

## Opening remarks

- 1. Welcome of the delegates and guests
- 2. Minutes 20 September 2009
  - 1. PPP/MRL
  - 2. EU plant health regime
  - 3. Social responsibility
  - 4. Quality
  - 5. Organic farming
  - 6. High risks products
- 3. Approval agenda 29 March 2010





## Agenda

- 1. Traceability and Information management
- 2. New breeding techniques

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- 3. Plant protection products
- 4. Increased import controls
- 5. Reform plant health regime
- 6. EU Quality policy
- 7. Organic logo





### 1. Traceability and Information mgt.

- Global GAP GLN & GGN:
- GS1 Cultivation Message:
- Product classification:
- GS1: current projects on traceability
- US/Canada Produce Traceability Initiative
- Review of initiatives/perspectives among Freshfel members



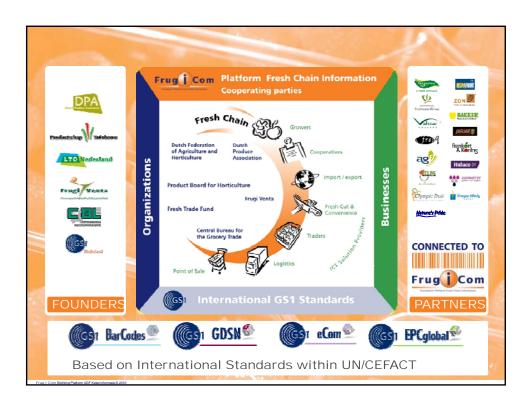


- 1. Traceability and Information mgt.
- Introductory remarks
  - Freshfel Trade Division meeting (Berlin)
  - Comments from Harrij Schmeitz (Frugi I Com)











- Global GAP GLN & GGN : Introduction & Discussion from an Information Management Perspective.
  - Herman Grevemeyer (SLA/GlobalGAP)
  - Peter Verbaas (Frugi Venta)

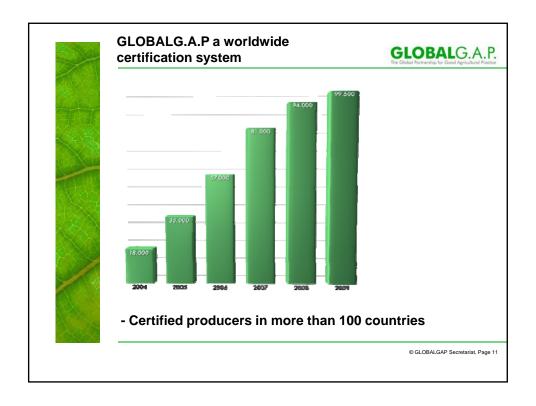


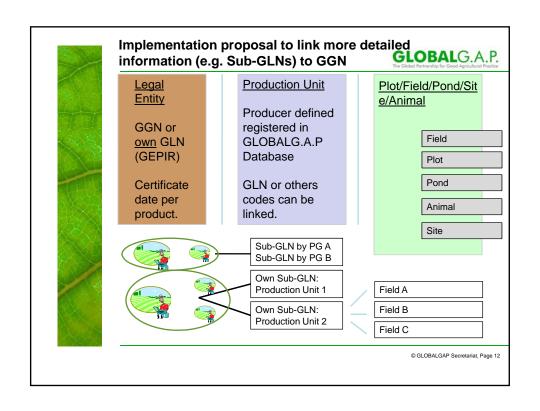


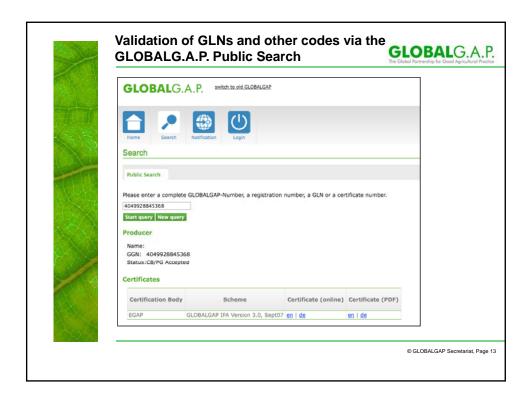
The GLOBALG.A.P Number (GGN) and the Global Location Number (GLN): Introduction from an Information Management Perspective

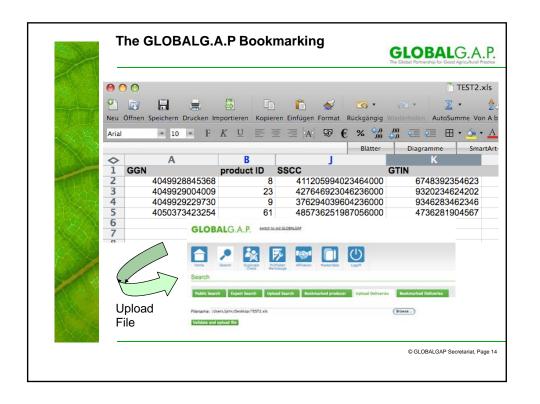


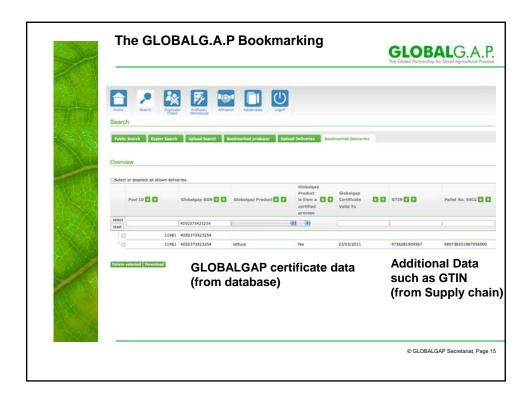
March 2010











#### Additional Remarks

GLOBALG.A.P.

The GGN can only be changed to the GLN, if a producer has an <u>own</u> GLN assigned by the local GS1 organisation. In this case the company address is published in GEPIR (http://gepir.gs1.org/v31/xx/gln.aspx?Lang=en-US).

It is not possible to assign Sub GLNs (location reference code, see GLN type 2) of a producer group or other organisations to a producer instead of the GGN.

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### **Production/Management Unit**



The Production or Management Unit enables the link of the legal entitiy to a more specific ID such as a Sub-GLN of a producer group.

The Production Unit must always be recorded with an own postal address.

If a Sub-GLN is linked via the production unit to the legal entity, this number must be generated according to GS1 rules

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#### **GLOBALGAP Number (GGN)**

(i) The GLOBALGAP Number (GGN) is a 13-digit numerical number, not including the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP)
Trademark, and is unique to each and every producer and any other legal entity in the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) system. For this number GLOBALGAP uses existing Global Location Numbers (GLN) issued and to be purchased from the local GS1 organisation (www.gs1.org) or alternatively – in its absence – GLOBALGAP assigns its own interim GLN.

(ii) GGN can be used on the product and/or final packaging at the point of sale. The legal entity that labels GGN shall be a holder of a valid certificate of GLOBALGAP or of a GFSI recognized post-farm gate standard or any other standard recognized by GLOBALGAP for traceability.

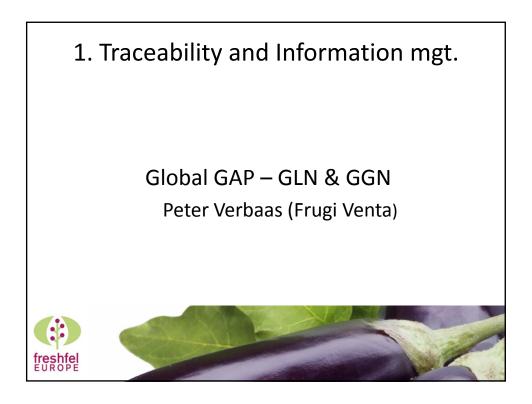
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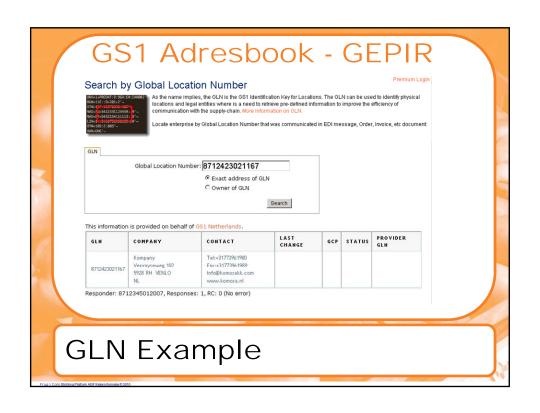


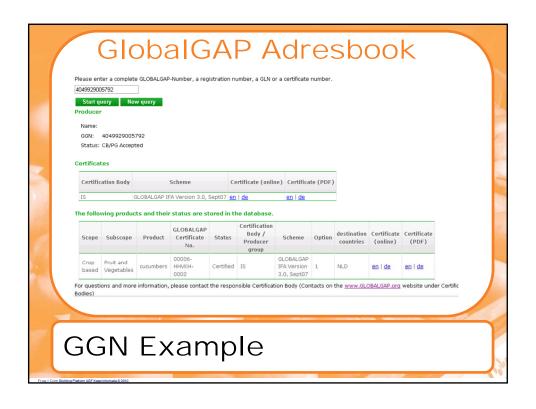
(iii) The interim GLN (GGN) issued by GLOBALGAP shall only be used in connection with the GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) system. It is not allowed to use it in any other context or in relation to third parties.

(iv) Whenever a need arises to identify the organisation in other contexts or additional applications the organisation may apply for their own GLN and report this number to GLOBALGAP, who shall register the organization under their own number and withdraw the interim GLN accordingly.

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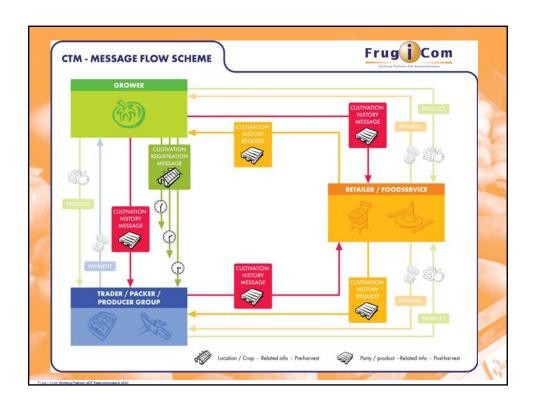
GS1 Cultivation Message: Update on the development of a standard message for Cultivation.

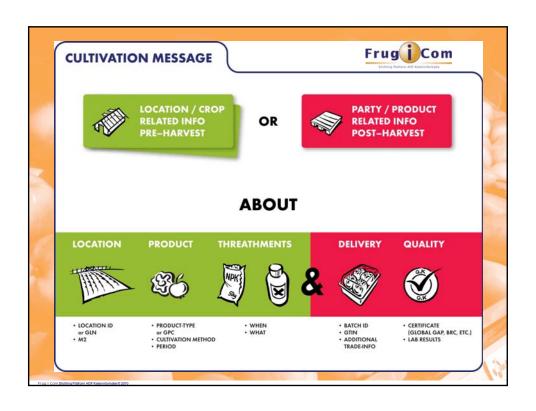
Henk Van Dijk (Fruitmasters)



















- 1. Traceability and Information mgt.
- Product classification : new classification within the GDSN-GPC Standards for F&V.
  - Harrij Schmeitz (Frugicom)
  - Maria Carmen Morales (Anecoop)

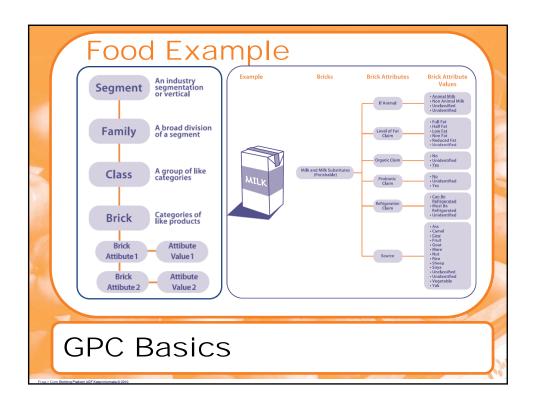


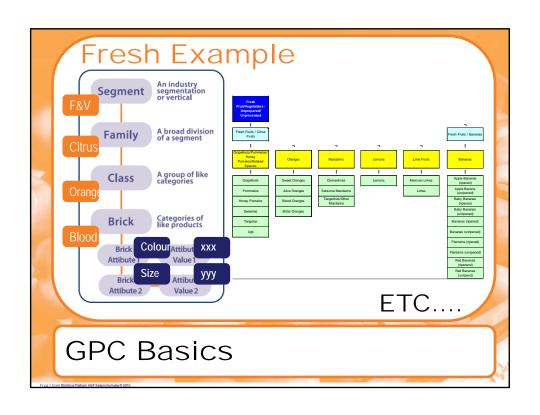


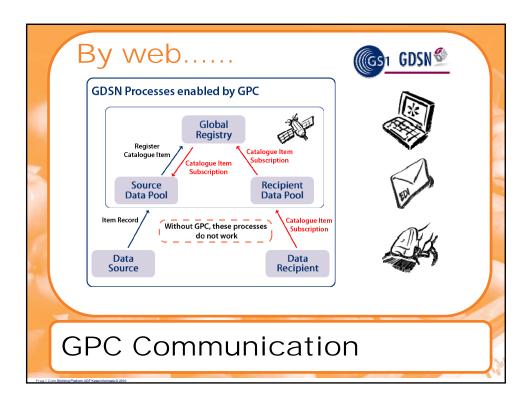


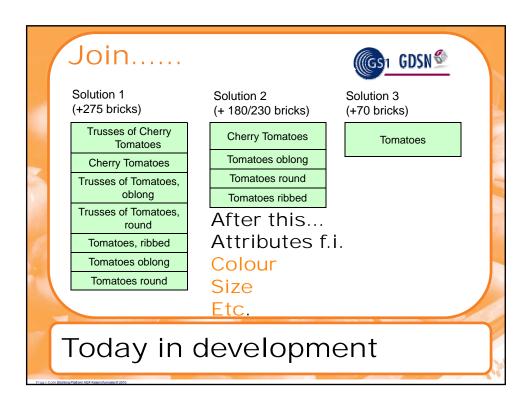












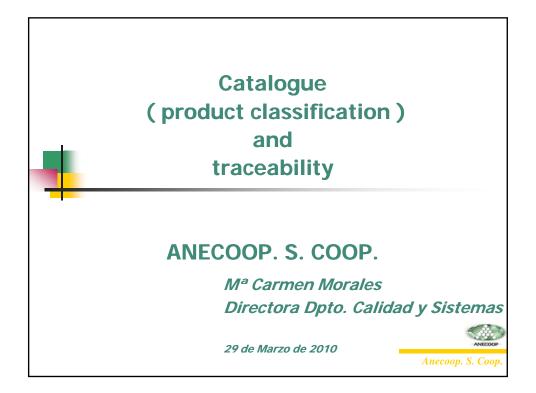
Product classification

New classification within the PDSN-GPC Standards
for Fruit &Vegetables

Maria Carmen Morales (Anecoop)









#### STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION

- Objective and steps of the project
- Catalogue (product classification)
- Comprehensive traceability process
- EAN 128 label
- Future projects



Anecoop. S. Coop



#### **GENERAL OBJECTIVE**

- Harmonize
  - the <u>codification</u> of products,
  - the labels and
  - The system of traceability.
- Decrease the number of manual processing across the chain

Anecoop. S. Coop.



#### STEPS OF THE SCHEME

### Divided in different phases:

- Phase I Catalogue and label based on EAN 128
- Phase II Traceability system based on RF and commercial planning
- Phase III Total integration of the scheme order -Web



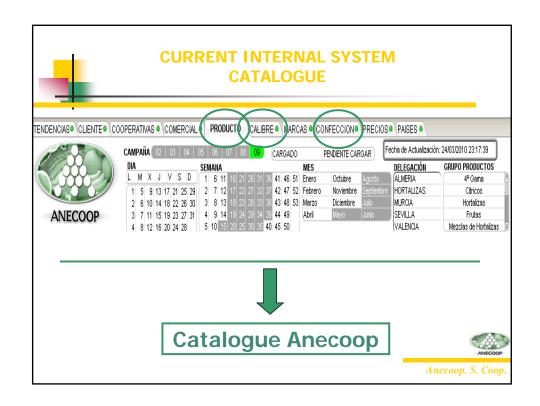
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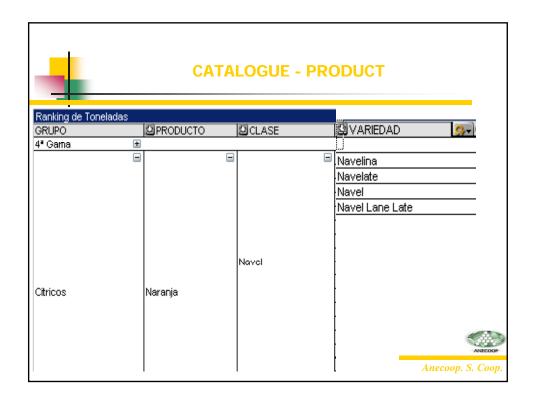


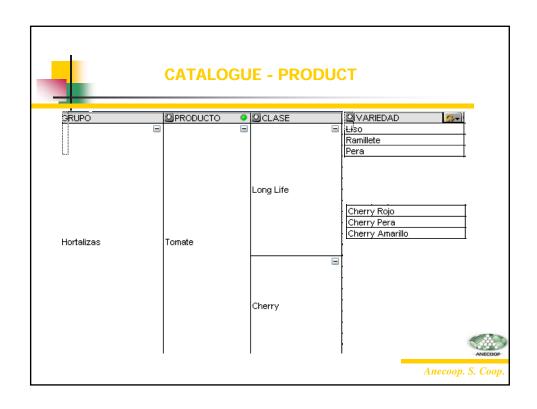
### **CATALOGUE**

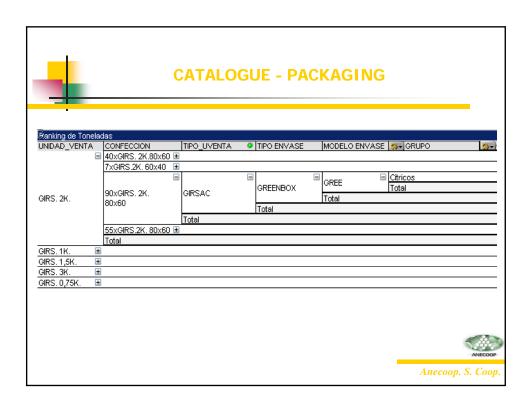


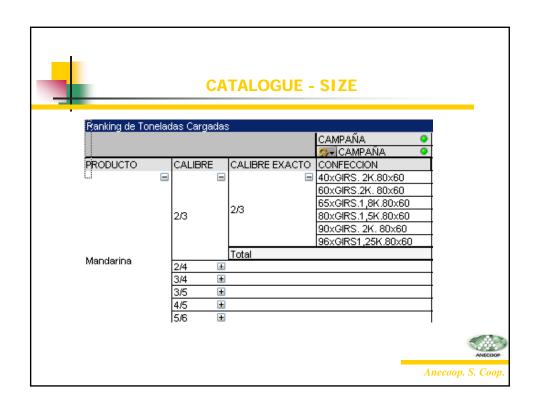
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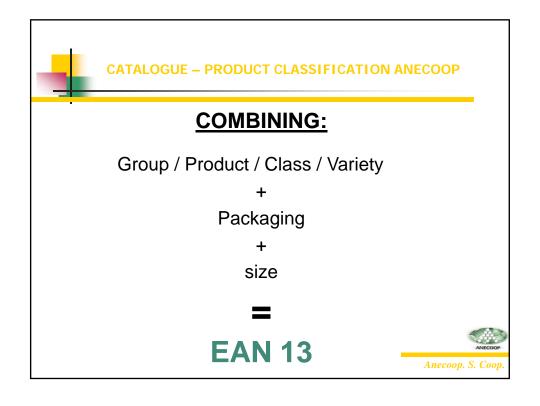














#### **CATALOGUE – INTERNAL MANAGEMENT**

- Used for internal management of :
  - Commercial order.
  - Real time traceability.
  - Integrated Internet delivery from cooperatives to Anecoop.
  - Invoicing of customers vía EDI
  - Etc....

All of this possible through.....





## PRODUCT CATALOGUE

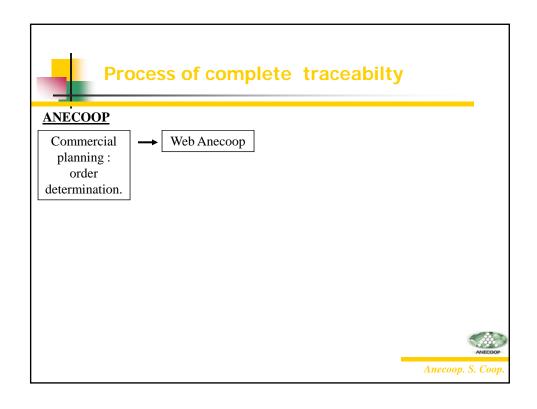
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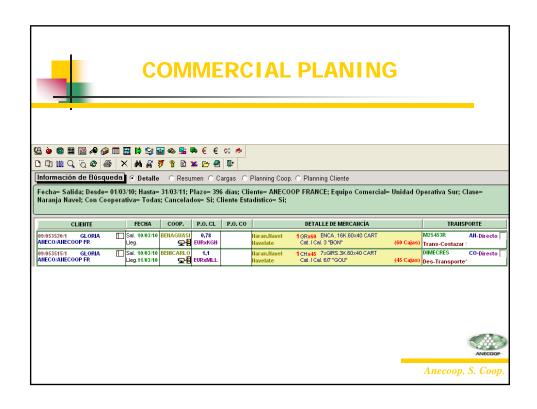


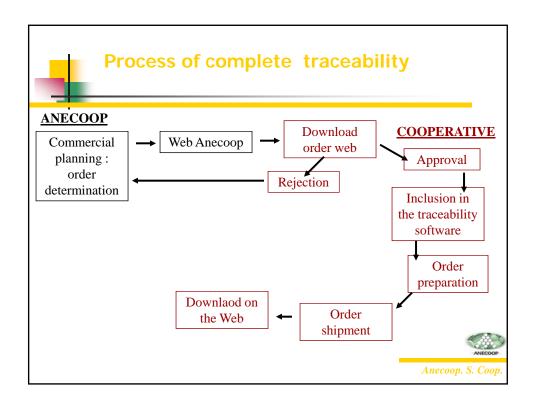
**COMPLETE TRACEABILTY SYSTEM** 

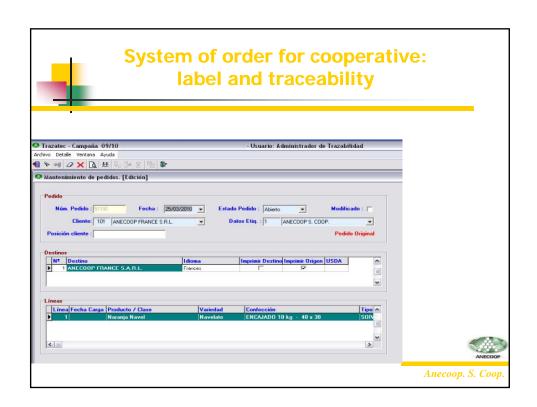


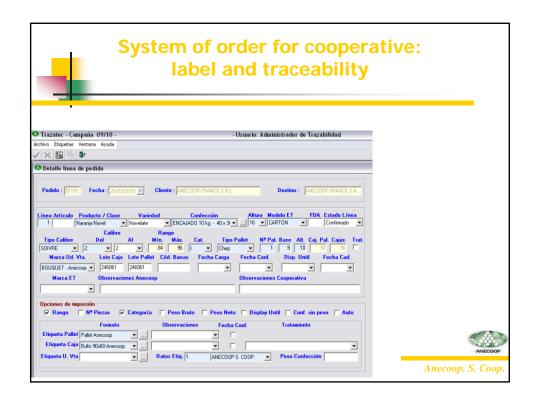
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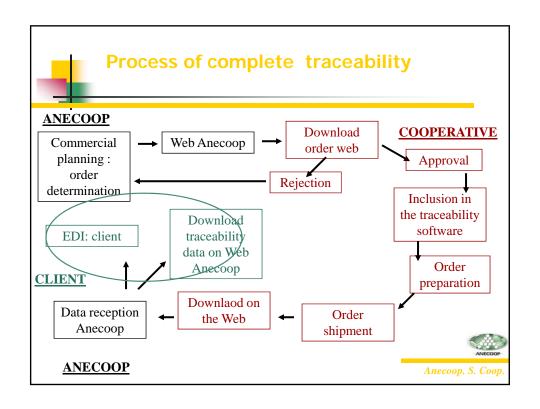


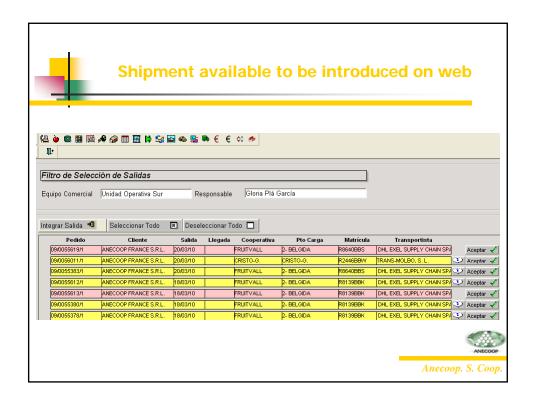


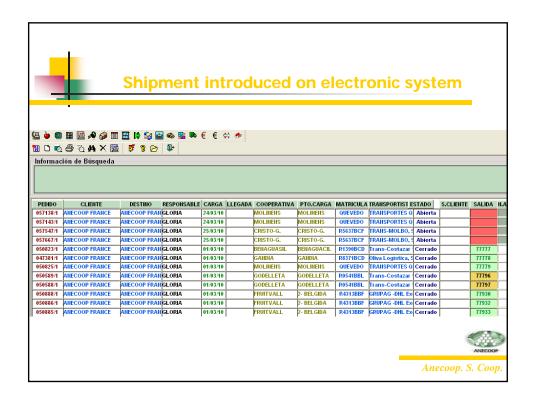


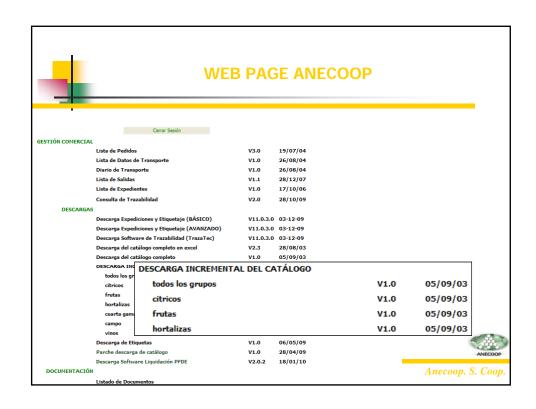


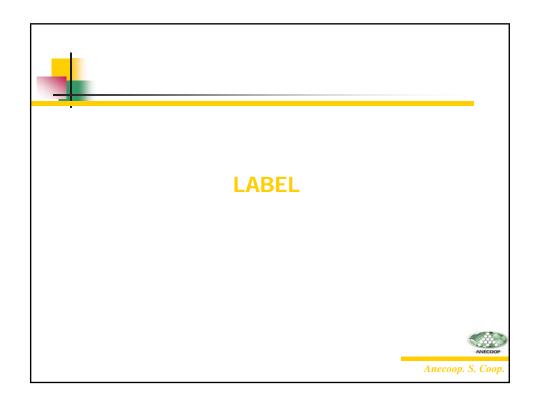


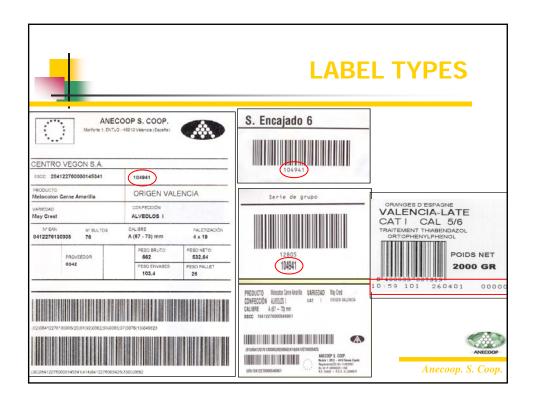










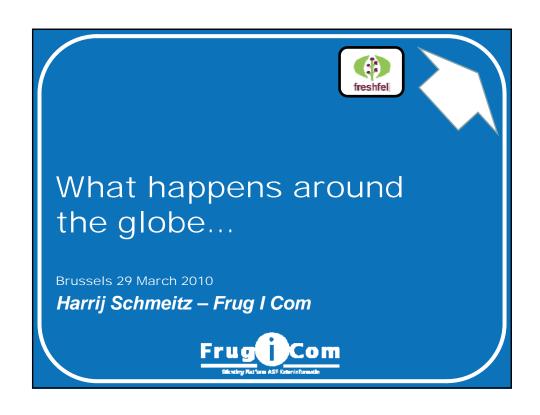


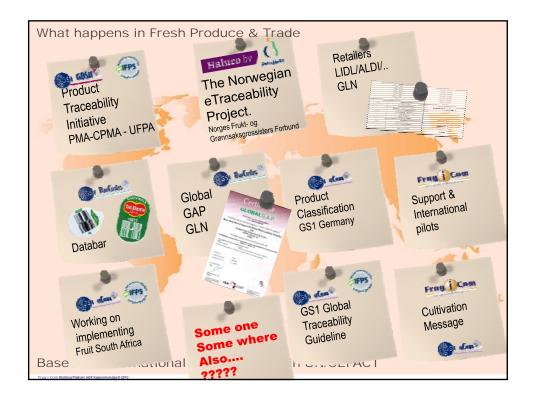


#### **FUTURE PROJECTS**

- UNICOO RP (Unifying the management system of the associated cooperatives) – Current process of implementation (18 facilities aprox.)
- Access of customers to the Web to have real time information and traceability of order







GS1: current projects on traceability

Diane Taillard
GS1 –Global Office Brussels









### **Summary**

- 1. Global Traceability Standard (2007)
- 2. Traceability for Fruits and Vegetables, implementation guidelines (July 2009)
- 3. Global Traceability Conformance programme (GTC)
- 4. GFSI, ISO
- 5. China-Europe project
- 6. DataBar
- 7. Recall (standards and platform)
- 8. GS1 and PTI
- 9. GS1 Retail Industry User Group

GS1 Global Forum 2010 - From vision to action, GS1 united for new opportunities

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### The Global Traceability Standard

- Generic (not industry sector specific)
- Delivered through GS1 GSMP with 73 experts from 20 countries and based on existing practices
- Describes the traceability process independently from the choice of enabling technologies
- Defines 19 minimum traceability system requirements for all
- Meets the core legislative and business needs
- Details the corresponding GS1 technical standards

#### GTS is not:

A standard for internal traceability
A replacement for a service or solution provider
A replacement for safety or quality programs

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## Global Produce Traceability Implementation Guideline (2009)

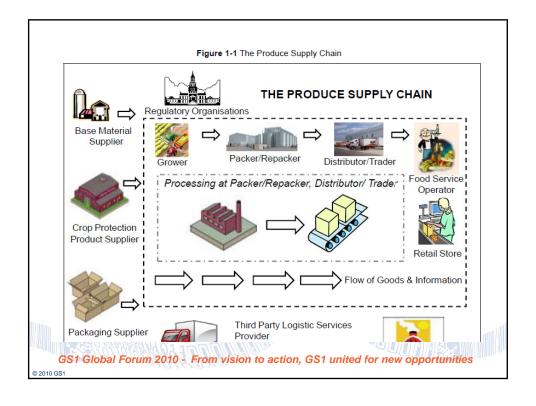
Provides the Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Industry with guidance on how to implement traceability using GS1 standards

- Enables GTS implementation
- Includes recommendations from previous FP guidelines
- Developed through a collaborative GS1 process (GSMP)
- Focus on business process and data exchange
  - Organized by supply chain role
- Sponsorship and participation from global Users

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1.	Introduction	
	1.1. Purpose and Scope of this Document	
	1.2. How do I Use the Document?	
	1.3. Who can use this Document?	
	1.4. Key Traceability Definitions and Principles	
	1.4.1. Traceability Definitions	
	1.4.2. GS1 Traceability Standard	
	1.4.3. Traceability Principles	!
	1.4.4. Recall Preparedness	10
2.	Implementation Guideline for Growers	1′
	2.1. Capturing Production Inputs	1
	2.2. How Does my Company Uniquely Identify Logistics Units and Grower information?	1
	2.3. How Is my Company Identified Uniquely?	
	2.4. What Traceability Information Does My Company Need to Record and Share?	1
	2.5. Other Traceability Best Practices for Growers	1
	2.6. Business Scenario for Growers	1
	2.6.1. Grower Delivers Bulk to Pack House or Cooperative	1
3.	Implementation Guideline for Packers/Re-packers	14
	3.1. Capturing Production Inputs	1
	3.2. How is my Company Identified Uniquely?	14
	3.3. How Does my Company Identify Products in the Supply Chain?	1
	3.4. How Does my Company Identify Products that Must Be Traced?	1
	3.5 How Does my Company Uniquely Identify Logistic Units?	1





#### **GS1 Global Traceability Conformance (GTC)**

#### A Programme developed to:

- · Help introducing a traceability system
- Assess traceability systems

#### Through:

- · A rigorous methodology, the GTC check list
- Based on the GS1 Global Traceability Standard (GTS)
- Compliant with ISO 22005 and additional requirements (BRC, SQF, IFS, HACCP...)

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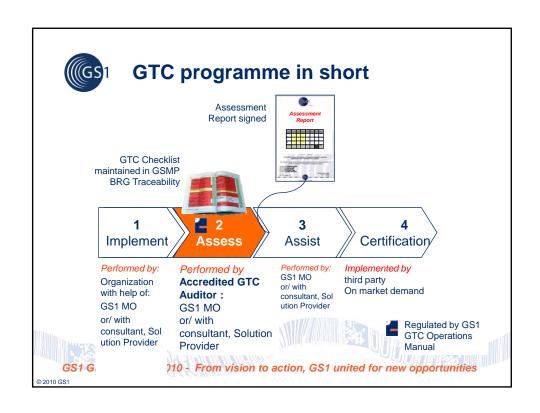
#### Who?

- 28 countries involved
- 18 pilots (Kraft, BASF...) in food and healthcare
- Maintained through open standard process

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@ 2010 GS1









## **Summary**

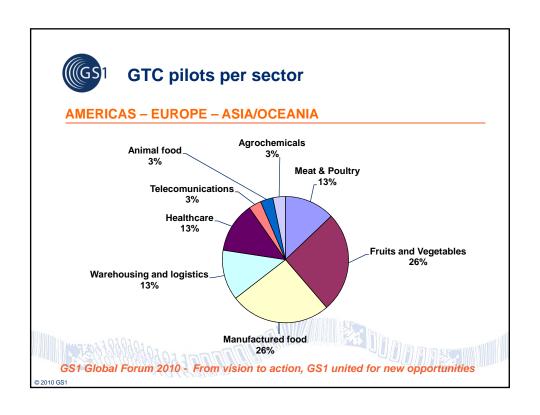
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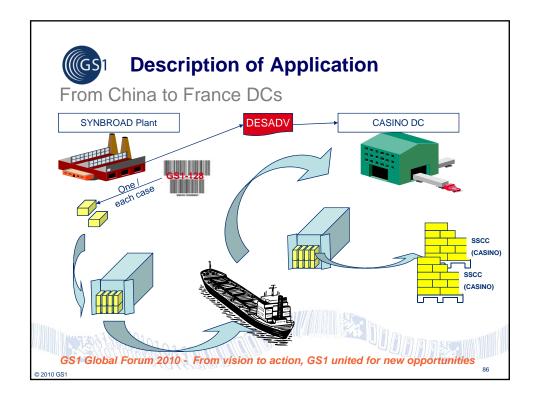
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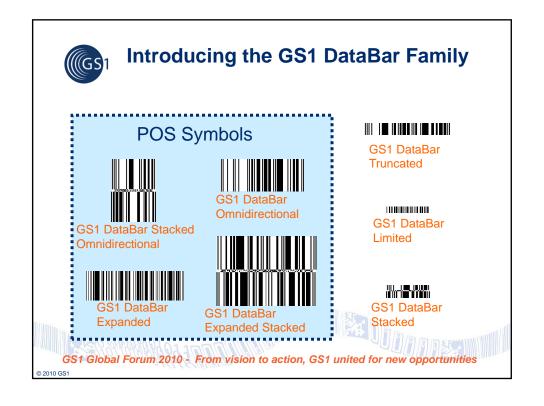




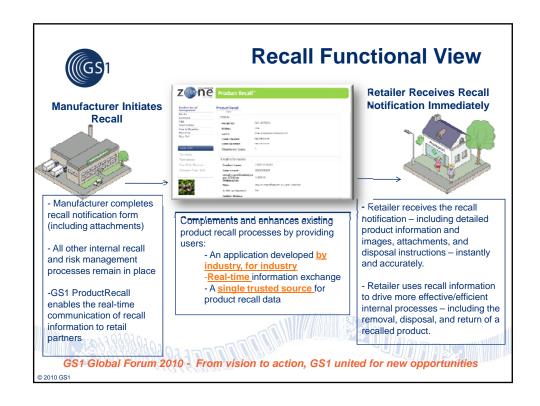












## 1. Traceability and Information mgt.

US/Canada Produce Traceability Initiative

Information by Freshfel secretariat in cooperation with **PMA** 





- Sponsored by PMA, CPMA and UFPA
  - Produce Marketing Association
  - Canadian Produce Marketing Association
  - United Fresh Produce Association
- 48 participating companies including:
  - 11 Foodservice Companies
  - 15 Retailers
  - 22 Growers/Shippers









## Mission

To create an Action Plan for the produce industry to adopt an effective whole chain traceability program by incorporating the use of common standards to serve as the linkage between internal traceability programs.



## The PRODUCE TRACEABILITY INITIATIVE

GOAL: Minimize the impact on businesses by:

- Using existing standards: GS1
- Using existing data capture technologies: Barcodes
- Using readily available information
  - Identification number
  - Lot #
  - Pack/Harvest date (optional if already embedded in Lot #)
  - One-step-up, one-step-down
- Augmenting (not replacing) internal systems





## **Milestones**

- 1. Brand owners get GS1 Company Prefix: Q1 2009
- 2. Brand Owners assign 14-digit GTINs to all case configurations: **Q1 2009**
- 3. Brand Owners provide and maintain their GTINs (and corresponding data) to their buyers: **Q3 2009**
- 4. Case packers provide human-readable information on each case (GTIN and Lot #): **Q3 2010**



## The PRODUCE TRACEABILITY INITIATIVE

### **Milestones**

- Case packers encode GTIN and Lot # in a GS1-128 barcode and human readable format using a standard case label: Q3 2010
- 6. Case handlers must read and store the GTIN and Lot # for inbound cases: **2011**
- 7. Case handlers must read and store the GTIN and associated Lot # for outbound cases: **2012**





## **Industry progress**

#### • Respondent demographics

- 88% of 263 respondents are either decision makers or had responsibility implementing PTI
- 94% of respondents are from the U.S. fresh fruit and vegetable industry
- 64% of respondents are packer shippers and growers



## PRODUCE TRACEABILITY INITIATIVE

#### **General Awareness**

- 80% of respondents are aware of PTI
- 75% of respondents have accessed the PTI Web site

PTI awareness is extremely high





## General Benchmarking

- 62% of respondents are having specific one-on-one communications with trading partners
- 70% of the industry is working toward the implementation of PTI with 58% on target to meet the milestones
- 27% of the respondents who are not working toward implementation cite cost as the main factor

Thus far the industry has been moving towards PTI but there are challenges on the horizon









#### Milestone 1 and 2 - Q1 2009

- 70% of brand owners have a GS1 prefix
- 64% of brand owners have assigned GTINs for every case configuration for their company









#### Milestone 3 - Q3 2009

- 42% of brand owners have established a process to communicate GTIN information to their buyers and 16% of those are using the PTI data synchronization template spreadsheet to communicate
- 30% of receivers reported being contacted by their suppliers regarding Milestone 3

The industry needs improved buyer/seller communications









## Milestone 4 and Beyond

- 54% of brand owners are working towards milestones 4 and 5
- 33% of receivers are working on being able to read and store inbound case information
- 40% of the industry has a plan to meet milestone 7

The industry appears to be in a wait and see mode









#### Concerns

- Costs, costs, costs...
  - Hardware and software
  - Logistics
  - Company prefix costs
  - Implementation and maintenance
- No recognizable return on investment.
- Insufficient resources to implement.
- Commitment across the supply chain.

- · Pending & delayed government action
- Questioning necessity
- Special demands above and beyond PTI
- Insufficient communications
- Difficult to implement
- Already have trace-back systems.







Cost is the most common concern about PTI!

## **Next Steps**

- GS1 US and GS1 Canada to become integral partners
- Greater involvement from higher level executives, especially retailers and key stakeholders
- Increased education and communication
- Greater implementation assistance









- 1. Traceability and Information mgt.
- Review of initiatives and perspectives among Freshfel members
- Next steps for Freshfel





## 2. New breeding techniques

- General state of play legislation
  - Tom Lyall (Dow Agroscience)
- Cisgenesis and potential applications in the F&V sector
  - Henk Schouten (Wageningen University)
- Discussion and way forward for future Freshfel position





## 2. New breeding techniques

General state of play legislation Tom Lyall (Dow Agroscience)







Regulation of products derived from biotechnology: *Dow AgroSciences' insights* 

Tom Lyall

Freshfel Food Safety Meeting 29 March 2010



## Contents

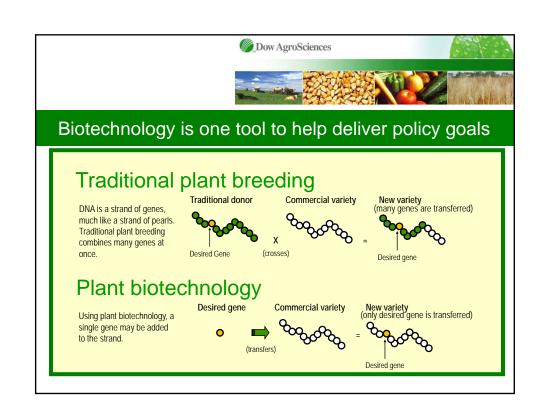
- Status of adoption of biotechnology.
- Regulation of products derived from biotechnology
- Overview of new breeding technologies
- Conclusions

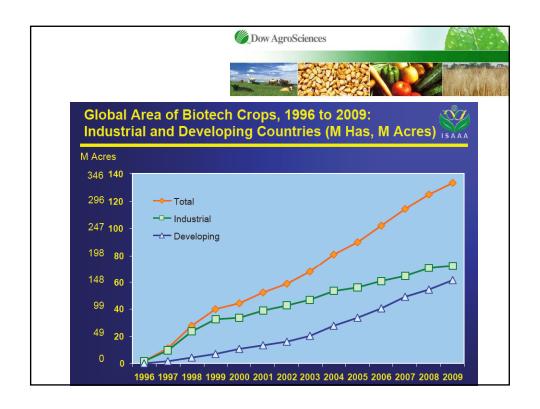


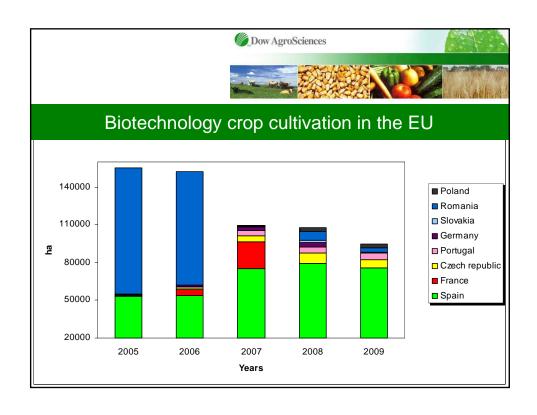
## Current policy considerations

- Increase of world population by 1/3 to 9 billion in 2050; food production must increase by 70% (FAO).
- Arable land remains a limited resource worldwide, due to various factors (climate change, urbanisation etc.).
- The farming sector's responses must:
  - Reduce inputs (e.g. fertilizers and water)
  - Increase outputs (e.g. yield and quality)
  - Increase land use (e.g. cultivation on marginal lands)
  - Manage production of food/feed alongside renewable biomaterials
  - Maintain and improve soil fertility
  - Protect biodiversity

Who will respond to these challenges and are there supportive policies in place at EU level?







Status of EU approaches to GMOs



## Regulation of GMOs imported into the EU

- Process functions (18 products approved since 2004), but slowly compared to approvals outside EU.
- Large backlog of products to approve.
- Unintended negative consequences on global product trade of slow approvals and zero tolerance to EUunapproved GMOs.
- No GM fruits or vegetables approval for EU import.
- Limited enthusiasm within COM, M/Ss and stakeholders to revise current EU import rules.
- Consideration of compatibility of EU and WTO rules.

Status of EU approaches to GMOs



## Regulation of GMOs cultivated in the EU

- Only two GMOs approved for EU cultivation since 1998 (maize and potato).
- General consensus that approval process is dysfunctional.
- Political intention to allow member states opportunity to legally 'opt-out' of growing EU-assessed and approved GMOs.
- Proposal to enact political wish expected mid 2010. will this require a revision of EU rules?
- New Commission shows more positive stance towards cultivation.

Status of EU approaches to GMOs



## New breeding technologies - 1

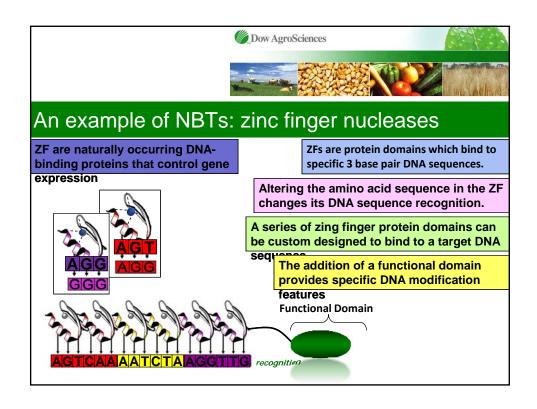
- Innovative plant breeding sector delivers novel products to better address agricultural challenges.
- More efficient and specific plant breeding methods now utilised to complement available methods.
- Resulting products are identical to those from classical breeding and mutagenesis. How do you detect them?
- Variety development and EU production impacted by proportionality of regulatory hurdles.
- Should products from NBTs be regulated and if so, how?

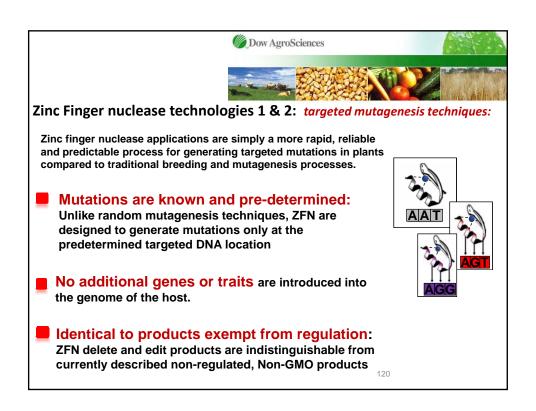
Status of EU approaches to GMOs

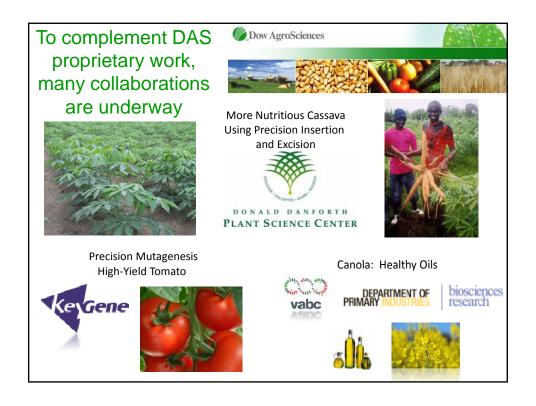


## New breeding technologies - 2

- Scientific working group established under DG Environment to assess NBTs and resulting plants: GMO or not.
- Evaluation by JRC-IPST (Seville) of adoption and impact of policy options at EU level:
  - Mapping of current research activities;
  - Potential adoption by crop breeding industry; &
  - Barriers for commercialisation (regulatory status, intellectual property, economic issues, environmental issues).
- Consideration under revision of EU 'biotech' rules.









#### Conclusions

- Biotechnology is one established technology to deliver wider food policy goals.
- European adoption of plant biotechnology lags that of other global regions.
- Plant breeding continually evolves as more precise tools become available.
- The proportionate regulation of new products is essential to promote continued innovation.
- The EU regulation of products from modern plant breeding is at a crucial cross roads.
- New breeding technologies have the potential to bring improved fruits and vegetables to the global market.



## 2. New breeding techniques

Cisgenesis

potential applications in the F&V sector

Henk Schouten (Wageningen University)

#### **SEPARATE PRESENTATION !!!**





## 2. New breeding techniques

- Discussion
- Way forward for future Freshfel position





## 3. Plant Protection Products

- General state of play legislation
- Private standards market research proposal
- GlobalGAP Crop Protection Working Group
- Labelling of Post Harvest Treatments
- Russian pesticide residue requirements
- Residue monitoring tools at Member State level





## State of play legislation

- Future legislation has been adopted in November 2009 => entry into force as of June 2011
  - Authorisation (Reg 1107/2009): first tangible effects as of 2015
  - Sustainable use (Dir 2009/128/EC): mandatory IPM as of 2014
- MRL-legislation
  - Ongoing changes, mostly increases or new MRLs
  - Batch with decreased MRL-values to enter into force on 7 June 2010
     Case of Ethephon
  - Orthophenylphenol becomes PPP, MRL-change from 12 to 7 ppm
  - EFSA screening of all authorised active substances
- Authorisation: 50+ decisions pending before end of 2010



## Private standards - Market research

- Proposal by DuPont
- Request for support





**Background** 

- Considerable discussion on true impact of supermarket pesticide standards. <u>Little or no quantifiable data on extent of concerns available.</u>
- Increasing concerns on potential "market distortion" On going consultation with DG Agriculture, FAO, WTO, food industry
- New economic model developed by German Economic institute ( DIW econ) on "Impact of private pesticide standards on market structures". Has concluded:
  - > Crop production decisions and market structures at the supplier level are affected.
  - Farmers forced to produce to most restrictive protocols.
  - Specific investments are necessary by farmers & exporters to meet specific quality requirements without guarantee of sale.
  - Strategic use of private standard leads to potential welfare losses due to unfair competition in the retail markets.
- Plan now is to verify this model



#### Independent survey to quantify the issue

- Aim: To provide an independent quantitative assessment of the impact of private retailer standards on producers, importers livelihood & freedom to trade treated produce within & into EU, without compromising any individual or organization.
- Outcome: allow to focus messages vs retailer standards from a point of "strength". Used to lobby for improvements in any areas where concerns are indentified
  - ▶ Internal use
  - External use
  - > Across food chain
  - ➤ EU commission , FAO ,WTO etc
- Survey results available by Q4 2010



### Initial Proposal (open to discussion)

Survey done by independent Market Research company (Produkt + Markt, Germany), Confidential (to those who respond) & factual

- Focus on key areas of concern:
  - > Table grapes, apples, tomatoes
  - Spain, Italy, Germany, possibly UK
- Producers (large & small), Ex-/Importers

DuPont Crop Protection have agreed to fund and have approached following sponsors to design and implement (Discussions ongoing)

- > Freshfel
- > COPA-COGECA
- > Forumphtyo
- ➤ ECPA
- DIW econ, German Economic Institute

Other sponsors by request, but recommend to keep limited numbers



### Proposed next steps

- Freshfel indicate interest in participating the survey
- If supportive Freshfel nominates delegate(s) for a first planning session w/c April 19th
- Aim is to have all potential sponsors attend
- This initial meeting will establish ground rules and determine the path forward

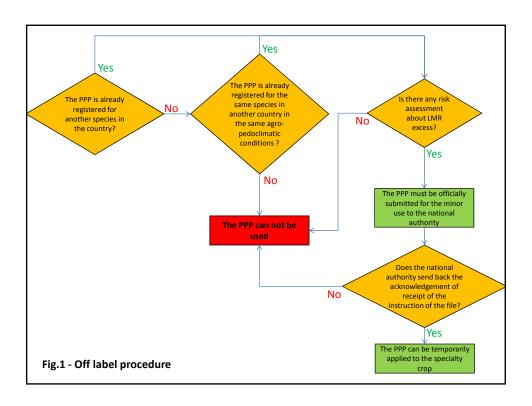


## GlobalGAP - Crop Protection WG

- Follow up and actions on Minor use
  - Conference November 2009
  - Athens meetings and Berlin follow up
  - Call for action to new Commission
  - Revision of GlobalGAP protocols in London







		Off label proce	edure					
NEX CB.2 GLOBALGAP (EUREPGAP) GUIDELINE   PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCT USE IN COUNTRIES THAT ALLOW EXTRAPOLATION  Registration Scheme in Country of Use   Safe Use Criteria in this Situation   Authorisation of Plant Protection Products								
	Registi ation ocheme in country of ose	(Operator and Environment)	for Use on Individual Crops					
	NO REGISTRATION SCHEME EXISTS. Some control over PPP imports may be in place	PPPs that are used must have clear guidance for the user to allow for the safe use of the product in line with the "International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and use of Pesticides" (FAO Rome 2002).	Extrapolated Uses are permitted					
	A REGISTRATION SCHEME EXISTS Imported PPPs are permitted for sale with the label of the country of origin. This may be in addition to national labels for the PPPs	The user of the PPP which is a direct import must be provided with clear guidance to allow for the safe use of the product. This guidance could be in the form of label translations or notes provided by the distributor.	The imported PPP carries a label which matches the national approval.					
			The imported PPP carries a label which is different to the current national approval. In this case this PPP can be used on the crop where the national approval is valid.					
			The crop is not covered on the national label.     Extrapolated uses are permitted, if the national scheme does not exclude this practice.					
			4. The crop, destined and GLOBALGAP registered ONLY for export counties, is not covered on the national label, but is covered on label of CoD or produced to meet CoD import tolerances of MRL. There is no active restriction by local government of use of PPPs on crops destined for export and the					
		Freshfel Europe						

## Labelling post-harvest treatments

- New proposals on food information (food & nutrition labelling)
- Amendment was defeated in key committee as a result of intensive lobbying by Freshfel members and food chain partners
- Amendment is still present in parallel discussions between Member States (DK, DE, RO)
- Continuing efforts



## Russian Pesticide Residue Requirements

- Negotiations on an additional protocol including export monitoring and registration of exporters stopped
- No further talks scheduled at present, continuing dialogue at WTO-level
- Key Member States are implementing monitoring programmes
- Experience other sectors indicates request for register of exporters remains possible, Member States are however reluctant to assume management (pre-condition Russia)
- February 2010
  - New report with non-conformities => additional safety certificates
  - New MRLs (further harmonisation)



	Russian Pesticide Residue Requiremen										
	of non-compliances reported since last report 421 + 5.750 MT										
Nr of non-compliances reported since		last report		421	±	5.750	MT				
				009	846		12.754	MT			
Non-complia	nces	AS	%								
as of 2009	298	Chlorpyrifos	35,2%								
	194	Nitrate	22,9%								
	81	Cypermethrin (alpha)	9,6%								
	77	Dimethoate	9,1%								
	41	Deltamethrin	4,8%								
	28	(Es)phenvalerate	3,3%								
	24	Lambda-Cyhalothrin	2,8%								
	22	Cyprodinil	2,6%								
	15	Triadimephon	1,8%								
	12	Chlorotalonil	1,4%								
	11	Phosmet	1,3%	(aka Phtp	nalophos)						
	11	Diazinon	1,3%								
	4	Malathion	0,5%								
	4	Permethrin	0,5%								
	3	Benomyl	0,4%								
	3	Procymidone	0,4%								

Russian Pesticide Residue Requirement														
_	BE	BU	FR	DE	EL	HU	IT	LV	LT	NL	PL	PT	SK	ES
Abricot		X						X						
Apple	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Aubergine								X		X				
Beet root								X		X				
Carrot	X							X		X				
Cherry								X			X			
Cabbage						X		X	X	X	X			
Clementine								X	X					
Courgette		X						X						
Grapefruit														X
Lemon								X		X				X
Mandarine					X			X	X					X
Onion								X		X				
Orange					X			X						X
Peach & nectarine		X			X			X						X
Nectarine							X							
Pear	X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Pepper								X	X					
Potatoe								X		X				
Plum						X		X						
Radish							l	X	X	Х				
Strawberry					X		l	X			Х			
Table grape		X			X		Х	X	X				X	X
Tangerine							l	X		Х			X	
Tomatoe								X		Х	Х			
Kiwi					x									
All plant products		I	1		1	1		×	1		1		1	

## Russian Pesticide Residue Requirements

• List of priorities for Russian MRL (list for discussion and members input)



## Residue monitoring tools

- Existing systems in DE (4Fresh), NL (Food Compass), ...
- Valuable intelligence for participating companies but also as policy tool
  - Russian market access
  - New MRLs
- Status / perspectives in other countries?



## 4. Increased import controls

- Reg. 669/2009 (minor technical amendments just published)
- Entered into force on 25 January 2010
- · Increased controls
  - 100% documentary and identity checks
  - 10-100% physical checks including lab tests
- Major discrepancies in implementation by MS (points of entry, lab choice and capacity, delays, fees, ...)
- No problems reported regarding imports Turkish produce full implementation at Bulgarian point of entry?
- First revision list of countries/products in May!





## 4. Increased import controls

- Status rapid alert notifications
  - Significant increase in alerts since Jan 2010
  - Dom Rep (1); Thailand (18); Turkey (14)
  - Egypt (11) oranges and strawberries
- FVO inspection missions in Egypt, Thailand and Turkey
- Main conclusions
  - Bananas from Dominican Republic could be removed
  - Other products will remain
  - · Egypt emerging as potential candidate





## 5. Reform plant health regime

Dir. 2000/29/EC





## Time schedule

- Long process (to be completed in 2014?)
- First step: Launch of evaluation (contracted by Commission to Food Chain Evaluation Consortium (FCEC)) => until June 2010; final report in May 2010
- 1st conference: "Modernising the Community plant health regime in view of globalisation and climate change" (February 2010)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> conference: **October 2010** (starting point for the Commission to draft the legislation framework and to carry out the impact assessment)
- End of 2011: Legislation proposal by Commission
- From 2012 onward: Amendment of legislation





## Freshfel Position Paper

(working document, regularly updated by Member input)

#### Results

Partly still appropriate, but possibilities to improve the CPHR:

- More information and communication
- More transparency and harmonisation
- More focus on prevention and early action
- Optimise the requirements for trade, more reciprocity and recognition on world market





## State of play (1)

#### • Commission goals:

- better surveillance
- acting more quickly if an outbreak is detected
- establish a global network, with better point of entry inspections, better cooperation etc.
- => how to make the CPHR simpler to handle and stricter at the same time ?
- => need of new strategy and new culture in the CPHR!



## State of play (2)

- FCEC evaluation
- 66 replies to general survey (26 MS plus 38 stakeholders) + 35 replies to cost survey (24 MS plus 11 stakeholders)
- Results:
  - CPHR only partly fulfilled objectives for which it was designed
  - Critical factors for success are a timely action and availability of incentives
  - key objectives for the future:
    - more prevention
    - better risk targeting





## For more information see:

- Freshfel Position Paper (Freshfel Extranet, 05.03.2010)
- CPHR conference summary with policy options (=> please provide us with your views on these options) (Freshfel Newsletter Nr. 7, 26.02.2010)
- Official Commission Plant Health website: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/strategy/index\_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/strategy/index\_en.htm</a>





## 6. EU Quality Policy

- Marketing standards
- Guidelines for certification schemes





## Marketing standards

- Impact assessment finished by summer
- Policy direction new Commissioner still unknown
- Willingness Commission to further deal with the issue in one way or another?
- Points that need to be adressed:
  - Legal status UN-ECE standards (e.g. France)
  - Discrepancies in import procedures and charges



## Guidelines certification schemes

- Commission's response to concerns farmers regarding adm. and financial burden
- Voluntary, but improvements are expected
- General framework applicable to a wide range of schemes
- More specific guidelines could be considered (Integrated production, Fair Trade, ...)





## Guidelines certification schemes

- Scheme participation and development
- Scheme claims and requirements
- Certification and controls
- Branding and labelling
- Mutual recognition and benchmarking/overlap with other schemes





## 7. EU organic logo

- Public online vote:
  - Participation of 130.000 people
  - Winner logo gained 63% of the overall vote
- Farming regulation will be amended in the coming weeks to introduce the new logo into one of the annexes





## 7. EU organic logo

- From 1st July 2010:
  - Organic logo of the EU will be obligatory on all prepackaged organic products that have been produced in any of the EU Member States and meet the necessary standards
  - Optional for imported products
  - Other private, regional or national logos will be allowed to appear alongside the EU label





## Closing

- Next meeting in Autumn
- Food Chain Round Table (19 April?)
- Thanks for participation



