

Pesticide Residue Control Results

“National summary report”

Country: *Czech Republic*

Year: 2013

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.svsr.cz

The purpose of this document is to provide additional, complimentary information in support to the national data and information already provided in the XML file in line with the SSD data model. In particular, this document is useful to report information that may not be held by laboratories; for example, the possible reasons and the actions taken in case of samples non compliant with the EU MRLs.

This document should report information concerning sample of both plant and animal origin. If different national bodies are responsible for pesticide residue control in the two sample matrices it is the responsibility of the national competent authorities to co-ordinate the collection and compilation of the information to be reported in this document at national level .

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 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 788/2012 of 31 August 2012 concerning the coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2013, 2014 and 2015 to ensure compliance with maximum levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin
- the final reports on results of monitoring at the Community level
(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 coordinated multiannual programme of the Union laid down in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 788/2012 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)

- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 788/2012 of 31 August 2012 concerning the coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2013, 2014 and 2015 to ensure compliance with maximum levels of pesticides 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)

- 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 inspections in 2013, the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority together with the State Veterinary Administration took a total of 1,036 samples to determine pesticide residues. Positive finding of one of the analysed effective substances was detected in 576 out of the total number of samples (56%), and the MRL was exceeded in 25 samples (2.4%). 9 samples (0.9%) were assessed as non-complying, i.e. these samples exceeded the MRL even after uncertainty measurement was taken into account.

The largest proportion of the total number of taken samples was represented by samples from EU countries (48% samples) followed by samples from the Czech Republic (32%), and by samples from third countries (17.0%). In 3% of the samples, the country of origin was not specified.

Organic products comprised 15% of the total amount of the samples taken compared to 85% of foodstuffs produced within mainstream manner. Out of the total number of samples taken from mainstream foodstuffs, positive finding of pesticide residues was detected in 66% of samples compared to 13% of positive cases of samples taken from organic foodstuffs.

Within follow-up inspections, 16 samples were taken, all cases concerned samples originating in third countries. MRL was exceeded in 6 samples, 2 samples were assessed as non-complying.

Table: Pesticide coordinated and national monitoring 2013 - Summary of samples taken in 2013 by product class

Samples	Total	Without residues	With residues below MRL	Exceeding MRL	Non compliant
Animal products	40	32	8	0	0
Baby food	12	12	0	0	0
Cereals	85	61	24	0	0
Processed products	163	86	63	14	7
Sum if fruits and, nuts, vegetables, other plant products	736	244	481	11	2
Sum	1036	435	576	25	9

Vegetables

To determine the pesticide residues, in total 471 samples of fresh vegetables including grown mushrooms were taken. Out of all samples, 60.7% contained one of the effective substances.

Samples from the EU (62% of samples analysed) comprised the largest proportion.

The samples from the CZ comprised 28.9% out of all taken samples, 7.6% originated from third countries.

Out of the total number of samples taken, vegetables produced within ecological (organic) agriculture comprised 12.5% and vegetables produced within mainstream agriculture comprised 87.5%.

In 8 cases, MRL level was exceeded and 3 cases were assessed as non-complying (samples were non-complying even after uncertainty measurement was taken into account). Samples of mushrooms produced in Poland and China as well as a sample of vegetable pepper from Morocco were concerned.

In the vegetable samples and mushrooms, the most detected active substances were dithiocarbamates (31.2%), boscalid (12.3%), propamocarb (11.4%), azoxystrobin (10.4%).

Fruit

A total number of 302 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 55%, the samples from third countries 30.1% and the smallest proportion the samples from the CZ 12.6%. The information on the country of origin was missing in 2.3% of samples.

Fruit produced within organic agriculture comprised 13.2% of the total number of samples taken, fruit produced by mainstream manner comprised 86.8%. As regards fruit produced within mainstream manner, positive findings of pesticide residues were detected in 85% of samples taken compared to 12.5% of organic fruit.

Exceeded MRL was detected in apples from Poland and bananas from Martinique, however both samples were assessed as complying after uncertainty measurement was taken into account.

Active substances which appeared in the highest percentage of positive findings in samples of fresh fruit were: dithiocarbamates (21.4%), chlorpyrifos (20.9%), boscalid and imazalil (16.0%), and thiabendazol (13.9%) and pyraclostrobin (11.5%).

Cereals and products thereof

In all 118 samples of cereal and cereal products were analysed to detect the presence of pesticide residues. The positive pesticide finding of one of the active substances reached 26.1% analysed cereal samples. MRL was exceeded in a sample of barley from China, however, the sample was evaluated as complying after uncertainty measurement was taken into account.

The largest proportion of cereal samples represented samples from the CZ (61.9%), EU countries (17.8%) and from third countries (11%). The country of origin was not indicated in 9.3% of the samples taken.

In terms of representation of individual types of cereals, the analyses showed following results: 33 samples of wheat where pesticides were detected in 7 cases; 22 samples of rye with 4 identified positive findings; 15 samples of oat with 3 positive sample, 19 samples of barley with 5 positive findings, 15 samples of rice with 11 positive cases and 8 corn samples with no positive sample.

The most frequently detected active substances in cereals were chlormequat, chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos-methyl and tricyclazole.

Baby food

Pursuant to the EU Coordinated Control Programme, the samples of follow-on formulae for infants and babies were analysed in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No. 788/2012. All of 12 analysed samples of follow-up formulae were negative for the presence of pesticide residues.

Food of animal origin

In 2013 State Veterinary Administration took a total of 70 samples of the animal origin, of which 22 samples were found with positive finding of pesticide residues. DDT, carbendazim, ethofenprox, hexachlorbenzene, indoxacarb 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 coordinated and national monitoring 2013 - Summary of samples taken in 2013 by the type of production

Samples	Total				Without residues				With residues below MRL				Exceeding MRL		Non compliant	
	<i>Non organic</i>	%	<i>Organic</i>	%	<i>Non organic</i>	%	<i>Organic</i>	%	<i>Non organic</i>	%	<i>Organic</i>	%	<i>Non organic</i>	<i>Organic</i>	<i>Non organic</i>	<i>Orgnanic</i>
Animal products	65	100	0	0	48	73,8	0	0	17	26,2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baby food	7	58,3	5	41,7	7	100	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cereals	76	64,4	42	35,6	50	65,8	35	83,3	26	34,2	7	16,7	1	0	0	0
Fruts	262	86,8	40	13,2	39	14,9	35	87,5	223	85,1	5	12,5	2	0	0	0
Other plant and animal products	61	88,4	8	11,6	22	36,1	7	87,5	39	63,9	1	12,5	13	1	6	0
Vegetables	411	87,4	59	12,6	133	32,4	52	88,1	278	67,6	7	11,9	8	0	3	0
Sum	882	85,1	154	14,9	299	33,9	134	87	583	66,1	20	13	24	1	9	0

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

Out of the total number of samples taken in 2013, MRL was exceeded in 25 samples, out of which 9 samples was assessed as non-complying even after uncertainty measurement was taken into account.

Detections of effective substance dicofol and tetradifol in vegetable pepper from Morocco (2013.0576), effective substance of carbendazim in champignons from Poland (2013.1345), findings of didecyldimethylammonium chloride (DDAC) and quaternary ammonium compounds in grapefruit drops originating in the EU (2013.0151) were notified into the RASFF system in the form of information.

Findings of imidacloprid in green tea from China (D052-80738/13/A06), acetamiprid and imidacloprid in green tea from Poland (D006-30391/13/A06), acetamiprid and dimethoat in green tea from China (C059-11107/13/A01), acetamiprid and dimethoat in green tea from China (D035-40294/13/A02), imidacloprid in green tea from China (C017-11076/13/A01), acetamiprid in oyster mushroom from China (D004-30391/13/A01) exceeding the limits were not notified into the RASFF based on the risk assessment carried out by the National Health Institute.

Table 1: Actions taken on the non-compliant samples

Number of non-compliant samples	Action taken	Note
Warnings		
5	Warnings and administrative sanctions/fines	
		Sample code: D011-50562/13/A02 RASFF ref: 2013.0576
3	RASFF notification	Sample code: P121-60599/13/A06 RASFF ref: 2013.1345
		Sample code: D001-50193/13/A01 RASFF ref: 2013.0151
2	Lot rejected at the border	
	Lot destroyed	
2	Recall of non-compliant products	
2	Shipment back to country of origin (third country)	
9	Publication of name of the responsible food business operator on web site of control authority	
1	No decision taken yet	Court decision/administrative procedure still pending/other reason
	No action taken	Please report the reason why no action was taken

Reporting countries are invited to report the reasons for the MRL non compliance in **Table 2**. Some possible examples are provided. Please replace them with your findings.

Table 2: Possible reasons for MRL non compliance

Product	Residue	Reasons for MRL non-compliance	Note
Pepper	Dicofol Tetradifol	Contamination: not known	
Mushroom	Carbendazim	Contamination: not known	
Oyster Mushroom	Acetamiprid	Contamination: not known	
Tea	Imidacloprid	Contamination: not known	
Tea	Acetamiprid Imidacloprid	Contamination: not known	
Tea	Imidacloprid	Contamination: not known	
Tea	Acetamiprid Dimethoate	Contamination: not known	
Tea	Acetamiprid Imidacloprid	Contamination: not known	
Food supplement	DDAC Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (QACs)	Contamination: not known	

4. Quality assurance

For each laboratory participating in the control programme complete **Table 3**. Ensure that the laboratory code corresponds with the values submitted in the <labCode> element of the control results transmitted in XML files.

Table 3: Laboratories participating in the control programme

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 2013: EUPT-FV-SM-05, EUPT-FV15, EUPT-SRM8, EUPT-CF7
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	

5. Additional Information

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