

MULTI-ANNUAL CONTROL PLAN FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES

2022 – 2024

CZECH REPUBLIC

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In accordance with the Article 30 of the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, the multi-annual control plan for pesticide residues in the Czech Republic for period 2022 - 2024 is submitted.

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1. INTRODUCTION

On 1 September 2008, Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin for which harmonized rules on pesticide residues at European Union (EU) level have been established became applicable.

Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 directly concerns public health, where the establishment of harmonized maximum pesticide residue levels (MRLs) in products of plant and animal origin based on risk assessment and taking due account of good agricultural practice meets the requirement to ensure a high level of protection for the final consumer, which will be at the same level in all EU Member States. In addition, the Regulation is important in terms of the functioning of the EU internal market through ensuring a level playing field. The Regulation covers pesticides used in agriculture both inside and outside the EU. MRLs are stated here for an entire range of agricultural products of plant and animal origin, or parts thereof, included in Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/62 replacing Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The new limits consider the most sensitive population groups, such as infants and children. An important principle is that food and feed safety takes precedence over plant protection. The Regulation is continuously updated based on scientific evidence and opinions of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

An essential condition for the implementation of this Regulation is the exercise of official supervision over pesticide residues. To ensure a coherent system yet take into account national specificities, the Regulation requires Member States to prepare multi-annual national pesticide residue control programmes, which are updated and evaluated as necessary. These national pesticide residue control programmes are submitted to the European Commission (DG SANTE) and to all Member States, and are also made available to the public.

2. LEGAL BASIS

The legal basis for pesticide residue levels consists in particular in the following rules:

2.1 Community level

Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety

The Regulation establishes a general legal framework, food law requirements, and food safety procedures. The Regulation as such has a very wide scope covering all products falling within the definition of “food” but also all substances entering the food chain for the production of food, regardless of the specific provisions applying. This Regulation prohibits placing products that can damage health or products unfit for human consumption on the market, and determines the primary responsibility of food business operators to ensure their products comply with food legislation. It also lays down the obligation to put in place a product traceability system, and an obligation to withdraw products that do not comply with legal requirements or pose a threat to health from the market. Limiting or eliminating health risks or preventing health risks is based on risk analysis, i.e. a systematic approach to establishing effective, appropriate, and targeted measures or other steps to protect health. The Regulation establishes the EFSA to strengthen the current system of scientific and technical support, the task of which is to provide a comprehensive independent scientific overview of the safety and other aspects of the whole food and feed chain, including issues that have a direct or indirect impact on animal health and the protection of plants, or could pose risks to human health.

Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation)

The Official Controls Regulation provides for a general and comprehensive adjustment of official controls and other official activities which are still contained in several directly applicable European Union rules. It shall apply to all control authorities carrying out official controls carried out to verify compliance with the rules laid down by European Union or national rules in the fields defined in the Regulation in Article 1(2). The purpose of the Regulation is to ensure that official controls on food and feed are carried out regularly, at the appropriate frequency, and that such controls are carried out based on risk analysis. Among other things, requirements are laid down for staff performing the official controls, the types of official controls, requirements for official laboratories and analytical methods, and the obligation to prepare multi-annual control plans covering the whole food and feed chain.

Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February

2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin, and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC

This Regulation, which introduced new harmonized rules on pesticide residues, became fully applicable on 1 September 2008. This Regulation has simplified the existing legislation by harmonizing pesticide residue limits at Community level, and it is directly applicable without the need for transposition into the national legislation of the Member States. All decisions in this area must be based on scientific findings and consumer basket evaluation performed by the EFSA. All values are based on risk assessment principles.

New obligations are laid down for Member States, in particular in relation to the implementation of controls and the reporting of their results. Member States must prepare multi-annual pesticide residue monitoring programmes, and must also prepare annual reports on the results of official controls on pesticide residues. Obligations include the mandatory disclosure of control programmes and their results, which must also be forwarded to the Commission, the EFSA and all Member States.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/601 of 13 April 2021 concerning a coordinated, multi-annual control programme of the Union for 2023, 2023 and 2024 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1213/2008 established the first coordinated multi-annual Community control programme for 2009, 2010 and 2011. The programme continued to operate based on other Commission regulations. The last of these was Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/585. The main food components in the EU comprise of thirty to forty foods. As there are significant changes in pesticide use over the course of three years, it is appropriate to control pesticides in these foods in a series of three-year cycles to allow consumer exposure and the application of EU legislation to be assessed. The sampling of products is divided between Member States according to their population, with at least 12 samples per year taken for each individual product. The product sampling frequency is based on the conclusions of an EFSA report on the assessment of the pesticide control programme concept, according to which a MRL of more than 1% can be estimated with an error margin of 0.75% if 683 sample units are selected for at least 32 different foods. In drawing up the coordinated multi-annual control plan, the results of analyses carried out under previous EU official control programmes were considered to ensure that the range of pesticides covered by the control programme corresponds to the actual pesticides used. Guidelines on the quality control of the analyses and validation methods for the determination of pesticide residues in food and feed *SANTE/12682/2019 Method Validation and Quality Control Procedures for Pesticide Residues Analysis in Food and Feed*) are published on the Commission's website. Where other active substances, metabolites, and degradation or reaction products are included in the definition of pesticide residues, they will be reported separately if measured individually. The Member States, the Commission, and the EFSA have agreed on implementing measures on reporting by the Member States, such as the *standard sample description for food and feed (SSD)* (EFSA Journal 2010; 8(1)): 1457); and *Use of the EFSA Standard Sample Description ver. 2.0 (SSD) for the reporting of data on the control of pesticide residues in food and feed according to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 (EFSA Supporting publication 2015: EN-918)* for the submission of pesticide residue analysis results. Commission Directive 2002/63/EC, which contains the methods and procedures for sampling

recommended by the Commission for Codex Alimentarius, is applied to the sampling procedures. An emphasis is placed on compliance with the maximum residue limits in infant formulas laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/127 supplementing Regulation (EU) No. 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (in accordance with Article 20 (4) of Regulation (EU) No. 609/2013, Directive 2006/141/ EC is repealed effective from 22 February 2020. However, Directive 2006/141/ EC shall continue to apply until 21 February 2021 to infant formulas and follow-on formulas manufactured from hydrolysed proteins, and Article 7 of Commission Directive 2006/125/EC on processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children, in view of the residue definition set out in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. In the case of single residue methods, Member States may fulfil their reporting obligations by referring to official laboratories that already have the required methods validated. Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/601 repealed Implementing Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/585.

The rules amending Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 can be found on the website of the Official Journal of the European Union: [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/CS/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32005R0396 & qid = 1504685757190](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/CS/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32005R0396&qid=1504685757190).

2.2 National level

Act No 110/1997 on food and tobacco products and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended

The subject and purpose of the Foodstuffs Act is to establish the obligations of food business operators when producing and marketing foodstuffs, and to regulate the state supervision of compliance with statutory obligations. The Act also provides for sanctions and other measures in the event of non-compliance with statutory requirements.

Act No 166/1999 on veterinary care and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended

The Veterinary Act comprehensively and clearly regulates the legal relationships that arise in connection with the application of the principles, conditions, and requirements of veterinary care in all key areas – animal health and welfare, the harmlessness of animal products, the import, export, and transit of animals, animal products and feed, and veterinary remediation. The aim of veterinary care is ultimately to protect the health of people from diseases transmissible from animals to humans and from food-borne illnesses.

Act No 258/2000 on the protection of public health and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended.

This Act regulates the rights and obligations of natural and legal persons in the field of protection and promotion of public health, and describes the system of public health protection bodies, their scope and competence. Public health is the state of health of the population and its groups, where the state of health is determined by the sum of natural, living, and working conditions, and way of life. The protection and promotion of public health is a summary of activities and measures to create and protect healthy living and working conditions, and to prevent the spread of infectious and generalized diseases, occupational health threats, the occurrence of work-related illnesses and other major health disorders, and to supervise compliance. A threat to public health is a situation in which the population or its groups are

exposed to a hazard where the burden of the risk factors of natural, living, or working conditions exceeds a generally acceptable level and represents a significant risk of harm to health.

Act No 326/2004 on phytosanitary care and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended

This Act regulates the rights and obligations of natural and legal persons relating to the protection of plants and plant products from harmful organisms and disturbances, registration, placing on the market, use, and control of plant protection products and plant protection auxiliaries, the placing on the market and control of active protective substances intended for use in the form of preparations, protection from the introduction of organisms harmful to plants or plant products into the Czech Republic from other Member States of the European Union and from third countries, prevention of their spread through the territory of the Czech Republic, and the introduction of such harmful organisms into the territory of other Member States of the European Union and third countries, and to reduce the adverse effects of harmful organisms and of the use of preparations and other products on human and animal health, and the environment.

Act No 91/1996 on animal feed, as amended

This Act lays down requirements for the production, import, use, packaging, labelling, transport and putting into circulation of feed, additives, and premixtures, as well as the competence and scope of the professional supervisory body for compliance with the obligations laid down by this Act and directly applicable EC regulations.

Decree No 231/2016 on the collection, preparation and testing methods of control samples of food and tobacco products

This Decree is an implementing decree to Act No 110/1997, as amended. The Decree sets out the testing methods and the method of sampling and preparation of control samples for determining the quality and health of food and the quality of tobacco products under state supervision. Through this Decree, the Commission transposes Commission Directive 2002/63/EC of 11 July 2002 establishing Community methods of sampling for the official control of pesticide residues in and on products of plant and animal origin and repealing Directive 79/700/EEC. In the case of sampling for the determination of pesticide residues, reference is made to the procedures set out in CSN 560253 Sampling for the determination of pesticides in and on foodstuffs and raw materials of plant and animal origin (Section 5(2) of the Decree).

3. DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY

These full definitions apply to all definitions in the framework legislation – Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, Regulation (EU) No 2017/625, and Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. From these definitions, the following concepts are relevant for the multi-annual pesticide residue control programme:

Food - any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed, or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be, ingested by humans.

“Food” does not include feed, live animals unless prepared for placing on the market for human consumption, plants prior to harvesting, medicinal products, cosmetics, tobacco and tobacco products, narcotic and psychotropic substances, and residues and contaminants.

(Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002)

Feed - any substance or product, including additives, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for oral feeding to animals.

(Article 3(4) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002)

Pesticide residues – residues, including active substances, metabolites or degradation products of active substances, currently or formerly used in plant protection products as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC, which are present in or on the products listed in Annex I to this Regulation (Regulation (EC) 396/2005), including in particular those which may result from the use of plant protection products, veterinary products and biocides.

(Article 3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005)

Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) - upper permissible levels of pesticide residues in or on food or feed, established in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, based on good agricultural practice and lowest consumer exposure necessary to protect vulnerable consumers.

(Article 3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005)

Official control - activities carried out either by the competent authorities or by delegated bodies or natural persons to which certain official control tasks have been delegated in accordance with this Regulation (2017/625), in order to verify:

- Whether operators comply with this Regulation (2017/625) and the rules referred to in Article 1 (2) and
- Whether the animals or goods comply with the requirements laid down in the rules referred to in Article 1 (2), including the requirements for the issue of an official certificate or official receipt

(Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 2017/625)

Sampling for analysis – according to Art. 3 pt. 43 of the Regulation (2017/625)

4. COMPETENT STATE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITIES

4.1 Central government authorities

The issue of the impact of pesticide residues on human health falls within the competence of the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health is responsible for assessing health risks, which it does at the request of supervisory authorities or other state administration bodies. Risk assessment and the elaboration of scientific papers is entrusted to the National Institute of Public Health, and the Centre for Occupational Hygiene and Occupational Medicine. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for plant protection products, including the transposition and implementation of related legislation and its supervision. The assessment of a plant protection product, including its use for the protection of public health, is performed by the Ministry of Health on the basis of an expert opinion prepared by the National Institute of Public Health. The Ministry of Agriculture is fully responsible for the area of feed, including its supervision and risk assessment. In the case of food market surveillance, the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for overseeing the food chain where, in the case of food service supervision, supervisory responsibilities are shared with public health authorities.

EU legislation places a number of obligations on Member States in the field of pesticide residues, including specification of the requirements for carrying out official MRL controls, the obligation to draw up a national pesticide residue control programme, the implementation of a multi-annual coordinated EU Pesticide Residue Control Plan, the obligation of a competent authority of the Member State to provide information to the Commission, and the provision of information by Member States to the EFSA.

Based on the competencies set out, the state administration body that covers and coordinates activities and tasks in the area of pesticide residues, and therefore also fulfils the obligations set out for Member States under Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, is the Ministry of Health. Within its internal organizational structure, the area of pesticides falls within the competence of the Public Health Protection and Promotion Division, and the Public Health Protection Department performs the specific task.

Given that this is an interdisciplinary issue, a working group on pesticide residues was set up composed of representatives of the Ministry of Health, the National Institute of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority, the State Veterinary Administration, and the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture, which is responsible for monitoring compliance with the obligations laid down in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, and for making recommendations for their practical implementation.

4.2 State supervisory bodies

In the Czech Republic, official controls on pesticide residues are carried out by:

THE CZECH AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INSPECTION AUTHORITY

The Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (CAFIA) is the administrative authority that carries out official inspections on the production and marketing of foodstuffs of plant origin, in the retail chain, and in catering establishments in accordance with the competencies

stipulated in Section 16(5) of Act No 110/1997, as amended. The CAFIA is a supervisory body subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture, and its rights and obligations are laid down by Act No 146/2002 on the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and on amendment to some related Acts, as amended.

THE STATE VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

The State Veterinary Administration (SVA) is an administrative body supervising the production and placing on the market of food of animal origin in accordance with the competencies laid down in Section 16(4) of Act No 110/1997, as amended, and it also participates in supervision of feed. The obligations and rights of the SVA are laid down in Act No 166/1999 on veterinary care and on amendments to related Acts, as amended. The SVA is a supervisory body subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture whose tasks include, in particular, veterinary protection of the territory of the Czech Republic, the welfare of animals and their protection from abuse.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR SUPERVISING AND TESTING IN AGRICULTURE

The Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture is the administrative authority with competence in the territory of the Czech Republic, established by Act No 147/2002 on the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture and on amendments to certain related Acts (the Act on the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture), as amended, and is subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture. The CISTA carries out official inspections on the production, placing on the market, and use of feed. It registers and approves feed operators, and checks compliance with the conditions laid down by the Act on Animal Feed, the implementing regulation, and directly applicable EC regulations. In matters of medical plant administration, the state administration is regulated by Act No 326/2004 on medical plant care and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended. Pursuant to this Act, the CISTA performs, in accordance with EU regulations, state administration in the fields of plant and plant product protection from harmful organisms and plant diseases, protection against the introduction and spread of organisms harmful to plants or plant products in the territory of the Czech Republic and of other EU Member States and third countries, authorizes products and plant protection auxiliaries, and controls their placing on the market and use. It also grants approval to issue trade licenses to testing facilities of professional devices for the application of products and it controls these facilities.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION AUTHORITIES

The Public Health Protection Authorities (PHPA) supervise the observance of the obligations and health requirements in the public catering sector within the scope of Section 16(1)(a) and (b), Section 16(2) and (3) of Act No 110/1997, as amended, and Act No 258/2000, as amended. In the event of a food-borne disease or a complaint about health problems likely to be caused by the consumption of food containing pesticide residues, the PHPAs are authorized to supervise all food business operators. PHPAs are administrative bodies whose rights and obligations are laid down in Act No 258/2000 on the protection of public health and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended.

5. CONTROL PROGRAMME

5.1 Scope of the programme

The multi-annual pesticide residue control plan covers food and feed throughout the food chain. The control programme is based on Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/601. These are the minimum numbers of commodities checked, the minimum number of samples taken, and the range of pesticide residues that must be analysed. During their activities, supervisors may increase the number of controlled commodities and samples taken and the range of pesticide residues investigated as appropriate and at their discretion.

5.2 Criteria used for programme processing

5.2.1 Selection of commodities, statistics

The following criteria were used to select the commodities to be included in the national pesticide residue control programme:

- total food consumption in the Czech Republic in 2019
(<https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/spotreba-potravin-2019>; english version:
<https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/food-consumption-2019>);
- consumer food basket
(<http://czvp.szu.cz/spotrebapotravin.htm>);
- the results of controls and monitoring of pesticide residues in previous years
(<http://www.svscr.cz>; <http://www.szpi.gov.cz/>; <http://www.ukzuz.cz>);
- products with more stringent requirements for pesticide use (organic food and biofeeds);
- reporting in the RASFF system - annual EC reports
(http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index_en.htm);
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/601 of 13 April 2021 on a coordinated, multi-annual control programme of the Union for 2022, 2023 and 2024 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin;
- final reports on the results of Community monitoring
(http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides_index_en.htm);
- EU reports on pesticide residues in food published on the EFSA website
(<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3694> - 2011,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3942> - 2012,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4038> - 2013,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4611> - 2014,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4791> - 2015,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5348> - 2016,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5743> - 2017,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/6057> - 2018,
<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/6491> - 2019).

5.2.2 Number of samples taken

The number of samples taken is set so that typical profiles of pesticide residue levels can be determined for selected commodities, and trends mapped for pesticide residues and their

amounts in analysed commodities, with regard to the possibility for statistical evaluation. The national programme is based on the multi-annual EU control programme set out in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/601.

The number of samples in the Regulation (EU) No 2017/660 is set as a minimum. It is possible to change and update the number of samples according to the current situation. Similarly it is possible to amend the number of commodities which are analysed on the content of pesticide residues. A real extent of analyses will be specified in the report on results of the monitoring.

Table 1
Selected commodities and numbers of samples taken

| Commodity | Number of samples taken | | |
|--|-------------------------|------|------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| bananas | 12 | 12 | 15* |
| table grapes | 12 | 12 | 15* |
| orange juice | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| apples | 20* | 20 | 20 |
| strawberries | 15* | 12 | 12 |
| peaches including nectarines and similar hybrids | 15* | 12 | 12 |
| lemons | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| oranges | 12 | 15* | 12 |
| mandarins | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| grapefruits | 12 | 12 | 15* |
| kiwi fruits | 5 | 12* | 5 |
| tropical fruits | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| organic fruits | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| melons | 10 | 10 | 15* |
| pears | 10 | 15* | 10 |
| plums | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| aubergines | 12 | 12 | 15* |
| broccoli | 12 | 12 | 15* |
| cauliflowers | 12 | 15* | 12 |
| peas without pods | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| sweet peppers | 15 | 15 | 15* |
| head cabbages | 15* | 12 | 12 |
| leaks | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| onions | 12 | 15* | 12 |
| lettuces | 15* | 15 | 15 |
| tomatoes | 20* | 20 | 20 |

| Commodity | Number of samples taken | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|------|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| carrots | 15 | 15* | 15 |
| beans dried | - | 15* | - |
| cucumbers | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| potatoes | 20 | 20* | 20 |
| spinaches | 15* | 12 | 12 |
| fresh herbs | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| cultivated fungi | 10 | 10 | 15* |
| organic vegetable | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| wheat grains | 12 | 12 | 15* |
| rye grains | 12 | 15* | 12 |
| oat grains | 15* | 12 | - |
| barely grains | 15* | 12 | - |
| husked rice grains | 12 | 15* | 12 |
| organic cereals | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| virgin olive oil | 12 | 12 | 15* |
| tea | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| oil seeds | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| bovine fat | 12 | 12 | 15* |
| chicken eggs | 12 | 12 | 15* |
| cow's milk | 15* | 12 | 12 |
| swine fat | 15* | 12 | 12 |
| poultry fat | 12 | 15* | 12 |
| bovine liver | 12 | 15* | 12 |
| butter | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| liver (small ruminants and poultry, swine excluding bovine) | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| organic meat - fat | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| organic dairy products | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| honey | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| infant formulae and follow-on formulae | - | 5* + 5* | - |
| processed cereal-based baby food | - | - | 10* |
| foods for infants and young children | 10* | - | - |
| wine, red or white | 15* | - | - |
| feed | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| organic feed | 18 | 18 | 18 |

Note: * commodities mandatory analysed in line with the Regulation (EU) No 2021/601

Commodities marked in this way are not obligatory according to the Regulation (EU) No 2021/601.

5.2.3 Analysed pesticide residues

The following aspects have been considered when selecting the pesticide residues to be analysed:

- the most commonly used active substances (source - CISTA);
- the database of authorized plant protection products and the active substances they contain, maintained by the CISTA and available on-line on the CISTA website. Additionally, an overview of the consumption of active substances is published, both total consumption and consumption for main crops. Table 2 lists the sixteen most commonly used active substances contained in plant protection products authorized in the Czech Republic, including a summary of major crops for which the products containing these active substances are applied;
- the results of controls and pesticide residue monitoring in previous years (<http://www.svsr.cz>; <http://www.szpi.gov.cz/>; <http://www.ukzuz.cz>);
- RASFF system reporting - EC Annual Reports (http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index_en.htm);
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/585 of 27 April 2020 on a coordinated, multi-annual control programme of the Union for 2021, 2022 and 2023 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin;
- the final reports on the results of Community monitoring (http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides_index_en.htm);
- the consumer food basket (<http://www.szu.cz/tema/bezpecnost-potravin>; <http://czvp.szu.cz/spotrebapotravin.htm>);
- the toxicological profiles of pesticides (National Institute of Public Health, Prague);
- laboratory capacity.

Table 2

Overview of the most frequent active substances used in Plant Protection Products (2020)

| Active substance | Total* | Cereals | Maize | Legumes | Beet | Potatoes | Forage crops | Oil plants | Hops | Vegetables | Fruits | Grapes | Others |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Glyphosate | 469 534,07 | 259 347,25 | 48 573,13 | 5 858,78 | 9 546,12 | 3 462,32 | 15 687,55 | 85 136,20 | | 2 012,60 | 7 093,22 | 8 189,46 | 24 627,43 |
| Chlormequat | 314 421,51 | 300 112,50 | | | | | | 14 309,00 | | | | | |
| Tebuconazole | 159 782,16 | 102 957,14 | 159,81 | | | | | 55 656,22 | | 130,03 | 659,53 | 219,01 | 0,42 |
| Pethoxamid | 157 176,57 | | 53 959,68 | | | | | 103 127,14 | | 89,76 | | | |
| Metazachlor | 131 922,63 | | | | | | | 131 099,04 | | 769,49 | | | 54,09 |
| Sulphur | 127 294,64 | 2 610,78 | | 148,49 | 393,94 | | | | 2 670,98 | 939,64 | 37 366,62 | 83 144,55 | 19,62 |
| Chlorotoluron | 112 684,16 | 108 129,79 | | | | | | 4 554,37 | | | | | |
| Potassium Hydrogen Carbonate | 105 958,71 | | | | | | | | 1 193,88 | | 8 279,47 | 96 485,36 | |
| Mancozeb | 89 445,90 | | | | | 41 123,69 | | 22 740,91 | | 10 803,58 | 13 861,66 | 875,08 | 40,99 |
| Thiophanate-methyl | 86 414,46 | 31 945,16 | | | 11 879,22 | | | 42 590,08 | | | | | |
| Pendimethalin | 77 302,62 | 41 342,17 | 2 115,18 | 17 881,05 | | | 1 137,54 | 7 646,37 | | 4 218,06 | 1 598,96 | 544,08 | 819,22 |
| Chlorpyrifos | 73 435,29 | 9 436,46 | 82,26 | 315,98 | 261,89 | 42,69 | | 63 296,01 | | | | | |
| Terbuthylazine | 71 600,45 | 701,18 | 70 899,27 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spiroxamine | 64 853,97 | 61 323,68 | | | | | | | | | | 3 530,29 | |
| Prochloraz | 64 374,39 | 63 623,28 | | | 2,00 | | | 749,11 | | | | | |
| Metamitron | 61 141,20 | | | | 60 923,96 | | 3,64 | | | 212,18 | 1,43 | | |
| Total | 2 381 230,27 | 1 052 310,11 | 251 402,75 | 24 845,05 | 90 050,65 | 46 078,41 | 16 884,91 | 587 209,70 | 4 716,86 | 20 207,74 | 68 916,12 | 193 043,35 | 25 564,61 |

* usage expressed as the overall amount of used active substances (kg, l)

Source: CISTA

The pesticide residues to be analysed selected on the abovementioned criteria are listed in the Annexes.

6. OFFICIAL LABORATORIES

All laboratories carrying out analyses for the official control of pesticide residues meet the requirements of CSN ISO 17025. They are accredited by the Czech Accreditation Institute (CIA) and regularly participate in the investigation of control samples at both national and international level, and their laboratory methods are validated.

As part of the SVA laboratories, a National Reference Laboratory for Pesticide Residues and PCBs has been set up at the State Veterinary Institute in Prague by the Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, which, with regard to pesticide residues, includes pesticides in matrices of animal origin and matrices with a high tar content. The SVI Prague laboratory works directly with the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL, Freiburg, Germany). These laboratories are accredited for pesticide analysis for determining organochlorine pesticides (B3a), organophosphates (B3b), and pyrethroids and carbamates (B2c). The SVI Prague NRL participates once or twice a year in inter-laboratory tests (EUPT) organized by the EURL, while all SVI laboratories participate in PTs organized by respected European and non-European laboratories (FAPAS, APLAC, etc.)

The National Reference Laboratories for the remaining three areas (NRL for fruit and vegetables, NRL for single residue methods, and NRL for cereals and feeds) were set up by the Ministry of Agriculture as part of the CAFIA Laboratory in Prague, with the NRL for cereals and feed being provided, considering the different competences in this area, together with the CISTA. The CAFIA laboratory in Prague assesses more than 400 pesticide residues and their metabolites and degradation products, and regularly participates in all inter-laboratory competence testing EUPT organized by the relevant European Reference Laboratories (EURL) active in pesticide residue levels.

CISTA laboratories check for the presence of pesticide residues in feed mixtures and feed ingredients. The methods used are validated and accredited by the CIA, and the laboratories participate in EUPT benchmarking tests organized by the EURL reference laboratories for pesticide residues in food and feed.

The following laboratories are involved in the analysis of pesticide residues:

- State Veterinary Institute Prague,
- Inspectorate of the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority in Prague,
- Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture, National Reference Laboratory,
- University of Chemistry and Technology (UCT) in Prague,
-

All the analytical methods used meet the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. The following methods are used for pesticide analyses:

a) food of animal origin

- GC-ECD gas chromatography with an electrochemical detector
- GC-NPD/FPD gas chromatography with a nitrogen-phosphorus/flame-photometric detector
- HPLC-MS/MS liquid chromatography mass spectrometer (triple quadrupole)
- IC-MS/MS ion chromatography with mass spectrometry (triple quadrupole)
- GC-MS gas chromatography with a mass detector

b) food of plant origin

- Multiresidual method based on QUECHERS with GC-TOF/MS and LC-MS/MS detection
- Single methods:
 - GC-MSD for dithiocarbamates
 - GC-ECD for anorganic bromide
 - LC-MS/MS for chlormequat, mepiquat, cyromazine and trimethylsulfonate
 - IC-MS/MS for glyphosate (including metabolites N-acetylglyfosate, Aminomethylfosfonic acid – AMPA), glufosinate (including metabolites N-acetylglufosinte, 3-(hydroxymethylphosphinoyl) propionic acid), ethefone, fosetyl including metabolite (phosphorous acid)
 - IC-MS/MS for chlorates and perchlorates
 - GC-MSD for amitraz

c) feed

- Multiresidual method based on QUECHERS with GC-MS/MS and LC-MS/MS detection
- Single methods:
 - GC-MS for dithiocarbamates
 - LC-MS/MS for chlormequat, mepiquat, glyphosate, glufosinate including metabolites ethefone and fosetyl
 - GC-MS/MS for determination of OCP (banned organochlorine pesticides)
- Screening methods for identification of a great number of substances by means of database UHPLC-Q/TOF (pesticides, mycotoxins and other contaminants)

7. CONCLUSION

The Multi-Annual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues is subject to annual evaluation, which runs until the end of September of the following year. The sampling and analysis of foodstuffs of plant origin is carried out by the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority, the sampling and analysis of foodstuffs of animal origin by the State Veterinary Administration. The results of the monitoring of pesticide residues in the multi-annual control plan referred to in Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 will be submitted by the CAFIA and the SVA each year by 31 August of the following year in accordance with the current version of the SSD for reporting pesticide residues in food and feed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

Since 2019 Data has been compulsorily sent in the SSD2 format. The Control Plan is a publicly accessible document, the electronic version of which is available at the following websites:

www.mzcr.cz
www.mze.cz
www.szpi.gov.cz
www.svscr.cz
www.szu.cz
www.ukzuz.cz

In accordance with Article 4 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/601, the Multi-Annual Pesticide Residue Control Plan 2021-2023 is repealed, but it applies to samples tested in 2021, it shall continue to apply until 1 September 2022.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Requirements on analysis of pesticides residues in products of plant origin

Table 1: Products of plant origin to be sampled for analysis on pesticide residues

(For the raw commodities to be analysed, the parts of the products to which MRLs apply shall be analysed for the main product of the group or subgroup as listed in part A of Annex I to Reg. (EU) No 2018/62 unless stated otherwise)

| 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|--|---|---|
| c | a | b |
| apples (unprocessed products including frozen products) | oranges (unprocessed products including frozen products) | table grapes (unprocessed products including frozen products) |
| strawberries (unprocessed products including frozen products) | pears (unprocessed products including frozen products) | bananas (unprocessed products including frozen products) |
| peaches including nectarines and similar hybrids (unprocessed products including frozen products) | kiwi fruits (unprocessed products including frozen products) | grapefruits (unprocessed products including frozen products) |
| wine white or red (if no specific processing factors for wine are available, a default factor of 1 may be applied) | cauliflowers (unprocessed products including frozen products) | aubergines (unprocessed products including frozen products) |
| lettuces (unprocessed products including frozen products) | onions (unprocessed products including frozen products) | broccoli (unprocessed products including frozen products) |
| head cabbages (unprocessed products including frozen products) | carrots (unprocessed products including frozen products) | melons (unprocessed products including frozen products) |
| tomatoes (unprocessed products including frozen products) | potatoes (unprocessed products including frozen products) | cultivated fungi (unprocessed products including frozen products) |
| spinaches (unprocessed products including frozen products) | beans dried (unprocessed products including frozen products) | sweet peppers (unprocessed products including frozen products) |

| 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|--|---|--|
| c | a | b |
| <p>oat grains (If no sufficient samples of oat grains are available, also oat whole grain flour can be analysed and a processing factor shall be reported. If no specific processing factors are available, a default factor of 1 may be applied. If no sufficient samples of oat grain are available, the part of the required sample number for oat grain that could not be taken, can be added to the sample number for barley grain, resulting in a reduced sample number for oat grain and a proportionately increased sample number for barley grain.)</p> | <p>rye grains (If no sufficient samples of rye grains are available, also rye whole grain flour can be analysed and a processing factor shall be reported.)</p> | <p>wheat grains (If no sufficient samples of wheat grains are available, also wheat whole grain flour can be analysed and a processing factor shall be reported.)</p> |
| <p>barley grains (If no sufficient samples of barley grains are available, also barley whole grain flour can be analysed and a processing factor shall be reported. If no specific processing factors are available, a default factor of 1 may be applied. If no sufficient samples of barley grain are available, the part of the required sample number for barley grain that could not be taken, can be added to the sample number for oat grain, resulting in a reduced sample number for barley grain and a proportionately increased sample number for oat grain.)</p> | <p>husked rice grains (Where appropriate, also polished rice grain can be analysed which has to clearly reported. If polished rice was analysed, a processing factor shall be reported. If no specific processing factors are available, a default factor of 0,5 may be applied.)</p> | <p>virgin olive oil (If no specific oil processing factor is available, a default factor of 5 may be applied for fat soluble substances, taking into account an olive oil production standard yield of 20 % of the olive harvest; for non-fat soluble substances a default oil processing factor of 1 may be used)</p> |

Table 2: Pesticide/product combinations to be monitored in/on products of plant origin

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---|--|------|------|------|---|
| 2,4-D | 0,008 | c | a | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – in and on lettuces, spinaches and tomatoes 2023 – in and on oranges, cauliflowers, husked rice grains and dried beans 2024 – in and on grapefruits, table grapes, aubergines and broccoli |
| 2-Phenylphenol | 0,100 | c | a | b | |
| Abamectin (sum of avermectin B1a, avermectin B1b and delta-8,9 isomer of avermectin B1a, expressed as avermectin B1a) | 0,040 | c | a | b | |
| Acephate | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Acetamiprid | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Acrinathrin | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Aldicarb (sum of aldicarb, its sulfoxide and its sulfone, expressed as aldicarb) | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Aldrin a dieldrin | 0,010 | c | a | b | |
| Ametoctradin | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Azinphos-methyl | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Azoxystrobin | 0,002 | c | a | b | |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Bifenthrin | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Biphenyl | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Bitertanol | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Boscalid | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Bromide ion | 5 | c | a | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – in and on lettuces and tomatoes 2023 – in and on husked rice grains 2024 – in and on sweet peppers |
| Bromopropylate | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Bupirimate | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Buprofezin | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Captan (sum of captan and THPI, expressed as captan) | 0,036 | c | a | b | |
| Carbaryl | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Carbendazim and benomyl (sum of carbendazim and benomyl expressed as carbendazim) | 0,008 | c | a | b | |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---|--|------|------|------|---|
| Carbofuran (sum of carbofuran (including any carbofuran generated from carbosulfan, benfuracarb or furathiokarb) and 3-OH-carbofuran expressed as carbofuran) | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Chlorantraniliprole | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Chlorfenapyr | 0,010 | c | a | b | |
| Chlormequat (sum of chlormequat and its salts expressed as chlormequat chloride) | 0,020 | c | a | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – in and on tomatoes and oat grains 2023 – in and on carrots, pears, rye grains and husked rice grains 2024 – in and on aubergines, table grapes, cultivated fungi and wheat grains |
| Chlorthalonil | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Chlorpropham | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Chlorpyrifos | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Chlorpyrifos-methyl | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Clofentezine | 0,002 | c | a | b | not analysed in cereals |
| Clothianidin | 0,010 | c | a | b | see also thiamethoxam |
| Cyazofamid | | c | a | b | |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|--|--|------|------|------|---|
| Cyflufenamid (sum of cyflufenamid (Z isomer) and its E isomer) | | c | a | b | |
| Cyfluthrin (sum of isomers) | 0,005 | c | a | b | |
| Cymoxanil | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Cypermethrin (sum of isomers) | 0,010 | c | a | b | |
| Cyproconazole | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Cyprodinil | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Cyromazine | 0,008 | | | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – in and on lettuces and tomatoes 2023 – in and on potatoes, onions and carrots 2024 – in and on aubergines, sweet peppers, melons and cultivated fungi |
| Deltamethrin (cis-deltamethrin) | 0,040 | c | a | b | |
| Diazinon | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Dichlorvos | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Dicloran | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Dicofol (sum of p, p' and o,p' isomers) | 0,008 | c | a | b | not analysed in cereals |
| Diethofencarb | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Difenoconazole | 0,002 | c | a | b | |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| Diflubenzuron | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Dimethoate | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Dimethomorph | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Dinikonazole (sum of isomers) | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Diphenylamine | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Dithianon | 0,040 | c | a | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – in and on apples and peaches 2023 – in and on pears and husked rice grains 2024 – in and on table grapes |
| Dithiocarbamates | 0,030 | c | a | b | not analysed in broccoli, cauliflowers, head cabbages, olive oil, wine and onions |
| Dodine | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Emamectin benzoate B1a, expressed as emamectin | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Endosulfan (sum of alpha- and betaisomers and endosulfansulphate expresses as endosulfan) | 0,010 | c | a | b | |
| Epoxiconazole | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Ethephon | 0,010 | c | a | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – in and on apples, peaches, tomatoes and wine 2023 – in and on oranges and pears 2024 – in and on sweet peppers, wheat grains and table grains |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|--------------------|--|------|------|------|--|
| Ethion | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Ethirimol | 0,002 | c | a | b | not analysed in cereals |
| Ethofenprox | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Etoxazole | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Famoxadone | 0,040 | c | a | b | |
| Fenamidone | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fenamiphos | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fenarimol | 0,008 | c | a | b | not analysed in cereals |
| Fenazaquin | 0,002 | c | a | b | not analysed in cereals |
| Fenbuconazole | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fenbutatin oxide | 0,010 | c | a | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – in and on apples, strawberries, peaches, tomatoes and wine 2023 – in and on oranges and pears 2024 – in and on aubergines, grapefruits, sweet peppers and table grapes |
| Fenhexamid | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fenitrothion | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fenoxycarb | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fenpropathrin | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Fenpropidin | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fenpropimorph | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fenpyrazamine | 0,008 | c | a | b | |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---|--|------|------|------|--|
| Fenpyroximate | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fenthion (fenthion and its oxygen analogue, their sulfoxides and sulfone expressed as parent) | 0,010 | c | a | b | |
| Fenvalerate (sum of RR, RS, SR, SS isomers including esfenvalerate) | 0,007 | c | a | b | |
| Fipronil (sum fipronil + sulfone metabolite (MB46136) expressed as fipronil) | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fonicamid (sum of fonicamid, TFNA and TFNG expressed as fonicamid) | 0,025 | c | a | b | |
| Fluazifop-P | 0,002 | c | a | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – in and on strawberries, head cabbages, lettuces, spinaches and tomatoes 2023 – in and on cauliflowers, dried beans, potatoes and carrots 2021 – in and on aubergines, broccoli, sweet peppers and wheat grains |
| Flubendiamid | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Fludioxonil | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Flufenoxuron | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fluopikolide | 0,002 | c | a | b | |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|--|--|------|------|------|---|
| Fluopyram | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fluquinconazole | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Flusilazole | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Flutriafol | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Fluxapyroxad | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Folpet (sum of folpet and phtalimide expressed as folpet) | 0,024 | c | a | b | |
| Formetanate (sum of formetanate and its salts expressed as formetanate(hydrochloride)) | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Fosetyl-A1 | 0,010 | c | a | b | |
| Fosthiazate | 0,002 | c | a | | |
| Glyphosate | 0,020 | c | a | b | |
| Glufosinate-ammonium | 0,010 | c | a | b | |
| Haloxyfop including haloxyfop-P | 0,002 | c | a | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – in and on strawberries and head cabbages 2023 – the substance is not to be analysed in or on any product 2021 – in and on broccoli, grapefruits, sweet peppers and wheat grains |
| Hexaconazole | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Hexythiazox | 0,002 | c | a | b | not analysed in cereals |
| Imazalil | 0,002 | c | a | b | |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---|--|------|------|------|---|
| Imidacloprid | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Indoxacarb | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Iprodione | 0,020 | c | a | b | |
| Iprovalicarb | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Isocarbophos | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Isoprothiolane | 0,002 | | a | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – not analysed in or on any product 2023 – in and on husked rice grains 2024 – not analysed in or on any product |
| Kresoxim-methyl | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Lambda-cyhalothrin | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Linuron | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Lufenuron (all ratios of constitutional isomers) | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Malathion (sum of malathion and malaoxon expressed as malathion) | 0,004 | c | a | b | |
| Mandipropamid | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Mepanipyrim | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Mepiquat (sum of mepiquat and its salts expressed as mepiquat chloride) | 0,020 | c | a | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – in and on barley grains and oat grains 2023 – in and on pears, rye grains and husked rice grains 2024 – in and on cultivated fungi and wheat grains |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Metalaxyl a metalaxyl-M | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Methamidophos | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Methidathion | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Methiocarb (sum of methiocarb and methiocarb sulfoxide and sulfone, expressed as methiocarb) | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Methomyl | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Methoxyfenozide | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Metrafenone | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Monocrotophos | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Myclobutanil | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Omethoate | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Oxadixyl | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Oxamyl | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Oxydemeton-methyl (sum of oxydemeton-methyl and demeton-S-methylsulfon eexpressed as oxydemeton-methyl) | 0,004 | c | a | b | |
| Paclobutrazole | 0,008 | c | a | b | |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---|--|------|------|------|--|
| Parathion methyl (sum of Parathion- methyl and paraoxon-methyl expressed as Parathion-methyl) | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Penconazole | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Pencycuron | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Pendimethalin | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Permethrin | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Phosmet (phosmet and phosmet oxon expressed as phosmet) | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Pirimicarb | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Pirimiphos-methyl | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Prochloraz | 0,010 | c | a | b | |
| Procymidon | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Profenofos | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Propamocarb (sum of propamocarb and its salts, expressed as propamocarb) | 0,002 | c | a | b | mandatory analysis:2022 – in and on strawberries, head cabbages, lettuces, spinaches, tomatoes and barley grains 2023 – in and on carrots, cauliflowers, onions and potatoes 2024 – in and on table grapes, melons, aubergines, broccoli, sweet peppers and wheat grains |
| Propargite | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Propiconazole (sum of isomers) | 0,002 | c | a | b | |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---|--|------|------|------|---|
| Propyzamide | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Proquinazid | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Prosulfocarb | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Prothioconazole (prothioconazole-desthio) | 0,008 | c | a | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – in and on head cabbages, lettuces, tomatoes, oat grains and barley grains 2023 – in and on carrots, onion, rye grains and husked rice grains 2024 – in and on sweet peppers and wheatgrains |
| Pymetrozine | 0,002 | c | | b | mandatory analysis: 2022 – in and on head cabbages, lettuces, strawberries, spinaches and tomatoes 2023 – the substance is not to be analysed in or on any product 2024 – in and on aubergines, melons and sweet peppers |
| Pyraclostrobin | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Pyridaben | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Pyridalyl | 0,010 | c | a | b | |
| Pyrimethanil | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Pyriproxyfen | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Quinoxifen | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Spinosad (spinosad, sum of spinosyn A and spinosyn D) | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Spinetoram | 0,010 | c | a | b | |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Spirodiclofen | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Spiromesifen | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Spiroxamine | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Spirotetramat (spirotetramat and its metabolites BY108330, BY108330-ketohydroxy, BY108330-mohohydroxy and BY10833 enol-glucoside, expressed as spirotetramat) | 0,12 | c | a | b | |
| Tau-Fluvalinate | 0,009 | c | a | b | |
| Tebuconazole | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Tebufenozide | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Tebufenpyrad | 0,002 | c | a | b | not analysed in cereals |
| Teflubenzuron | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Tefluthrin | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Terbuthylazine | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Tetraconazole | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Tetradifon | 0,002 | c | a | b | not analysed in cereals |
| Thiabendazole | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Thiacloprid | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Thiamethoxam | 0,008 | c | a | b | |

| Residue / residues | Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| Thiodicarb | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Thiophanate-methyl | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Tolcloflos-methyl | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Triadimefon | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Triadimenol | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Triazophos | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Tricyclazole | 0,002 | c | a | b | mandatory analysis in and on husked rice grains |
| Trifloxystrobin | 0,002 | c | a | b | |
| Triflumuron | 0,008 | c | a | b | |
| Vinklozolin | 0,002 | c | a | b | |

Annex 2 – Requirements on analysis of pesticides residues in products of animal originTable 1: Products of animal origin to be sampled for analysis on pesticide residues

(For the raw commodities to be analysed, the parts of the products to which MRLs apply shall be analysed for the main product of the group or subgroup as listed in part A of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 2018/62 unless stated otherwise.)

| 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|--|
| e | f | d |
| cow's milk (fresh unprocessed milk including frozen, pasteurised, heated, sterilised or filtrated milk) | poultry fat (unprocessed products including frozen products; meat may also be sampled according to Table 3 of the Annex to Directive 2002/63/EC) | bovine fat (unprocessed products including frozen products; meat may also be sampled according to Table 3 of the Annex to Directive 2002/63/EC) |
| swine fat (unprocessed products including frozen products; meat may also be sampled according to Table 3 of the Annex to Directive 2002/63/EC) | bovine liver (unprocessed products including frozen products) | chicken eggs (whole eggs without the shells, unprocessed products including frozen products) |

Table 2: Pesticide/product combinations to be monitored in/on products of animal origin

| Residue / residues | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|--------------------|------|------|------|---------|
| Aldrin a dieldrin | e | f | d | |
| Bifenthrin | e | f | d | |
| Chlordane | e | f | d | |
| Chlorpyrifos | e | f | d | |

| Residue / residues | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---|------|------|------|------------------------------------|
| Chlorpyrifos-methyl | e | f | d | |
| Cypermethrin | e | f | d | |
| DDT | e | f | d | |
| Deltamethrin | e | f | d | |
| Diazinon | e | f | d | |
| Endosulfan | e | f | d | |
| Famoxadone | e | f | d | |
| Fenvalerate | e | f | d | |
| Fipronil | e | f | d | |
| Glyphosate | e | f | d | |
| Glufosinate-ammonium | e | f | d | |
| Heptachlor | e | f | d | |
| Hexachlorobenzene | e | f | d | |
| Hexachlorcyclohexan (HCH), Alpha-Isomer | e | f | d | |
| Hexachlorcyclohexan (HCH), Beta-Isomer | e | f | d | |
| Indoxacarb | e | | | mandatory analysis: 2022 – milk |
| Lindane | e | f | d | |
| Methoxychlor | e | f | d | |
| Parathion | e | f | d | |
| Pendimethalin | e | f | d | |
| Permethrin | e | f | d | |

| Residue / residues | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Remarks |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Pirimiphos-methyl | e | f | d | |

Ověřovací doložka změny datového formátu dokumentu podle § 69a zákona č. 499/2004 Sb.

Změnou datového formátu se nepotvrzuje správnost a pravdivost údajů obsažených v dokumentu a jejich soulad s právními předpisy.

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Jméno a příjmení osoby, která změnu formátu dokumentu provedla:

Čmejlová Olga