



Quality & Conformity Fruit & Vegetables

PIP Magazine

www.coleacp.org/pip

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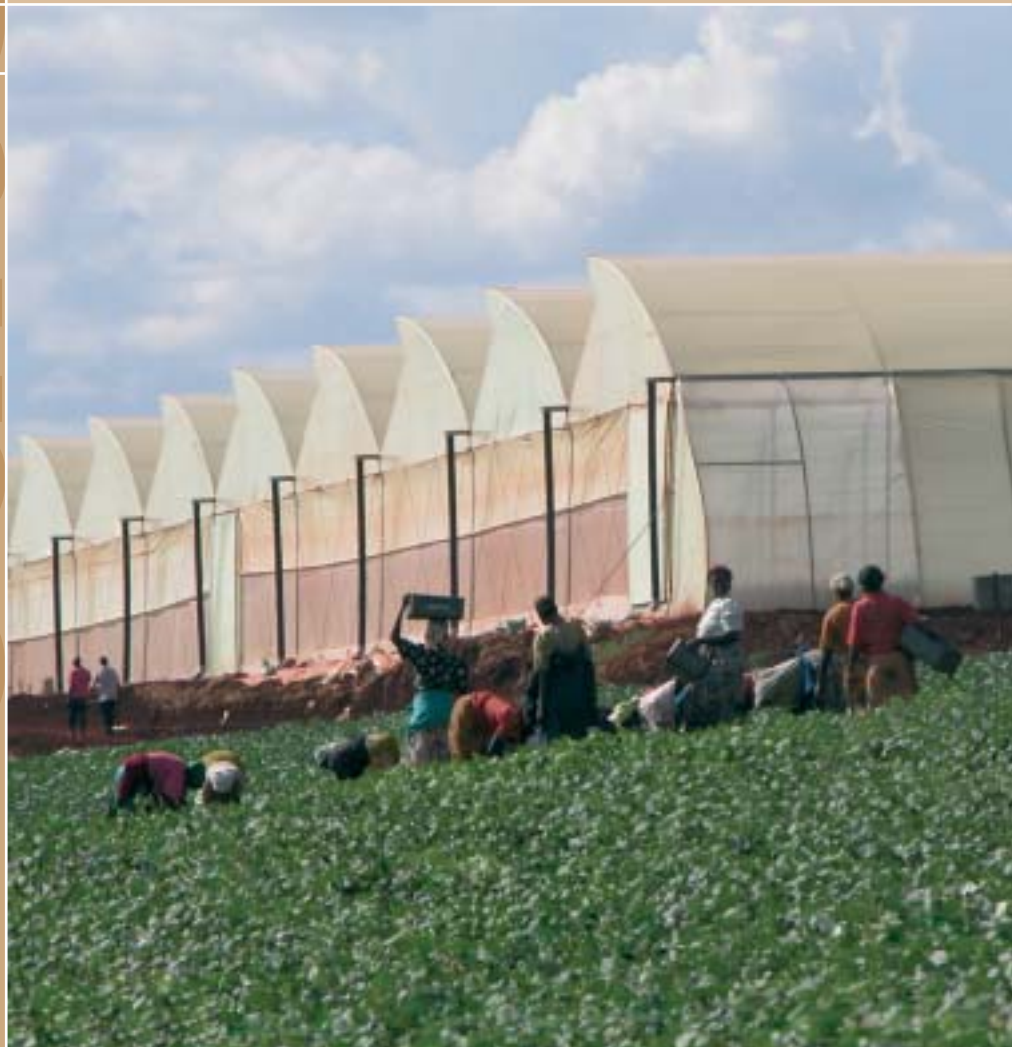
The fundamental texts and inevitable deadlines in European food legislation

- Since the end of the 90s the European Union has been in the process of revamping EU food safety legislation to ensure a high level of consumer protection. Several regulations and directives have already been adopted, some of which contain provisions that will soon come into force, notably on traceability, hygiene and control. Other regulations are in the process of being adopted, which will also have an impact on horticulture companies and their agricultural practices. Time to act!

editorial

Amid growing international trade, intensive food production methods, and the mad cow and dioxin crises in Europe, the European Commission has increasingly focussed its attention on problems related to food safety and the protection of consumers' health. To this end, the Commission has begun, with a view to develop and simplify them, to harmonise and update regulations on active substances used in plant protection formulations as well as food safety and traceability regulations. The tight deadlines for the implementation of these new regulations and directives have caused a certain amount of confusion among private operators who tend to overplay the outcome. True, change does disrupt people's established habits, even if it is for the better. Yet, one must be resigned to accept such change. To overcome it the PIP provides full support to ACP producers and exporters to help them understand the new regulations and adapt to their requirements.

Roland Levy
"Regulation" Component



→ News



A traceability software package adapted to ACP companies

Nowadays, it is vital for ACP fruit and vegetable producers and exporters to have effective and adapted traceability systems. Indeed, in January 2005, the traceability of all foods will become a legal obligation for EU producers and importers. To obtain certain types of certification, moreover, producers will have to demonstrate that they have set up traceability systems.

A variety of traceability software packages are available on the market, but unfortunately they are not always adapted to the real situation and the specific characteristics of ACP firms. Based on this observation, the PIP decided to develop a traceability software package that responds to the specific needs of ACP producers-exporters, namely one that will be easy to use, economical, adaptable to different company structures and sizes as well as suitable for different branches of activity.

After a trial phase in various companies in Burkina Faso and Kenya, English and French versions of the software will be made available to PIP partner companies.

Three new extrapolated MRLs for thiabendazole soon accepted by the UE?

In August 2004, the COLEACP/PIP submitted to the European Commission a request for the extrapolation of the maximum residue limit (MRL of 15 mg/kg) for the active substance thiabendazole (TBZ), a fungicide used after harvest on ware potatoes and on other tropical tubers such as cassava, sweet potato and yam. The Commission's Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health validated the request on 22 November 2004, setting by extrapolation three MRL values of 15 mg/kg for TBZ on the three tuber roots mentioned. This value is expected to be made official at international level by the summer of 2005.

The practical impact of the extrapolation of an MRL is considerable. Indeed, the normal process of adopting an MRL requires lengthy preliminary studies and field trials. On the other hand, extrapolating an MRL from one crop to another is simpler, faster and less costly, since studies and trials are not necessary.

Extrapolation is only possible if growth cycles and good agricultural practices are very similar for the two crops concerned. The Commission has drawn up a list and has made links between a number of major crops and other similar crops for which extrapolation requests are authorised. Requests may be submitted by producers, exporters, pesticide manufacturers or other stakeholders.

Following its field trials, the PIP is now looking into requesting the extrapolation of certain MRLs for green beans to sugar peas.

Towards European harmonisation of MRLs

The existence in the European Union of national maximum residue limits (MRLs) – those set by Member States – can be a source of trade problems for import/export companies from outside the Union. Such national MRLs can vary from one country to the next for the same active substance or crop pair, thus creating a barrier to the free movement of goods in the EU.

To remedy these obstacles to trade, the European Commission came forward with a new draft Regulation in March 2003. The proposal aims to harmonise all MRLs at European level and will prohibit Member States from setting maximum residue levels unilaterally in the future. In September 2004, only some 218 active substances had harmonised MRLs while 775 others did not. The draft regulation is currently undergoing the adoption process. Certain articles are still being debated in the European Parliament, particularly those relating to the setting of a 0.01 mg/kg limit of quantification (LOQ) for all substances.

Within the framework of the new regulation that is expected to enter into force in 2006, the European Commission's DG Health and Consumer Protection has been setting up a database of all national MRLs. When the database has been completed the Commission will then select the "critical" national MRL (namely the highest) and, in the absence of objections from any of the Member States, it will define it as the temporary harmonised MRL, valid for four years. If no requests for modification of the temporary MRL are introduced during this four-year period, the figure will then become the fixed European harmonised MRL.

DG SANCO website:

► http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/health_consumer/index_en.htm

New European food laws: deadlines are drawing near

By Xavier Jourdain* and Alain Soroste**

Following the food safety crises of the 1990s, Europe decided to proceed with a complete rethinking of its food legislation. Before proceeding with drastic changes, however, the Commission sought the opinions of stakeholders through its White Paper on Food Safety, which came out in January 2000. The overhaul then got under way, with due account being given to the European Union's international obligations such as WTO rules and other international treaties.

This rethinking resulted in two important legislative packages:

- Regulation (EC) 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002, laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and laying down procedures in matters of food safety;
- the five "hygiene package" texts, which for companies include Regulation (EC) 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs, and Regulation (EC) 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for food of animal origin.

Companies, particularly importers, will have to comply with the provisions of Regulation 178/2002 from 1 January 2005.

The two hygiene regulations will come into force on 1 January 2006.

EC Regulation 178/2002: a fundamental text for agri-food activities and importers

Guaranteeing a high level of protection of human life and health in EU policies is clearly stated in the second point of the introductory statements of Regulation 178/2002. This political will declaration is not without effect on imports:

irrespective of the level of requirements in the country of origin, products imported into the European Union must respect the political will to provide a high level of protection for European consumers.

Taking into account international agreements, among them the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tbt_e/tbt_e.htm) and the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/sps_e.htm) Agreements, Article 6 of Regulation 178/2002 states that "to achieve the general objective of a high level of protection of human health and life, food law shall be based on risk analysis."

Regulation EC 178/2002 concerns food and feed, based on an integrated approach covering primary production (agriculture, fisheries, hunting for commercial purposes), processing and distribution. It therefore obviously concerns importers of foodstuffs in all 25 Member States of the European Union. The Regulation also makes "food business operators" responsible for the requirements they institute, rather than companies themselves. Operators are the natural or legal persons responsible for ensuring that the requirements of food law are met within the food or feed business under their control. In other words, operators are the natural or legal persons with decision-making power in the company.

Importers are therefore viewed as the "acting operators" for the export companies situated outside the European Union with which they have contractual ties.



"Import business operators" consequently have responsibility for the commercialisation of the food and feed they import. Article 11 of EC Regulation 178/2002 also specifically concerns imports.

Continued on page 4 →

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In general, "food and feed imported into the Community for commercialisation within the Community shall comply with the relevant requirements of food law".

Provision is made for two special cases, however:

1. either the products comply with other conditions which the Community recognises as being at least equivalent to Community requirements;
2. or a specific agreement exists between the Community and the exporting country, and the imported products comply with the requirements contained therein.

Under these provisions, importers must comply with the Regulation as far as their own activities are concerned, particularly from the standpoint of traceability. They must also ensure that their suppliers have also complied with the obligations of EC Regulation 178/2002, including its safety requirements.

Traceability, at the centre of attention

Regulation 178/2002 lays down new or renewed requirements for agri-food companies, including importers.

The renewed requirements, which already exist under consumer protection law, are the following: product safety, conformity of products with legislative and regulatory requirements, fair trading practices and consumer information.

New obligations are: traceability, cooperation with the relevant authorities in the event of a safety alert and, to a lesser extent, self-regulation. The traceability requirement has consequently drawn a good deal of attention among operators. Indeed, operators, and especially importers, are required to:

- have systems and procedures in place which make it possible to identify the different suppliers of the importer's incoming products, foodstuffs and substances;

Traceability in force from 1 January 2005

From 1 January 2005, importers will have to be able to identify both the suppliers of their food products and their customers.

This information will have to be kept up-to-date and available to official control services. Internal traceability – providing the link between incoming and outgoing products – is not compulsory, though it is highly recommended.

This traceability legislation has no extra-territorial effect outside the EU. These requirements may nonetheless be translated by the importer into "commercial" requirements

imposed on ACP exporters. Indeed, it is not rare for EU operators (importers, buyers, distributors) to ask ACP export firms to be capable of tracing the history of their goods. It is nonetheless important to point out that such requirements exist within the context of private contracts between European operators and their export partners. They are not regulatory requirements in the strict sense, but are rather more of a voluntary initiative based on the business strategy of the European importer or distributor.

- keep permanently available to the relevant authorities:
 - full details on the identity of its suppliers
 - full details on the identity of its business customers
- implement labelling or identification processes for products marketed by the operator who first imports them into the Union, thus allowing and facilitating traceability when the products are placed on the market;
- have systems and procedures in place which make it possible to identify the different business customers for the importer's outgoing products, foodstuffs and substances;
- be capable of implementing a product withdrawal or recall procedure.

While the Regulation establishes an obligation to achieve a given result, it does not lay down any compulsory means: the text contains no information, for instance, on time limits for submitting traceability information to the relevant authorities or the length of the retention period during which traceability records have to be kept.

Hygiene, the key food safety requirement

Two regulations adopted in April 2004 and to come into force on 1 January 2006 already concern food business operators, as they establish rules on the hygiene of all foodstuffs and more specifically on the hygiene of food of animal origin.

In general, the hygiene rules:

- reiterate the primary responsibility of "operators", and thus of importers, for the commercialisation and safety of food;
- lay down requirements applicable to all "operators" in the food sector, including importers;
- establish an obligation to carry out an HACCP analysis to determine the food safety procedures and systems to be applied and kept up-to-date in companies;
- encourage the development and use of guides to good hygiene practices, which can be validated at either national or Community level.

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Official controls are the subject of two other regulations, also adopted in April 2004, which require Member States to monitor compliance with EU legislation by companies and operators and to take measures against violators, imposing penalties if need be.

Additional legislation is of course still in the works.

Yet the newly reworked regulations already make it perfectly clear that food business operators, and thus importers, have primary responsibility for commercialising only those products which meet the standards set by the new legislation. ■

HACCP analysis from 1 January 2006

From 1 January 2006, all operators must put in place, implement and maintain one or more permanent procedures based on the seven HACCP principles.

The seven HACCP principles are to:

- identify potential hazards to be prevented, eliminated or brought down to an acceptable level;
- identify the critical points at which controls are vital for preventing, controlling or eliminating hazards;
- establish for each control point the critical limits between acceptability and unacceptability for prevention, elimination or reduction of identified hazards;
- establish and implement procedures to monitor the critical control points;

- establish corrective actions to be taken when monitoring shows that a critical control point has not been managed effectively;
- establish procedures to be carried out periodically to check that the above measures are working properly;
- establish record-keeping in line with the nature and size of the company to document the effective application of the HACCP principles.



New Feed and Food Regulation: EU plans to mobilise assistance to help ACP authorities to adapt

A new European Regulation (882/2004¹) on official controls on feed and food, better known as the Feed and Food Regulation, will enter into force in January 2006. The ACP States which export fruit and vegetables to the EU are directly concerned, since the Regulation introduces an obligation for authorities in these countries to put in place control systems and procedures ensuring that their exports comply with food safety standards equivalent to those in force in the EU. What are the practical implications of this regulation? Are any assistance measures planned to help ACP States comply with these new legal requirements?

To answer these questions, PIP Magazine met Philippe Vialatte, Principal Administrator at the European Commission's Directorate-General Development (DG DEV) and Chairman of the Inter-services Group for SPS (food safety and phytosanitary) Measures and Development, and Willem Daelman, Deputy Head of the Biological Risks Unit at the Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection (DG SANCO), which helped draft the Regulation.

Willem Daelman, DG SANCO:

The ACP States have not been neglected: Article 50 of the regulation specifically concerns support for developing countries. It provides for the phased introduction of requirements to give the private sector and authorities of these countries time to adapt; technical assistance as required; the promotion of projects; the drafting of guidelines to assist developing countries in organising official controls; sending EU experts on location to carry out audits, and so on.

One very important measure concerns the participation of control staff from developing countries in training courses organised by the EU. We have set up a new interdepartmental group at DG SANCO which is analysing the training aspects of feed and food safety. We plan to organise training courses for official control authorities. These courses will also be open to private organisations to which official authorities may delegate their control powers, while assuming full responsibility for their actions. In that respect, but subject to our budgetary possibilities, we plan to set aside substantial amounts for training in ACP countries in 2004.

Philippe Vialatte, DG DEV:

The different SPS programmes such as PIP which have been set up to help ACP countries, all include capacity building elements. Using existing projects, we can organise actions to help ACP countries develop the means to establish effective and reliable control systems, not only for the benefit of the export sector but also for local consumers, who should definitely not be left out of the picture! Any supplementary involvement of DG SANCO will only serve to complement these initiatives. Capacity building stands high on the Commission's list of political priorities and to this end funds have been allocated for capacity building measures in ACP countries for the years to come. The ACP Secretariat recently officially submitted an application to the Commission to use residual funds from the 9th European Development Fund (EDF) for this very purpose.

Willem Daelman, DG SANCO:

Provisions have been made for inspectors from the European Commission's Food and Veterinary Office to go to ACP countries and carry out general audits of existing

control systems and evaluate equivalence possibilities and so on. These audits will help us identify the countries' various needs. Some developing countries which export animal products already have ad hoc inspection services and control procedures that could be extended to cover plant products. However, it's more problematic in countries which have no such services in place.

Philippe Vialatte, DG DEV:

What's more, the Commission and the ACP Secretariat have requested a study from COLEACP/PIP in order to assess the impact of the regulation in ACP countries and to better identify their needs. After the initial analysis phase, we are now moving onto the more concrete phase of defining and setting up measures to remedy any problems that have been identified. ■

¹ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pt/en/oj/dat/2004/L_191/L_19120040528en00010052.pdf

Compliant crop protocols and adjusted regulations: a large-scale programme for the PIP

For entry into the European market, fruits and vegetables from ACP countries must strictly comply with sanitary and phytosanitary standards in effect in the European Union, in particular with respect to maximum residue levels of pesticides (MRL). The evaluation process of active substances authorised for use and the harmonisation of MRLs already underway at European level have already had huge repercussions on the farming practices of ACP producers.



To find solutions to problems brought on by these changes the PIP has begun to adjust regulations and to revise the crop protocols of the main ACP crops exported to the EU. This is done in collaboration with pesticide manufacturers and regulation authorities in EU and ACP countries.

Since 1993, the EU has undertaken a major evaluation of active substances authorised for use in the EU (Directive 91/414/EEC). The revision of some 834 substances will last until 2008, a date by which many pesticides are likely to be removed from the lists of authorised products. The elimination of an active substance consequently lowers all associated MRLs to the limit of quantification (LOQ)¹. In concrete terms, this means zero tolerance for pesticide residues. During import controls, all products which exceed the limit of quantification are rejected, and the importer will be prosecuted if the products have already been placed on the market.

For ACP countries, the removal of certain products which are part of their traditional farming practices can be problematic. In order to help them comply with European pesticide regulations and suggest non-chemical alternatives whenever possible, the PIP has set up an extensive programme to adjust crop protocols for a series of products: green beans and peas, pineapple, mango, avocado, cherry tomato, okra, papaya, passion fruit and litchi.

Establishing standard crop protocols and preparing import tolerance files

The aim is to establish standard protocols and, if necessary, prepare import tolerance (IT) files to be submitted to the EU. Import tolerance is a MRL for an active substance used on crops which are imported by the EU. Work is being carried out with the Directorate General for Health and Consumer Affairs (DG SANCO) of the European Commission, highly specialised agronomical engineers, pesticide manufacturers and research institutes.

To begin with, a number of authorised pesticides for main crops were selected, risks were identified and standard crop protocols established. A trial programme was then conducted on farms in several countries (notably Kenya, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Cameroon) in view of validating these crop protocols and to identify possible alternatives to certain products which are no longer authorised in the EU.

So far, eight crop protocols have been drawn up. Throughout the 2004 campaign field trials were conducted for most of these protocols and analyses of the results are underway. The results will help PIP determine the needs for IT requests. In the case where the residue level for a given crop/pesticide combination is lower than or equal to the limit of quantification, or to an existing MRL, an IT request is not necessary. PIP will only request that for the limit of quantification, to be considered a true MRL. On the other hand, if the residue level is higher than the limit of quantification, or of an existing MRL, an IT request is necessary. In this case, a file is prepared by PIP in association with the manufacturer of the active substance concerned and is introduced to the EU.

The first results are promising for green beans (Senegal) and cherry tomatoes: the residue levels are generally below the limits, and few IT requests should be necessary for green beans.

A critical point: product approvals in ACP countries

Completed IT request files for the EU must contain the pesticide approval certificate of the non-EU country in which it is used. Unfortunately, in certain ACP countries, these certificates are not always available. This is why the PIP will collaborate with pesticide manufacturers in upcoming months to draw up files for selected substances in the crop protocols to be presented to local authorities. Capacity-building actions for ACP approval bodies have also been planned (technical means, training of staff, etc).

Furthermore, PIP has begun working with regulation authorities in ACP countries which export horticultural products to bring their regulations into line with those in the EU, and, if possible, harmonise them throughout the various countries in the region. Meetings have been organised, in particular with the Sahelian Pesticide Committee (CSP) of the CILSS, which groups together nine countries: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. Such actions will be a priority for the PIP Regulation Component in 2005. ■

¹ The LOQ is currently 0.02mg/kg or 0.05mg/kg depending on pesticide/crop combinations and the method of analysis used. This limit might be changed to 0.01mg/kg if the new regulation proposed by the Commission in March 2003 for the harmonisation of MRLs at the European level is adopted without amendments.

The Pest Control Products Board (PCPB), regulating pest control products in Kenya

The Kenyan Pest Control Products Board regulates the importation, manufacture, exportation, distribution and use of pest control products in Kenya. The Board ensures that only products that have been assessed for safety, quality, efficacy and economic value are allowed for use in the country. Samuel P. Gachanja, the Chief Executive of the Board, explains.

What does the approval process entail?

Those desiring to register a pest control product are requested to submit an application. The Board then considers and assesses the safety, biological efficacy, quality and economic value of the products in question. Biological trials are then conducted under local conditions by internationally recognised laboratories accredited by the Board.

If the Board is satisfied with the trials the product is registered for a period of 3 years, renewable every 2 years thereafter. The Board can also suspend or revoke a certificate of registration if new information indicates that the product is unsafe or unsuitable for the purpose for which it was intended.

Which aspects of the approval process present PCPB with difficulties?

The Board lacks adequate computer equipment to efficiently handle the approval of pesticides. This causes the approval process to become unnecessarily long and directly influences the quality and range of effective chemicals available on the Kenyan market.

New active substances and formulations are constantly being developed and others being withdrawn. This requires staff to be up-to-date with technology and information and to undergo specialised training in scientific data evaluation. Unfortunately, this is difficult for us due to limited training opportunities and lack of funds.

How have EU food safety regulations affected your operations?

Horticulture contributes significantly to the Kenyan economy, it is the second foreign exchange earner and an important provider of employment. The continuous changes in the European Union regarding active substances has increased the demand for new products and the additional burden on PCPB is making it difficult to undertake the approvals and keep the industry informed of the changes. The presence of substandard or unauthorized products in the country could cause damage to the public and the environment and affect the economy in the long-run.

What does PIP support to PCPB entail?

PIP support is aimed at upgrading PCPB's pesticide approval process to ensure there is an up-to-date approved list of pesticides. Capacity building projects will help PCPB maintain a pesticide database and disseminate information on products. Extension agencies would then train farmers, producers and exporters on good agricultural practices.

Furthermore, PCPB officials will enhance their skills on regulation of conventional chemical pesticides and bio-pesticides, thus leading to the registration of safe products and helping horticultural growers and exporters meet EU MRL requirements.

In collaboration with PIP, PCPB has set up trials to establish the maximum residues for commonly used pesticides on French beans. Other trials will be carried out on snowpeas, avocados, mangoes, pawpaws, passion fruits, pineapples and okra. ■

Practical information

Useful sites and links

PIP website revamped

In December 2004, PIP will unveil its new website. Reminiscent of the layout and colours of many of the programme's printed publications, the site's new design conveys continuity and harmony. There is more than meets the eye though. Not only have the graphic aspects of the site undergone a facelift, but the actual content of the website have as well. In an attempt to make the site more user-friendly new sections and services have seen the day, thus reinforcing the website as an important communication and information tool for PIP.

A description of PIP activities, Frequently Asked Questions, PIP Information newsletters and a motley of articles on pesticides and ACP-EU horticulture issues will be available on-line for the general public. One notable difference with this new site, however, is its restricted area. Indeed, from now on a number of services will be limited to PIP beneficiaries and other organisations. Authorised users will have access to the Question & Answer service, the pesticide database, the crop protocol documents, the training modules as well as a documentation centre with specific information related to PIP.

► <http://www.coleacp.org/pip>

Diary

20 January 2005
25-27 January 2005

Brussels, Belgium: 6th PIP Consultative Committee focusing on small growers
CNIT Paris La Défense, France: Traceability 2005, fair and congress on traceability
For more information: <http://www.tracabilite2005.com/en/2005/home.htm>

24-27 February 2005

Nuremberg, Germany: Biofach 2005, international fair on organic products
For more information: <http://www.biofach.de/main/d3zq3jg8/page.html>

24-31 March 2005

Dakar, Senegal: 6th International Fair on Agriculture and Animal Products Fair (FIARA)
For more information: www.fiara.org

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Traceability in ACP countries

Nearly all ACP companies exporting fresh produce to the EU that have signed a memorandum of agreement with PIP have set out to implement a traceability system. Some companies have already completed the process while others are working their way through it. A certain number of companies have preferred to use a paper system while others have gone further and have opted for an electronic one, including the system specifically developed by PIP for ACP companies.

Côte d'Ivoire

- One field trial was completed on pineapples in August 2004. Another is under way and two are planned. Regarding okra, one field trial was concluded in November 2004 and another on papaya was finished in December 2004. The analysis of the trial results has not yet been completed.

Kenya

- Field trials on French beans were completed in November 2004 on some 30 active substances (insecticides and fungicides). If pesticide residue tests confirm results of French bean trials conducted in Senegal a MRL revision for 7 substances may be required. Similar trials on passion fruits, avocados and snow peas will be conducted soon.

Mali

- A number of field trials and studies have or are being conducted on mangoes. One of them ended in August 2004 and focused on testing the efficiency and residues of insecticides on fruit flies. If the results of the tests are confirmed by the results of the trials conducted in Senegal a MRL revision for 3 active substances may be required. Another field trial is being conducted on insecticides against termites and mealy bugs and is due to be completed by June or July 2005. Studies on mango pathogens are also being carried out.

Senegal

- A number of field trials have or are being conducted on mangoes. Trials on residues of fungicides sprayed on mango orchards during the growing season and following harvest were concluded in August and July 2004 respectively. The test results of these trials are due out soon. Field trials on residues have also been conducted for insecticides on fruit flies. Two studies, one concerning fruit fly populations on mango crops is currently being analysed while another on mango pathogens is currently being carried out. The results of the field trials on cherry tomatoes prove that the pesticide residues for this crop comply with EU MRLs and that no Import Tolerance files need be submitted.

Statistics

PIP interventions requests¹

Source: PIP Management Unit, November 2004.

*Not available

1 - Producers, exporters, professional organisations, intermediary structures.

2 - For producers and exporters which have signed a protocol or have applied for PIP support. Professional organisations and intermediary structures not included.

Country	Signed protocols	Protocols under review	Tonnes exported ²	No. of producers
Kenya	26	16	52 387	11 067
Senegal	26	6	11 859	1 128
Côte d'Ivoire	16	9	174 820	2 903
Uganda	16	11	5 291	1 132
Burkina Faso	14	7	2 377	4 223
Ghana	13	4	21 190	393
Cameroon	8	2	1 980	241
Mali	5	2	660	180
Zimbabwe	5	6	3 434	1 693
Madagascar	4	9	6 490	9 030
Jamaica	3	4	3 000	2
Guinea	2	4	1 765	381
Tanzania	3	1	1 383	78
Mauritania	1	0	1 630	1
Dominican Republic	1	10	1 942	333
Mozambique	1	0	150	1
Zambia	0	3	3 700	5
Togo	0	2	1 200	394
Benin	0	2	400	ND*
Malawi	0	1	1 700	ND*
Surinam	0	1	ND*	30
Congo Brazzaville	0	1	ND*	ND*
Total	144	101	297 358	33 215

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