



MINISTERSTVO ZDRAVOTNICTVÍ  
ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

# MULTIANNUAL CONTROL PLAN FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES

## 2015 - 2017

### CZECH REPUBLIC

DECEMBER 2014

In accordance with the Article 30 of the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, the multiannual control plan for pesticide residues in the Czech Republic for period 2015 - 2017 is being submitted.

Prepared by: Ministry of Health  
Section of Chief Officer for Public Health Protection and Viceminister  
for Promotion and Protection of Public Health  
Department of Public Health Protection

Discussed and approved by the Interministerial Working Group for Pesticide Residues

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## **1. Introduction**

The Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) No 396/2005 of 2005 on maximum pesticide residues limits in products of both plant and animal origin has become fully applicable as of 1 September 2008. The new harmonized rules for pesticide residues at the Community level have been introduced by this legislation, which represents a substantial simplification.

The Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 is directly related to public health. The requirement of assurance of a high level of consumer protection will be fulfilled by setting of harmonized maximum limits for pesticide residues (hereinafter „MRL“) in or on products of plant and animal origin, based on risk assessment analysis taking into account good agricultural practice. Moreover, the level of consumer protection will be the same in all Member States of the European Union. Furthermore, the Regulation is important from the point of view of the internal market as it allows for fair economic competition. The Regulation covers more than 1100 pesticides used in agricultural production in and/or outside the European Union. The maximum limits of pesticide residues for a whole range of agricultural products are set therein – ranging from meat, milk, vegetables, fruits to nuts, spices and feedingstuffs, and the limits relate to both unprocessed and processed foodstuffs. The motivation, and a very important principle is that food and feed safety of the most vulnerable population groups such as infants and young children have been considered when setting the limits. Another very important principle is that food and feed safety take precedence over plant protection. The Regulation is regularly updated based on the risk assessment of EFSA and new scientific knowledge.

Performance of official controls in the pesticide residues area is a necessary precondition for implementation of the Regulation. In order to ensure a uniform system and with respect to national specificities the Regulation requires to prepare national multiannual control programmes for pesticide residues controls by Member States. The national programmes for pesticide residue controls are submitted to the European Commission (DG SANTE) and all Member States and they are publicly available.

## **2. LEGAL BASIS**

The legal basis is formed namely by the following legislation:

### **2.1. EU 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 provides a general legal framework, requirements of food law and procedures in food safety. The Regulation has quite a wide scope and covers both all products under the definition of „food“ and all products coming into the food chain for the purpose of food production, regardless of specific provisions applying to such substances. According to this Regulation products damaging health or products unfit for human consumption are prohibited from being placed on the market, and operators in agri-food sectors are primarily responsible for following the requirements of the food law. Moreover, the Regulation has introduced the duty to establish a system of traceability which enables food and feed business operators to trace a product through the whole food chain or to withdraw a product from the market in case of non-compliance with the food law. Limitation or elimination of health risk or prevention of health risk is based on risk analysis, which is a systematic procedure for establishing effective, adequate and focused measures or other measures to protect human health. The Regulation is a legal basis for establishing the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) as a reinforcement of the present system of scientific and technical support. The role of EFSA is to provide a comprehensive independent scientific view of the safety and other aspects of the whole food and feed supply chains, having a direct or indirect impact on the safety of the food and feed supply chains, animal health and welfare as well as plant health, or which may pose risks for human health even if they comply with the food law, such as pesticides or feed additives.

Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules

The Regulation lays down a clear Community framework for a methodical control system based on harmonized rules and integrated controls in the whole food and feed chains in line with the principle „from field to table“. The purpose of the Regulation is to ensure that official controls of foodstuffs and feedingstuffs are performed regularly at an appropriate frequency and are based on risk analysis. It stipulates, among others, the requirements on staff performing official controls, types of official controls, the requirements on official laboratories and on analytical methods and the duty to elaborate multiannual control plans covering the whole food and feed chains.

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 91/41/EEC

The Regulation introducing new harmonized rules for pesticide residues has become fully applicable as of 1 September 2008. By this Regulation the pending legislation has been simplified since pesticide residues levels are harmonized at the Community level and this legislation is binding and directly applicable in all Member States without any transposition into national legislation.

All decisions must be backed by scientific findings and advice and evaluation of a consumption basket, which is carried out by the European Food Safety Authority. All values are fixed on the base of the principles of risk analysis and for their fixing the worst possible model of use is applied. Fixing of the levels and its methodology is based on the same principle and any limits based on different principles which were not reasonably justifiable

have been replaced by the new levels. The Member States may retain their levels if such levels are not set on the Community level, but only for a transitional period until they are fully harmonized.

The Regulation lays down new obligations for Member States, namely as regards performing of official controls and submission of reports on their results. The Member States are obliged to prepare multiannual control programmes for pesticide residues and they are also obliged to submit a yearly report on results of official controls on pesticide residues. One of the new obligations is also publishing the control programmes and their results, which also have to be forwarded to the Commission, EFSA and all Member States.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 400/2014 of 22 April 2014 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2015, 2016 and 2017 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

By Commission Regulation (EC) No 1213/2008 a first coordinated multiannual Community programme, covering the years 2009, 2010 and 2011, was established. That programme continued under consecutive Commission Regulations. The latest one was Commission Regulation (EU) No 788/2012. Thirty to forty foodstuffs constitute the major components of the diet in the Union. Since pesticide uses show significant changes over a period of three years, pesticides should be monitored in those foodstuffs over a series of three-year cycles to allow consumer exposure and the application of Union legislation to be assessed. On the basis of a binomial probability distribution, it can be calculated that examination of 654 samples allows, with a certainty of more than 99 %, the detection of a sample containing pesticide residues above the limit of determination (LOD), provided that not less than 1 % of the products contain residues above that limit. Collection of these samples is apportioned among Member States according to population numbers, with a minimum of 12 samples per product and per year. Analytical results from the previous official control programmes of the Union have been taken into account to ensure that the range of pesticides covered by the control programme is representative for the pesticides used. Guidance concerning 'Analytical quality control and validation procedures for pesticide residues analysis in food and feed' is published on the Commission website. Where the residue definition of a pesticide includes other active substances, metabolites, breakdown or reaction products, those compounds should be reported separately as far as they are measured individually. Implementing measures, such as the Standard Sample Description (SSD) (*Standard sample description for food and feed (EFSA Journal 2010; 8(1): 1457)*; *Use of the EFSA Standard Sample Description for the reporting of data on the control of pesticide residues in food and feed according to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 (EFSA Journal 2013; 11(1): 3076)* for submitting results of pesticide residues analysis, relating to the submission of information by Member States have been agreed by Member States, Commission and the European Food Safety Authority. For the sampling procedures Commission Directive 2002/63/EC which incorporates the sampling methods and procedures recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission should apply. It is necessary to assess whether maximum residue levels for baby food provided for in Article 10 of Commission Directive 2006/141/EC on infant formulae and follow-on formulae and Article 7 of Commission Directive 2006/125/EC on processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children are respected, taking into account only the residue definitions as they are set out in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. As regards single residue methods, Member States may be able to meet their obligations of analysis by having recourse to official laboratories already having the validated methods required.

The regulations updating the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 are listed in the Annex No 3.

## **2.2. National level**

Act No 110/1997 Coll., on foodstuffs and tobacco products and on amendments and supplements to certain related Acts

The scope and purpose of the Act on foodstuffs is to stipulate obligations of food business operators in food production and placing of products on the market and to regulate the official controls over observance of legal duties. The Act lays down sanctions and other measures if the duties are not followed.

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

The veterinary Act regulates comprehensively and transparently legal relationships which emerge from application of principles, conditions and requirements on veterinary care in all decisive areas - i. e. animal health and its protection, safety of animal origin products, import, export and transit of animals, animal origin products and feedingstuffs, and veterinary sanitation. The aim of veterinary care is the protection of human health, namely against food-borne diseases and zoonosis.

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

The Act regulates rights and duties of physical and juridical persons in promotion and protection of public health and specifies a system of public health protection authorities, their powers and scope of their activities. Public health is the state of health of the population and its groups and the health conditions are defined by the sum of natural, living and working conditions and lifestyle. Promotion and protection of public health is the sum of all activities and measures aimed at formation and protection of healthy living and working conditions as well as prevention of spreading of communicable and epidemic diseases, work related health hazards, emerging of work related diseases and other significant health disorders and supervision over preserving such healthy conditions. A health hazard is a state when the population, or some of its groups, is under threat and when exposure to risk factors exceeds a generally acceptable level and poses a significant risk of health damage.

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

The Act lays down rights and duties of physical and juridical persons concerning protection of plants and plant products against harmful organisms and diseases, registration, placing on the market, use and control of preparations of plant protection and other plant protection preparations, placing on the market and control of active substances intended for the use as preparations, protection against bootstrap of plants or plant products or harmful organisms onto the territory of the Czech Republic from of others Member States of the European Union and from third countries, against their spreading on the territory of the Czech Republic and against bootstrap of such harmful organisms on the territory of others Member States of the European Union and third countries and to restrain the adverse influence of harmful organisms and the use of preparations and other substances on human health, animals and the environment.

Act No 91/1996 Coll., on feedingstuffs, as amended

The Act determines requirements on production, import, use, packaging, labelling, transport and placing on the market of feedingstuffs, feed additives and premixes, as well as powers

and scope of competence of an expert supervisory authority over following obligations stipulated by this Act and directly applicable legislation of the European Communities.

Decree No 381/2007 Coll., on laying maximum limits for pesticide residues in and on foods and raw materials, as amended

The Decree sets maximum limits for pesticide residues for certain foodstuffs and raw materials in line with EU legislation. MRL for infant formula, follow-on formula and foods for young children, cereals-based formula and other formula intended for infants and young children are regulated by the separate legislation on foodstuffs for dietetic use.

Decree No 211/2004 Coll., on methods of analysis and sampling and on preparation of control samples, as amended

The Decree is an implementing legislation to the Act No 110/1997 Coll., as amended. The Decree specifies methods of analysis, sampling and preparation of official samples in order to investigate quality and safety of foodstuffs and quality of tobacco products, for the purpose of official controls. By means of the Decree, the Commission Directive 2002/63/EC of 11 July 2002 defining Community methods for taking of samples for official verification of pesticide residues in and on products of plant and animal origin and repealing the Directive 79/700/EEC, has been transposed.

Decree No 415/2009 Coll., on requirements on samplings and a manner of publication of analytical methods for testing of products intended for feeding

The Decree is the implemental legislation to the Act No 91/1996 Coll., as amended. The Decree sets requirements on samplings and manipulation of samples for pesticide analysis and the manner of publication of analytical methods for testing of products intended for feeding.

### **3. DEFINITION and TERMINOLOGY**

All definitions introduced by the framework legislation – Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 - apply in their entirety. Particularly the following terms are relevant for the multiannual control plan for pesticide residues:

Foodstuff means any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be, ingested by humans. Foodstuffs do not include feedingstuffs or live animals unless they are prepared for placing on the market for human consumption, plants prior to harvesting, medicinal products, cosmetics, tobacco and tobacco products, narcotic or psychotropic substances and residues and contaminants,  
(Article 2 of the Regulation (EC) No 178/2002).

Feedingstuff means any substance or product, including additives, whether processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for oral feeding to animals,  
(Article 3(4) of the Regulation (EC) No 178/2002).

Pesticide residues means residues, including active substances, metabolites and/or breakdown or reaction products of active substances currently or formerly used in plant production products, including in particular those which may arise as a result of use in plant protection, in veterinary medicine and as a biocide,  
(Article 3 (c) of the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005).

Maximum residue level (MRL) means the upper legal limit of concentration for a pesticide residue in or on food or feed set in accordance with this Regulation, based on good agricultural practice and the lowest consumer exposure necessary to protect vulnerable consumers,  
(Article 3 (d) of the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005).

Official control means any form of control that the competent authority or the Community performs for the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules,  
(Article 2 point 1 of the Regulation (EC) No 882/2004).

Sampling for analysis means taking feed or food or any other substance (including from the environment) relevant to the production, processing and distribution of feed or food or to the health of animals, in order to verify through analysis compliance with feed or food law or animal health rules,  
(Article 2 point 11 of the Regulation (EC) No 882/2004).



## **4. COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

### **4.1. Central administration authorities**

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the issue of pesticide residues. The Ministry of Health is responsible for health risk assessment, which is prepared on the request of other official control bodies of other bodies of the national administration. The National Institute of Public Health has been entrusted by the Ministry of Health to assess risks. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for plant protection preparations including transposition and implementation of relevant legislation and for their official controls. The Ministry of Agriculture is the national competent authority for feedingstuffs including their official controls and risk assessment. As regards official controls over the food market the Ministry of Agriculture is liable to the supervision on food chain and in case of supervision on catering services the official controls are shared with public health protection authorities.

The EU legislation binds the Member States with further obligations concerning pesticide residues such as more detailed requirements on performing of official controls of maximum pesticide residues, duty to prepare a national control plan for pesticide residues, implementation of the Community multiannual control plan on pesticide residues and mandatory forwarding of information by the national competent authority to the Commission and providing information by Member States to the EFSA.

Based on the legal competency, the Ministry of Health is the national public authority coordinating activities in the pesticide residues field and thus it is responsible for performing duties of the Member States stipulated by the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. In its organizational structure this area falls under the competence of the Section of Chief Public Health Officer and Viceminister for promotion and protection of public health, and specifically the Department of Public Health Protection, deals with the pesticide residues issue.

Since it is an interministerial issue, a working group on pesticide residues has been established. The Ministry of Health, Czech Agricultural and Foodstuffs Inspection Authority, State Veterinary Authority, State Phytosanitary Authority and Central Institute of testing (CISTA) have delegated their representatives. The objective of the Working group is to check fulfilment of obligations stipulated by the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 and to submit recommendations for their implementation.

### **4.2. Official control authorities**

In the Czech Republic the official control over pesticide residues is performed by the following bodies:

#### **Czech Agricultural and Foodstuff Inspection Authority**

Czech Agricultural and Foodstuffs Inspection Authorities (CAFIA) perform official controls over production and placing on the market of foodstuffs of plant origin and in the retail sector in line with the competences stipulated in § 16 (1) of the Act No 110/1997 Coll., as amended. CAFIA is the control body subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture and its powers and

duties are set by the Act No 146/2002 Coll., on Czech Agricultural and Foodstuffs Inspection Authorities and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended.

#### State Veterinary Administration

State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic (SVA CR) performs official controls over production and placing on the market of foodstuffs of animal origin in line with the competences stipulated by § 16 (1) of the Act No 110/1997 Coll., as amended, and also participates in official controls over feedingstuffs. SVA CR is the control body subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture and its powers and duties are set by the Act No 166/1999 Coll., on veterinary care and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended. SVA CR is also responsible for the veterinary protection of the territory of the Czech Republic as well as protection of animal welfare and protection of animals against maltreatment and cruelty.

#### Central Institute of Supervising and Testing in Agriculture

Central Institute of Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA) is the administrative body with competence on the territory of the Czech Republic, established in accordance with the Act No 147/2002 Coll., on Central Institute of Supervising and Testing in Agriculture and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended, and is subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture. CISTA carries out expert controls over production, marketing and using of feedingstuffs. It registers and licenses feed business operators and performs official controls on observance of obligations laid down by the Act on feedingstuffs, the implementing decree and directly applicable EC legislation. The state administration on phytosanitary issues is given by the Act No 326/2004 Coll., on phytosanitary care and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended. Based on this ACT CISTA keeps the register of authorised and used preparations for plant protection, it is the national authority responsible for registration of plant protection authorities and it performs official controls of the market as well as users of those preparations. CISTA evaluates all kinds of information on harmful and undesirable effects of registered plant protection preparations and it makes decisions on their categorisation, and, within the framework of its competence, it issues expert opinions or reports on plant protection issues and plant preparations.

#### Public Health Protection Offices

Public Health Protection Offices (RHPO) perform official controls over the mass catering sector in accordance with § 16 (1) of the Act No 110/1997 Coll., as amended, and of the Act No 258/2000 Coll., as amended. In case of any food-borne disease or any complaint of health disorders probably associated with food consumption, RHPOs are entitled to carry out controls at all food business operators. RHPO are administrative bodies whose powers and obligations are stipulated by the Act No 258/2000 Coll., on public health protection and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended.

## **5. CONTROL PROGRAMME**

### **5.1. Scope of the programme**

Multiannual control plan for pesticide residues refers mainly to foodstuffs and feedingstuffs in the whole food chain. The control plan stems from the Regulation (EU) No 400/2014. The number of checked commodities, numbers of samples and extent of analysed pesticide residues must be considered as minimum numbers which have to be fulfilled. The official authorities might increase these numbers if necessary and appropriate.

### **5.2. Criteria used for drawing up the Programme**

#### **5.2.1. Selection of Commodities**

The following criteria have been used for the selection of commodities being listed in the national programme on pesticide residues control:

- the overall food consumption in the Czech Republic in 2013  
(<http://www.czso.cz/csu/2014edicniplan.nsf/p/270139-14>)
- the consumption food basket  
(<http://czvp.szu.cz/spotrebapotravin.htm>);
- results of official controls and monitoring of pesticide residues in previous years  
(<http://www.svscr.cz>; <http://www.szpi.gov.cz/>; <http://www.ukzuz.cz>)
- foodstuffs intended for risk groups of population (namely infant formula and foods for young children);
- products having specific stricter rules on the use of pesticides (organic products);
- reports in RASFF system – annual EC reports  
([http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index_en.htm));
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 400/2014 of 22 April 2014 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2015, 2016 and 2017 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  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0400&rid=1>)
- the annual report of the EC on pesticide residues monitoring  
([http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides\\_index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides_index_en.htm))
- EU reports on pesticide residues in food published on EFSA websites  
(<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3694.htm> - 2011,  
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3942.htm> - 2012,  
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4038.htm> - 2013)

#### **5.2.2. Number of samples**

The number of samples is set so as to determine characteristic profiles of pesticide residues' content in selected commodities and to map trends in pesticide residues presence and their levels in analysed commodities with respect to statistical evaluation. The multiannual Community programme laid down in the Regulation (EU) No 400/2014 is the basis for this control programme.

The number of samples in the Regulation (EU) No 400/2014 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 analysis will be specified in the report on results of the monitoring.

Table 1  
Selected commodities and numbers of samples

Commodity	Number of samples*		
	2015	2016	2017
bananas	12/15	12/15	12/15
table grapes	12/15	12/15	12/15
orange juice	12/15	12/15	12/15
apples	12/15	12/15	12/15
strawberries	12/15	12/15	12/15
peaches including nectarines and similar hybrids	12/15	12/15	12/15
oranges	12/15	12/15	12/15
mandarins	12/15	12/15	12/15
pears	12/15	12/15	12/15
organic fruits	1	1	1
aubergines	12/15	12/15	12/15
broccoli	12/15	12/15	12/15
peas without pods (fresh or frozen)	12/15	12/15	12/15
peppers (sweet)	12/15	12/15	12/15
head cabbage	12/15	12/15	12/15
leak	12/15	12/15	12/15
lettuce	12/15	12/15	12/15
tomatoes	12/15	12/15	12/15
carrots	12/15	12/15	12/15
beans with pods (fresh or frozen)	12/15	12/15	12/15
cucumbers	12/15	12/15	12/15
potatoes	12/15	12/15	12/15
spinach	12/15	12/15	12/15
organic vegetable	1	1	1
wheat	12/15	12/15	12/15
rye or oats	12/15	12/15	12/15
rice	12/15	12/15	12/15
organic cereals	1	1	1
virgin olive oil	12/15	12/15	12/15
butter	12/15	12/15	12/15
chicken eggs	12/15	12/15	12/15
cow 's milk	12/15	12/15	12/15

swine muscle and fat	12/15	12/15	12/15
poultry muscle and fat	12/15	12/15	12/15
liver (bovine and other ruminants, swine and poultry)	12/15	12/15	12/15
follow-on and follow-up formula	-	-	10
processed cereal-based foods for infants	10	-	-
processed foods for infants and small children	-	10	-
wine (red or white)	12/15	12/15	12/15
feedingstuffs	80	80	80

\*) 12/15 – 12 is a minimum number of samples for each single residue method, 15 is a minimum number of samples for each multi-residue method

### 5.2.3. Pesticide Residues to be Analysed

The following factors have been considered in the selection of pesticide residues to be analysed:

- the most frequently used active substances (the source – the database of CISTA)  
The database of used plant protection preparations is managed by CISTA. The database contains active substances and their used amounts as both the total amount and the amounts used for main agricultural crops. The table 2 includes thirteen of the most frequently used active substances in the Czech Republic including the list of main crops where these substances are used.
- the results of official controls and monitoring of pesticide residues in previous years  
(<http://www.svscr.cz>; <http://www.szpi.gov.cz/>; <http://www.ukzuz.cz>);
- information in RASFF system – EC annual reports  
([http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index_en.htm))
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 400/2014 of 22 April 2014 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2015, 2016 and 2017 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  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0400&rid=1>)
- the final report on EC monitoring results  
([http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides\\_index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides_index_en.htm))
- the consumer food basket  
(<http://www.szu.cz/tema/bezpecnost-potravin>;  
<http://www.chhpr.szu.cz/spotreba-potravin.htm>)
- toxicological profiles of pesticides (National Institute of Public Health, Prague)
- the laboratory capacity.

Table 2  
Overview of the most frequent active substances used in plant protection preparations

Active Substance	Total use*	Cereals	Maize	Pulses	Sugar beet and for feeding	potatoes	Fodder crops	Oleiferous plants	Hop	Vegetable	Orchards	Grape wines	Others
<b>Total</b>	5 510 952,428	2 480 954,729	560 946,995	30 238,604	299 282,730	107 637,678	36 679,652	1 402 908,160	81 402,907	28 487,620	252 425,771	208 568,061	21 819,521
<b>Glyphosate</b>	935 469,245	451 622,038	89 230,896	4 987,225	12 300,790	4 689,064	19 281,856	312 440,181	385,056	1 717,456	10 455,570	10 803,766	17 555,347
<b>Chlormequa chloride</b>	632 050,814	571 231,589	0	0	0	0	882,325	59 936,900	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tebuconazole</b>	179 055,274	97 159,686	286,194	0	0	1,958	0	80 160,450	3,226	24,415	920,176	482,814	16,355
<b>Chlorpyrifos</b>	178 362,478	29 435,560	2 111,448	3 025,639	5 525,250	1 124,983	160,188	136 914,669	0	0	64,741	0	0
<b>Prochloraz</b>	176 503,894	143 664,636	8,939	0	4 636,164	0	0	28 124,513	0	0	0	0	69,542
<b>Metazachlor</b>	169 985,466	392,851	0	0	34,906	0	0	168 788,416	0	750,230	0	0	19,063
<b>Pendimethalin</b>	124 274,171	101 696,732	4 819,598	8 856,438	1,448	0	35,906	3 407,665	0	3 275,441	1 010,050	914,362	256,485
<b>Sulphur</b>	113 831,714	2 089,977	0	0	62,627	0	0	31,251	0	482,605	74 794,757	36 370,497	0
<b>Terbuthylazin</b>	113 123,957	801,709	112 102,162	0	0	0	0	194,744	0	1,224	0	0	24,118
<b>Chlorotoluron</b>	107 418,147	105 062,518	45,372	0	0	0	37,283	2 272,974	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Pinolen</b>	102 054,462	13 851,331	2 189,553	1 509,257	647,819	511,761	583,459	78 363,479	22,518	351,179	1 195,964	2 763,780	62,325
<b>Acetochlor</b>	101 052,805	258,100	91 001,503	0	0	0	0	9 795,202	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Isoproturon</b>	93 986,114	93 858,214	25,589	0	0	0	80,241	22,070	0	0	0	0	0

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

Source: Ústřední kontrolní a zkušební ústav zemědělský, [http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/317735/Spotreba\\_UL\\_2013\\_ceska\\_verze\\_oprava.pdf](http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/317735/Spotreba_UL_2013_ceska_verze_oprava.pdf)

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

## **6. OFFICIAL LABORATORIES**

All laboratories performing analysis for the purpose of official controls in the pesticide residues area meet requirements of the technical standard ČSN ISO 17025. They are accredited by the Czech Institute for Accreditation (CIA), they regularly examine control samples both at the national and international levels and the methods of analysis used are validated.

The National Reference Laboratory for Pesticide Residues and PCB has been established in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 by the Ministry of Agriculture at the State Veterinary Institute of Prague. This laboratory is intended for analysing of pesticide residues in animal origin matrices with a high level of fats. The NRL of SVI Prague directly collaborates with the Community Reference Laboratory – EURL (Freiburg, Germany). These laboratories are accredited for analysis of organochloric pesticides (B3a), organophosphates (B3b), pyrethroids and carbamates (B2c). NRL – SVI participates once or twice per year in interlaboratory tests (EUPT) organized by the EURL, and all laboratories of SVI take part in PT organized by reputable European and global laboratories (FAPAS, APLAC, etc.).

National reference laboratories for fruits and vegetables, for analytical methods of identification of one residue and for cereals and feedingstuffs have been established by the Ministry of Agriculture at the laboratory network of the Czech Agricultural and Foodstuffs Inspection Authorities in Prague. The NRL for cereals and feedingstuffs is used both by CAFIA and CISTA due to different competencies in official controls over the food market. The CAFIA laboratory in Prague performs the analysis more than 370 pesticide residues and their metabolites and degradation products and regularly participates in all interlaboratory comparison tests organized by relevant EURLs.

CISTA laboratories monitor pesticide residues and persistent organic pollutants (PCB, OCP, PBDE, PHA) in feeding mixtures and feeding raw materials. The used analytical methods are validated and accredited by Czech Institute for Accreditation and the laboratories participate in international interlaboratory comparison tests EURL for pesticide residues in feedingstuffs and cereals.

Analyses of pesticides are performed by the following laboratories:

- State Veterinary Institute Praha,
- Czech Agricultural and Foodstuffs Inspection Authorities, Inspectorate in Prague,
- Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture, National Reference Laboratory
- Institute of Chemical Technology (VŠCHT), Prague

All analytical methods are in compliance with the Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. The following analytical methods are used for pesticide analysis:

### a) animal origin foodstuffs

- GC-ECD gas chromatography (electrochemical detection)
- GC-NPD/FPD gas chromatography (N-P/flame-photometric detection)
- HPLC-FLD liquid chromatography with mass detector (triplequadrupole)
- GC-MS gas chromatography with mass detection)

b) plant origin foodstuffs

- 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 and mepiquat
  - LC-MS/MS for glyphosate and ethefone
  - LC-MS/MS for chlorates and perchlorates
  - GC-MSD for amitraz

c) feedingstuffs

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



## **7. Final provision**

The programme is to be re-considered yearly by the end of September of the following year. Sampling and analysis of animal origin foodstuffs are performed by the State Veterinary Authority and those of plant origin foodstuffs are carried out by Czech Agricultural and Foodstuffs Inspection Authority. Results of monitoring of pesticide residues performed in line with the multiannual control plan are submitted by CAFIA and SVA yearly by the 31 August of the following year complying with Standard Sample Description (*Standard sample description for food and feed (EFSA Journal 2010; 8(1): 1457)*).

The Multiannual Control Programme is the publicly available document, which is published on websites of all competent authorities involved in pesticide residues controls:

[www.mzcr.cz](http://www.mzcr.cz)

[www.mze.cz](http://www.mze.cz)

[www.szpi.gov.cz](http://www.szpi.gov.cz)

[www.svscr.cz](http://www.svscr.cz)

[www.szu.cz](http://www.szu.cz)

[www.ukzuz.cz](http://www.ukzuz.cz)

## Annexes

**Annex No 1 Pesticide residues or their combination analysed in foods of plant origin**

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
abamectin		b	c	a	
acephate		b	c	a	
acetamiprid	0,002	b	c	a	
acrinathrin	0,008	b	c	a	
aldikarb	0,008	b	c	a	
aldrin and dieldrin	0,010	b	c	a	
azinphos-methyl	0,002	b	c	a	
azoxystrobin	0,002	b	c	a	
bifenthrin	0,008	b	c	a	
biphenyl	0,008	b	c	a	
bitertanol	0,008	b	c	a	
boscalid	0,002	b	c	a	
bromide ion	5	b	c	a	mandatory analysis 2015 – sweet peppers 2016 – lettuce, tomatoes 2017 – rice
bromopropylate	0,002	b	c	a	
bupirimate	0,008	b	c	a	

Multiannual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues 2015 – 2017, Czech Republic

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
buprofezin	0,008	b	c	a	
cyfluthrin	0,005	b	c	a	
cypermethrin	0,010	b	c	a	
cyproconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
cyprodinil	0,002	b	c	a	
deltamethrin	0,010	b	c	a	
diazinon	0,003	b	c	a	
diethofenkarb	0,002	b	c	a	
difenoconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
difenylamin	0,008	b	c	a	
diflubenzuron	0,002	b	c	a	
dichlorvos	0,008	b	c	a	
dicloran	0,002	b	c	a	
dicofof	0,008	b	c	a	not analysed in cereals
dimethoate	0,005	b	c	a	
dimethomorph	0,002	b	c	a	not analysed in cereals
diniconazole	0,008	b	c	a	
dithianon	0,040	b	c	a	
dithiokarbamates	0,030	b	c	a	not analysed in orange juice and olive oil
dodine	0,002	b	c	a	

Multiannual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues 2015 – 2017, Czech Republic

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
endosulfan	0,010	b	c	a	
EPN	0,002	b	c	a	
epoxiconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
ethefon	0,010	b	c	a	mandatory analysis 2015 – orange juice, sweet peppers, wheat and table grapes 2016 – apples, rye/oats, tomatoes and wine 2017 – oranges, mandarins and rice
ethion	0,002	b	c	a	
ethirimol	0,002	b	c	a	not analysed in cereals
ethofenprox	0,008	b	c	a	
famoxadone	0,040	b	c	a	
fenamiphos	0,002	b	c	a	
fenamidone	0,002	b	c	a	
fenarimol	0,008	b	c	a	not analysed in cereals
fenazaquin	0,002	b	c	a	not analysed in cereals
fenbuconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
fenbutatin oxide	0,010	b	c	a	mandatory analysis 2015 – aubergines, sweet peppers and table grapes 2017 – apples and tomatoes 2018 – oranges, mandarins and pears

Multiannual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues 2015 – 2017, Czech Republic

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
fenhexamid	0,002	b	c	a	
fenitrothion	0,005	b	c	a	
fenoxycarb	0,002	b	c	a	
fenpropathrin	0,008	b	c	a	
fenpropidin	0,002	b	c	a	
fenpropimorph	0,002	b	c	a	
fenpyroximate	0,002	b	c	a	
fenthion	0,010	b	c	a	
fenvalerate and esfenvalerate	0,007	b	c	a	
o-fenylfenol	0,100	b	c	a	
fipronil	0,002	b	c	a	
fludioxonil	0,002	b	c	a	
fluquinconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
flufenoxuron	0,002	b	c	a	
fluopyram	0,002	b	c	a	
flusilazole	0,002	b	c	a	
flutriafol	0,008	b	c	a	
folpet	0,008	b	c	a	
formetanate	0,002	b	c	a	
fosmet	0,002	b	c	a	

Multiannual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues 2015 – 2017, Czech Republic

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
fosthiazate	0,002	b	c	a	
glyphosate	0,020	b	c	a	mandatory analysis 2015 – wheat 2016 – rye/oats 2017 – rice
hexaconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
hexythiazox	0,002	b	c	a	not analysed in cereals
chinoxyfen	0,002	b	c	a	
chlorothalonil	0,008	b	c	a	
chlorantraniliprol	0,002	b	c	a	
chlorfenapyr	0,01	b	c	a	
chlormekvat	0,020	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2015 – aubergines, table grapes and wheat 2016 – rye/oats, tomatoes and wine 2017 – carrots, pears and rice
chlorprofam	0,008	b	c	a	
chlorpyrifos	0,002	b	c	a	
chlorpyrifos-methyl	0,002	b	c	a	
imazalil	0,002	b	c	a	
imidacloprid	0,002	b	c	a	
indoxakarb	0,008	b	c	a	

Multiannual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues 2015 – 2017, Czech Republic

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
iprodion	0,020	b	c	a	
iprovalicarb	0,002	b	c	a	
isokarbophos	0,002	b	c	a	
isoprothiolane	0,002			a	mandatory analysis in 2017 - rice
captan	0,020	b	c	a	
carbaryl	0,002	b	c	a	
carbendazim and benomyl	0,008	b	c	a	
carbofuran	0,002	b	c	a	
carbosulfan	0,010	b	c	a	
clofentezine	0,002	b	c	a	not analysed in cereals
clothianidin	0,010	b	c	a	also see thiamethoxam
kresoxim-methyl	0,002	b	c	a	
linuron	0,002	b	c	a	
lufenuron	0,002	b	c	a	
malathion	0,005	b	c	a	
mandipropamid	0,002	b	c	a	
mepanipyrim	0,002	b	c	a	
mepiquate	0,020	b	c	a	mandatory analysis 2015 – wheat 2016 – rye/oates, tomatoes 2017 – pears and rice

Multianual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues 2015 – 2017, Czech Republic

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M	0,002	b	c	a	
methamidophos	0,008	b	c	a	
methidathion	0,002	b	c	a	
methiocarb	0,002	b	c	a	
methomyl and thiodicarb	0,008	b	c	a	
methoxyphenozide	0,002	b	c	a	
monokrotophos	0,002	b	c	a	
monuron	0,002	b	c	a	
myclobutanil	0,008	b	c	a	
oxadixyl	0,008	b	c	a	
oxamyl	0,002	b	c	a	
oxydemeton-methyl	0,004	b	c	a	
paclobutrazole	0,008	b	c	a	
parathion	0,008	b	c	a	
parathion-methyl	0,008	b	c	a	
pencykuron	0,002	b	c	a	
pendimethalin	0,008	b	c	a	
penconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
permethrin	0,008	b	c	a	
pirimikarb	0,002	b	c	a	



Multiannual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues 2015 – 2017, Czech Republic

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
pirimiphos-methyl	0,003	b	c	a	
procymidone	0,002	b	c	a	
profenofos	0,002	b	c	a	
propamocarb	0,002	b	c	a	mandatory analysis 2015 – broccoli, aubergines, sweet peppers and peas with pods 2016 – apples, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes and wine 2017 – beans, carrots, cucumbers, oranges, mandarins, potatoes, spinach and strawberries
propargite	0,008	b	c	a	
propiconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
propyzamide	0,008	b	c	a	
pymetrozine	0,002	b	c	a	mandatory analysis 2015 – aubergines and sweet peppers 2016 – cabbage, lettuce, strawberries and tomatoes 2017 – cucumbers
pyraclostrobin	0,002	b	c	a	
pyridaben	0,002	b	c	a	
pyrimethanil	0,002	b	c	a	
pyriproxyfen	0,002	b	c	a	

Multiannual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues 2015 – 2017, Czech Republic

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
spinosad	0,008	b	c	a	
spiroticlofen	0,008	b	c	a	
spiromesifen	0,008	b	c	a	
spiroxamin	0,002	b	c	a	
tebufenozide	0,002	b	c	a	
tebufenpyrad	0,002	b	c	a	not analysed in cereals
tebuconazole	0,008	b	c	a	
teflubenzuron	0,002	b	c	a	
tefluthrin	0,002	b	c	a	
terbuthylazine	0,002	b	c	a	
tetraconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
tetradifon	0,002	b	c	a	not analysed in cereals
thiabendazole	0,002	b	c	a	
thiacloprid	0,002	b	c	a	
thiamethoxam	0,010	b	c	a	
thiophanate-methyl	0,008	b	c	a	
tolclofos-methyl	0,008	b	c	a	
tolyfluanid	0,008	b	c	a	not analysed in cereals
triadimefon and triadimenol	0,008	b	c	a	
triazophos	0,002	b	c	a	

Multiannual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues 2015 – 2017, Czech Republic

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2015	2016	2017	Remarks
trifloxystrobin	0,002	b	c	a	
triflumuron	0,008	b	c	a	
T-fluvalinate	0,009	b	c	a	
γ-cyhalothrin	0,008	b	c	a	

Notes:

- a) beans (fresh or frozen), carrots, cucumbers, oranges, mandarins, pears, potatoes, rice, spinach
- b) aubergines, bananas, broccoli, table grapes, orange juice, peas (fresh or frozen), sweet peppers, wheat and olive oil (unless a specific oil processing factor is available, oil processing factor = 5, taking into account an olive oil production standard yield of 20 % of the olive harvest)
- c) apples, head cabbage, leek, lettuce, tomatoes, peaches, nectarines and similar hybrids; rye or oats, strawberries, and wine (red or white) made of grapes (if no processing factors for wine are available, a default factor of 1 may be applied)

**Annex No 2 List of analysed pesticide residues or their combination in foods of animal origin**

residue	2015	2016	2017	remarks
aldrin and dieldrin	d	e	f	
bifenthrin	d	e	f	
chlorpyrifos	d	e	f	
cypermethrin	d	e	f	
DDT	d	e	f	
deltamethrin	d	e	f	
diazinon	d	e	f	
endosulfan	d	e	f	
famoxadone	d	e	f	mandatory analysis 2015 - butter 2016 – milk 2017 – liver
fenvalerate and esfenvalerate	d	e	f	
glyphosate		e	f	mandatory analysis 2016 – milk 2017 – liver, poultry muscle and fat
heptachlor	d	e	f	
hexachlorobenzene	d	e	f	

Multiannual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues 2015 – 2017, Czech Republic

residue	2015	2016	2017	remarks
hexachlorcyklohexan (HCH), $\alpha$ -isomer	d	e	f	
hexachlorcyklohexan (HCH), $\beta$ -isomer	d	e	f	
chlordan	d	e	f	
chlorpyrifos	d	e	f	
chlorpyrifos-methyl	d	e	f	
indoxakarb	d	e		mandatory analysis 2015 – butter 2016 – milk
lindane	d	e	f	
methoxychlor	d	e	f	
parathion	d	e	f	
permethrin	d	e	f	
pirimifos-methyl	d	e	f	
spinosad			f	mandatory analysis 2017 - liver

Notes:

- d) butter, chicken eggs
- e) cow's milk, swine muscle and fat
- f) poultry muscle and fat, liver (bovine and other ruminants, swine and poultry)



### **Annex No 3 – List of EU legislation on pesticide residues**

- ✓ Regulation of the Commission (EC) No 178/2006 of 1 February 2006 amending Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council to establish Annex I listing the food and feed products to which maximum levels for pesticide residues apply  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32006R0178&rid=1>)
- ✓ Regulation (EC) No 299/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin, as regards implementation powers conferred on the Commission  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008R0299&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EC) No 149/2008 of 29 January 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing Annexes II, III and IV setting maximum residue levels for products covered by Annex I thereto  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008R0149&rid=5>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EC) No 260/2008 of 18 March 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing Annex VII listing active substance/product combinations covered by a derogation as regards post-harvest treatments with a fumigant  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008R0260&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EC) No 839/2008 of 31 July 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards Annexes II, III and IV on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008R0839&rid=3>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EC) No 256/2009 of 23 March 2009 amending Annexes II and III to the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for azoxystrobin and fludioxonil in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009R0256&rid=4>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EC) No 822/2009 of 27 August 2009 amending Annexes II, III and IV to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for azoxystrobin, atrazine, chlormequat, cyprodinil, dithiocarbamates, fludioxonil, fluroxypyr, indoxacarb, mandipropamid, potassium tri-iodide, spirotetramat, tetraconazole, and thiram in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009R0822&rid=2>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1050/2009 of 28 October 2009 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for azoxystrobin, acetamiprid, clomazone, cyflufenamid, emamectin benzoate, famoxadone, fenbutatin oxide, flufenoxuron, fluopicolide, indoxacarb, ioxynil, mepanipyrim, prothioconazole, pyridalyl, thiacloprid and trifloxystrobin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009R1050&rid=2>)

- ✓ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1097/2009 of 16 November 2009 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for dimethoate, ethephon, fenamiphos, fenarimol, methamidophos, methomyl, omethoate, oxydemeton-methyl, procymidone, thiodicarb and vinclozolin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009R1097&rid=3>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 765/2010 of 25 August 2010 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for chlorothalonil clothianidin, difenoconazole, fenhexamid, flubendiamide, nicotine, spirotetramat, thiacloprid and thiamethoxam in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/CS/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32010R0765&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 893/2010 of 8 October 2010 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for acequinocyl, bentazone, carbendazim, cyfluthrin, fenamidone, fenazaquin, flonicamid, flutriafol, imidacloprid, ioxynil, metconazole, prothioconazole, tebufenozide and thiophanate-methyl in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32010R0893&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 310/2011 of 28 March 2011 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for aldicarb, bromopropylate, chlorfenvinphos, endosulfan, EPTC, ethion, fenthion, fomesafen, methabenzthiazuron, methidathion, simazine, tetradifon and triforine in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R0310&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 460/2011 of 12 May 2011 amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the maximum residue level for chlorantraniliprole (DPX E-2Y45) in or on carrots  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R0460&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 508/2011 of 24 May 2011 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for abamectin, acetamiprid, cyprodinil, difenoconazole, dimethomorph, fenhexamid, proquinazid, prothioconazole, pyraclostrobin, spirotetramat, thiacloprid, thiamethoxam and trifloxystrobin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R0508&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 520/2011 of 25 May 2011 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for benalaxyl, boscalid, buprofezin, carbofuran, carbosulfan, cypermethrin, fluopicolide, hexythiazox, indoxacarb, metaflumizone, methoxyfenozide, paraquat, prochloraz, spirodiclofen, prothioconazole and zoxamide in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R0520&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 524/2011 of 26 May 2011 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as



- regards maximum residue levels for biphenyl, deltamethrin, ethofumesate, isopyrazam, propiconazole, pymetrozine, pyrimethanil and tebuconazole in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R0524&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 559/2011 of 7 June 2011 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for captan, carbendazim, cyromazine, ethephon, fenamiphos, thiophanate-methyl, triasulfuron and triticonazole in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R0559&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 812/2011 of 10 August 2011 amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for dimethomorph, fluopicolide, mandipropamid, metrafenone, nicotine and spirotetramat in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R0812&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 813/2011 of 11 August 2011 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for acequinocyl, emamectin benzoate, ethametsulfuron-methyl, flubendiamide, fludioxonil, kresoxim-methyl, methoxyfenozide, novaluron, thiacloprid and trifloxystrobin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R0813&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 978/2011 of 3 October 2011 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for acetamiprid, biphenyl, captan, chlorantraniliprole, cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, dichlorprop-P, difenoconazole, dimethomorph, dithiocarbamates, epoxiconazole, ethephon, flutriafol, fluxapyroxad, isopyrazam, propamocarb, pyraclostrobin, pyrimethanil and spirotetramat in or on certain  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R0978&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 270/2012 of 26 March 2012 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for amidosulfuron, azoxystrobin, bentazone, bixafen, cyproconazole, fluopyram, imazapic, malathion, propiconazole and spinosad in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R0270&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 322/2012 of 16 April 2012 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for clopyralid, dimethomorph, fenpyrazamine, folpet and pendimethalin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R0322&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 441/2012 of 24 May 2012 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for bifenazate, bifenthrin, boscalid, cadusafos, chlorantraniliprole, chlorothalonil, clothianidin, cyproconazole, deltamethrin, dicamba, difenoconazole, dinocap, etoxazole, fenpyroximate, flubendiamide, fludioxonil, glyphosate, metalaxyl-M, meptyldinocap, novaluron, thiamethoxam, and triazophos in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R0441&rid=1>)

- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 473/2012 of 4 June 2012 amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for spinetoram (XDE-175) in or on certain products (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R0473&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 556/2012 of 26 June 2012 amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for spinosad in or on raspberries (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R0556&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 592/2012 of 4 July 2012 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for bifentazate, captan, cyprodinil, fluopicolide, hexythiazox, isoprothiolane, metaldehyde, oxadixyl and phosmet in or on certain products (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R0592&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 897/2012 of 1 October 2012 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for acibenzolar-S-methyl, amisulbrom, cyazofamid, diflufenican, dimoxystrobin, methoxyfenozide and nicotine in or on certain products (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R0897&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 899/2012 of 21 September 2012 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for acephate, alachlor, anilazine, azocyclotin, benfuracarb, butylate, captafol, carbaryl, carbofuran, carbosulfan, chlorfenapyr, chlorthal-dimethyl, chlorthiamid, cyhexatin, diazinon, dichlobenil, dicofol, dimethipin, diniconazole, disulfoton, fenitrothion, flufenzin, furathiocarb, hexaconazole, lactofen, mepronil, methamidophos, methoprene, monocrotophos, monuron, oxycarboxin, oxydemeton-methyl, parathion-methyl, phorate, phosalone, procymidone, profenofos, propachlor, quinclorac, quintozone, tolylfluanid, trichlorfon, tridemorph and trifluralin in or on certain products and amending that Regulation by establishing Annex V listing default values (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R0899&rid=2>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 34/2013 of 16 January 2013 amending Annexes II, III and IV to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for 2-phenylphenol, ametoctradin, Aureobasidium pullulans strains DSM 14940 and DSM 14941, cyproconazole, difenoconazole, dithiocarbamates, folpet, propamocarb, spinosad, spirodiclofen, tebufenpyrad and tetraconazole in or on certain products (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0034&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 35/2013 of 18 January 2013 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for dimethomorph, indoxacarb, pyraclostrobin and trifloxystrobin in or on certain products (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0035&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 212/2013 of 11 March 2013 replacing Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as

regards additions and modifications with respect to the products covered by that Annex

(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0212&rid=3>)

- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 241/2013 of 14 March 2013 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for chlorantraniliprole, fludioxonil and prohexadione in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0241&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 251/2013 of 22 March 2013 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for aminopyralid, bifenazate, captan, fluazinam, fluopicolide, folpet, kresoxim-methyl, penthiopyrad, proquinazid, pyridate and tembotrione in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0251&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 293/2013 of 20 March 2013 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for emamectin benzoate, etofenprox, etoxazole, flutriafol, glyphosate, phosmet, pyraclostrobin, spinosad and spirotetramat in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0293&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 500/2013 of 30 May 2013 amending Annexes II, III and IV to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for acetamiprid, Adoxophyes orana granulovirus strain BV-0001, azoxystrobin, clothianidin, fenpyrazamine, heptamaloxyloglucan, metrafenone, Paecilomyces lilacinus strain 251, propiconazole, quizalofop-P, spiromesifen, tebuconazole, thiamethoxam and zucchini yellow mosaic virus - weak strain in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0500&rid=2>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 668/2013 of 12 July 2013 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for 2,4-DB, dimethomorph, indoxacarb, and pyraclostrobin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0668&rid=2>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 772/2013 of 8 August 2013 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for diphenylamine in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0772&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 777/2013 of 12 August 2013 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for clodinafop, clomazone, diuron, ethafluralin, ioxynil, iprovalicarb, maleic hydrazide, mepanipyrim, metconazole, prosulfocarb and tepraloxymid in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0777&rid=4>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 834/2013 of 30 August 2013 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for acequinocyl, bixafen, diazinon,

- difenoconazole, etoxazole, fenhexamid, fludioxonil, isopyrazam, lambda-cyhalothrin, profenofos and prothioconazole in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R0834&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1004/2013 of 15 October 2013 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for 8-hydroxyquinoline, cyproconazole, cyprodinil, fluopyram, nicotine, pendimethalin, penthiopyrad and trifloxystrobin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R1004&rid=1>)
  - ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1138/2013 of 8 November 2013 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for bitertanol, chlorfenvinphos, dodine and vinclozolin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R1138&rid=1>)
  - ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1317/2013 of 16 December 2013 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for 2,4-D, beflubutamid, cyclanilide, diniconazole, florasulam, metolachlor and S-metolachlor, and milbemectin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R1317&rid=1>)
  - ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 51/2014 of 20 January 2014 amending Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for dimethomorph, indoxacarb and pyraclostrobin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0051&rid=1>)
  - ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 36/2014 of 16 January 2014 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for aminopyralid, chlorantraniliprole, cyflufenamid,  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0036&rid=1>)
  - ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 61/2014 of 24 January 2014 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for cyromazine, fenpropidin, formetanate, oxamyl and tebuconazole in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0061&rid=1>)
  - ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 79/2014 of 29 January 2014 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for bifenazate, chlorprop  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0079&rid=3>)
  - ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 87/2014 of 31 January 2014 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for acetamiprid, butralin, chlorotoluron, daminozide, isoproturon, picoxystrobin, pyrimethanil and trinexapac in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0087&rid=1>)

- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 289/2014 of 21 March 2014 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for foramsulfuron, azimsulfuron, iodosulfuron, oxasulfuron, mesosulfuron, flazasulfuron, imazosulfuron, propamocarb, bifenazate, chlorpropham and thioencarb in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0289&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 318/2014 of 27 March 2014 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for fenarimol, metaflumizone and teflubenzuron in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0318&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 364/2014 of 4 April 2014 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for fenpyroximate, flubendiamide, isopyrazam, kresoxim-methyl, spirotetramat and thiacloprid in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0364&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 398/2014 of 22 April 2014 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for benthialicarb, cyazofamid, cyhalofop-butyl, forchlorfenuron, pymetrozine and silthiofam in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/CS/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0398&from=CS>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 491/2014 of 5 May 2014 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for ametoctradin, azoxystrobin, cycloxydim, cyfluthrin, dinotefuran, fenbuconazole, fenvalerate, fludioxonil, fluopyram, flutriafol, fluxapyroxad, glufosinateammonium, imidacloprid, indoxacarb, MCPA, methoxyfenozide, penthiopyrad, spinetoram and trifloxystrobin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0491&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 617/2014 of 3 June 2014 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for ethoxysulfuron, metsulfuron-methyl, nicosulfuron, prosulfuron, rimsulfuron, sulfosulfuron and thifensulfuron-methyl in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0617&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 703/2014 of 19 June 2014 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for acibenzolar-S-methyl, ethoxyquin, flusilazole, isoxaflutole, molinate, propoxycarbazone, pyraflufen-ethyl, quinclamine and warfarin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0703&rid=2>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 737/2014 of 24 June 2014 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for 2-phenylphenol, chlormequat, cyflufenamid, cyfluthrin, dicamba, fluopicolide, flutriafol, fosetyl, indoxacarb, isoprothiolane, mandipropamid, metaldehyde, metconazole, phosmet, picloram, propylamide, pyriproxyfen, saflufenacil, spinosad and trifloxystrobin in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0737&rid=1>)

- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 752/2014 of 24 June 2014 replacing Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0752&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 991/2014 of 19 September 2014 amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for fosetyl in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0991&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1096/2014 of 15 October 2014 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for carbaryl, procymidone and profenofos in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R1096&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1119/2014 of 16 October 2014 amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for benzalkonium chloride and didecyldimethylammonium chloride in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R1119&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1126/2014 of 17 October 2014 amending Annexes II, III and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for asulam, cyanamide, dicloran, flumioxazin, flupyrsulfuron-methyl, picolinafen and propisochlor in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R1126&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1127/2014 of 20 October 2014 amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for amitrole, dinocap, fipronil, flufenacet, pendimethalin, propyzamide, and pyridate in or on certain  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R1127&rid=1>)
- ✓ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1146/2014 of 23 October 2014 amending Annexes II, III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum residue levels for anthraquinone, benfluralin, bentazone, bromoxynil, chlorothalonil, famoxadone, imazamox, methyl bromide, propanil and sulphuric acid in or on certain products  
(<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R1146&rid=1>)