

Some current cases investigated by the BNEVP(*)

(*)National Brigade for Veterinary and Phytosanitary investigations
- France -

CEUREG XIX

ZAGREB - November, 5, 6 2015















CONTENTS

1) Presentation of the BNEVP: main missions

- 2) Cases of illegal uses of fertilizers and plant protection products (PPP s), regulatory limits.
 - 3) A case of massive bee mortality in relation the use of cross-contaminated PPPs

















1) Presentation of the BNEVP: Main missions















Organisation

BNEVP is directly attached to the Directorate for food (DGAL) Ministry of agriculture, food industry and forestry (MAAF)

















Organisation

- 16 state employees
- 12 investigations officers
 - Phytosanitary field: 5
 - Veterinary field: 7
- Agricultural engineers, veterinarians, qualified technicians with specific expertise
- Nationwide investigations
- Frequent collaborations with :
 - **OCLAESP** (Central Office against infringements on environment and public health)
 - SNDJ (National Customs Judicial Enquiries)





Domains of intervention in Phytosanitary field

Misappropriation of use of plant protection products

- Distribution of non-authorized phytosanitary products
- Trade of illegal and counterfeited products :
- on a national scale
- on an European and international scales
- Supervision of production, storage and marketing sectors



















Missions

- « The BNEVP task is to conduct investigations within the view to fighting against organized crime in veterinary and phytosanitary health field. It also provides technical support:
- to the Directorate for food,
- to the regional sanitary control services or the legal authorities in case of serious sanitary crisis»



















2) Cases of illegal uses of fertilizers and plant protection products (PPP s), regulatory limits.















Cases of illegal uses of fertilizers and plant protection products (PPPs), regulatory limits

Definition of fertilizers:

By fertilizers we mean enriching agents, manure and, in general, all products the use of which is intended to provide or improve plant nutrition and the physical chemical and biological properties of soils.





Cases of illegal uses of fertilizers and plant protection products (PPP s), regulatory limits

National regulation of fertilizers:

Selling fertilizers requires a national market authorization (AMM in France)

But with some exceptions in particular to comply with a French standard (NFU) according to an official order (French Republic).















Cases of illegal uses of fertilizers and plant protection products (PPP s), regulatory limits

Definition of a PPP in accordance with REGULATION (EC) No 11

- -protecting plants or plant products against all harmful organi
- -influencing the life processes of plants, such as substances

PPPs are evaluated and approved in each Member State



















Cases of illegal uses of fertilizers and plant protection products (PPP s), regulatory limits

First example: Case of Selling of neem cakes presented as f



entation



Findings by BNEVP:

- the products are presented as fertilizers with French sta
- But Clear phytosanitary allegations written on the label
- Proved presence of a plant protection active substance

















Cases of illegal uses of fertilizers and plant protection products (PPP s), regulatory limits

Conclusion:

Fertilizers, or biological products, used as plant protecti

= infringment of the regulation

Potential Risks to the human health and to the environneme



















Cases of illegal uses of fertilizers and plant protection products (PPP s), regulatory limits

Second example: Selling of liquid fertilizers for large crops presented with a NFU standard

Findings by BNEVP:

- No phytosanitary claims on the label but a notice with directions for a repelling use against pests such as wild boars
- =claim of a repelling use, therefore it is a phytosanitary product without AMM
- -Furthermore: identification of an active substance (extract of spice)

Conclusion: Double infringement

On fertilizers and on PRP





3) A case of massive bee mortality in relation the use of cross-contaminated PPPs















A case of massive bee mortality in relation with the use of cross-contaminated PPPs

Further to an alert of massive bee mortality in orchards, a fungicide product was suspected of having caused the death of bees.

















Bee mortality deplored

Investigations led in the order





A case of massive bee mortality in relation with the use of cross-contaminated PPPs

- the fungicide appeared to be contaminated by fipronil
- The analyzes performed by different labs showed the following contents:



agriculture alimentation

Where is the truth?



This product is used against apple scab 1.9 Kg / ha and is sometimes applied in the presence of bees.

The authorization is not granted in case of potential exposure of honeybees under the conditions of the hazard quotient(HQ) determined by the Implementing Regulation (EU) No 781/2013 of 14.08.13: HQ>50

For HQ> 50, the expected maximum dose in the product is 111 ppm. This explains why the bees were dead (concentration of the product >120 ppm)





CONCLUSION

It is necessary:

- to give a more precise definition of regulations and authorized uses of fertilizers and PPPs, on an European scale and on a national scale.
- to establish clear-cut methods to identify suitable laboratory methods for the detection of cross contamination cases

















THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

and sorry for so british my accent
I tried to do my best to be
understandable

If you have any questions please send to:

denis.truchetet@agriculture.gouv.fr

