



ABIM 2024



COLEAD

**Better access to biocontrol for LDC organics:
securing Annex VI listing under
(EU) Reg. 2021/1165**

Edouard Lehmann, Research and Innovation Brokerage manager
edouard.lehmann@colead.link



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AGENDA



1. **POTENTIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE NEW EU ORGANIC REGULATION**
2. **REVIEW OF BIOCONTROL PRODUCTS REGISTERED IN ACP COUNTRIES**
3. **FIRST EGTOP DOSSIER SUBMITTED: ETHYLENE FOR PINEAPPLE FLORAL INDUCTION**
4. **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**



NON-PROFIT ASSOCIATION

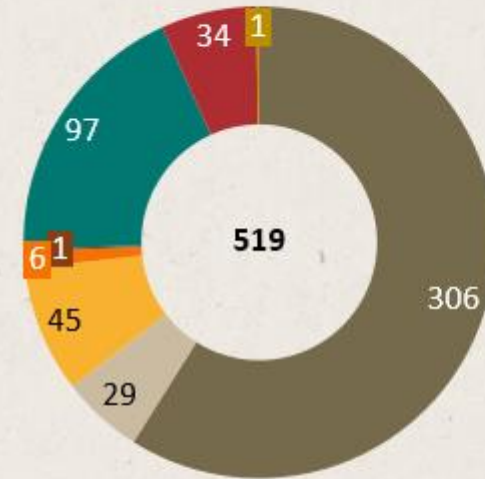
Vision



Mission

Facilitate and implement all actions that allow, directly and/or indirectly, to increase the contribution of agricultural & horticultural sectors in particular, to achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

Breakdown by members' category
Ventilation par catégorie de membres



- ACP Producers/Exporters/Processors/Group of producers
- Importers | Importateurs
- ACP Professional organisations | Organisations professionnelles ACP
- Related operators | Opérateurs connexes
- Distributors/Supermarkets/Hotels/Restaurants
- Service providers
- Private/Public/Civil society support organisations
- Other | Autres



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Activities by programmes

FFM PLUS addresses food safety, plant health, and sustainability in agri-food supply chains. Activities include support for pest management, helping producers to control pests while minimising any negative impacts on people or the environment. When PPPs are an important element of an IPM system, COLEACP works to ensure that producers can access appropriate and less harmful products, and can use them safely.

RECENTLY COMPLETED



FIT FOR MARKET SPS

*ACP countries
Horticulture
2019-2022/2023*

MAIN PROGRAMMES IN PROGRESS



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*ACP countries
Horticulture (+other (indirect)
2021-2026*



AGRINFO

*EU partner countries worldwide
Agricultural value chains
2022-2026*



Programmes managed by COLEAD are funded by donors (mainly EU & Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States). COLEAD also contributes to programmes implemented or co-financed by other donors, including the French Development Agency, the WTO Standards and Trade Development Facility, Belgian Development Agency, and the UN Industrial Organization



01.

POTENTIAL CHALLENGES AND
OPPORTUNITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE
NEW EU ORGANIC REGULATION

1.1 EVOLUTION OF EU REQUIREMENTS: NEW EU ORGANIC REGULATION



Article 24 of Regulation 2018/848 sets out basic rules for the “Authorisation of products and substances for use in organic production”.

Detailed rules are outlined in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1165^[1], together with Annexes that list authorised products and substances including:

- **Annex I : Active Substances Contained in PPPs Authorised For Use In Organic Production**
- Annex II: Authorised Fertilisers, Soil Conditioners and Nutrients
- Annex IV: Authorised Products For Cleaning and Disinfection
- **Annex VI: Products and substances authorised for use in organic production in certain areas of third countries (pursuant to Article 45(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/84)**

^[1] [Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2021/1165 of 15 July 2021 authorising certain products and substances for use in organic production and establishing their lists](#)



Challenges as we move from equivalence to compliance regime

- Annexes of Reg. 2021/1165 as they stand today, imply that any product used in organic agriculture in Third Countries should comply with authorizations and conditions of use as set in Reg. 1107/2009
- In practice, crops and conditions of use in third countries differ from Europe (different agro-ecosystems, agro-climatic conditions, crops, pest/disease pressure)

1.3 CHALLENGES FOR THIRD COUNTRIES



EGTOP recommendations (February 2024)

- EGTOP proposed amendments to annexes I and VI of Reg. 2021/1165:
 - Products listed could be used according to approvals and conditions of use set in Third Countries
 - Provisions made to authorize use of microorganisms and viruses (without need for EGTOP dossiers). Would resolve issue of different strains/viruses used across the globe
- Could remove some major potential constraints for management of quarantine pests/diseases in organic production, and crops not grown in Europe. EC has not yet communicated on its position, and amendment of Reg. 2021/1165 is ongoing
- EGTOP recommends that for each plant extract, a dossier should be submitted for evaluation



1.4 CHALLENGES FOR THIRD COUNTRIES

- COLEAD recently published a summary of recommendations from the February EGTOP report in *The Organic Standard*
- This aims to facilitate access and disseminate technical information in a simplified way

Standards and Regulations

COMPLIANCE RATHER THAN EQUIVALENCE

Plant protection products used in imported organic food will have to comply with the new EU Organic Regulation

By: Edouard Lehmann

Abstract

The European Union (EU) introduced the Organic Regulation (EU) 2018/848 in January 2021. This includes provisions that affect plant protection product (PPP) use in organic agriculture. Uses of PPPs in third countries (including microorganisms, viruses and plant extracts) must align with EU approvals and conditions of use, at the latest by 1st January 2025. For any existing substances or uses in third countries where there is no EU approval, an application must be made following a prescribed process.

The Committee Linking Entrepreneurship – Agriculture - Development (COLEAD) helped prepare an application to use ethylene for flower induction in pineapple and is now collaborating



The [new Organic Regulation \(EU\) 2018/848](#) entered into application in January 2021 in the European Union (EU). The recognition of control authorities and bodies is expected to come into effect in January 2025, barring any delays. This signifies the initiation of certificate issuance under the new regime, signifying the conclusion of the equivalence regime replaced by the compliance regime.

Some of the new requirements, including rules on the use of plant protection products, have significant implications for third countries. The list of plant protection products permitted for use in organic agriculture under the new EU organic regulation is presented in Annex I of [Regulation \(EU\) 2021/1165](#). All products and substances listed therein, and the conditions of use, must be aligned with the EU

1.5 OPPORTUNITIES FOR THIRD COUNTRIES SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION



- Art. 45 of Reg. (EU) 2018/848 and Art 10 of Reg. (EU) 2021/1165 outlines the procedure for obtaining authorisations.
- A dossier should be prepared using the template available [here](#).
- This is submitted by a CB or competent authority for review by the EGTOP committee, which sits once or twice/year

**DOSSIER CONCERNING THE REQUEST TO AMEND ANNEX VI
TO COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION 1165/2021¹**

Certain products and substances for use in organic production in third countries or outermost regions (plant protection products, fertilisers, feed materials, food and feed additives and processing aids, cleaning and disinfectants, etc. referred to in Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No 848/2018²)



02.

REVIEW OF BIOCONTROL
PRODUCTS REGISTERED
IN ACP COUNTRIES

REVIEW OF BIOCONTROL PRODUCTS REGISTERED IN ACP COUNTRIES



- COLEAD digital database listing PPP approvals in ACP countries
- Based on lists of approved products provided by 34 ACP countries:
 - Angola (2019)
 - Benin (2023)
 - Botswana (2023)
 - Burundi (2021)
 - Cameroon (2023)
 - Comité Sahélien des Pesticides (2023)*
 - CPAC (2022)
 - Dominican Republic (2023)
 - Ethiopia (2023)
 - Gabon (2023)
 - Ghana (2021)
 - Guinea (2024)
 - Ivory Coast (2023)
 - Jamaica (website extraction 2023)
 - Kenya (website extraction 2024)
 - Madagascar (2022)
 - Malawi (2022)
 - Mauritius (2023)
 - Mozambique (2022)
 - Rwanda (2022)
 - Sierra Leone (2019)
 - Tanzania (2023)
 - Togo (2023)
 - Uganda (2021)
 - Zimbabwe (2019)

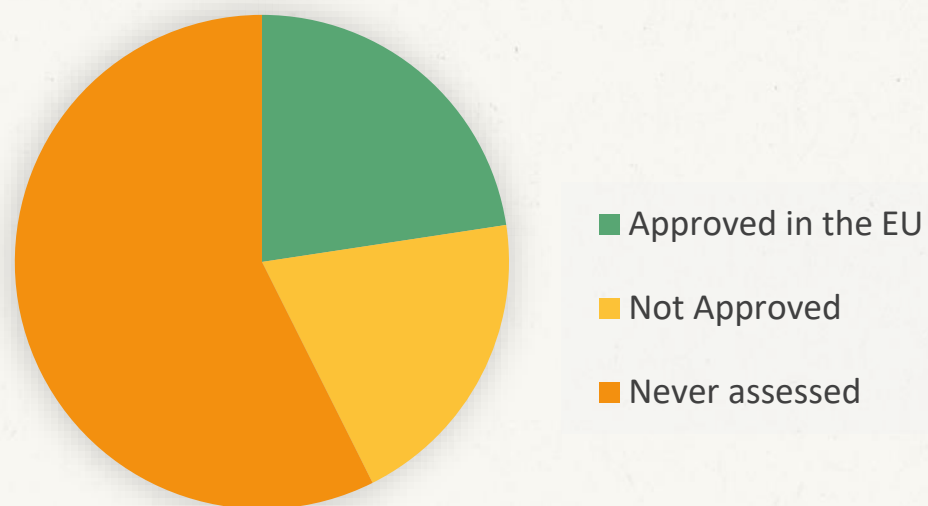
REVIEW OF BIOCONTROL PRODUCTS REGISTERED IN ACP COUNTRIES



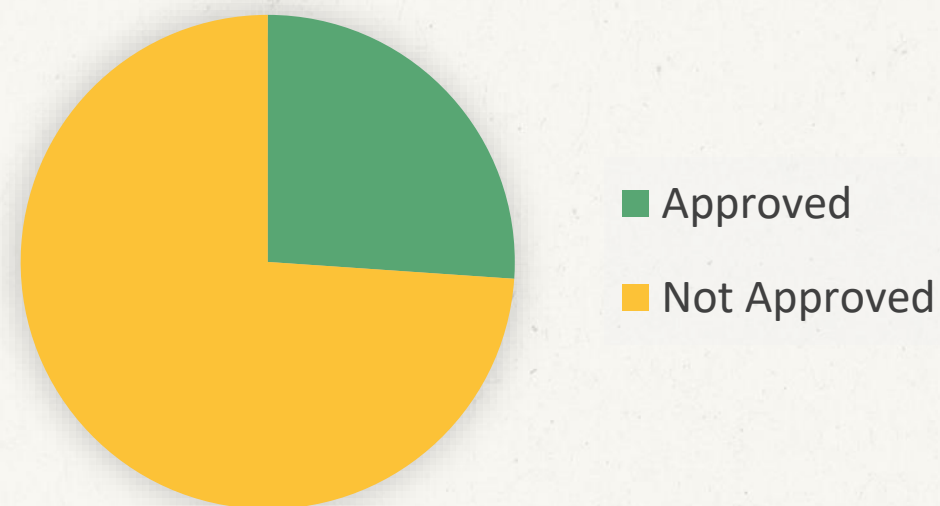
Plant extracts used in ACP countries

- 115 plant extracts are registered in ACP countries

Status under Reg. 1107/2009



Status under Reg. 2021/1165





03.

**FIRST EGTOP DOSSIER SUBMITTED:
ETHYLENE FOR PINEAPPLE FLORAL
INDUCTION**

3.1 FLORAL INDUCTION IN PINEAPPLE



Why is it important?

- Floral induction in pineapple allows synchronised maturation of fruit, essential in commercial production to meet the quality and quantities demanded by buyers
- Ethylene is the only substance available for floral induction in organic production (acetylene - ethephon – is not permitted)
- Since 2016, under the equivalence rules, organic control bodies have maintained authorisations to use ethylene in organic production, but it was not included in Reg. (EU) 2021/1165
- The principle of equivalence will end on 31 December 2024. Without ethylene, this would have meant a halt of organic pineapple exports to the EU market

3.1 FLORAL INDUCTION IN PINEAPPLE



- Ethylene for pineapple floral induction is the first authorisation that will be added to Annex VI of Reg. 2021/1165
- Timeline 2 years: submission in March 2023
- Many lessons learned from the preparation of this first dossier were shared with IBMA members and can be provided on request



Content of the dossier

- 1. General information on the request**
- 2. Requested authorisation/withdrawal/amendment**
- 3. Status**
- 4. Identification**
- 5. Aspects related to the relevance and priority of the request**
- 6. Characterisation**
- 7. Specification of use**
- 8. Reasons for the inclusion, withdrawal or amendments**
- 9. Consistency with objectives and principles of organic production**
- 10. Impact**
- 11. Other aspects**
- 12. References**
- 13. Annexes**

Disclaimer: The following slides present COLEAD experience, lessons learned and approach taken to prepare an EGTOP dossier that is currently under review. This case study does not reflect in any way the position of the EC, and COLEAD declines all responsibilities regarding the outcomes of a submission of a dossier based on the following information.



3.1 FLORAL INDUCTION IN PINEAPPLE

Content of the dossier

5. Aspects related to the relevance and priority of the request

Subsection	Info included in the dossier
Geographical relevance (Member States, regions, ...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Challenging to define “the area” in the case of pineapple; it is grown across the tropics, including United States and Asia▪ Also French overseas territories
Justification for use in organics in Non-EU country taking into account ecological balance in plant or animal production, specific climatic conditions, traditions and local conditions in those areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Demonstrate needs, based on scientific facts (use literature), and highlight specific local conditions (e.g. included summary of field trials results in annex)
Socio-economic relevance (acreage, turnover, number of stakeholders affected, ...) Reliable info difficult to find – scattered between stakeholders or no monitoring exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Used TRACES data to describe import volumes in the EU based on CN codes to demonstrate relevance of the market for the EU▪ Survey of exporting companies to gather data on production and export as well as number of farmers and household impacted▪ Used COLEAD market intelligence data (IFPRI + FAOSTAT) to define production volumes▪ Highlighted development aid efforts and especially support provided by the EU to strengthen organic pineapple production in third countries



04.

**CONCLUSION AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**



1. List priority substances; check local approvals, prioritise plant extracts as per EGTOP recommendation
2. Contact companies, authorities and control bodies in the targeted area
3. Reliable socio-economic data is difficult to find; use TRACES and FAOSTAT data, [COLEAD market intelligence databases](#)
4. Inclusion in the Reg. might take up to 2 years (EGTOP review, draft Reg., scrutiny, publication)
5. Preparation of the dossier takes time (data + writing) so start collecting data early on
6. Be as concise as possible (13 sections & 25 pages for the pineapple dossier ...)
7. COLEAD can provide support for African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and F&V, depending on size of the task (number of actives)
8. COLEAD also supports PPP registration in ACP countries - partnerships could be established

Thank you

Edouard.lehmann@colead.link



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