

**Pesticide Residue Control Results**

**“National summary report”**

**Country:** Czech republic

**Year:** 2012

**National competent authority/organisation:**

Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority

State Veterinary Administration

**Web address where the national annual report is published:**

<http://www.szpi.gov.cz/lstDoc.aspx?nid=11386>

[www.svs-cr.cz](http://www.svs-cr.cz)

## 1. Objective and design of the national control programme

Pesticide residues monitoring in foodstuffs in the Czech Republic is guided by the Multi-Annual Control Plan for the Control of Pesticide Residues in CR submitted by the Ministry of Health Care, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and other supervisory bodies (CAFIA, SVA). A coordinated multi-Community monitoring program is included in the plan as required by the European Parliament and Regulation (EC) No. 396/2005.

The requirements of a multi-annual control plan are included in the control plans of supervisory authorities (CAFIA and SVA), competent to monitor pesticide residues in foodstuffs of plant and animal origin.

The sampling plan for pesticide residues monitoring is always drawn up for one calendar year. The plan is elaborated by the Headquarters of CAFIA/SVA as internal provision and it is distributed to the CAFIA/SVA regional inspectorates which are responsible for its implementation.

### Criteria Used for Drawing up the the Programme

#### 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 ([http://www.czso.cz/csu/tz.nsf/i/vychazi\\_spotreba\\_potravin\\_v\\_roce\\_2007](http://www.czso.cz/csu/tz.nsf/i/vychazi_spotreba_potravin_v_roce_2007));
- the consumption food basket (<http://www.szu.cz/tema/bezpecnost-potravin>; <http://www.chpr.szu.cz/spotreba-potravin.htm>);
- the results of official controls and monitoring of pesticide residues in previous years (<http://www.svsr.cz>; <http://www.szpi.gov.cz>; [www.ukzuz.cz](http://www.ukzuz.cz));
- the foodstuffs intended for risk groups of population (namely infant formula and foods for young children);
- the products having specific stricter rules on the use of pesticides (organic products);
- the reports in RASFF system;
- the annual report of the European Commission ([http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index_en.htm));
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1274/2011 of 7 December 2011 concerning the coordinated multiannual Community control programme for 2012, 2013 and 2014 to ensure compliance with maximum levels of and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin
- the final reports on results of monitoring at the Community level ([http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides\\_index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides_index_en.htm); <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/publications/efsajournal.htm>).

#### 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 analyzed commodities with respect to statistical evaluation. The multiannual Community programme laid down in the Regulation (EC) No 1274/2011 forms a part of this control programme.

The number of samples is set as a minimum. It is possible to change and update the number of

samples according to the current situation.

### Pesticide Residues to be Analysed

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

- the most frequently used pesticides (the source – the database of SPA CR)

The database of used plant protection preparations is managed by the State Plant Administration. The database contains active substances and their used amounts as both the total amount and the amounts used for main agricultural crops.

-the results of official controls and monitoring of pesticide residues in previous years

(<http://www.svs-cr.cz>; <http://www.szpi.gov.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 Regulation (EC) No 1274/2011 of 7 December 2011 concerning the coordinated multiannual Community control programme for 2012, 2013 and 2014 to ensure compliance with maximum levels of and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin

- 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

## **2. Key findings, interpretation of the results and comparability with the previous year results**

Within the official inspection in 2012, the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority took a total of 1,291 samples to determine the pesticide residues. Out of the total number of taken samples, 27 were non-complying. 7 cases concerned samples taken within coordinated and national monitoring, 2 cases concerned samples taken within strengthened official inspection (import from 3<sup>rd</sup> countries). 18 cases concerned samples taken during follow-up inspections, when non-complying samples were detected, during dealing with suggestions, samples carried out on the basis of RASFF notifications. MRL was exceeded at 29 samples, however, with regard to the uncertainty measurement, these samples were assessed as complying.

The largest proportion of the total number of taken samples sorted by national and co-ordinated monitoring, was represented by samples from EU countries (50.1% - 643 samples) followed by samples from the Czech Republic (hereinafter "CZ" only) (28.1% - 364 samples), and by samples from third countries (17.0%). In 4.1% of the samples, the country of origin was not specified. Within follow-up inspections, 12 samples were taken, all cases concerned samples originating in third countries.

### **Vegetables**

To determine the pesticide residues, in total 585 samples of fresh vegetables including grown mushrooms were taken. Out of all samples, 62.6% were the samples originating from EU countries. The samples from the CZ comprised 26.5% out of all taken samples, 9.1% originated from third countries.

At 23 cases, MRL level was exceeded, however, samples were assessed as non-complying at 7 cases (samples were non-complying even after uncertainty measurement was taken into account). Samples of onion from the CR, pea pods from Spain, wild cabbage from Poland, pepper from Hungary, spinach from the CR, broccoli from Poland and champignons from the CR were concerned.

In the vegetable samples, the most detected active substances were dithiokarbamates (37.5%), propamocarb (14.7%), boscalid (13.3%), azoxystrobin (13.1%), cyprodinil (7.3%).

### **Fruits**

A total number of 339 samples of fresh fruit were analysed for the presence of pesticide residues. The largest proportion of the total number of fruit samples were from EU countries 58.1%, the samples from third countries 30.7% and the smallest proportion the samples from the CZ 9.7%.

Positive detection of any of active substances was detected at almost 80% samples taken. Exceeding MRL was detected at 2 samples of fresh fruit (table grapes and mandarins), however both samples were assessed as complying after uncertainty measurement was taken into account.

The largest proportion of fruit samples represented samples from Italy (21.5%), Spain (14.2%), CZ (9.7%), Poland (5.0%), Greece (4.4%), Equador (4.1%), and South Africa (3.8%).

Active substances which appeared in the highest percentage of positive findings in samples of fruit were: chlormequat (26.6%), chlorpyrifos (22.8%), boscalid (20.0%), dithiocarbamates (18.8%), imazalil (16.9%), pyraclostrobin (14.5%) and thiabendazol (11.4%).

### **Cereals and Cereals Products**

In all 141 samples of cereal and cereal products were analysed to detect the presence of pesticide residues. The positive pesticide finding of some active substance reached 52 (36.9%) analysed cereal samples, however, all samples were evaluated as satisfactory. The largest proportion of collected cereal samples represented samples from the CZ (66.0%), EU countries (17.7%) and from third

countries (5.7%).

In terms of representation of individual types of cereals, the analyses showed following results: 31 samples of wheat where pesticides were detected in 19 cases; 19 samples of rye with 3 identified positive findings; 13 samples of oat with 1 positive sample, 13 samples of barley with 5 positive findings, 6 corn samples with 1 positive sample, and 16 samples of rice with 5 positive cases.

The most frequently detected active substances in cereals were chlormequat. Positive findings of primiphos-methyl and tebuconazole were also detected.

### **Baby food**

Pursuant to the EU Coordinated Control Programme, the samples of cereal follow-on formulae were analysed in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No. 1274/2011. All of 12 analysed samples of cereal follow-up formulae were negative for the presence of pesticide residues.

### **Animal products**

In 2012 State Veterinary Administration collected a total of 70 samples of the animal origin, of which 22 samples were found with residues below the MRL. Only DDT, hexachlorbenzene, indoxacarb, famoxadone and chlorpropham were detected in products of animal origin (situation is similar to the previous years). The MRLs were not exceeded in samples of animal origin (as well as in the previous years).

**Table Pesticide monitoring 2012 - Summary of samples taken in 2012 by product class**

<b>Samples</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Without residues</b>	<b>With residues below MRL</b>	<b>Exceeding MRL</b>	<b>Non compliant</b>
Animal products	40	39	1	0	0
Baby food	12	12	0	0	0
Cereals	100	66	34	0	0
Fish products	5	4	1	0	0
Processed products	229	80	119	30	20
Sum if fruits and, nuts, vegetables, other plant products	905	276	603	26	7
<b>Celkem</b>	<b>1291</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>27</b>

### **3. Non-compliant samples: possible reasons and actions taken**

In 2012, 27 samples exceeding the MRLs were found. The information on findings of active substances was forwarded to the RASFF in the following cases: methiocarb in pea pods from Spain (2012.0869), methomyl in pepper from Hungary (2012.1237), acetamiprid, chlorpyrifos, deafenthurone, fipronil, metromyl and thiodicarb, thiamethoxam in tea (2012.AGI – import control), glyphosate in lentils from Canada (2012.0172), didecyldimethylammonium chloride DDAC in food supplement (2013.0260), benzalkonium chloride in 2 food supplements – grapefruit extract + in grapefruit extract ingredient (2012.1208 + addendum to 2012.1208)

The over-the-limit findings of chlorpyrifos, dimethoate, profenos in dried marjoram (D004-30087/12/A01), acetamiprid, buprofezin, fipronil in tea (C010-40157/12/A01), acetamiprid, imidaclopride in tea (D037-40294/12/A01), carbendazim, fenvalerate in wild cabbage (D007-30514/12/A04), propargite in tea (D017-40157/12/A01, D054-40294/12/A01, D055-40294/12/A01), chlorpyrifos in broccoli (D060-40294/12/A01), imidaclopride in tea (D025-10929/12/A01), glyphosate in lentils (D001-30539/12/A01, D001-30943/12/A01, D002-40529/12/A01, D002-70594/12/A01, D001-40959/12/A01, D002-40959/12/A01, D004-70594/12/A01) were not reported to the RASFF due to the risk assessment carried out by the National Institute of Public Health.

In case of spinach (D066-10098/12/A01, onion (P052-60599/12/A03), champignons (D002-50970/12/A01) originating in the CZ, which were found to exceed MRLs, the subjected lots were neither distributed outside the Czech Republic nor delivered to public catering establishments. For this reason findings were not notified to the RASFF.

Number of non-compliant samples	Action taken	Note
19	<p>Warnings and administrative sanctions (Varování a administrativní postih)</p>	<p><i>D004-40464/11/A02 – A fine was imposed on the food business operator within an administrative procedure. Ban on sale was imposed.</i></p> <p><i>C010-40157/12/A01 – The foodstuff was re-exported back to China.</i></p> <p><i>D037-40294/12/A01 - Ban on sale was not imposed as the non-complying foodstuff was sold out. A fine was imposed on the food business operator within an administrative procedure.</i></p> <p><i>D007-30514/12/A01– At the time when the results were handled, the non-complying foodstuff was not on the store anymore. The foodstuff was not delivered to public catering establishments. A fine was imposed on the food business operator within an administrative procedure.</i></p> <p><i>D017-40157/12/A01- The non-complying foodstuff was withdrawn. A fine was imposed on the food business operator within an administrative procedure.</i></p> <p><i>D054-40294/12/A01 – Ban on sale was imposed. Administrative procedure was not initiated.</i></p> <p><i>D055-40294/12/A01- The non-complying foodstuff was withdrawn. A fine was imposed on the food business operator within an administrative procedure.</i></p> <p><i>D060-40294/12/A01 – At the time when the results were handled, the non-complying lot</i></p>

*was sold out. A fine was imposed on the food business operator within an administrative procedure.*

*D025-10929/12/A01 – The non-complying foodstuff was withdrawn. Administrative procedure was initiated with the inspected person.*

*D001-30539/12/A01 - Measure to withdraw the non-complying lot was imposed. The foodstuff was placed neither onto the public catering sector nor on the market outside the territory of the ČR.*

*D001-30943/12/A01 – Ban on putting into circulation was imposed. Administrative procedure was not initiated.*

*D002-40529/12/A01 – A fine was imposed on the food business operator within an administrative procedure.*

*D002-70594/12/A01 – Ban on putting into circulation was imposed. The foodstuff was placed neither onto the public catering sector nor on the market outside the territory of the ČR.*

*D001-40959/12/A01- The non-complying foodstuff was withdrawn. The foodstuff was placed neither onto the public catering sector nor on the market outside the territory of the ČR. A fine was imposed on the inspected person within an administrative procedure.*

*D002-40959/12/A01- Ban on putting into circulation was imposed. A fine was imposed on the inspected person within an administrative procedure.*



		<p><i>D004-70594/12/A01- Measure to withdraw the non-complying foodstuff from circulation was imposed. Administrative procedure was not initiated.</i></p> <p><i>D066-10098/12/A01 – The foodstuff was neither delivered to the catering nor outside the territory of the CR. Fine was imposed within an administrative procedure.</i></p> <p><i>P052-60599/12/A03 - At the time of inspection, the foodstuff was not on the market anymore. Foodstuff was neither delivered to the catering nor outside the territory of the CR. Fine was imposed within an administrative procedure.</i></p> <p><i>D002-50970/12/A01 - Foodstuff was neither delivered to the catering nor outside the territory of the CR. Fine was imposed within and administrative procedure.</i></p>
6	RASFF notifikace	<p><i>Sample code: D023-10098/12/A05</i></p> <p><i>RASFF ref: 2012.0869</i></p> <p><i>At the time of inspection the non-complying lot has not been at the storage anymore, a part of the lot was withdrawn and a part was destructed. Pursuant to the inspected person, the foodstuff was delivered neither to catering sector nor outside the territory of the CR. Fine was imposed within an administrative procedure.</i></p> <p><i>Sample code: D014-70154/12/A02</i></p> <p><i>RASFF ref: 2012.1237</i></p> <p><i>At the time of the inspection,</i></p>

*the lot in question was already sold out. The ban was not imposed. Fine was imposed within an administrative procedure. Sample code: C002-10880/12/A02*

*RASFF ref: 2012.AGI*

*Consignment was not released for free circulation. The non-complying consignment of tee was destructed.*

*Sample code: D003-40529/12/A01*

*RASFF ref: 2012.0172*

*At the time of inspection the lot in question was already sold out. Fine was imposed within an administrative procedure.*

*Sample code: D041-80419/12/A01*

*D042-80419/12/A01*

*D034-10285/12/A01*

*RASFF ref: 2012.1208*

*At the time of inspection, the lot in question was already dispatched. The non-complying foodstuff had to be withdrawn from customers. A fine suggested within an administrative procedure.*

*Sample code: D042-40429/12/A01*

*RASFF ref: 2013.0260*

*At the time of inspection, the lot in question was already dispatched. The non-complying foodstuff had to be withdrawn from their shops and from customers. A fine was suggested within an administrative procedure..*

Product	Residue	Reason for MRL non compliance	Note
Broccoli	Chlorpyrifos	Contamination: not known	----
Food supplement	Didecyldimethylammonium chloride	Contamination: not known	----
3xFood supplement	Benzalkonium chloride	Contamination: not known	----
8xLentils	Glyphosate	Contamination: not known	----
Marjoram	Chlorpyrifos, dimethoate, profenofos	Contamination: not known	----
Mushroom	Carbendazim	Contamination: not known	----
Onion	Chlorpyrifos	Contamination: not known	----
Peas (with pods)	Methiocarb	Contamination: not known	----
Pepper	Methomyl	Contamination: not known	----
Savoy cabbage	Carbendazim, fenvalerate	Contamination: not known	----
Spinach	Azoxystrobin	Contamination: random	----
Tea	Acetamiprid, chlorpyrifos, diafenthiuron, fipronil, methomyl and thiodicarb, thiamethoxam	Contamination: not known	----
Tea	Acetamiprid, buprofezin,	Contamination: not known	----

	fipronil		
3xTea	Propargite	Contamination: not known	----
Tea	Acetamiprid, imidacloprid	Contamination: not known	----
Tea	Imidacloprid	Contamination: not known	----

#### 4. Quality assurance

Country code	Laboratory Name	Laboratory Code	Accreditation Date	Accreditation Body	Participation in proficiency tests or interlaboratory tests
CZ	Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority	Praha 5	2002 EN ISO/IEC 17025 (1993 EN 45001)	CAI – Prague, Czech Republic	PT 2012: EUPT-C6, EUPT-SM04, EUPT-FV14, EUPT-SRM7, PTPR 2012 (AGES), FAPAS 0584
CZ	State Veterinary Institute Prague	V01	First accreditation 1997; valid accreditation issued 21/03/2011 and 21/06/2012 (Accreditation expires on February 25, 2016)	CAI – Prague, Czech Republic	PT 2012: EUPT AO-07; FAPAS 0581; FAPAS 0587

## **5. Additional Information**

*Please report any additional data and information that is considered important and relevant by the reporting country.*