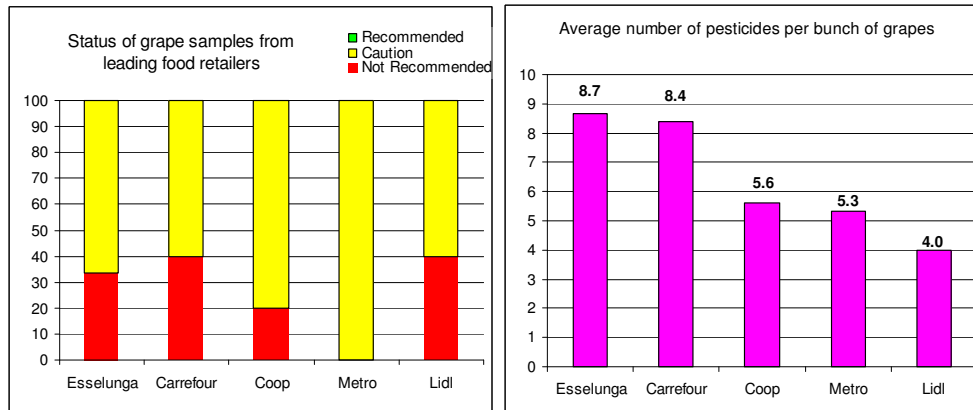


## ITALY

### Analysis of grapes sold by leading food retailers

All 24 samples of grapes purchased in Italy were contaminated with pesticides. On average 6.6 different pesticides were detected per sample of grapes. Around two thirds of grape samples contained five or more pesticides. Thirty two different pesticide substances were detected in total.



Seven samples of grapes (29%) were classified as 'Not Recommended' under the Greenpeace evaluation system, while 17 samples received 'Caution' status – denoting contamination. None of the grape samples were classified as 'Recommended'.

#### Which supermarkets sold the best grapes?

None of the grape samples purchased from Metro received 'Not Recommended' status – thus giving Metro the highest rating among the Italian retailers tested. Grapes from Metro also had lower than average numbers of pesticides per sample.

#### Which supermarkets sold the worst grapes?

Esselunga performed badly with one sample of grapes containing pesticides 3.8 times above the legal limit. This sample also had the highest average number of pesticides per sample of grapes as well as the highest total number of pesticides in one sample (11). LIDL and Carrefour also performed badly, both having two samples of grapes classified as 'Not Recommended'.

#### Pesticides at concentrations above the maximum legal limits

	Origin	Pesticide	Hazard	MRL (mg/kg)	Residue (mg/kg)	Percentage of MRL
Esselunga	Italy	acrinathrin	unclassified	0.05	0.19	380

One sample of grapes purchased from Esselunga contained the insecticide acrinathrin at 3.8 times the maximum legal limit.

#### Which supermarket sold the bunch of grapes with the highest total number of pesticides?

One grape sample purchased from Esselunga contained 11 different pesticides. These grapes were grown in Italy.

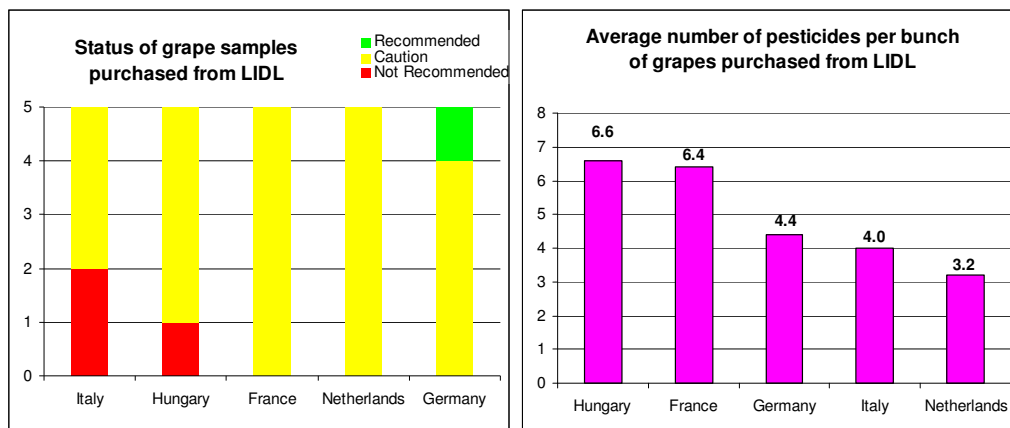
### Were any of the pesticides detected illegal?

One sample of Italian grapes purchased from Carrefour contained the toxic fungicide carbendazim. Carbendazim is officially recognised by the European Union as being a mutagenic to DNA and toxic to reproduction. The use of carbendazim was banned in Italy in 2006. Carbendazim was therefore applied to the grapes illegally.

Carbendazim was also found on Italian grown-grapes sold by Intermarché in France. Two further samples of Italian grown grapes sold by ALDI in France contained the banned insecticide 'endosulfan'. Like DDT, endosulfan is a persistent organic pollutant and is linked with widespread, long term damage to the global environment. The four grape samples containing unauthorised pesticides accounted for 6% of the Italian-grown grapes tested within the study.

### Does LIDL sell better grapes in Germany?

In Germany and Netherlands, LIDL promises customers extra high standards on pesticides. According to LIDL's policies, no food products sold in Germany or Netherlands will contain pesticides at concentrations above one third of the legal maximum. LIDL has never made any such promise to its customers in Italy. Three bunches of grapes purchased from LIDL's retail outlets in Italy contained pesticide residues present at around 75% of the MRL. LIDL would not have sold these grapes to customers in Germany.



Other comparisons also show discrepancies between the standard of grapes available from LIDL's stores in Germany and Netherlands, and from LIDL stores in Italy. None of the ten samples of grapes purchased from LIDL in Germany or Netherlands was classified as 'Not Recommended'. However, two samples of grapes purchased from LIDL in Italy were awarded 'Not Recommended' status.

### Proposals for an EU blacklist

Only one pesticide detected among the grape samples purchased in Italy would be withdrawn from use in food production if current proposals for an EU blacklist of hazardous pesticides are adopted by the European Union. This is the illegally used pesticide carbendazim (mutagen, reproductive toxin) which is already banned in Italy since 2006.