

Template for the 'National summary report' document

The purpose of the National summary report is to briefly summarise the results at country level and to provide additional information complementary to the information reported with the SSD data model.

If different national bodies are responsible for pesticide residue controls, the national competent authorities have to co-ordinate the collection and compilation of the information to be reported in this document.

The template has been designed to streamline the preparation of the Technical Report compiling the contributions of reporting countries. Thus, reporting countries are kindly asked not to modify the styles and structure of the document (the comment on table 1 can be deleted before submitting the final document to EFSA). The **text highlighted in yellow** should be replaced with the appropriate information.

After completion, reporting countries are asked to upload the word document on the EFSA DMS in the respective folder for the country which can be found under the following link:
<https://dms.efsa.europa.eu/otcs/cs.exe?func=ll&objId=10959613&objAction=browse&viewType=1>

PESTICIDE RESIDUE CONTROL RESULTS

NATIONAL SUMMARY REPORT

Country: Czech Republic

Year: 2014

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.svscr.cz

1. Country: Czech republic

1.1. 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.svscr.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

1.2. Key findings, interpretation of the results and comparability with the previous year results

Within the official inspections in 2013 was taken a total of 1,582 samples to determine pesticide residues. Positive finding of one of the analysed effective substances was detected in 956 out of the total number of samples (60%), and the MRL was exceeded in 65 samples (4.1%). 39 samples (2.5%) 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 (57,5% samples) followed by samples from the Czech Republic (26,5%), and by samples from third countries (11,9). In 4,1% of the samples, the country of origin was not specified.

Organic products comprised 6,5 % of the total amount of the samples taken compared to 93,5 % 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 68% of samples compared to 15% of positive cases of samples taken from organic foodstuffs.

15 samples were taken within inspections focused on import from third countries, out of which 12 samples were teas from China. MRL was exceeded in 8 samples, 5 samples were assessed as non-complying.

Table 1: Summary of samples taken in 2014 by product class

Samples	Total	Without residues	With residues below MRL	Exceeding MRL	Non compliant
Animal products	50	50	5	0	0
Baby food	12	10	2	0	0
Cereals	70	57	13	0	0
Fish products	5	2	3	0	0
Other products	9	8	1	0	0
Processed products	108	69	39	0	0
Sum if fruits and, nuts, vegetables, other plant products	1328	370	893	65	39
Sum	1582	561	956	65	39

Vegetables

To determine the pesticide residues, in total 845 samples of fresh vegetables including grown mushrooms were taken. Out of all samples, 66% contained one of the effective substances.

Samples from EU (70%) represented the highest proportion of analysed samples as regards the country of origin; they were followed by samples of fresh vegetables of domestic production (22%) and samples from third countries (6%). Country of origin was not indicated at 2% of samples.

Out of the total number of samples taken, vegetables produced within ecological (organic) agriculture comprised 5.4% and vegetables produced within mainstream agriculture comprised 94.6%. In 35 cases, MRL level was exceeded and 22 cases were assessed as non-complying (samples were non-complying even after uncertainty measurement was taken into account). Out 22 non-compliant samples of fresh vegetables, 13 samples contained chlorates exceeding the limits.

In the vegetable samples and mushrooms, the most detected active substances were perchlorate (44.8%), azoxystrobin (16.8%), boscalid (15.2%), propamocarb (12.8%) and chlorate (11.7%).

Fruit and nuts

A total number of 426 samples of fresh fruit incl. nuts were analysed for the presence of pesticide residues. The largest proportion of the total number of fruit samples were from EU countries 65%, the samples from third countries 19% and the smallest proportion the samples from the CZ 15%. The information on the country of origin was missing in 1% of samples.

Fruit produced within organic agriculture comprised 4.2% of the total number of samples taken, fruit produced by mainstream manner comprised 95.8%. As regards fruit produced within mainstream manner, positive findings of pesticide residues were detected in 88.5% of samples taken compared to 16.7% of organic fruit. 3 samples of fresh fruit and nuts were assessed as non-compliant. Bananas from Ecuador, cashes from India and litchi from Morocco were concerned.

Active substances which appeared in the highest percentage of positive findings in samples of fresh fruit were: dithiocarbamates (40.6%), boscalid (37.2%), pyraclostrobin (24.9%), chlorpyrifos (21.3%), acetamiprid (20.3%).

Cereals and cereals products

In all 125 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 25.6% analysed cereal samples, but MRL was not exceeded.

The largest proportion of cereal samples represented samples from the CZ (62%), EU countries (14%) and from third countries (10%). The country of origin was not indicated in 10% of the samples taken. The most frequently detected active substances in cereals were chlormequat, chlorpyrifos-methyl, pirimiphos-methyl, chlorpyrifos.

Food of animal origin

In 2014 State Veterinary Administration took a total of 70 samples of the animal origin, of which 15 samples were found with positive finding of pesticide residues. DDT, hexachlorbenzene, carbendazim, fenpropiromorph and fluazifop 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).

1.3. Non-compliant samples: possible reasons, ARfD exceedances and actions taken

Out of the total number of samples taken in 2014, MRL was exceeded in 65 samples, out of which 39 samples was assessed as non-complying even after uncertainty measurement was taken into account.

Following commodity groups were concerned: fresh vegetables: 20 non-compliant samples, fresh fruit and nuts: 3 non-compliant samples, fresh herbs: 3 non-compliant samples, tea (green): 7 non-compliant samples and spices: 1 non-compliant sample. Effective substances chlorpyrifos was in Pekinges cabbage from Poland (2014.15096), iprodione in lettuce from Poland (2014.1730) and flonicamid in tomatoes from Poland (2014.1653) – these cases were notified into the RASFF.

5 samples taken within strengthened official inspection and originating from China were assessed as non-compliant. All samples were notified into the RASFF system (notifications 2014.BVC, 2014.AXI, 2014.AXH, 2014.AXD, 2015.AJG). Further 3 samples of tea originating from China complied only after uncertainty measurement was taken into account.

Table 2: Actions taken

Action taken ^(a)	Number of non-compliant samples concerned	Comments
Rapid Alert Notification	8	
Administrative sanctions (e.g. fines)	23	
Lot recalled from the market	10	
Rejection of a non-compliant lot at the border		
Destruction of non-compliant lot	1	
Follow-up (suspect) sampling of similar products, samples of same producer or country of origin		
Warnings to responsible food business operator	6	
Other follow-up investigations to identify reason of non-compliance or responsible food business operator		
Lot not released on the market	7	
Other actions	2	any other lot has to be analysed by the operator before release to the market

(a): If other actions were taken, please describe them in the last column.

Table 3: Possible reasons for MRL non compliance

Reasons for MRL non-compliance	Pesticide ^(a) /food product	Frequency ^(b)	Comments
GAP not respected: use of a pesticide not approved in the EU ^(c)	Chlorates/Carrots	5	
	Chlorates/Tomatoes	3	
	Chlorates/Cashew nuts	1	
	Chlorates/Celeriac	2	
	Chlorates/Parsley	1	
	Chlorates/Lettuce	1	
	Chlorates/Spinach	1	
	Chlorates/Mentha	1	
	Chlorates/Bananas	1	
	Dinotefuran/Tomato	2	
GAP not respected: use of an approved pesticide not authorised on the specific crop ^(c)			
GAP not respected: use of an approved pesticide, but application rate, number of treatments, application method or PHI not respected	Chloryrifos/Chinese cabbage	1	
	Iprodione/Lettuce	1	
	Propamocarb/Spring onions	1	
	Prothioconazole/Spring onion	1	
	Flonicamid/Tomatoes		
Use of pesticide according to authorised GAP: unexpected slow degradation of residues			
Cross contamination: spray drift or other accidental contamination			
Contamination from previous use of a pesticide: uptake of residues from the soil (e.g. persistent pesticides used in the past)			
Residues resulting from other sources than plant protection product (e.g. biocides, veterinary drugs, bio fuel)			
Naturally occurrence (e.g. dithiocarbamates in turnips)			
Changes of the MRL			
Use of a pesticide on food imported from third countries for which no import tolerance was set ^(d)	Penconazole/Sage	1	
	Endosulfan/Thyme	1	
	Profenofos/Litchi	1	
	Acetamiprid/Tea	3	
	Buprofezin/Tea	3	
	Carbendazim and benomyl/Tea	2	
	Dimethoate/Tea	1	
	Dinotefuran/Tea	2	
	Fenbuconazole/Tea	1	
	Fipronil/Tea	2	
	Flubendiamide/Tea	2	
	Chlorantraniliprole/Tea	2	
	Chlorpyrifos/Tea	2	
	Imidacloprid/Tea	4	
	Lufenuron/Tea	2	
	Methoxyfenozide/Tea	2	
	Procymidone/Tea	1	
	Profenofos/Tea	1	
	Tebuconazole/Tea	1	

(a): Report name as specified in the MatrixTool

(b): Number of cases

(c): Applicable only for food products produced in the EU

(d): For imported food only

1.4. Quality assurance

Table 4: Laboratories participation in the control program

Country	Laboratory		Accreditation		Participation in proficiency tests or inter-laboratory tests
	Name	Code	Date	Body	
Czech Republic	Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (CAFIA)	Praha 5	2002 EN ISO/IEC 17025 (1993 EN 45001)	Czech Accreditation Institute (CAI), Prague, Czech Republic	EUPT-SM06, EUPT-FV16, EUPT-SRM9, EUPT-CF8, EUPT-FV-T02, FAPAS 0599
Czech Republic	State Veterinary Institute Prague	V01	First accreditation 1997; valid accreditation issued 21/03/2011 and 21/06/2012	Czech Accreditation Institute (CAI), Prague, Czech Republic	EUPT AO 09

1.5. Processing factors

Table 5: Processing factors

Pesticide (report name) ^(a)	Unprocessed product (RAC)	Processed product	Processing factor ^(b)	Comments
Cypermethrin (cypermethrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers))	Olives	Olive oil	5	
Lambda cyhalothrin	Olives	Olive oil	5	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	Wheat	Bakery product	0,7	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	Wheat	Bakery product	0,7	
Chlorpyrifos	Marjoram	Marjoram	5,6	
Dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate expressed as dimethoate)	Marjoram	Marjoram	5,6	
Lambda cyhalothrin	Marjoram	Marjoram	5,6	

a) Report name as specified in the MatrixTool

b) Processing factor for the enforcement residue definition.

1.6. Additional information