

September 1997
No. 57

**TECHNICAL REGULATIONS AND OTHER
QUALITY REQUIREMENTS IN THE
EUROPEAN UNION FOR
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

Contents

Introduction

Quality standards for fruits and vegetables

Phytosanitary requirements

Food safety and hygiene requirements

Labelling and packaging requirements

Transportation and storage

Verification, inspection and certification requirements

Pesticide residue requirements

Recommendations for exporters in developing countries

List of fresh fruit and vegetable quality control authorities in the
European Union

List of phytosanitary inspection authorities in the European Union

Introduction

This work seeks to identify the various technical and other quality requirements which, on a mandatory or voluntary basis, must be met by fresh fruits and vegetables intended for marketing in the area of the European Union (EU), with a view to providing guidance for exporters in developing countries.

The technical quality, phytosanitary, packaging, labelling, etc., requirements are specified. Frontier tariffs or taxes are not included, since they are not the subject of this study.

Several annexes set out the standards applicable in each case, i.e. Community standards common to the 15 countries members of the EU, without prejudice to other national standards, which may supplement but in no case conflict with the Community standards.

& Description of the fresh fruits and vegetables

The fresh vegetables covered by the common external tariff of the European Union (TARIC) are defined in chapter 07 of the tariff, and the fresh fruits in chapter 08. It must be pointed out that these chapters also include frozen fruits and vegetables, which are not covered by the study, as well as dried fruits and desiccated fruits and vegetables.

The following list shows the various tariff headings (according to the harmonized four-digit system) contained in chapters 07 and 08 of the tariff. Heading 07.14 includes manioc root, which is imported in large quantities but cannot be regarded as a vegetable.

CHAPTER 07 - VEGETABLES

- 07.01 Potatoes, fresh or chilled.
- 07.02 Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.
- 07.03 Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other

alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled.

- 07.04 Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled.
- 07.05 Lettuces (Lactuca sativa) and chicory (Cichorium spp.), fresh or chilled.
- 07.06 Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled.
- 07.07 Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled.
- 07.08 Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled.
- 07.09 Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.
- 07.10 Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen.
- 07.11 Vegetables provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption.
- 07.12 Dried vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared.
- 07.13 Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.
- 07.14 Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets; sago pith.

CHAPTER 08 - FRUITS

- 08.01 Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.
- 08.02 Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.
- 08.03 Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried.
- 08.04 Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried.
- 08.05 Citrus fruit, fresh or dried.
- 08.06 Grapes, fresh or dried.
- 08.07 Melons (including watermelons) and

- pawpaws (papayas), fresh.
- 08.08 Apples, pears and quinces, fresh.
- 08.09 Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh.
- 08.10 Other fruit, fresh.
- 08.11 Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.
- 08.12 Fruit and nuts, provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption.
- 08.13 Fruit, dried, other than that of headings Nos. 08.01 to 08.06; mixtures of nuts or dried fruits of this Chapter.
- 08.14 Peel of citrus fruit or melons (including watermelons), fresh, frozen, dried or provisionally preserved in brine, sulphur water or other preservative solutions.

& Description of the market of the European Union

The European Common Market came into being in 1957 in the shape of a commercial union of the six founder countries. Following successive additions of new countries, today this common market has been transformed into the European Union, evolving from a merely commercial into an economic, political and social union, with the disappearance of frontiers and free circulation of goods, people and capital.

At present the EU has 15 member countries: Germany (D), France (F), Belgium (B), Netherlands (NL), Luxembourg (L), Italy (I), United Kingdom (UK), Ireland (IRL), Denmark (DK), Greece (G), Spain (E), Portugal (P), Austria (A), Sweden (S) and Finland (SF). Together they represent a market of over 340 million consumers. Following the signature of the Maastrich Treaty, a Monetary Union, including a single currency, the Euro, and the creation of a Central Bank, is envisaged for 1999.

The European Union is the leading market for the production, consumption and import of fresh fruits and vegetables. The following tables present data on the average production of fruits and vegetables, by product and country, in 1990-1992.

Table 1. Average fruit production in the EU (1990-1992)

Fruit	1,000 Mt	% of total
Apples	8,143	25.9
Pears	2,474	7.9
Peaches 3,089	9.8	
Apricots	569	1.8
Cherries	513	1.6
Plums	889	2.8
Nectarines	863	2.7
Nuts		7.7
2.5		
Strawberries	648	2.1
Kiwi fruit	444	1.4
Berries	522	1.7
Oranges	5,550	17.7
Mandarins	340	1.1
Satsumas	427	1.4
Clementines	1,277	4.1
Lemons	1,491	4.8
Table grapes	2,221	7.1
Other fruits	1,151	3.7
TOTAL	31,383	100.0

Table 2. Average vegetable production in the EU (1990-1992)

Vegetable	1,000 Mt	% of total
Cauliflower	2,197	4.7
White cabbage	1,912	4.1
Other cabbages	1,517	3.2
Celery	534	1.1
Leeks	731	1.6
Lettuce	2,432	5.2
Chicory & endive	599	1.3
Spinach 423	0.9	
Asparagus	232	0.5
Witloof chicory	667	1.4

Artichoke	1,002	2.1
Tomatoes	13,140	28.1
Cucumbers	1,348	2.9
Aubergines	561	1.2
Squash and pumpkins	842	1.8
Peppers		1 , 4 7 3
3.2		
Carrots	3,030	6.5
Garlic	339	0.7
Onions	3,070	6.6
Peas	723	1.5
Green beans	1,003	2.1
Mushrooms	739	1.6
Other vegetables	8,194	17.5
TOTAL		46,708
100.0		

Table 3. Production by country

Country	Fruits		Vegetables	
	1,000 Mt	% EUR-12	1,000 Mt	%EUR-12
Belgium	412	1.3	1,253	2.7
Denmark	72	0.2	261	0.6
Germany	3,017	9.6	2,147	4.6
Greece	3,454	11.0	4,000	8.6
Spain	8,540	27.2	11,048	23.7
France	3,405	10.8	5,655	12.1
Ireland	17	0.1	233	0.5
Italy	10,56	733.7	12,610	27.0
Luxembourg	8	0.0	2	0.0
Netherlands	539	1.7	3,657	7.8
Portugal	859	2.7	2,048	4.4
United Kingdom	494	1.6	3,793	8.1
TOTAL EUR-12	31,384	100.0	46,707	100.0

Table 4. Data comparing production and consumption of fresh and processed FRUITS in 1990-92 with forecast production for 2000

	Production			Consumption		
	1990-92	2000	Dif. %	1990-92	2000	Dif.
%Apples	8,143	10,000	22.8	8,540	8,820	3.3
Pears	2,474	2,450	-1.0	2,751	2,356	- 14.4
Peaches 1/	3,951	4,555	15.3	3,155	3,600	14.1

Grapes	2,221	2,430	9.4	2,305	2,700	17.1
Citrus fruits	9,177	10,700	16.6	16,920	19,685	16.3
- Oranges	5,550	6,219	12.1	12,845	15,060	17.2
- Lemons	1,490	1,670	12.1	1,445	1,630	12.8
- Other	2,137	2,811	31.5	2,630	2,995	13.9
Subtotal	25,966	30,135	16.1	33,671	37,161	10.4
Other fruits ^{2/}	6,279	7,530	19.9	6,303	6,815	8.1
Tropical fruits ^{3/}				4,037	5,360	32.8
TOTAL	32,245	37,665	16.8	44,011	49,336	12.1
TOTAL without juices and tropical fruits^{4/}				29,274	30,386	3.8

^{1/} Includes nectarines.

^{2/} Production estimated from the evolution of the fruits subtotal; production on same basis but without juices.

^{3/} Based on EU imports.

^{4/} 1990-92 = TOTAL-2,120 (apples)-8,580 (citrus)-tropical. 2000 = same basis + 27% for juices.

The production figures are in thousands of metric tons (1,000 Mt) and the consumption figures also include the consumption of fruit juice obtained from imported concentrates and converted into fresh equivalent. For net imports of apple juice (53,000 Mt), processed pears (40,000 Mt)

and orange juice (550,000 Mt) the conversion factors for calculating the fresh equivalents are 8, 8.5 and 12.5 respectively, whereas the EUROSTAT factor is 1.6.

Table 5. Forecast production and consumption of fresh and processed VEGETABLES in 2000 compared with 1990-92

	Production			Consumption		
	1990-92	2000	Dif. %	1990-92	2000	Dif. %
Tomatoes	13,222	14,050	6.3	13,465	13,925	3.4
Cauliflowers	2,197	2,500	13.8	2,045	2,285	11.7
Lettuces	2,432	2,742	12.7	NA	NA	
Carrots	3,030	3,630	19.2	NA	NA	
Onions	3,070	3,440	12.1	NA	NA	
Subtotal		23,951	26,362	10.1		
Other veg.	22,757	25,138	10.5			
TOTAL	46,708	51,500	10.3	45,880	50,300	9.6

Data in 1,000 Mt

Table 6. Imports of VEGETABLES into the EU from third countries between 1993 and 1995

Country	1993	1994	1995 (JAN-OCT)
France	1,007,970	947,767	452,728
Belgium-Lux.	1,006,841	1,220,027	571,381
Netherlands	3,757,206	2,945,762	1,190,450
Germany	1,279,835	1,131,949	702,643
Italy	718,676	687,716	557,234
United Kingdom	557,342	603,620	614,962
Ireland	35,859	32,571	9,591
Denmark	46,401	29,599	13,774
Greece	69,232	96,472	93,592
Portugal	463,060	439,409	311,307
Spain	1,791,308	1,986,386	1,231,971
EUR-12	10,733,730	10,121,278	5,749,633

Data in Mt

Source: EUROSTAT; data for Austria, Sweden and Finland not available.

Table 7. Imports of FRUITS into the EU from third countries between 1993 and 1995

Country	1993	1994	1995 (JAN-OCT)
France	1,275,396	1,186,576	990,945
Belgium-Lux.	996,289	1,384,145	1,338,289
Netherlands	907,399	973,193	839,961
Germany	1,975,263	1,612,191	1,304,565
Italy	617,933	572,084	457,721
United Kingdom	1,425,867	1,468,276	1,321,702
Ireland	44,487	27,962	31,215
Denmark	82,308	55,917	45,067
Greece	70,520	69,234	47,112
Portugal	135,289	152,550	131,677
Spain	453,990	490,352	580,841
EUR-12	7,984,741	7,992,480	7,089,095

Data in Mt

Source: EUROSTAT, data for Austria, Sweden and Finland not available.

These figures show that the most widely produced fruits in the EU are, in descending order: apples, oranges, peaches, pears and grapes. Tomatoes come first among the vegetables, followed by onions and carrots. Where tubers are concerned, potato production totals 5.2 million metric tons.

The EU production of bananas totals 750,000 Mt, and banana imports from ACP countries (Africa, Caribbean and Pacific) 680,000 Mt, with other countries accounting for 2,553,000 Mt. In 1996 this latter heading was expanded to include the imports of Sweden,

Finland and Austria following their entry into the EU.

In the case of tomatoes, an average of 48.5 per cent of the Community output is intended for consumption fresh and the rest for processing. The volume of intra-Community trade is very high, at 1.3 million Mt. The extra-Community trade is much smaller, at about 160,000 Mt, and is with Mediterranean countries having preferential agreements with the EU.

Italy is the biggest producer of fruits, followed by Spain, Greece, France and Germany. Italy is also the biggest producer of vegetables, followed by Spain, France, Greece, United Kingdom and Netherlands.

The biggest increase in consumption between now and 2000 will be in tropical fruits, followed by oranges and grapes. The forecast increase in tropical fruits is 32.8 per cent, almost all from developing countries, and this offers a good opportunity for their exports to the EU. However, there is a need to advertise the ways of consuming tropical fruits, many of which are unknown to European consumers.

The increases in vegetable consumption will be lower than those forecast for fruits, since the current per capita consumption is already high (132.9 kg for vegetables and 127.5kg for fruits).

Quality standards for fruits and vegetables

The Community regulations - R(EEC) - establishing the quality standards applicable in the EU are shown in the following list:

R(EEC) 3148/94
(OJL 332, 22.12.94)

& Fresh fruits and vegetables - general aspects

Application of fruit and vegetable import regulations

R(EEC) 3223/94 (OJL 337, 24.12.94)

Quality controls for fruits and fresh vegetables

List of quality control authorities
96/C 164/02 (DOC 164, 07.06.96)

R(EEC) 2251/92 (OJL 219, 04.08.92)*

Correction: (OJL 291, 07.10.92)
(OJL 327, 13.11.92)

Amendment: R(EEC) 3720/92
(OJL 378, 23.12.92)

R(EEC) 785/93
(OJL 79, 01.04.93)

AVOCADOS

-Amendment: R(EEC) 1035/72 including avocados in COM Fruits and Vegetables:
R(EEC) 638/93 (OJL 69,20.03.93)

APRICOTS

-N.C.: R(EEC) 1108/91 (OJL 110, 01.05.91)

CHERRIES

-N.C.: R(EEC) 899/87 (OJL 88, 31.03.87)

PLUMS

- N.C.: R(EEC) 1591/87 (OJL 146, 06.06.87)

CITRUS FRUITS

- Lemons, mandarins and oranges: N.C.:
R(EEC) 920/89 (OJL 97, 11.04.89)

STRAWBERRIES

- N.C.: R(EEC) 899/87 (OJL 88, 31.03.87)
Amendment on strawberries: R(EEC) 3594/89
(OJL 350, 01.12.89)

KIWI FRUIT

- N.C.: R(EEC) 410/90 (OJL 43, 17.02.90)
Amendment: R(EEC) 305/92 (OJL 32, 08.02.92)
Correction: R(EEC) 305/92 (OJL 44, 20.02.92)

APPLES

-N.C.: R(EEC) 920/89 (OJL 97, 11.04.89)
Amendment: R(EEC) 421/90 (OJL 44,
20.02.90)
Amendment: R(EEC) 487/90 (OJL 52, 28.02.90)
Amendment: R(EEC) 1763/90
(OJL 162, 28.06.90)
Amendment: R(EEC) 3544/90
(OJL 344, 08.12.90)
Amendment: R(EEC) 292/92
(OJL 31, 07.02.92)
Amendment: R(EEC) 3185/92
(OJL 317, 31.10.92)
Amendment: R(EEC) 2611/93
(OJL 239, 24.09.93)
Amendment: R(EEC) 3064/94
(OJL 323, 16.12.94)

PEACHES

- N.C.: R(EEC) 3596/90 (OJL 350, 14.12.90)

Amendment: R(EEC) 1107/91
(OJL 110, 01.05.91)
R(EEC) 1169/93
(OJL 118, 14.05.93)

PEARS

- N.C.: R(EEC) 920/89 (OJL 97, 11.04.89)
Amendment: R(EEC) 421/90 (OJL 44, 20.02.90)
Amendment: R(EEC) 487/90 (OJL 52, 28.02.90)
Amendment: R(EEC) 1763/90
(OJL 162, 28.06.90)
Amendment: R(EEC) 3544/90
(OJL 344, 08.12.90)
Amendment on apples: R(EEC) 292/92
(OJL 31, 07.02.92)
Amendment on apples: R(EEC) 3185/92
(OJL 317, 31.10.92)
Amendment on apples: R(EEC) 2611/93
(OJL 239, 24.09.93)
Amendment: R(EEC) 3064/94
(OJL 323, 16.12.94)

BANANAS

- N.C.: R(EEC) 2257/94 (OJL 245, 20.09.94)
**Monitoring of the application of banana
quality standards**
R(EEC) 2898/95 (OJL 304, 16.12.95)
Amendment: R(EEC) 465/96 (OJL 65, 15.03.96)
Application of banana import regulations
R(EEC) 1442/93 (OJL 142, 12.06.93)
Amendment: R(EEC) 2009/93
(OJL 182, 24.07.93)
R(EEC) 3026/93
(OJL 270, 30.10.93)
R(EEC) 3297/93
(OJL 296, 01.12.93)
R(EEC) 740/94
(OJL 87, 31.03.94)
**Temporary measures on application of
banana import regulations in 1993**
R(EEC) 1443/93 (OJL 142, 12.06.93)
Amendment: R(EEC) 2009/93

(OJL 182, 24.07.93)
R(EEC) 2164/93

(OJL 194, 03.08.93)
R(EEC) 2396/93

(OJL 221, 31.08.93)
R(EEC) 2569/93

(OJL 235, 18.09.93)

R(EEC) 2642/93

(OJL 242, 28.09.93)
R(EEC) 2654/93

(OJL 243, 29.09.93)

Safeguard measures in the banana sector:

R(EEC) 1662/93 (OJL 30.06.93)

TABLE GRAPES

- N. C.: R(EEC) 1730/87 (OJL 63, 23.06.87)

Amendment: R(EEC) 93/91 (OJL 11, 16.01.91)

Amendment: R(EEC) 291/92 (OJL 31, 07.02.92)

R(EEC) 1675/92 (OJL 176, 30.06.92)

GARLIC

- N.C.C.: R(EEC) 10/65 (OJL 19, 05.02.65)

Amendment on garlic: R(EEC) 918/78

(OJL 119, 03.05.78)

ARTICHOKES

- N.C.C.: R(EEC) 58/62 (OJL 56, 07.07.62)

CELERY

- N.C.: R(EEC) 1591/87 (OJL 146, 06.06.87)

AUBERGINES

-N.C.: R(EEC) 1292/81 (OJL 129, 15.05.81)

SQUASH

-N.C.: R(EEC) 1292/81 (OJL 129, 15.05.81)

ONIONS

-N.C.: R(EEC) 2213/83 (OJL 213, 04.08.83)

Amendment on onions: R(EEC) 1654/87

(OJL 153, 13.06.87)

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

-N.C.: R(EEC) 1591/87 (OJL 146, 06.06.87)

CAULIFLOWERS

-N.C.C.: R(EEC) 23/62 (OJL 30, 20.04.62)

Amendment: R(EEC) 211/66

(OJL 233, 20.12.66)

WITLOOF CHICORY

-N.C.: R(EEC) 2213/83 (OJL 213, 04.08.83)

Amendment: R(EEC) 1872/91

(OJL 168, 29.08.91)

ASPARAGUS

-N.C.: R(EEC) 454/92 (OJL 52, 27.02.92)

SPINACH

-N.C.: R(EEC) 1591/87 (OJL 146, 06.06.87)

PEAS

-N.C.C.: R(EEC) 58/62 (OJL 56, 07.07.62)

GREEN BEANS

-N.C.C.: R(EEC) 58/62 (OJL 56, 07.07.62)

**LETTUCE & CHICORY, SMOOTH- AND
CURLY-LEAFED**

-N.C.: R(EEC) 79/88 (OJL 10, 14.01.88)

Amendment: R(EEC) 2323/88

(OJL 202, 27.07.88)

POTATOES

Additional temporary measures on

Netherlands Queen to combat

Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith)

Dec. 95/506/EC (OJL 291, 06.12.95)

CUCUMBERS

-N.C.: R(EEC) 1677/88 (OJL 150, 16.06.88)

SWEET PEPPERS

-N.C.: R(EEC) 79/88 (OJL 10,14.01.88)
Amendment on peppers: R(EEC) 1967/90
(OJL 178, 11.07.90)

LEEKs

-N.C.: R(EEC) 1292/81 (OJL 114, 27.04.81)
Amendment: R(EEC) 1076/89
(OJL 114, 27.04.89)

CABBAGES

-N.C.: R(EEC) 1591/87 (OJL 146, 06.06.87)

TOMATOES

-N.C.: R(EEC) 778/83 (OJL 86, 31.03.83)
Amendment: R(EEC) 408/90 (OJL 43, 17.02.90)
R(EEC) 1657/92 (OJL 172, 27.06.92)
R(EEC) 918/94 (OJL 406, 27.04.94)
R(EEC) 3301/94 (OJL 341, 30.12.94)
R(EEC) 2728/95 (OJL 284, 28.11.95)

CARROTS

-N.C.: R(EEC) 920/89 (OJL 97, 11.04.89)
Amendment: R(EEC) 293/92 (OJL 31, 07.02.92)
R(EEC) 1017/96 (OJL 135, 06.06.96)
Correction: (OJL 136, 07.06.96)

However, the Expert Group on Standards has proposed that the UN/ECE standards indicated below should be adopted in the common organization of the market (COM). Until these new standards come into force, the standards listed above will remain applicable.

& UN/ECE standards for fresh fruits and vegetables recommended by the working group on standards for perishable goods and improvement of quality

Product	Applicable standard
Almonds, unshelled	DF-05
Apples and pears	FFV-01
Apricots	FFV-02
Artichokes	FFV-03
Asparagus	FFV-04
Aubergines	FFV-05
Beans	FFV-06
Brussels sprouts	FFV-08
Cabbages	FFV-09
Carrots	FFV-10
Cauliflower	FFV-11
Celery	FFV-12
Cherries	FFV-13
Citrus fruits	FFV-14
Cucumbers	FFV-15
Garlic	FFV-18
Grapes, table	FFV-19
Hazelnuts, unshelled	DF-03
Kiwi fruit	FFV-46
Leeks	FFV-21
Lettuce & chicory	FFV-22
Melons	FFV-23
Nuts, unshelled	DF-01
Onions	FFV-25
Peaches & nectarines	FFV-26
Peas, unshelled	FFV-27
Peppers	FFV-28
Plums	FFV-29
Spinach	FFV-34
Squash	FFV-41
Strawberries	FFV-35
Tomatoes	FFV-36
Witloof chicory	FFV-38

All the fresh fruit and vegetables marketed in the EU, including both those produced inside the EU and those imported from outside, must satisfy the quality standards laid down in Community Regulations.

On completion of the import formalities, conformity checks by sampling are carried out by

inspection bodies designated by each member country.

These conformity checks may be carried out at any stage of marketing or during transportation within the EU.

The structure of the quality standards is almost always uniform and includes the following sections:

- * Definition of the product
- * Quality:
 - Minimum characteristics
 - Classification into commercial categories
- * Sizing
- * Tolerances
- * Presentation
- * Labelling

The labelling provisions will be discussed in a later section. A standard must define clearly the product to which it applies.

A number of minimum quality characteristics are required, and if they are not found the marketing of the product will be held up. It is usual to have four separate categories in the classification of commercial categories: Extra, Category I, Category II and Category III. Not all of the categories apply to all products. Since 1988 products in Category III may not be sold for immediate human consumption.

The fruit and vegetables must be properly sorted for size, in each container. This facilitates their marketing by offering consumers what they are looking for in the light of their needs. Certain percentages of tolerance are permitted in all the quality and size standards. Where quality is concerned, it must be borne in mind that losses of quality may occur during transportation and

marketing and that certain tolerances are therefore allowed, since these are highly perishable products. In some cases, if a product sold as Category I exceeds the tolerances for this category but meets the requirements for a lower category, Category II for example, it may be sold in this lower category

but subject to the mandatory amendment of the product labelling on the containers.

Where product presentation is concerned, it is usual to require homogeneity of the product in each container and adequate packaging to prevent the product from deteriorating during its marketing.

As already pointed out, not all products are subject to mandatory standards in the EU, but there are many such products (for example, water melons, grapefruit, broccoli, Chinese cabbage, etc.) which although subject to quality standards designed by various bodies such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the OECD system, and other international organizations such as the CODEX Alimentarius, are not subject to quality standards applicable uniformly by all the member States. Thus it is common for an individual country to take these standards as points of reference for the import of these products from outside the EU.

The COM of fruits and vegetables facilitates the conclusion of agreements with the official export-quality inspection services of non-Community countries on the application of the quality standards for imported products.

Phytosanitary requirements

The European phytosanitary legislation is based on the need to protect plants against harmful organisms. The International Convention for the Protection of Plants of 6 December 1951 was drafted, under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), as a response to the need to unify the national legislations which had been enacted in each country.

The first Community Directive to appear on this subject was No. 77/93/EEC, and it has been subject to numerous amendments over the years.

This is a list of the directives and regulations:

European phytosanitary regulations

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Directive 77/93 of 21-12-76 (L 26, 31-01-77)- Directive 84/378 of 28-06-84 (L 207, 02-08-84)- Directive 85/173 of 28-02-85 (L 65, 06-03-85)- Directive 86/545 of 29-10-86 (L 323, 18-11-86)- Regulation 3768/85 of 20-12-85 (L 362, 31-12-85)- Directive 85/574 of 19-12-85 (L 372, 31-12-85)- Directive 86/545 of 29-10-86 (L 323, 18-11-86)- Directive 86/546 of 29-10-86 (L 323, 18-11-86)- Directive 86/547 of 29-10-86 (L 323, 18-11-86) |
|---|

-
- Directive 86/651 of 18-12-86 (L 382, 31-12-86)
 - Directive 87/298 of 02-03-87 (L 151, 11-06-87)
 - Directive 88/271 of 05-04-88 (L 116, 04-05-88)
 - Directive 88/272 of 08-04-88 (L 116, 04-05-88)
 - Directive 88/430 of 01-07-88 (L 208, 02-08-88)
 - Directive 88/572 of 14-11-88 (L 313, 19-11-88)
 - Directive 89/359 of 29-05-89 (L 153, 06-06-89)
 - Directive 89/439 of 26-06-89 (L 212, 22-07-89)
 - Directive 90/168 of 26-03-90 (L 92, 07-04-90)
 - Directive 90/490 of 25-09-90 (L 271, 03-10-90)
 - Directive 90/506 of 26-09-90 (L 282, 13-10-90)
 - Directive 90/654 of 04-12-90 (L 353, 17-12-90)
 - Directive 91/27 of 19-12-90 (L 16, 22-01-91)
 - Directive 91/107 of 13-02-91 (L 56, 02-03-91)
 - Directive 91/278 of 02-05-91 (L 142, 06-06-91)
 - Directive 91/683 of 19-12-91 (L 376, 31-12-91)
 - Directive 92/10 of 19-02-92 (L 70, 17-03-92)
 - Directive 92/98 of 16-11-92 (L 352, 02-12-92)
 - Directive 92/103 of 01-12-92 (L 363, 11-12-92)
 - Directive 93/10 of 19-04-93 (L 96, 22-04-93)
 - Directive 93/19 of 19-04-93 (L 96, 22-04-93)
 - Directive 93/50 of 24-06-93 (L 205, 17-08-93)
 - Directive 93/51 of 24-06-93 (L 205, 17-08-93)
 - Directive 93/106 of 29-11-93 (L 298, 03-12-93)
 - Directive 93/110 of 09-12-93 (L 303, 10-12-93)
 - Directive 94/3 of 21-01-94 (L 32, 03-02-94)
 - Directive 95/4 of 21-02-95 (L 44, 28-02-95)
 - Directive 95/41 of 19-07-95 (L 182, 02-08-95)
 - Directive 95/65 of 14-12-95 (L 308, 21-12-95)
 - Directive 95/66 of 14-12-95 (L 308, 21-12-95)
 - Directive 96/14 of 12-03-96 (L 68, 19-03-96)
 - Directive 96/15 of 14-03-96 (L 70, 20-03-96)
 - Directive 96/232 of 13-03-96 (L 77, 27-03-96)
 - Directive 96/301 of 03-05-96 (L 115, 09-05-96)

The phytosanitary legislation has the following structure:

- Harmful organisms whose entry should be prohibited in all member States;
- Harmful organisms whose entry may be prohibited in some member States;
- Harmful organisms whose entry should be prohibited in all member States when present in certain plants or plant products;

- Harmful organisms whose entry may be prohibited in some member States when present in certain plants or plant products;
- Plants and plant products whose entry should be prohibited in all member States;
- Plants, plant products and other items whose entry should be prohibited in some member States;
- Specific requirements which should be imposed by all member States on the entry of plants, plant products and other items;
- Specific requirements which may be imposed by some member States on the entry of plants and plant products;
- Plants, plant products and other items which should be subject to phytosanitary inspection in the country of origin or shipment for entry into all member States;
- Plants and plant products which may be subject to a specific schedule.

A standard model phytosanitary certificate consistent with the International Convention has also been introduced for the whole of the EU; it is issued by the official services of each member State. A phytosanitary certificate is required for citrus fruits, fortunella, poncirus and their hybrids entering from non-Community countries. A certificate is also required for the import of *inter alia*: quinces, apples, nectarines, apricots, peaches, mangoes, passion-fruit, cherries, plums, guavas, pears, berries and blueberries. Owing to the climatic conditions in the French Overseas Territories, agricultural products and harmful organisms originating there are subject to a special schedule.

Food safety and hygiene requirements

Directive 93/43 on food product hygiene sets out the requirements which the sector's enterprises must satisfy with respect to hygiene standards. Since this Directive applies primarily to processed foods, it is examined at greater length in this study.

In the case of heavy metals (lead, cadmium, mercury, etc.), there is no common legislation for fresh fruits and vegetables, although some countries have their own regulations on this subject. The possibility of the establishment of harmonized legislation in the near future is not ruled out.

Directive 94/62 on packaging and packaging wastes is specific on concentrations of heavy metals in packaging. The total concentrations of lead, cadmium, mercury and chrome (VI) present in packaging or its components must not exceed:

- 600 ppm by weight two years after the date mentioned in article 2, paragraph 1;
- 250 ppm by weight three years after the date mentioned in article 22, paragraph 1;
- 100 ppm by weight five years after the date mentioned in article 22, paragraph 1.

The date mentioned in article 22, paragraph 1, is 30 June 1996.

Germany allows tolerances with respect to the nitrate content of various leaf vegetables:

Nitrate

Lettuce harvested from May to October: 2,500 mg/kg;

Lettuce harvested from November to April: 3,500 mg/kg;

Tinned or frozen spinach: 2,000 mg/kg;

Fresh spinach for immediate consumption: 2,500 mg/kg.

Since this legislation causes problems in inter-Community trade, an attempt is being made to establish common European legislation on nitrates.

Similarly, with respect to microbiological problems there is no common legislation on

maximum micro-organisms contents, and each country has different levels for the maximum quantities of micro-organisms permitted in fresh fruit and vegetables.

There have been cases where the EU has banned the import of fresh fruit and vegetables from countries in which cholera has been reported. In other cases, if it is found that a salad vegetable, for example, is contaminated because it has been irrigated with faecal water, the lot may be destroyed, depending on the levels of microbiological contamination which the country in question regards as permissible.

The quality standards state that the products must be healthy and free from insects and rot. The mere visual observation of rot in fruit or vegetables is grounds for finding that the lot does not meet the standard. The standards also state that there must be no visible vestiges of treatment; this means that, quite apart from the legislation on pesticide residues, if the fruit or vegetables carry any visible vestiges of treatment they are considered not to meet the quality standards.

Sulphur dioxide used on grapes is included in the additives rather than in the pesticides legislation; there are no common regulations and some discrepancies between countries.

The waxing fruit (for example, apples, citrus fruits, etc.) is not covered by unified legislation either.

Labelling and packaging requirements

With regard to labelling, the quality standards for fruits and vegetables specify that every container must show, on the outside and in visible and indelible characters, the following information:

- Identification of the exporter, packer and/or shipper, including his name and address or

symbolic identification;

- The nature of the product (pear, apple, etc.). Indication of the variety may be mandatory or optional;
- The origin of the product (country of origin);

-
- Commercial characteristics
 - A. Commercial category
 - B. Size;
 - Official inspection stamp (optional).

Any of the 11 EU languages may be used: French, English, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, Greek, Dutch, Danish, Swedish and Finnish. However, the commercial practice indicates use of the language of the country of destination of the exports.

With regard to packaging and its environmental impacts, legislation has been introduced on the disposal of packaging wastes, and this legislation must be observed.

In 1991 the Federal Republic of Germany adopted the Regulations on Disposal of Packaging (Toepfer Regulations), and since then other countries have also brought in their own legislation (France, Austria and Sweden, for example). In 1994 the EU adopted Directive 94/62 on packaging and packaging wastes.

On the basis of the Toepfer Regulations, German commercial and industrial enterprises set up the company Dual System Deutschland GmbH in order to facilitate the collection of packaging from close to residential property, to ensure the acceptance and use of such wastes by manufacturers of packaging or suppliers of raw materials, and to finance the system.

The "Green Point" (Grüner Punkt) is the logo shown on packaging registered under the Dual System in Germany; the purpose of the logo is to:

- Inform consumers that they should deposit used packaging at the DSD collection points;
- Classify packaging wastes;
- Act as a marketing tool by identifying environmentally sound packaging;
- Finance the Dual System.

Imported products must be covered by the DSD system through either the German importer or the exporter.

The Green Point application must specify the annual sales volume for each package, product and material for the whole country; these data are more easily supplied by the importer than the exporter.

The transportation containers and additional packaging (blister, plastic, cardboard and similar packaging) are not covered by the Green Point system. It is therefore recommended that pallets should be of standard size and preferably 800x1200mm (Europallet 1) or 600x800mm (Düsseldorf pallet or Euro 2). It is also recommended that transportation packaging should be multi-use, and of a single material which can be easily folded and used as sales packaging.

In 1992 France adopted a Decree on disposal of domestic containers and created the company Eco-Emballage SA, which operates the system for disposal of packaging wastes and recovery of materials.

The logo used is identical to the Green Point logo, under an agreement with DSD, but without the words "Grüner Punkt". Use of this logo is subject to conclusion of a contract with Eco-Emballage and to a usage rate. This contract must be signed by the producer, the importer or the person responsible for the initial marketing of the goods.

ITC has produced a number of documents explaining the German Green Point system, as well as other documents concerning the environmental implications of containers and packaging, which are recommended reading. These documents, some of which will shortly be available in Spanish, are the following:

Export Packaging Notes

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>No. 35.2 <i>The potential impact of environmental legislation on export packaging from developing countries</i></p> <p>No. 36 <i>Environmental considerations influencing the selection of export packaging</i></p> <p>No. 37 <i>The trade implications of eco-packaging initiatives</i></p> <p>No. 39 <i>The use of modified atmosphere packaging (MAP) for the international distribution of fresh produce</i></p> | <p>No. 31 <i>The Packaging Legislation of the NETHERLANDS and its Potential Impact on Export Packaging from Developing Countries</i></p> <p>No. 32 <i>The Packaging Legislation of FRANCE and its Potential Impact on Export Packaging from Developing Countries</i></p> <p>No. 33 <i>The Packaging Legislation of GERMANY and its Potential Impact on Export Packaging from Developing Countries</i></p> <p>No. 36 <i>The Packaging Legislation of the United Kingdom and its Implications for the Exporters of Packaged Products</i></p> |
|---|--|
- Packdata Factsheets**
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>No. 12 <i>Takeback Provisions Help List with ref. to the German Packaging Ordinance</i></p> <p>No. 16 <i>The German Packaging Ordinance and Duales System Deutschland</i></p> <p>No. 28 <i>The European Packaging Directive (EPD)</i></p> <p>No. 29 <i>The Packaging Legislation of AUSTRIA and its Potential Impact on Export Packaging from Developing Countries</i></p> <p>No. 30 <i>The Packaging Legislation of BELGIUM and its Potential Impact on Export Packaging from Developing Countries</i></p> | <p>No. 41 <i>The Packaging Legislation of Italy and its Potential Impact on Export Packaging from Developing Countries</i></p> <p>No. 42 <i>The Packaging Legislation of Spain and its Potential Impact on Export Packaging from Developing Countries</i></p> |
|---|---|
- Handbooks**
- Handbook of the Packaging of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables*
-

Transportation and storage

There are no common standards on the transportation and storage of fresh fruits and vegetables. However, the EU is a party to all the international conventions on the carriage of perishable goods. Both the countries members of the EU and the European Commission are parties to the ATP agreement on the international carriage of perishable goods and special vehicles used for this purpose. The discussion and amendment of the ATP take place in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. The provisions of this Agreement are binding on the members of the Community.

Additional standards on deep-frozen foods for human consumption are to be found in Directives 89/108 of 21 December 1988 (OJ 40 of 11 February 1989), 92/1 and 92/2 of 13 January 1992 concerning temperature control in means of transport, warehousing and storage facilities for frozen foods for human consumption, sampling procedures and the Community analysis methods for the official inspection of the temperatures of such foods.

Verification, inspection and certification requirements

Regulation 80/63 states that, in order to ensure observance of quality standards by third parties, provision should be made for the quality inspection of products before their import into the EU. Such inspection is the responsibility of the bodies designated by each member State and is effected in accordance with the modalities described below:

The inspection operations are carried out at the place of shipment and *before customs clear the goods* for entry into the territory of the Union.

The inspection operations are carried out by *sampling* and must cover a sufficient quantity of the shipment or lot to establish whether the goods presented for import meet

the applicable quality standard.

In the event of non-conformity the inspector may:

- Request reclassification of the goods and removal of the part not in conformity;
- Reclassify the lot in a lower category in which import is permitted;
- Authorize the import for a use other than fresh consumption, when such import is permitted.

Regulation 2251/92 on quality inspection of fruits and vegetables describes the methods of inspection and sampling and the import procedure when a conformity inspection is required. Checks may also be carried at the destination of the goods, at wholesale points of sale, or at distribution

centres. The conformity inspections are carried out by assessing a general sample taken at random from different parts of the lot selected for inspection, which is assumed to be representative of the lot. The inspector designates the lot or lots which he wishes to examine or, in the case of bulk products, the places in the lot from which the samples should be taken. The operator or importer responsible for the goods, or his representative, must provide the necessary information for the identification of the shipment or of the lots of which it is composed. Lots are identified by means of the inscriptions or marks affixed in accordance with Council Directive 89/396. In the event of any difficulty in identifying lots, all the lots having uniform characteristics in terms of type of product, operator or importer, country of origin, commercial category and, where applicable, variety, size or commercial type may be regarded as a single lot. Verification of a lot involves:

- Examination of the packaging and the presentation, with the aid of elemental samples, in order to verify the conformity and cleanliness of the packaging, including the wrapping materials used and the conformity of the presentation.
- Verification of the markings, with the aid of samples.
- Verification of the conformity of the products: the inspector decides as to the amount of the total sample necessary for assessment of the lots.

The product to be inspected must be removed completely from its wrapping. The inspector may decide not to unwrap a pre-packed product if the type and design of the packaging allow the contents to be verified without unwrapping. The verification of homogeneity, minimum characteristics, quality and size categories is effected by means of the general sample. When a product is defective, the inspector determines,

by number or weight, the percentage of the lot which does not meet the common quality standard.

When there is risk of the quality of the products being affected by the inspection operations, the inspector must verify the presence or absence of internal defects by means of small samples limited to the minimum amount necessary for assessment of the lot. If defects are observed or suspected, the amount of the sample may not exceed 10 per cent of the general sample which has been taken.

With regard to ripeness, the inspector may use the tools and methods mentioned in the common quality standards. For apples, he may refer to a colorimetric scale and/or use a starch-breakdown test (iodine test) to check whether the requirement specified in the quality standards for apples and pears contained in Commission regulation 920/89 is satisfied.

When an inspection is carried out at a stage other dispatch, the inspector must take into consideration the possibility of a slight deterioration in the original freshness and hardness of the products at the time of shipment, except in the case of the Extra category.

Once the conformity of the lot has been verified, an inspection certificate is issued. In the event of non-conformity, the defects are reported in writing to the operator and/or importer, or his representative. In such cases, if a decision is taken to do whatever is necessary for the conformity of the lot, the inspector issues the inspection certificate when he has verified the conformity. In cases of non-conformity, the new general sample must comply, as a minimum, with the following amounts:^{1/}

Packaged products

Number of packages in the lot	Number of packages to be removed as samples
--------------------------------------	--

(elemental samples)		Bulk products	
Up to 100	5	Weight of lot in kg or number of units in lot to be samples 2/	Weight in kg of elemental samples or number of units removed as
101 to 300	7	Up to 100	10
301 to 500	9	201 to 500	20
501 to 1,000	10	501 to 1,000	30
Over 1,000	15 (minimum)	1,001 to 5,000	60
		Over 5,000	100 (minimum)

1/ These quantities are not applicable at the stage of retail sale.

2/ In the case of big fruits or vegetables (over 2 kg per piece), the elemental samples must consist of a minimum of five pieces.

In the case of imports from non-Community countries, the phytosanitary inspections are carried out only at the time of the products' first entry into the territory of EU. Directive 79/700 specifies the sampling methods for the analysis of pesticide residues. The elemental samples to be taken for analysis are:

Lot weight in kg	Minimum elemental samples
Under 50	3
50 to 500	5
Over 500	10

In the case of frozen products or if the lot weight is unknown or cannot be estimated, the minimum number of elemental samples shall be:

Number of packages or units in lot	Number of packages or units to be taken
1 to 25	1
26 to 100	5
Over 100	10

Pesticide residue requirements

The use of pesticides in or on plants to combat pests or diseases causes the deposition of a pesticide residue, which degrades over time but may persist for a long period. For this reason, the CODEX Alimentarius has defined "good agricultural practice", which consists of the necessary (officially recommended or authorized) use of pesticides to combat harmful insects under practical conditions at any stage of production, storage, distribution or processing, bearing in mind the needs in a single region and between one region and another, as well as the minimum quantities necessary for securing adequate control and for treatment of the product in such a way that the residue is as small as possible and acceptable from the toxicological standpoint.

The EU has adopted legislation on maximum residue tolerances or limits (MRL) for each fruit and vegetable, which is the maximum concentration of a pesticide residue recommended as legally permissible in or on a food or food product. The concentration is expressed in terms of residue weight or in parts per million (ppm) of the weight of the food or food product.

The initial legislation related to the primary pesticide residues, giving an overall tolerance for fresh fruits and vegetables. Subsequently, the fruits and vegetables were placed in various groups and a tolerance was introduced for each pesticide and for each fruit and vegetable, individually or in groups. Regulations were also introduced on the parts of the plant which should be analyzed and on sampling, with a view to standardizing the data produced by different laboratories.

Of course, not all pesticides have fixed tolerances; as new pesticides emerge and scientific data are obtained about their applications, toxicity, manner of use, etc., the EU introduces MRLs for these pesticides.

The legislation is amended almost every year to bring it into line with the current state of

scientific knowledge. There is a programme under which every country must produce a national pesticide residue monitoring plan, and the findings are communicated annually to the Commission to inform it about the problems which have arisen.

If new scientific data show that a pesticide has a higher toxicity than previously known, member States may take the necessary measures to safeguard the health of their citizens, but the Committee on Pesticide Residues must be notified as soon as possible so that a new MRL can be established for the pesticide at the earliest possible date.

Some tolerances are provisional and do not become definitive until a specified date (within a period of three years, for example), unless in the meantime scientific data are produced which authorize a tolerance different from the one established in the legislation.

& Reference numbers of applicable quality standards and technical specifications and regulations

The quality standards applicable to fruits and vegetables in the EU have been listed earlier. The legislation on pesticide residues in fruits and vegetables in the EU is based on the following Directives of the Council of the European Communities:

- 67/427 of 27 June (OJ 11-07-67)
- 71/160 of 30 March (OJ 30-07-71)
- 76/895 of 23 November (OJ 09-12-76)
- 79/700 of 24 July (on sampling)
- 80/428 of 28 March (OJ 19-04-80)
- 81/36 of 9 February (OJ 19-02-81)
- 82/528 of 19 July (OJ 09-08-82)
- 86/362 of 24 July (OJ 07-08-86)

-
- 88/298 of 16 May (OJ 20-05-88)
 - 89/186 of 6 March (OJ 10-03-89)
 - 90/642 of 27 November (OJ 14-12-90)
 - 93/57 of 29 June (OJ 23-08-93)
 - 93/58 of 29 June (OJ 23-08-93)
 - 94/29 of 23 June (OJ 23-07-94)
 - 94/30 of 23 June (OJ 23-07-94)
 - Decision of 13 July 1995 (OJ 20-07-95)
 - 95/38 of 17 July (OJ 22-08-95)
 - 95/39 of 17 July (OJ 22-08-95)
 - 95/61 of 29 November (OJ 07-12-95)

Recommendations for exporters in developing countries

In order to export fresh fruits and vegetables to the EU, it is first necessary to find an importer legally established there and of recognized reliability. The importer advises the exporter about the fruits and vegetables in greatest demand in his country and about market preferences with respect to the most popular sizes, degree of ripeness, form of presentation, most suitable type of packaging, etc.

The agreement reached with the importer as to the goods to be exported should specify the requested sizes, the commercial category, the net and gross weight of the package and its format.

The importer usually does not see the goods which he is going to receive, and they must therefore fall within the categories and sizes specified in the quality standards.

The fruits and vegetables must satisfy the quality standards applicable in the EU, the phytosanitary standards, and the labelling and pesticide residue standards, etc. It is therefore necessary, as a first step, to familiarize oneself with the standards, technical regulations and certification requirements applicable in each country of destination or in the EU; this information must be requested from the official

sources. In order to facilitate this quest for information, ITC has prepared a World Directory of Sources of Information on Standards, Technical Regulations, Certification, Eco-labelling and Quality Control, which may be obtained free of charge from ITC (see the address at the foot of the cover page) or consulted on its homepage on the Internet (<http://www.intracen.org>). In particular, an approach should be made to the information services established under the Agreement on the Application of Health and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The most suitable mode of transportation should be chosen in the light of the distance from the exporting country to the EU destination country, for these are perishable goods and should be transported under the best possible conditions. Once the mode of transportation has been decided, the most economical service should be selected.

"Most suitable mode of transportation" means the mode which offers refrigerated transportation at the recommended temperature for each fruit or vegetable, or which offers shipment in a controlled atmosphere if this is recommended. Following the harvest, it is usually a good idea to pre-chill the

fruits and vegetables in order to prevent losses of humidity, increase the marketing period, reduce the respiration of the fruits and impede the development of micro-organisms and enzymatic processes.

The pre-chilled goods should be loaded onto the means of transport without breaking the refrigeration chain, and it is recommended that thermo-hydrographs should be installed so that the humidity and temperature can be monitored during transportation and, if the refrigeration chain is broken, the time and the cause can be established. Such a break can cause irreparable damage.

It is also necessary to ensure by monitoring that the cold air circulates at the recommended speed to maintain suitable temperature and humidity.

As far as possible, different cargoes should not be shipped together in the same means of transport, for flavours and odours can be transmitted from one product to another. It can also happen that the release of ethylene by certain fruits may damage other fruits sensitive to ethylene.

If mixed cargoes are shipped, cargo compatibility tables should be consulted in order to verify that the cargoes may be transported under the same conditions of humidity and temperature.

It is also recommended that the duration of the transportation should not exceed the time recommended for each fruit and vegetable.

Prior analysis of pesticide residues is recommended, in order to verify that they meet the EU standards. It is important to make an analysis for each farm or crop of origin and to identify the lots. If this has been done, the whole of the shipment will not be rejected if some problem is found.

If insurance is taken out, the thermo-hydrograph will establish whether the damage to the goods was caused by the carrier or the exporter. If the goods are delivered to the carrier pre-chilled, the shipping

documents must indicate the temperature at which the goods were loaded onto the means of transport.

The loading and stowage of the goods in the means of transport should be supervised, in order to prevent any shifting of the cargo during transportation, and sufficient space should be left between the pallets to allow the cold air to circulate freely. If the air does not circulate correctly, there will be areas in which the temperature is not maintained at the recommended level, and the goods may be damaged.

List of institutions in charge by each Member State for control of quality of fresh fruits and vegetables

Countries	Telephone	Telex	Fax
AUSTRIA			
Bundesministerium für Land und Forstwirtschaft Bundesqualitätskontrolle Stubenring, 1 A-1010 Wien	43/1/711006835		43/1/ 711006507
BELGIUM			
Ministerie van Middenstand en Landbouw Bestuur voor de Kwaliteit van de Grandstoffen en de Plantaardige Sector Plantenkwaliteit en Plantenbescherming WTC/3 - -simón Bolivarlaan 30 - 6e verdieping B-1210 -Bruxelles	32/2/2083699		32/ 2/2083705
Ministère des classes moyennes et de l'agriculture Administration de la qualité des matières et du secteur végétal Qualité et protection des végétaux WTC/3 - Boulevard Simón Bolivar 30 - 6e étage B1210 - Bruxelles	32/2/2083699		32/ 2/2083705
DENMARK			
Plantedirektoratet Sektor for planter og plantesundhed Skovbrynet 20	45/45966600		4545966613 4545966610

Countries	Telephone	Telex	Fax
FINLAND			
Kasvintuotannon tarkastuskeskus Vilhonvuorenkatu 11 c PL 42 FIN - 00501 Helsinki	+3580/13421522	121394tltx sf PLANT- PROTECT	+3580/13421499
FRANCE			
Direction générale de la concurrence, de la consommation et de la répression des fraudes Sous-direction D - Produits agricoles et alimentaires Bureau D4 - fruits et légumes frais Télédoc 251 59, boulevard Vincent-Auriol F-75703 Paris Cedex 13	33(1)44972323		33 (1)44970527
GERMANY			
Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung 69)1564945 Adickesallee 40 D- 60322 Frankfurt/Main 1	(49-69) 1564-0	411165	(4 9 -
GREECE			
Ipourgio Georgias Diefthinsi metapiiseos kai agoron georgikon proionton Aharnon 2, GR-10176 Athina	301/5291347 301/5240622 301/5243752	221701 YGDPGR	301/5243162 01/5240955
IRELAND			
Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Horticulture Division Agriculture House Kildare Street IRL - Dublin 2	(3531)6072000 (3531)6789011 (Ext. 3000/2300)	93607 AGRI EI	(3531)6616263 (3531)6620198 (3531)6785214
ITALY			
Ente per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo (EIMA) Via Palestro, 81 I-00185 Roma	396/6474991 613003		396/64451958 320252 396/64453940
Istituto nazionale per il commercio estero (ICE) Via Liszt, 21	396/659921 613231		0659926968

Countries	Telephone	Telex	Fax
LUXEMBURG			
Administration des services techniques de l'agriculture Service de l'horticulture, service de contrôle des fruits et légumes 16, route d'Esch, boîte postale 1904 L-1019 Luxembourg	352/443232	2537 AGRIM LU	
PORTUGAL			
Portugal Continental Instituto de Protecção da Produção Agro-Alimentar Avenida Conde Valbom, nº 98 P-1050 Lisboa	3511/7967650 61757 3511/7967658 3511/7967659	3511/ 7971750	
Regiao Autónoma da Madeira Direcção Regional de Agricultura Avenida Arriaga, nº 21 A - Edifício Golden, 2º andar P-9000 Funchal	35191/222058 72243 35191/222059	35191/248230	
Regiao Autónoma dos Açores Instituto de Alimentação e Mercados Agrícolas (IAMA) Rua do Passal, nº 150 P-9500 Ponta Delgada	35196/653333	35196/653707	
SPAIN			
Dirección General de Comercio Exterior Subdirección general de control, Inspección y Normalización del Comercio Exterior (SOIVRE) Paseo de la castellana, 162, planta 6ª E-28046 Madrid	913493754	45952 COSO E	913493740
Dirección General de Sanidad de la Producción Agraria (Sanidad Vegetal) Velázquez, 147 E-28002 Madrid	341/3478233		341/3478245
Dirección General de Política Alimentaria Subdirección General de Calidad Agroalimentaria Paseo Infanta Isabel, 1	341/3475394	23425 AGRIM E 27422	341/3475727

E-28014 Madrid

AGRIM E

Instituto Nacional del Consumo
Príncipe de Vergara, 54
E-28071 Madrid

341/4311836

341/5763927

Countries

Telephone

Telex

Fax

SWEDEN

Kontrollmyndighetens huvudkontor
Statens Jordbruksverk
S-55182 Jönköping

+46/36155000

+46/36307511

THE NETHERLANDS

Kwaliteits-Controle-Bureau voor groenten en fruit (KCB)
Groot-Hertoginnelaan 6, postbus 29736
NL-2502 LS 's Gravenhage

31/703469657

31/703457824

Rijksdienst voor de Keuring van Vee en Vlees (RVV)
Sectie Groenten en Fruit
Burgemeester Freithplein 1, postbus 3000
NL-2270 JA Voorburg

31/703578859

31/703876591

Algemene Inspectie Dienst (AID)
Kloosterraderstraat 25, postbus 234
NL-6460 AE Kerkrade

31/455466222

31/455461011

UNITED KINGDOM

Horticultural Marketing Inspectorate
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
ergon House, c/o Nobel House
17 Smith Square
UK-London SW1P 3 JR

441/712386504 21271

441/712386501

441/712386735

Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department
Pentland House
47 Robbs Loan
UK-Edinburgh EH14 1TY

441/315548400

72162

727478

441312446001/2

Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland
Dundonald House
Upper Newtonards Road
UK-Belfast BT4 3SB

441/232520100

74578

441/232524266

Welsh Office Agriculture Department

441/222825757

498228

441/222823352

New Crown Building
Cathay's Park
UK-Cardiff, Wales, CF1 3NQ

List of european institutions in charge by each Member State for phytosanitary control

Countries	Phone	Fax
AUSTRIA		
Bundesamt und Forschungszentrum für Landwirtschaft Spargelfeldstrasse 191 A-1220 Wien	43-1-28816-5214	43-1-28816-5216
Abteilung I A 2 Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft Stubering 1 A-1012 Wien	43-1-71100-5842	43-1-71100-6503
BELGIUM		
Ministère de l'Agriculture Service de la Protection des Végétaux Boulevard Simon Bolivar, n 30 W.T.C. 3, 6eme étage B-1210 Bruxelles	32-2-2083701	32-2-2083705
Ministerie van Landbouw Dienst Plantenbescherming St. Lievenslaan 33A B- 9000 Gent	32-9-2359090	32-9-2352523
DENMARK		
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries The Danish Plant Directorate Skovbrynet 20 DK- 2800 Lyngby	45-45966820	45-45966613
FINLAND		

Senior Officer
 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 358-0-1602449 358-0-1602443
 Department of Rural Development
 Mariankatu 23
 P.O. Box 232
 FIN-00171 Helsinki

Countries	Phone	Fax
Plant Production Inspection Centre Plant Protection Division Vilhonvuorenkatu 11.c P.O. Box 42 FIN-00501 Helsinki	358-0-13421402	358-0-13421499
FRANCE Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche et de l'Alimentation Sous Direction de la Protection des Végétaux 175, rue du Chevaleret F- 75646 Paris Cedex 13	33-1-49558153	33-1-49555949
GERMANY Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten Rochuestrasse 1 D- 53123 Bonn 1	49-228-5293590	49-228-5294262
Biologische Bundesanstalt für Land- und Forstwirtschaft (BBA) Messeweg 11-12 D- 38104 Braunschweig	49-531-2993370	49-531-2993007
GREECE Ministry of Agriculture Plant Protection Service Ippokratu 3-5 GR- Athens	30-1-3605480	30-1-3617103
IRELAND Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Kildare Street	353-1-6072699	353-1-6785214

IRL- Dublin 2

Forest Service- Forest Protection Section 353-1-6072957 353-1-6623180
Department of Agriculture, Food and
Forestry
Lesson Lane
IRL Dublin 2

Countries	Phone	Fax
Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry Agriculture House Kildare Street IRL- Dublin 2	353-1-6072089	353-1-6616263
ITALY		
Ministero delle Risorse Agricole Alimentari e Forestali Servizio Fitosanitario Via XX Settembre 20 I- Roma	39-6-4884293	39-6-4814628
Università degli Studi di Bologna Istituto Patologia Vegetale Via Filippo Re 8 I- Bologna	39-51-351431(Istit.) 39-51-351438	39-51-351438
LUXEMBURG		
Ministère de l' Agriculture Adm. des Services Techniques de l' Agriculture 16, route d'Esch - BP 1904 L- 1019 Luxembourg	352-457172-218 (switchboard 457172-1)	352-457172-340
PORTUGAL		
Centro Nacional de Protecção da Produção Agrícola Quinta do Marquês P-2780 Oeiras	351-1-4435058	351-1-4420616
Centro Nacional de Protecção da	351-1-3635013	351-1-3635016

