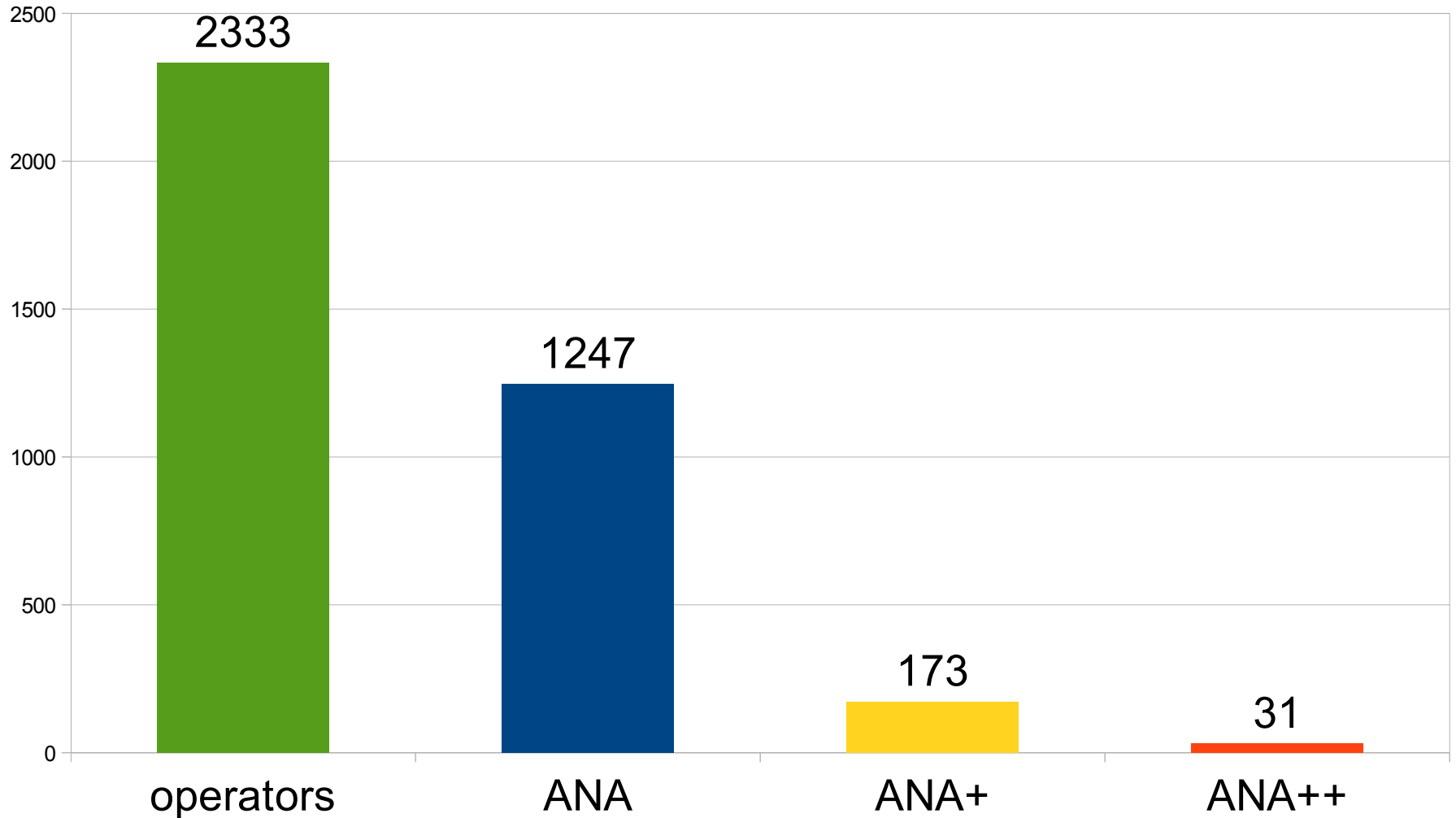


conclusions of investigations
2016 ANA+ & ANA++ (613 cases)

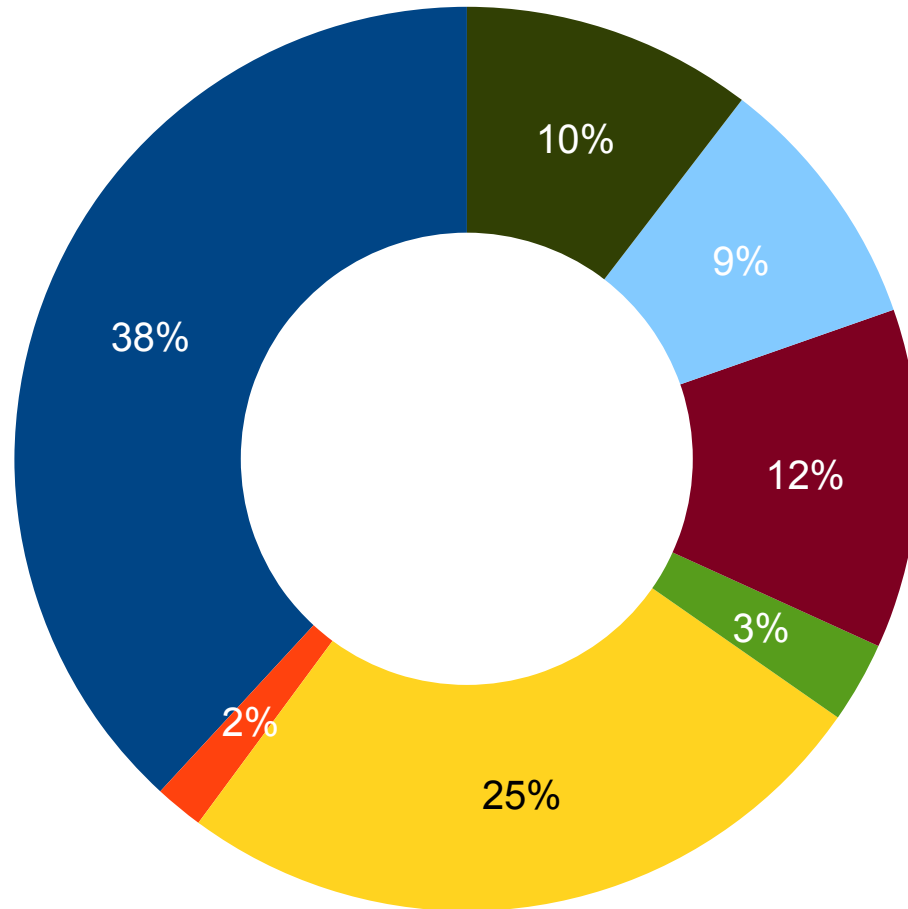


- contamination
- drift
- pollution
- unauthorised use
- unclear/unknown
- no investigation
- authorised use

2016 BE-BIO-01 + LU-BIO-06

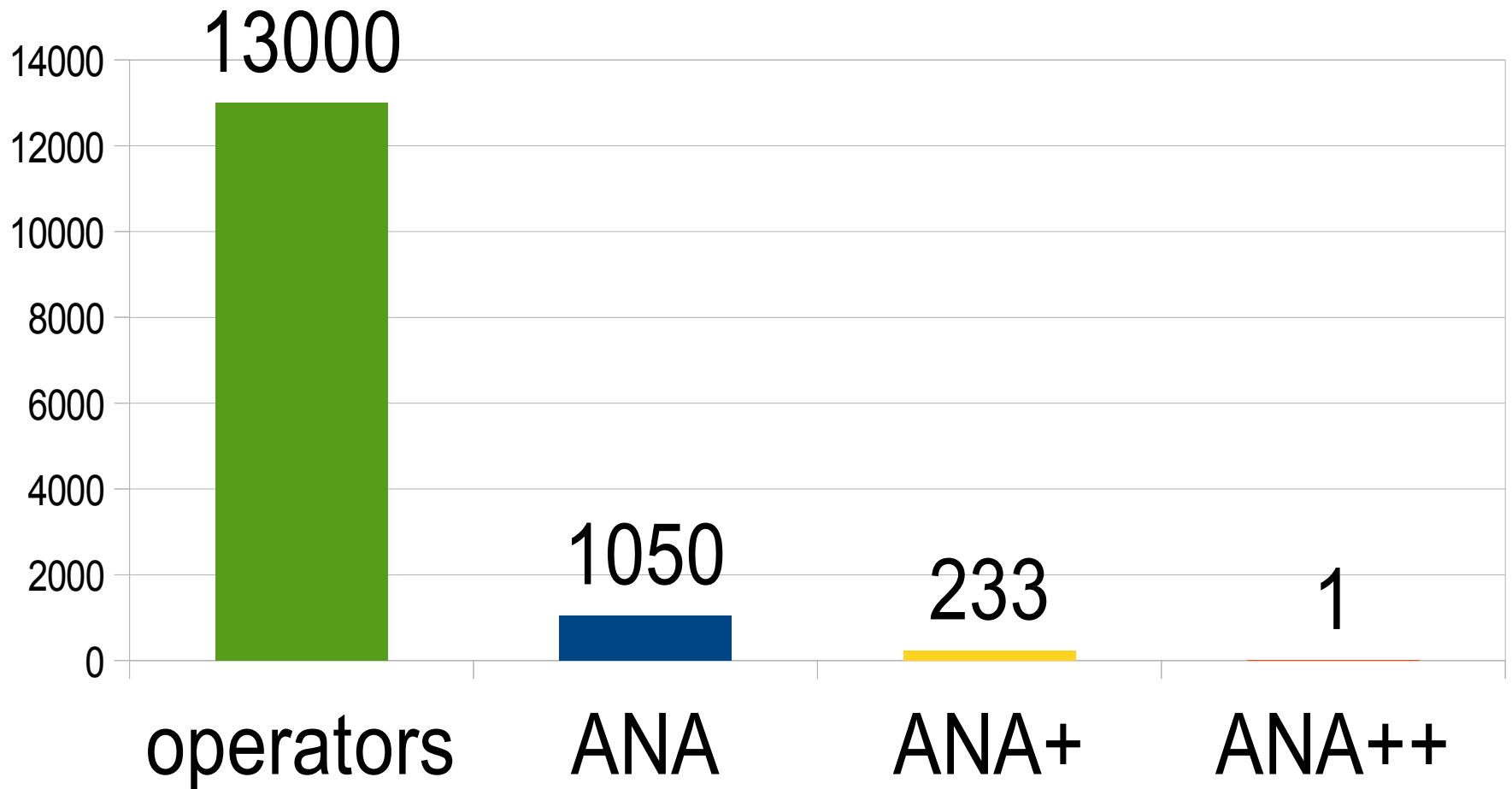


2016 BE + LUX (partial results)

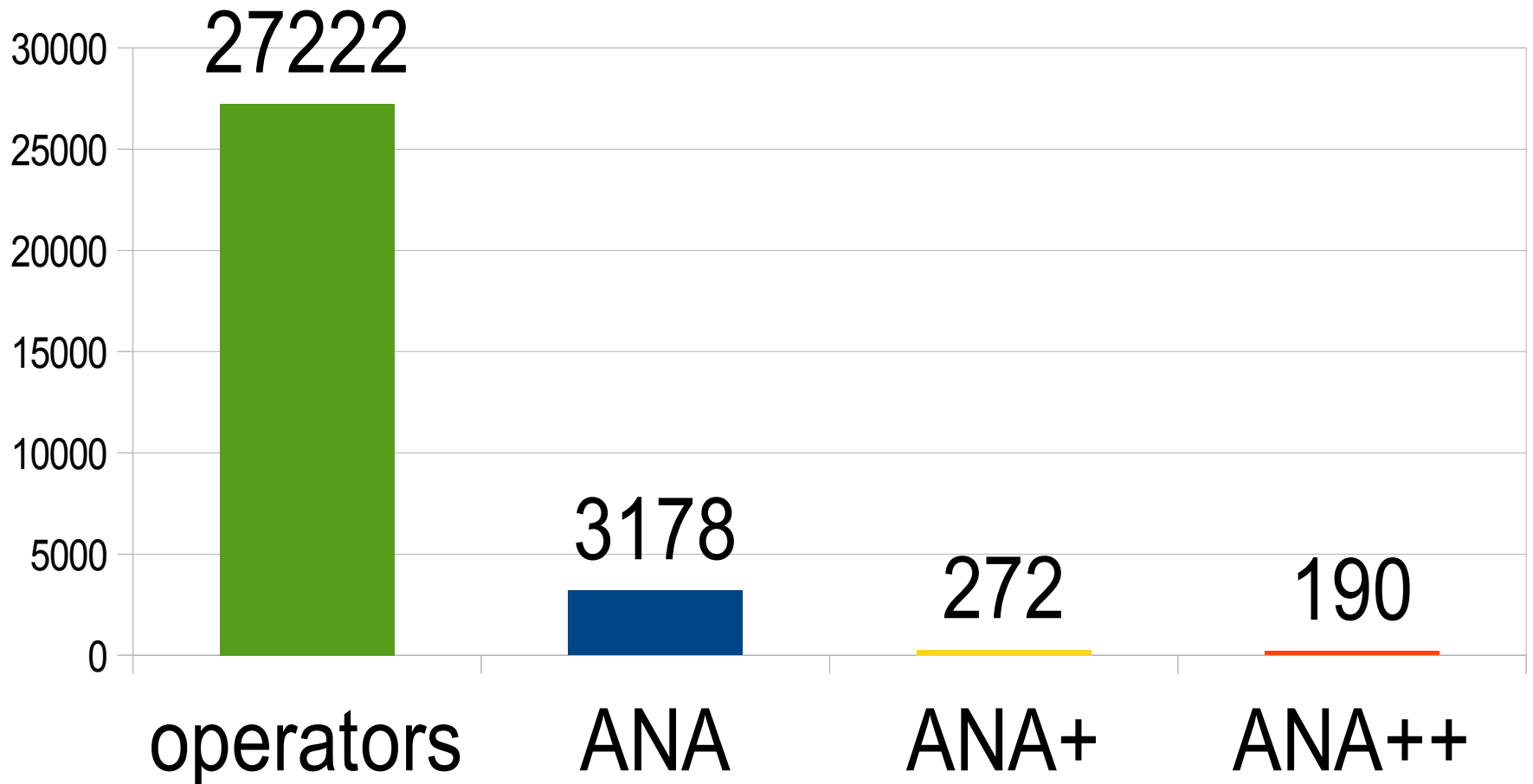


- contamination
- drift
- pollution
- unauthorised use
- unclear/unknown
- no investigation
- authorised use

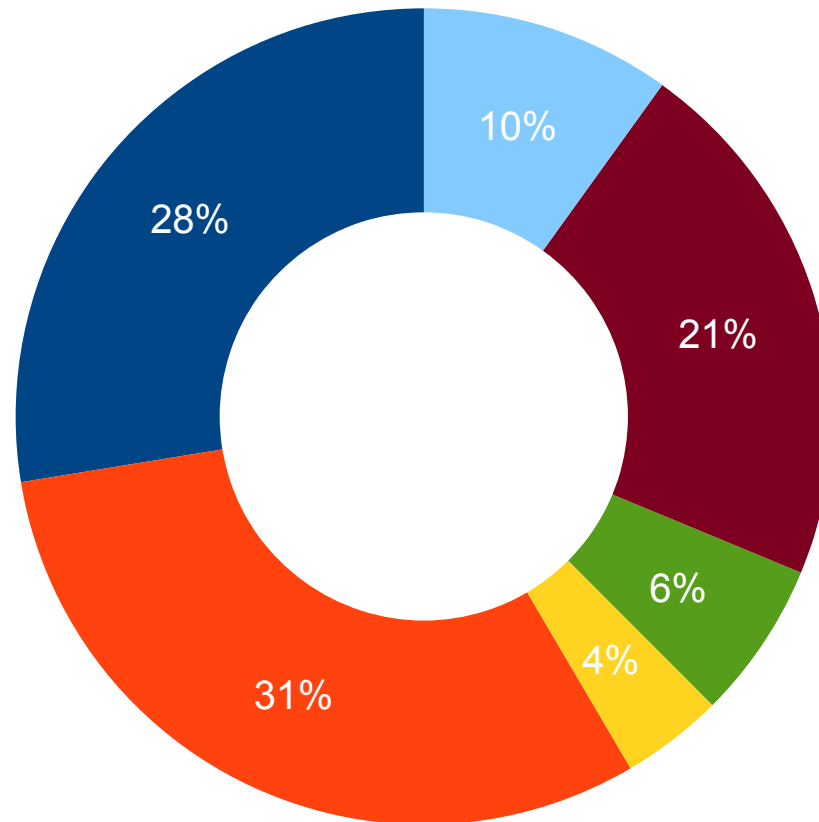
2016, DE (2 CBs)



2016 ES (partial results)



2016 ES partial results



■ contamination

■ drift

■ pollution

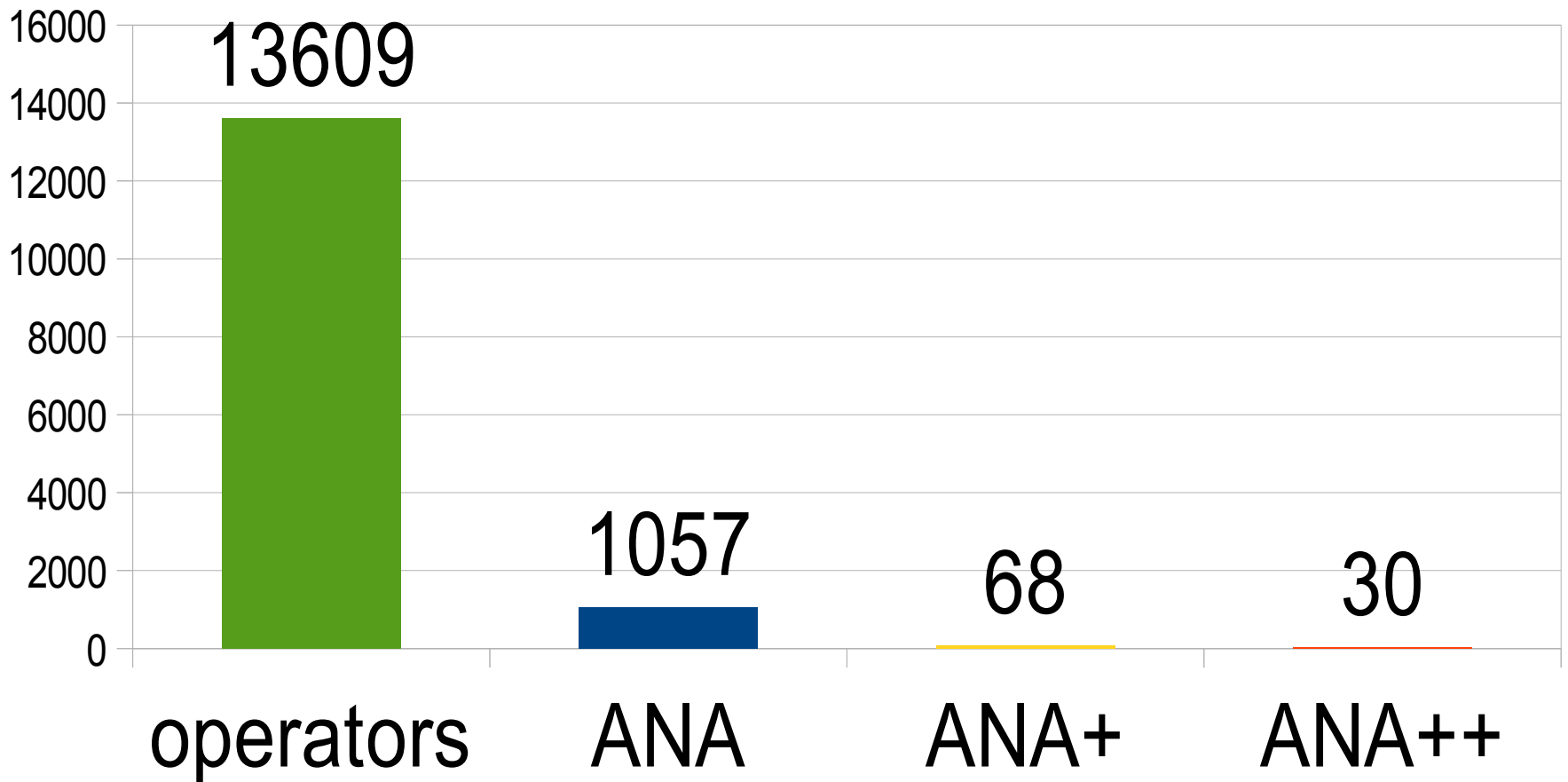
■ unauthorised use

■ unclear/unknown

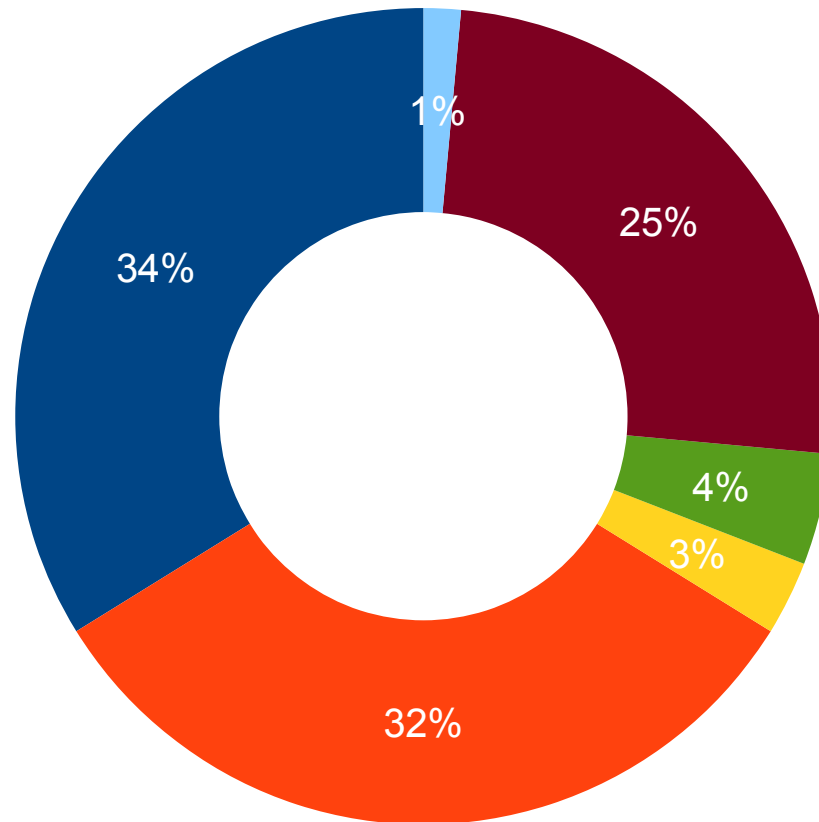
■ no investigation

■ authorised use

2016 IT partial results

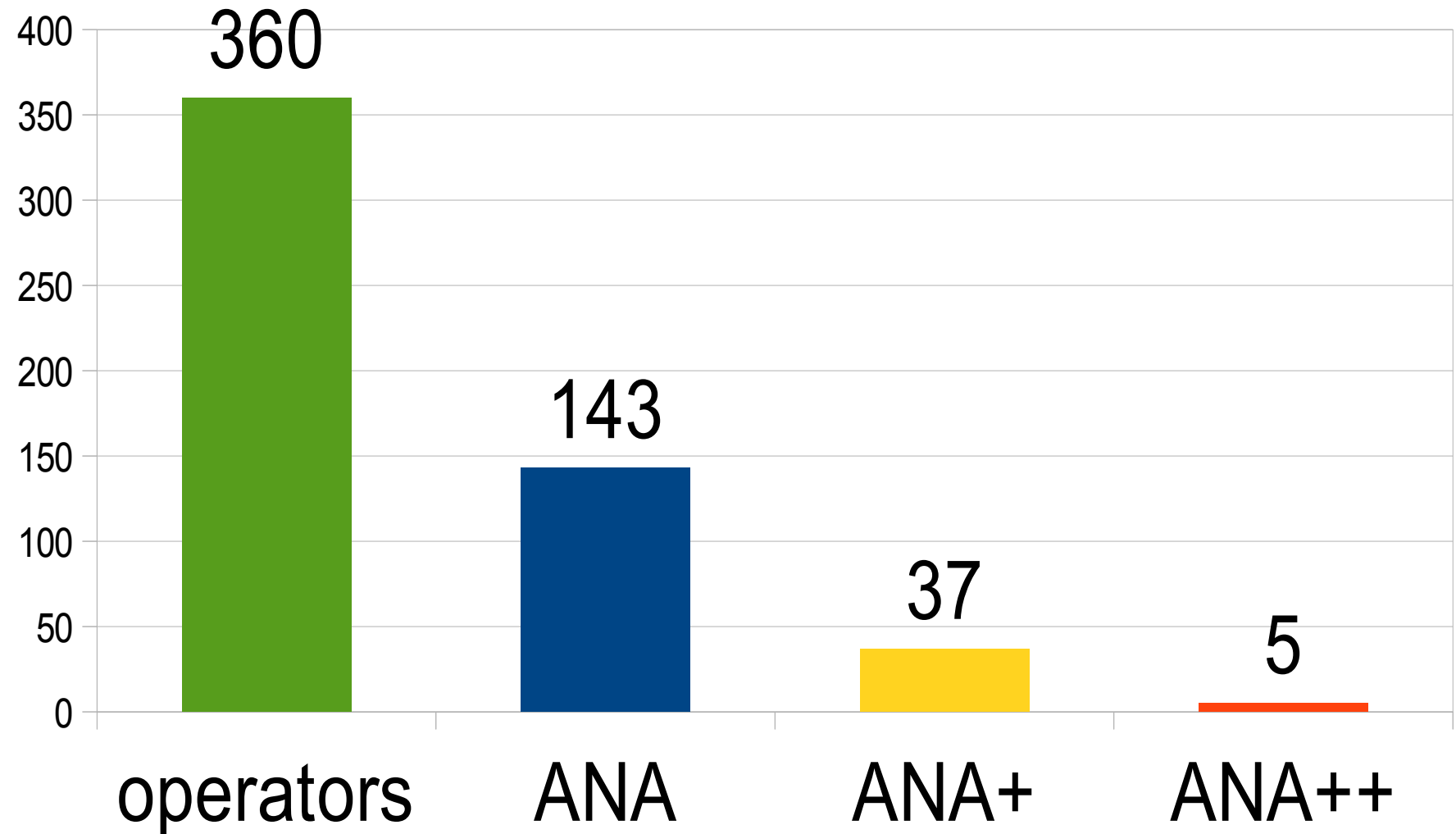


2016 IT (68 cases)

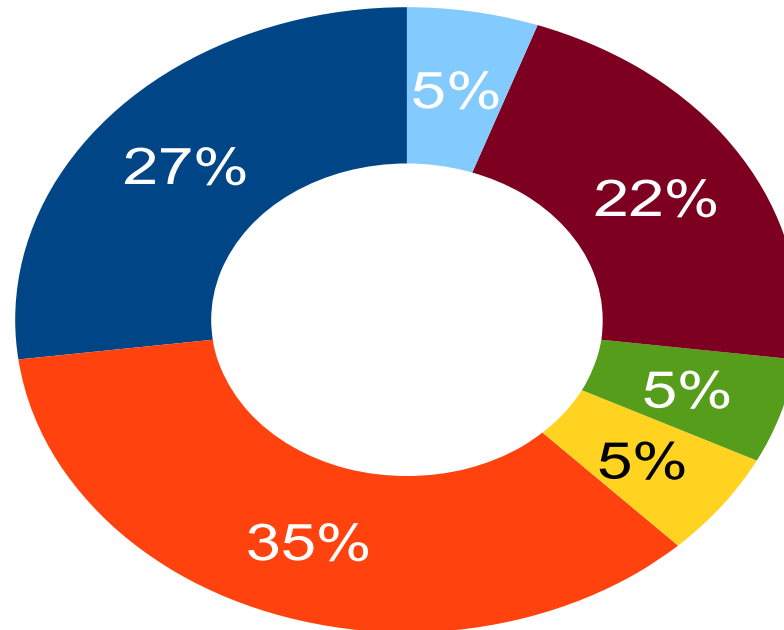


- contamination
- drift
- pollution
- unauthorised use
- unclear/unknown
- no investigation
- authorised use

2016 non EU countries (partial results)



2016 non EU countries (37 cases)



■ contamination

■ drift

■ pollution

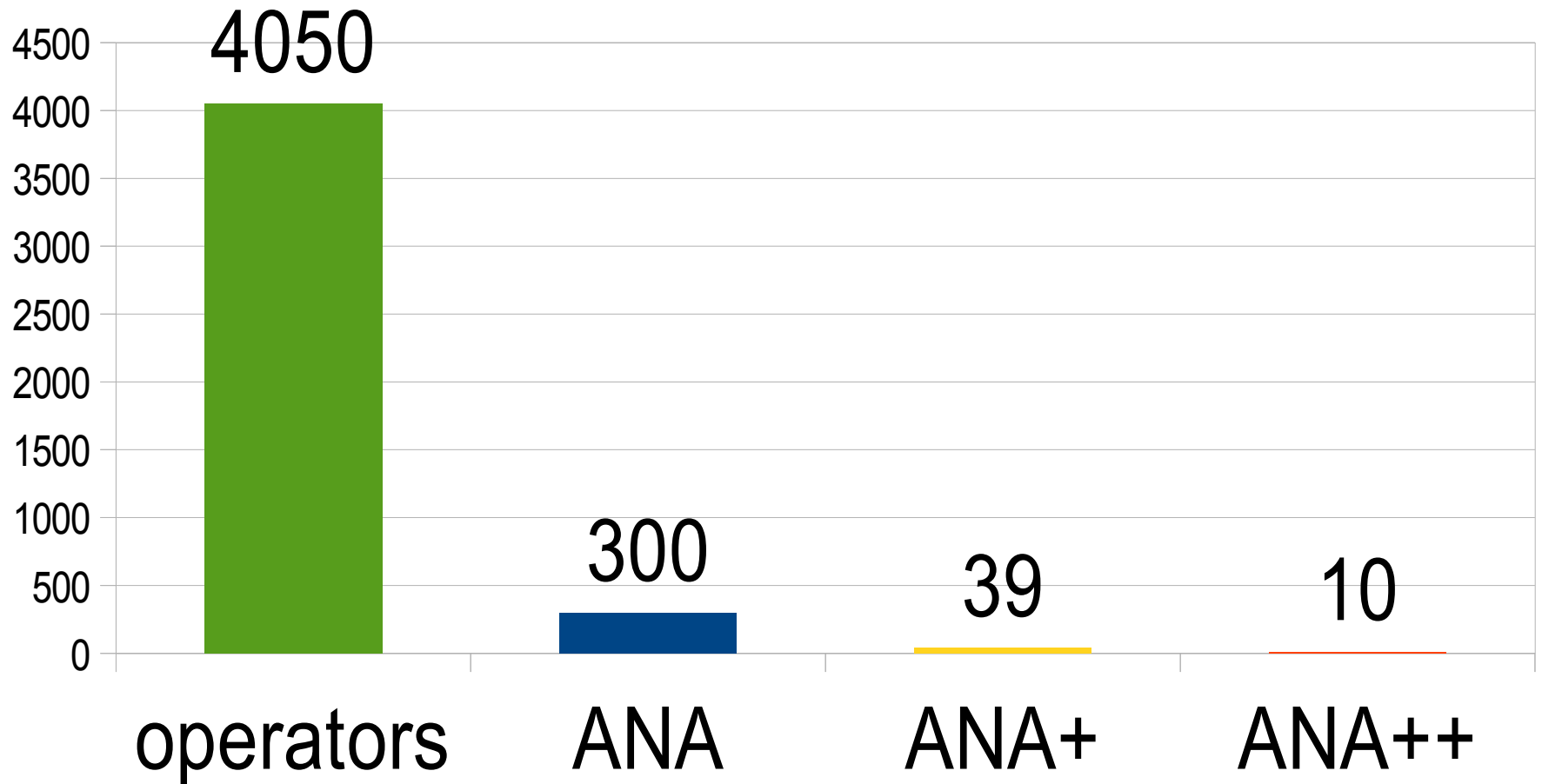
■ unauthorised use

■ unclear/unknown

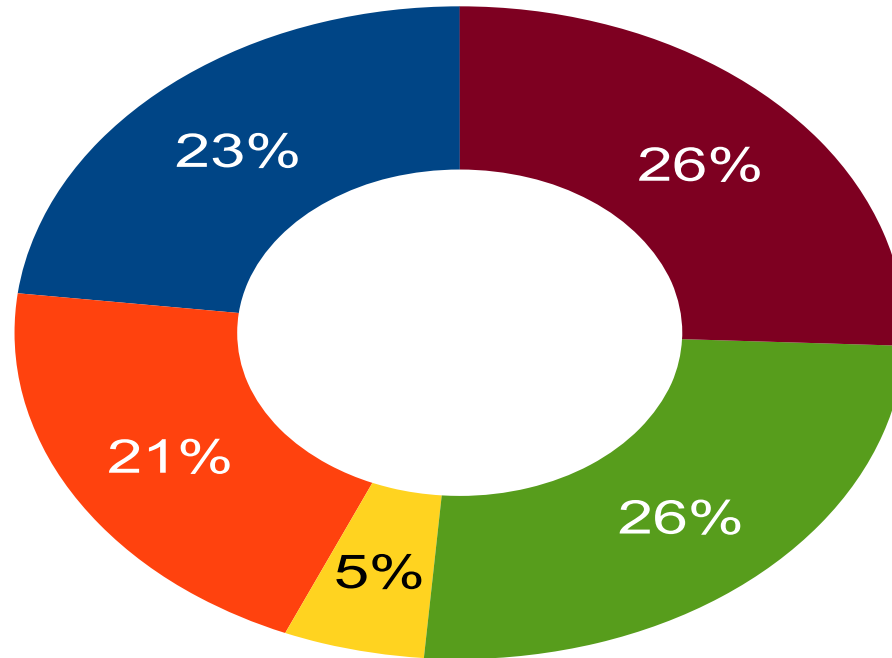
■ no investigation

■ authorised use

2016 NL (complete)



2016 NL 39 cases



■ contamination

■ drift

■ pollution

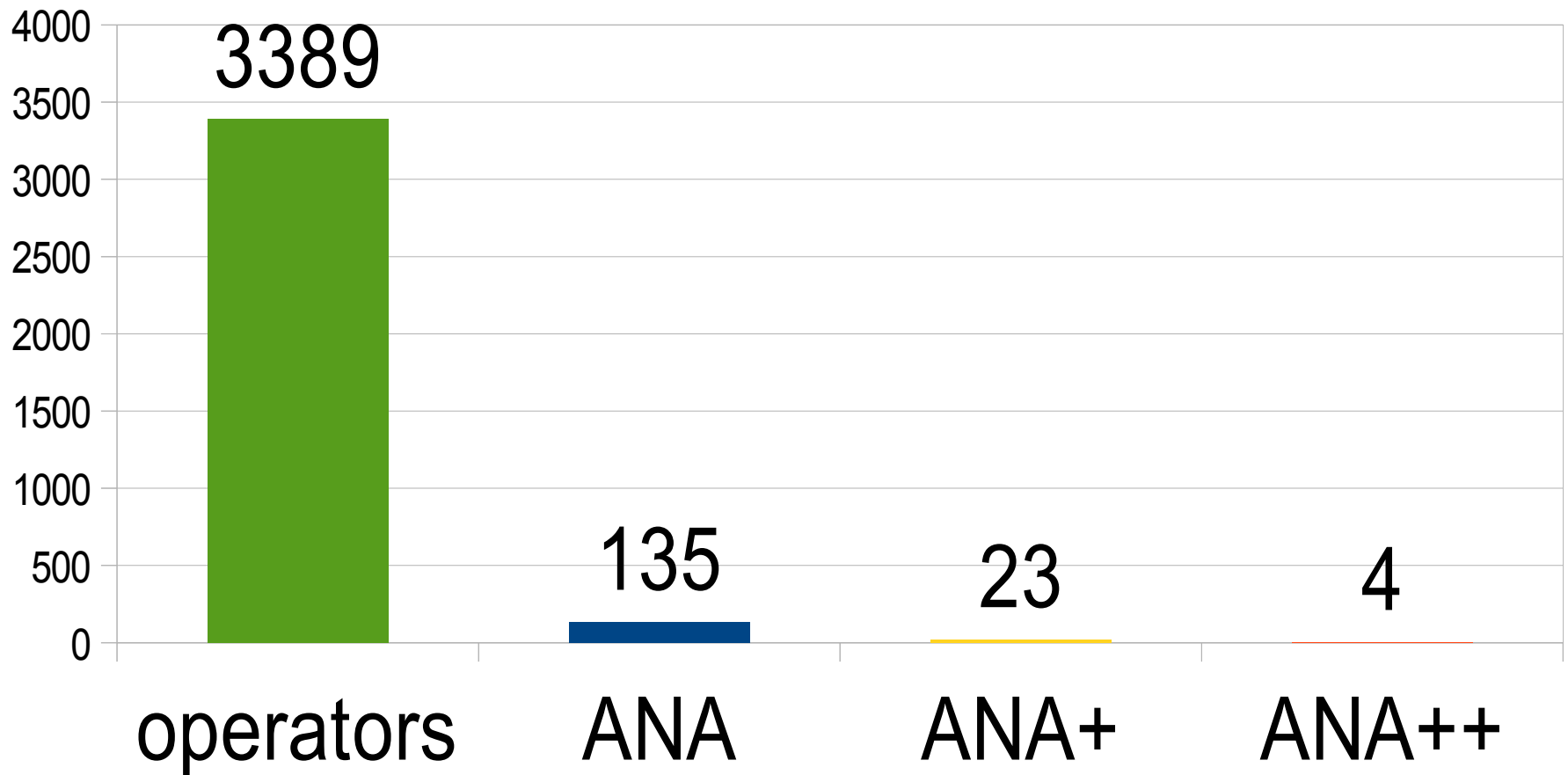
■ unauthorised use

■ unclear/unknown

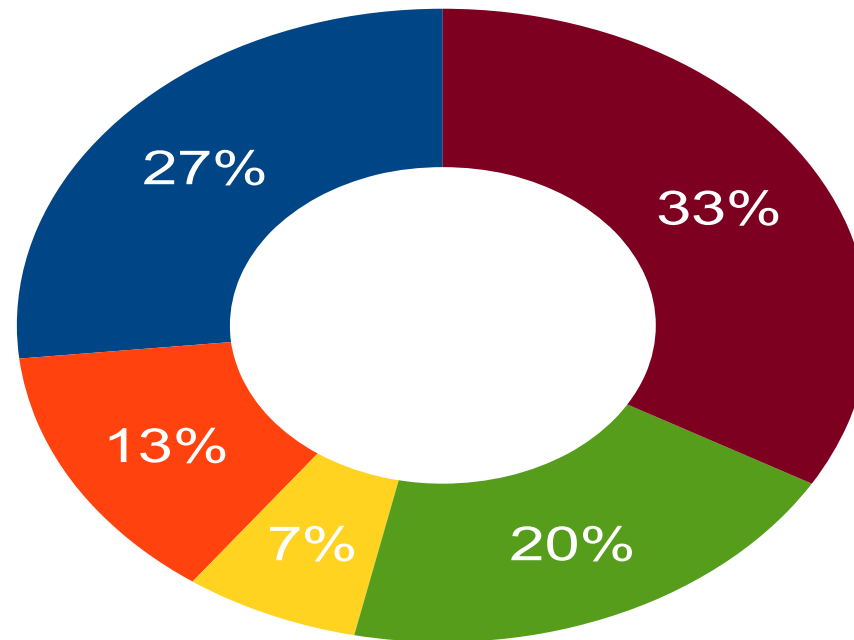
■ no investigation

■ authorised use

2016 UK partial results



2016 UK (23 cases)



■ contamination

■ drift

■ pollution

■ unauthorised use

■ unclear/unknown

■ no investigation

■ authorised use

What we can learn from this?

Overall observation :

almost 65.000 operators

Out of those, 11% were subject to risk based sampling

Out of the samples which contain residues, 32% could not be sold as organic



cooperating for reliability

%	BE/LUX	ES	IT	UK	NL	non EU
contamination	38	28	34	27	23	27
drift	2	31	32	13	21	35
pollution	25	4	3	7	5	5
unauthorised use	3	6	4	20	26	5
Unclear / unknown	12	21	25	33	26	22
ANA++/ANA	31/1247	190/3178	30/1057	4/135	10/300	5/143
%	2,5	6,0	2,8	3,0	3,3	3,5

What we can learn from this?

Sampling and testing allows to trace presence of pesticides back to unauthorised use

Contamination and drift seem to be equally important as reasons why organic products contain non authorised substances

The % unclear/unknown origins decreases when more samples are taken, currently 20%

2,5 to 6% of the sampled batches are not sold/used as organic

Products which contain non authorised substances which are not decertified are due to practical/logical reasons

Thank you