

Organic Standard: Our control - Your confidence

### Unannounced inspections in Ukraine – the right instrument to reduce fraud risks?

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### **Organic Standard Ltd**



- organic certification body
- origin: Ukraine
- year of foundation: 2007
- main office: Kyiv, Ukraine
- active in: Ukraine,
   Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, Moldova
- staff: 14 + 16 (freelance)
- Member of EOCC, IFOAM
- Partner of BioC and CheckOrganic



### **Organic Standard Ltd**



- Operators: 370 (341 in Ukraine)
- exporters from Ukraine to EU: 57
   (40 from them are producers)
- Exported to EU in 2016:
   1681 consignments, 132 000 tons
- 119 organic farms (export oriented 73)
- 180 000 ha under control in Ukraine, from them 137 000 ha organic



### **OFIS** notifications (16)

- OFIS notification is not automatically irregularity
- Stereotype: if any residue find in product from Ukraine it is contaminated in Ukraine
- As more analyses as more theoretical risks to find something
- If small consignments (e.g. by trucks), more risks to get OFIS
- 2015-2016: 3169 consignments (200 000 tons) and 16 of OFIS notifications (0,5%)
- Laboratory mistake is possible
- Earlier samplings were organized by importers



### Legal frameworks for unannounced inspections

- Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 (article 92c)
   At least 10% of all inspections and visits are unannounced
- EU Commission Letter about additional control measures
   The control body should carry out 2 physical inspections per year of each operator it intends to certify. One of these inspections shall be unannounced





### Why it is important for Ukraine?

- Organic legal frameworks in Ukraine are not yet implemented
- Market pressure from importers
- Less possibilities for documentation cross-check
- Lessons learnt from the past





### Planning of unannounced inspections

At the beginning of year on the base of risk assessment

Taking into consideration history of Operator:

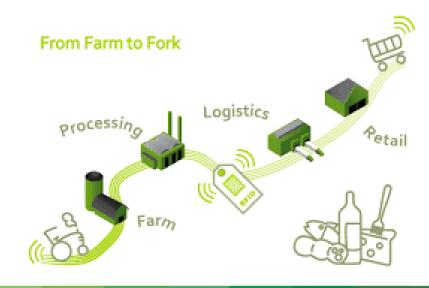
- Residue/OFIS cases
- Certificate suspension or high sanctions
- Growing risk crops
- Complaints
- Market pressure
- Other risks
- During a year as a reaction to new conditions
- Residue/OFIS cases
- Complaints (from buyers, other Operators etc.)
- Suspicions (from inspectors mostly)





## Purposes for unannounced inspection: Traceability check

- Usually in autumn (after harvesting of most crops)
- Check product flow of crops (2-3) which:
- are to be exported or are in process of export (1st priority)
- otentially can be exported or are sold for the local market (2<sup>nd</sup> priority)
- others contexts (3<sup>rd</sup> priority)





### Purposes for unannounced inspection: Traceability check

- Availability of product (on a base of information received from Operators after harvesting)
- Important non-conformities from previous (annual) inspection
- Storage, including sampling of:
- products (if risk during storage or suspicion)
- dust





#### **Dust**

#### Case 1:

Cypermethrin=1,1 mg/kg; Folpet=0,04 mg/kg; Phtalimid=0,022 mg/kg; 2,4-D<0,02 mg/kg; Carbendazime=0,2 mg/kg; Diethyptoluamide=0,014 mg/kg; Imidacloprid=0,051 mg/kg; Tebuconazole=0,033 mg/kg; Thiaberdazole=0,015 mg/kg

#### Case 2:

Deltamethrin=0,078 mg/kg; Fenvalerate=0,013 mg/kg; Folpet=4,8 mg/kg; Phtalimid=2,4 mg/kg; 2,4-D=0,053 mg/kg; Carbendazim=0,35 mg/kg; Carbofuran=0,034 mg/kg; Diethyltolyamide=0,37 mg/kg; Epoxiconazole=0,016 mg/kg; Imidacloprid=1,3 mg/kg; Metalaxyl=0,055 mg/kg; Thiabendazole=0,063 mg/kg



### Purposes for unannounced inspection: Risky Crop check

- Defining risk crops
- according residue cases
- other agro-technic risks in Ukraine
- Defining appropriate time for visit (mostly March-June)
- On-site visit + field sampling + photos





### Risk Crops (according Organic Standard policy)

#### High risk

Rape; Sunflower; Corn; Mustard; Flax;

Apples; Chamomile

#### Medium

Wheat; Burley; Peas; Blueberry etc.





## Reaction to OFIS/residues/complaints/suspicions

- Defining control tasks (and inspector)
- On-site inspection
- Documentation check / traceability check if necessary
- Sampling in most of cases





### Lot check during sampling for export

- Just lot sampling is not enough, additionally
  - Traceability check of particular lot
  - Storage conditions check
  - Identification/labelling
  - Transportation check (if possible)
  - (+ photo-report)





### Important conditions for unannounced inspection in Ukraine

- Realy <u>unannounced</u> inspections
- Mobility of inspectors
- Local language understanding (otherwise not possible documentation check)
- Understanding of documentation flow in Ukraine to check traceability (e.g. agricultural accounting documents)
- Legal framework awareness
- Not accepting self-declarations and pseudo-confirmations
- Using of local expert knowledge





## Challenges with unannounced inspections in Ukraine



- Operators don't like unannounced visits
- Communication is important!
- First time is always a bit challenging
- Always a challenge with Operators switched from other CB's
- What to do if Manager is not on the place?
- Involve legal company to help with procedure



#### **Conclusions**

- Important and legal tool of CB
- The most efficient way to find using of not allowed substances (e.g. pesticides) or other violation
- Effective for prevention of frauds
- Helps to check real process and more closely than during annual inspection
- Final and additional check of products before they come to market





#### **Conclusions**

- The are many factors that should be taken into consideration for planning of unannounced inspection in Ukraine (e.g. risk crops)
- Operators in Ukraine don't like unannounced visits (it should be well communicated from begging)
- It is important to have local and professional inspectors



### ... and this is our unannounced inspection Team





# Thank you for your attention! Дякую за увагу!

