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ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

MULTIANNUAL CONTROL PLAN FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES

2011 - 2013

CZECH REPUBLIC

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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 2011 - 2013 is being submitted.

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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.

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 SANCO) 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.

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

By this Regulation the Annex I has been established, which is necessary for application of Annexes II, III and IV of this Regulation. This Regulation lists all products for which Community or national MRLs currently exist as well as those to which it is appropriate to apply harmonised MRLs.

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

This regulation stipulates that certain measures are to be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementation powers conferred on the Commission. This Decision, however, has been amended by Decision 2006/512/EC, which introduced a regulatory procedure with scrutiny for the adoption of measures of general scope and designed to amend non-essential elements of the basic instrument adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty, inter alia by deleting some of those elements or by supplementing the instrument with new non-essential elements. For this reason Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 had to be amended in order to adjust procedures for adoption of amendments and measures including relevant deadlines. Moreover, the case of urgent procedures, in particular where a risk to human or animal health exists and therefore the usual deadlines for the regulatory procedure with scrutiny cannot be complied with, is described.

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

This Regulation represents the last one by which Annexes I, II, III and IV mentioned in Article 50 of the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 are established, which means that Chapters II, III and V apply as of six months from the publication of this Regulation, and the same applies to MRLs setting there. Annex II incorporates the maximum residue levels for the products covered by Annex I of the Council Directive 86/362/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals, Council Directive 86/363/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin and Council Directive 90/642/EEC of 27 November 1990 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables, taking into account the criteria mentioned in Article 14(2) of the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

According to Article 22(1) of the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, Annex III establishes temporary MRLs for active substances for which a decision on inclusion in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market has not yet been taken. When establishing those MRLs the remaining MRLs in Annex II to Council Directive 76/895/EEC and hitherto unharmonised national MRLs are to be taken into account. Those MRLs have to meet certain requirements.

Article 16(1) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 also provides that Annex III may contain other categories of MRLs. These include MRLs for new agricultural products included in Annex I of the Regulation, for which no MRLs were set in Council Directives 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC. In order to distinguish between the MRLs referred to in recital 3 and the MRLs mentioned in recital 4, it is appropriate to divide Annex III into several parts.

As regards the national MRLs notified by Member States, the Member States concerned have communicated the required information and the European Food Safety Authority has published reasoned opinions for each crop/pesticide combination. Based on those opinions temporary MRLs can be set provided they do not present an unacceptable risk to consumers. Substances for which it has been established in accordance with Article 5(1) of Regulation that no MRLs are required are included in Annex IV to that Regulation, however, the EFSA has also published a reasoned opinion for all active substances listed in Annex IV.

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

This regulation supplements the Annex VII to the Regulation by means of which derogations from the maximum residue levels set out in Annexes II and III for certain crops and pesticides required by certain Member States are covered. Such a derogation allows Member States to authorise, in addition to a post-harvest treatment with a fumigant on their own territory, residue levels for active substances which exceed the limits specified in those Annexes in order to prevent trade disruption of stored products that underwent post-harvest treatments with fumigants.

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

For the products covered by Annex I, Annex II contains the maximum residue levels (MRLs) provided for under Council Directive 86/362/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals, Council Directive 86/363/EEC of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin and Council Directive 90/642/EEC of 27 November 1990 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables. MRLs for permethrin (previous Commission Directives 2002/66/EC and 98/82/EC) and for prothiofos are included (previous Commission Directive 2000/82/EC).

Annex III establishes temporary MRLs for active substances for which a decision on inclusion in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market has not yet been taken. When establishing those MRLs the hitherto unharmonised national MRLs, which nevertheless have to meet certain requirements, were taken into consideration. In accordance with the Article 16 (1) the Annex III may contain other categories of MRLs. These include MRLs for new agricultural products included in Annex I of the Regulation, for which no MRLs were set in Directives 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC. Certain Member States have requested additional active substances to be included in Annex IV. Information provided by the Member States was evaluated and based on this information it was concluded that it is appropriate to include these substances in Annex IV.

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

For azoxystrobin and fludioxonil maximum residue levels (MRLs) were set in Annexes II and III to the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 respectively. As regards azoxystrobin, in the context of a new authorisation for use of that plant protection product on turnips, an application was made by an applicant in a third country in which the authorised use of that plant protection product leads to residues exceeding the MRL for pomegranates, as set out in Annex III to that Regulation.

Both applications were evaluated by the EFSA, which concluded that the two modifications to the MRLs requested were acceptable with regard to consumer safety on the basis of a consumer exposure assessment for 27 specific European consumer groups. It took into account the most recent information on the toxicological properties of the substances. Neither the lifetime exposure to both substances via consumption of all food products that may contain the two substances, nor the short-term exposure due to extreme consumption of turnips or pomegranates indicated a risk that the acceptable daily intake (ADI) or the acute reference dose (ARfD) could be exceeded.

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

For azoxystrobin, atrazine, chlormequat, cyprodinil, dithiocarbamates, indoxacarb, fluroxypyr, tetraconazole and thiram maximum residue levels (MRLs) were set in Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. For fludioxonil, mandipropamid and spirotetramat MRLs were

set in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. For potassium tri-iodide no specific MRLs were set nor was the substance included in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

In the context of the procedure for authorisation of a plant protection product containing the active substance cyprodinil for the use on herbs, beet leaves, beet roots and spinach, an application was submitted under Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 for modifications of the existing MRLs.

As regards mancozeb (dithiocarbamates), such an application was made for the use on garlic. As regards indoxacarb, such an application was made for the use on raspberries, blackberries and Brussels sprouts. As regards fludioxonil, such an application was made for the use on carrots, beet roots, parsnips, horseradish, onions, salsify, parsley root, spinach and beet leaves. As regards fluroxypyr, such an application was made for the use on leeks. As regards mandipropamid, such an application was made for the use on red mustard, leaves and sprouts of brassica, spinach, purslane and beet leaves. As regards spirotetramat, such an application was made for the use on citrus fruit, pome fruit, apricots, peaches and grapes. As regards tetraconazole, such an application was made for the use on apricots. In accordance with Article 6(2) and (4) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 applications for import tolerance were made for azoxystrobin on passion fruit, cyprodinil and fludioxonil on roots of herbal infusions and spices, fluroxypyr on tea and coffee beans, potassium tri-iodide on bananas, melons and grapes and thiram on bananas.

EFSA assessed the applications examining in particular the risks to the consumer and where relevant to animals and gave reasoned opinions on the proposed MRLs. EFSA concluded in its reasoned opinions that all requirements with respect to data were met and that the modifications to the MRLs requested by the applicants were acceptable with regard to consumer safety on the basis of a consumer exposure assessment for 27 specific European consumer groups. It took into account the most recent information on the toxicological properties of the substances. Neither the lifetime exposure to these substances via consumption of all food products that may contain these substances, nor the short term exposure due to extreme consumption of the relevant crops indicated a risk that the acceptable daily intake (ADI) or the acute reference dose (ARfD) could be exceeded.

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

For azoxystrobin, acetamiprid, famoxadone, fenbutatin oxide, indoxacarb, ioxynil, mepanipyrim, thiacloprid and trifloxystrobin maximum residue levels (MRLs) were set in Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. For clomazone, cyflufenamid, flufenoxuron, fluopicolide and prothioconazole, MRLs were set in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. For emamectin benzoate and pyridalyl no specific MRLs were set nor were the substances included in Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

In the context of a procedure, in accordance with Council Directive 91/414/EEC, for the authorisation of the use of a plant protection product containing the active substance azoxystrobin on beet leaves and broccoli an application was made under Article 6(1) of

Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 for modifications of the existing MRLs. The further applications were made as follows:

- acetamiprid for the use on cress, spinach and herbs, except parsley,
- clomazone for the use on herbs,
- cyflufenamid for the use on oats. In view of that application, it is also necessary to modify the existing MRLs for animal products, since this cereal is used as feed.
- emamectin benzoate for the use on pome fruit, peaches and nectarines, table and wine grapes, strawberries, tomatoes, aubergines, pepper, cucurbits (edible and inedible peel), cauliflower, broccoli, head cabbage, lettuce and other salad plants, scarole, herbs, fresh beans (with and without pods), peas with pods and artichokes,
- famoxadone for the use on flowers of herbal infusions,
- fenbutatin oxide for the use on tomatoes,
- indoxacarb for the use on small fruits and berries except gooseberries and currants,
- ioxynil for the use on rye and triticale. In view of that application, it is also necessary to modify the existing MRLs for meat, liver, kidney and fat from bovines, sheep and goats, since those cereals are used in feed for these animals.
- mepanipyrim for the use on courgette,
- prothioconazole for the use on head cabbage and Brussels sprouts,
- pyridalyl for the use on tomatoes, aubergines, peppers, cucurbits (inedible peel), lettuce and cotton seed,
- thiacloprid for the use on leeks and spring onions,
- trifloxystrobin for the use on head cabbage, celery, blue berries, lettuce, herbs, scarole and Brussels sprouts.

In accordance with Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 applications were made for flufenoxuron on tea, fluopicolide on peppers and for trifloxystrobin on passion fruit. The authorised use of flufenoxuron on tea shrubs in Japan leads to higher residues than the present MRL in Annex III. To avoid trade barriers for the importation of Japanese tea, a higher MRL is necessary. The authorised use of fluopicolide on pepper plants in the USA leads to higher residues than the present MRL in Annex III. To avoid trade barriers for the importation of American peppers, a higher MRL is necessary. The authorised use of trifloxystrobin on passion fruit in Kenya leads to higher residues than the present MRL in Annex III. To avoid trade barriers for the importation of Kenyan passion fruits, a higher MRL is necessary.

The European Food Safety Authority assessed the applications and the evaluation reports, examining in particular the risks to the consumer and where relevant to animals and gave reasoned opinions on the proposed MRLs. The EFSA concluded that all requirements with respect to data were met and that the modifications to the MRLs requested by the applicants were acceptable with regard to consumer safety on the basis of a consumer exposure assessment for 27 specific European consumer groups. It took into account the most recent information on the toxicological properties of the substances. Neither the lifetime exposure to these substances via consumption of all food products that may contain these substances, nor the short term exposure due to extreme consumption of the relevant crops showed that there is a risk that the acceptable daily intake (ADI) or the acute reference dose (ARfD) is exceeded. Where the Authority recommended two MRL values for the same pesticide-product combination as two different "risk management options", the lowest MRL was always opted for.

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

For dimethoate, ethephon, fenamiphos, fenarimol, methamidophos, methomyl, omethoate, oxydemeton-methyl, procymidone, thiodicarb and vinclozolin maximum residue levels (MRLs) are set in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. In its opinion of 20 October 2008 concerning the Authority concluded for the current MRLs stipulated for:

- dimethoate and omethoate for head cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, cherries, wheat, peas with pods and Brussels sprouts,
 - ethephon for pineapples, currants, grapes and peppers,
 - fenamiphos for bananas, carrots, peppers, cucumbers, melons, head cabbage, and sugar beet,
 - fenarimol for bananas, tomatoes and peppers,
 - methamidophos for apricots, beans with pods and sugar beet,
 - methomyl and thiodicarb for grapes, head cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower, potatoes, tomatoes, aubergines, cucumbers, grapefruit, oranges, lemons, limes, mandarins, peaches, plums, peppers, apples, pears, quinces, bananas, mangoes, pineapples, carrots, celeriac, radishes, swedes, (water) melons, pumpkins, sweet corn, broccoli, kale, kohlrabi, scarole, leek and sugar beet,
 - oxydemeton-methyl for brussels sprouts, head cabbage, kohlrabi, lettuce and other salad plants including brassica, barley, oats and sugar beet,
 - procymidone for apricots, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, kiwi, (lamb's) lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, aubergines, cucumbers, gherkins, courgette, peaches, plums, pears, (water) melons, pumpkins, scarole, rucola, witloof, beans with pods, sunflower seed, rapeseed, soya bean and products of animal origin,
 - vinclozolin for apples, pears, table grapes, scarole, aubergine, Chinese cabbage, plums, apricots, lettuce, currants, witloof, strawberries, beans, hops, rape seed, carrots, shallots, spring onions, pumpkin, okra, cress, rocket and other salad plants and (water) melons,
- that there is a risk that the Acceptable Daily Intake and the Acute Reference Dose (ARfD) for one or more consumer groups will be exceeded. Therefore the current MRLs for these crops have been lower. These new MRLs recommended by the Authority, are based on existing authorised agricultural uses that lead to lower residues or, when these do not exist, on the LOD. For ethephon on pineapples, this Regulation establishes an MRL that was not recommended by the Authority, but which was indicated as safe in the reasoned opinion of the Authority.

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

In the context of a procedure, in accordance with Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market, for the authorisation of the use of a plant protection product containing the active substance difenoconazole on

swedes and turnips an application was made under Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 for modification of the existing MRLs.

As regards chlorothalonil, such an application was made for the use on barley. In view of that application, it is necessary to set MRLs for meat, fat, liver, kidney and milk from bovines, sheep and goats. As regards fenhexamid, such an application was made for the use on lettuce. As regards flubendiamide, such an application was made for the use on aubergine, cucurbits and beans with pods. As regards spirotetramat, such an application was made for the use on onions. As regards thiacloprid, such an application was made for the use on strawberries, and as regards thiamethoxam, such an application was made for carrots. In view of residues of clothianidin caused by the use of thiamethoxam, it is also necessary to modify the MRL for clothianidin on carrots.

EFSA assessed the applications and the evaluation reports, examining in particular the risks to the consumer and where relevant to animals and gave reasoned opinions on the proposed MRLs. The Authority concluded that the modifications to the MRLs requested by the applicants were acceptable with regard to consumer safety on the basis of a consumer exposure assessment for 27 specific European consumer groups. It took into account the most recent information on the toxicological properties of the substances. Neither the lifetime exposure to these substances via consumption of all food products that may contain these substances, nor the short term exposure due to extreme consumption of the relevant crops showed that there is a risk that the acceptable daily intake (ADI) or the acute reference dose (ARfD) is exceeded.

As regards nicotine on wild fungi monitoring data showed that nicotine is present in wild mushrooms at levels that vary depending on the source and variety, but that exceed, in almost the totality of the samples, the default MRL of 0,01 mg/kg. These findings provide evidence of the unavoidable presence of nicotine in wild fungi, in particular ceps (*Boletus edulis*). Therefore, it is appropriate to set temporary MRLs for nicotine in wild fungi, based on the available monitoring data and on the opinion of the Authority. Those temporary MRLs should be reviewed within two years, to evaluate new data and information that will become available, including any scientific evidence on the natural occurrence or formation of nicotine in wild fungi.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 915/2010 of 12 October 2010 concerning a coordinated multiannual Community control programme for 2010, 2011 and 2012 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 first coordinated multiannual Community control programme covering the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 were established by the Regulation (EC) No 1213/2008, and it was replaced by the the Regulation (EC) No 901/2009 for 2010, 2011 and 2012.

The Programme includes thirty foodstuffs which constitute the major components of the diet in the Community. Since pesticide use showed significant changes over a period of three years, pesticides should be monitored in those thirty foodstuffs in three-year cycles to allow consumer exposure and the application of Community legislation to be assessed.

On the basis of a binomial probability distribution, it can be calculated that examination of 642 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.

Guidance concerning 'Method validation and quality control procedures for pesticide residue analysis in food and feed' is available and should be used. For the sampling procedures Commission Directive 2002/63/EC of 11 July 2002 establishing Community methods of sampling for the official control of pesticide residues in and on products of plant and animal origin and repealing Directive 79/700/EEC which incorporates the sampling methods and procedures recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission apply.

The emphasis is laid on following of MRL in processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children as stipulated in the Article 10 of the Commission Directive 2006/141/EC. It is also necessary to assess possible aggregate, cumulative and synergistic effects of pesticides and the assessment should start with some organophosphates, carbamates, triazoles and pyrethroids.

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 zoonoses.

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 materilas 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 211/2005 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 elementary legislation to the Act No 91/1996 Coll., as amended. The Decree sets requirements on samplings and manipulation of samples for pesticide analysis nad the manner of publication of analytical methods for testing of products intended for feeding.

3. Definitions 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

Two ministries are responsible for the issue of pesticide residues – the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health. Transposition and implementation of legislation on pesticide residues are under competence of the Ministry of Health., which is responsible for risk assessment, preparation of applications and background dossiers for draft of MRL limits and their amendments and for communication with European Food Safety Agency and the European Commission, Standing Committee for Food Chain and Animal Health, section of pesticide residues. The National Institute of Public Health has been entrusted by the Ministry of Health to assess risks, and the Centre of Expert Activities deals with protection and promotion of public health. In the official controls on the food market, the Ministry of Health performs controls in the catering sector and institutional catering. 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 feedstuffs 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 excluding catering services.

New 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.

In accordance with the Article 38 of the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 each Member State has to appoint one (or more) national authority which will coordinate cooperation with EFSA, the Commission, other Member States, manufacturers, and producers in the pesticide residues field.

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 within 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, Unit for Safety of Food and Common Use Articles deals with the pesticide residues issue.

Since it is an interdepartmental 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 fulfillment of obligations stipulated by the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 and to submit recommendations for their implementation including preparation and discussion on results of official controls of pesticide residues, as well as drafting and updating the multiannual control plan on pesticide residues controls.

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.

State Phytosanitary Administration

State Phytosanitary Administration (SPA) is the control body subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture and it is established on the basis of the Act No 326/2004 Coll., on phytosanitary care and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended. SPA 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. SPA 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.

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.

Public Health Protection Offices

Public Health Protection Offices (RHPO) perform official controls over the mass catering sector and institutional catering (all kinds schools, hospitals, etc.) 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 programme

Multiannual control plan for pesticide residues refers mainly to foodstuffs and feedingstuffs in the whole food chain. Since it is impossible to predetermine whether a particular kind of feedingstuff is intended for feeding of animals destined for food production, all kinds of feedingstuffs including those intended for non food-producing animals will be covered by the programme.

5.2. Criteria Used for Drawing up the 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
(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 Regulation (EC) No 915/2010 of 12 October 2010 concerning the coordinated multiannual Community control programme for 2011, 2012 and 2013 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).

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 analyzed commodities with respect to statistical evaluation. The multiannual Community programme laid down in the Regulation (EC) No 915/2010 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. It can be expected that the number of samples of some commodities will have to be increased.

Table 1
Selected commodities and numbers of samples

Commodity	Numbers of Samples		
	2011	2012	2013
<u>fruits</u>			
apples	50	50	50
strawberries	15	15	20
pears	15	15	15
table grapes	20	20	20
wine grapes	-	-	15
peaches	15	15	15
nectarines	15	15	15
apricots	5	5	5
plums	5	5	5
oranges	20	20	20
mandarins	15	15	15
lemons	5	5	5
bananas	10	15	15
grapefruits	5	5	5
mangos	5	5	5
pineapples	5	5	5
papayas	5	5	5
litchies	5	5	5
kiwis	10	10	10
orange juice (concentrate or fresh)	10	15	15
<u>vegetables, legumes, potatoes, mushrooms</u>			
carrot	30	30	30
cauliflower	15	15	15
cucumber	30	30	30
celery	5	5	5
parsley	5	5	5
aubergines	5	15	15
spinach (fresh or frozen)	20	20	20
pepper	30	30	30
head cabbage	5	5	15
leek	20	20	20
lettuce	30	30	30
chinese leaves	15	15	15

tomatoes	40	40	40
kale	10	10	10
Brussels sprout	5	5	5
onion	20	20	20
garlic	10	10	10
radishes	5	5	5
broccoli	5	5	5
canned vegetable	10	10	10
organic products	5	5	5
beans (fresh or frozen without pods)	15	15	15
peas (fresh or frozen or without pods)	15	15	15
potatoes	50	50	50
mushrooms	10	10	10
<u>cereals, rice</u>			
rye	15	15	15
oat	15	15	15
wheat	15	15	15
barley	15	15	15
maize	15	15	15
rice	15	15	15
<u>oils, oil seeds, soya</u>			
plant oils	5	15	5
oil seeds, excepting poppy seeds and soya beans	5	5	5
poppy seeds	-	5	5
soya	10	10	10
<u>bread, pastry, flour</u>			
common bread	10	10	10
durable pastry	5	5	5
flour	15	10	10
<u>dairy products, eggs</u>			
milk	5	5	15
butter	5	15	15
organic dairy products	5	5	5
eggs	5	15	5
<u>meat, fish</u>			
pork meat	5	5	15
poultry meat	15	5	5
liver	15	5	5

organic meat	5	5	5
fish and fish products	5	5	5
<u>infant formula and food for young children</u>			
infant formula	10	10	10
vegetable-based baby food	10	10	10
cereal-based baby food	10	10	10
<u>others</u>			
herbs or spices	5	5	5
tea	5	5	5
honey	5	5	5
feeding mixtures	20	25	20
feeding raw materials of plant origin	35	50	35
feeding raw materials of animal origin	5	5	5
total	965	1005	1025

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 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 table 2 includes ten of the most frequently used pesticides in the Czech Republic including the list of main crops where these pesticides are applied.

Table 2

Overview of active substances which are the most frequent components in plant protection preparations

Active substance	Total usage*	Usage at main agricultural crops										
		cereals	maize	pulses	Sugar beet	potatoes	rape	hop	vegetables	fruits	Grape wine	others
glyphosate-IPA	787087,7	214435,1	45093,8	7699,8	4546,4	3201,9	92442,9	492	531,5	7435,7	7680,3	403077,9
chlormequate-chlorid	522295,3	437610,6	0	0	298,2	0	82653,2	0	2,5	0	0	1719,8

acetochlor	279760,4	31,5	245373	14,2	0	0	7,7	0	0	0	0	34333,8
Isoproturon	142813,1	142813,1	142019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136,8	657,2
chlormequat	135371,2	114573,5	0	0	0	0	20496,7	0	2	0	0	32,4
Mancozeb	130023,2	1525,3	0	0	0	0	318,6	190,6	9559,6	24656	11872,8	299
terbuthylazine	119249,9	18,2	119185	0	0	80165,1	29,8	0	0	0	0	1481,3
glyphosate-trimesium	119214,6	45146,6	1428,2	1362,8	313,9	0	10863	193	10,1	1345,5	1173,5	16,5
chlorpyrifos	118083,7	18369,1	372,6	2809,5	2760,8	174998,8	86560	0	105,2	276,2	3,5	1710,1
metazachlor	112672	267,6	0	9,7	0	0	109838,2	0	846,5	0	0	15768,3

* usage expressed as the overall amount of used active substances (kg, l) in 2008

- the results of official controls and monitoring of pesticide residues in previous years (<http://www.svscr.cz>; <http://www.szpi.gov.cz/>)
- information in RASFF system – EC annual reports (http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index_en.htm)
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 915/2010 of 12 October 2010 concerning the coordinated multiannual Community control programme for 2011, 2012 and 2013 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)
- 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 3

List of analysed pesticide residues

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2011	2012	2013
2,4-DB	0.008	#	#	#
2,4,5-T	0.008	#	#	#
2,4-D (sum of 2,4-D and its esters expressed as 2,4-D) *)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
2-naphthyloxyacetate acid (2-NOA)	0.008	#	#	#
4-CPA (4-chlorophenoxyacetate acid = PCPA)	0.008	#	#	#

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2011	2012	2013
4,4'-methoxychlor	0.010	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
abamectin (sum of avermectin B1a, avermectin B1b and delta-8,9 isomer of avermectin B1a)	0.005	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c)}
acephate	0.100	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
acetamiprid	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
acrinathrin *)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
aldicarb (sum of aldicarb, its sulfoxide and its sulfone, expressed as aldicarb)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
amitraz (amitraz including the metabolites containing the 2,4-dimethylaniline moiety expressed as amitraz)	0.100	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X
amitrole *)	0.010	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
azinphos-ethyl *)	0.010	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
azinphos-methyl	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
azoxystrobin	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
benfuracarb *)	0.010	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
bentazone (sum of bentazone and conjugates of 6-OH and 8-OH bentazone expressed as bentazone)	0.002	#	#	#
bifenthrin	0.008	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
biphenyl	0.008	#	#	#
bitertanol	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
boscalid	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
bromide ion *) ****)	5	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
bromophos-ethyl	0.008	#	#	#
bromopropylate	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
bromoxynil (bromoxynil including its esters expressed as bromoxynil)	0.002	#	#	#
bromuconazole (sum of diastereoisomers) *)	0,008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
bupirimate	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
buprofezin	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
cadusafos *)	0.004	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
camphechlor (sum of parlar Nos 26, 50 and 62) *)	0.0001	X ^{d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{d)}
captaphol	0,040	#	#	#
captan	0,040	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
carbaryl	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2011	2012	2013
carbendazim (sum of benomyl and carbendazim expressed as carbendazim)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
carbofuran (sum of carbofuran and 3-hydroxycarbofuran expressed as carbofuran)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
carbosulfan *)	0.010	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
qinomethionate (aka quinomethionate)	0.008	#	#	#
chlordane (sum of cis- and trans-isomers and oxychlordane expressed as chlordane)	0.0003	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
chlorfenapyr	0.010	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
chlorfenvinphos	0.040	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
chlormequat **)	0,020	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
chlorobenzilate *)	0.030	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
chlorothalonil	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
chloroxuron	0.002	#	#	#
chlorpropham (chlorpropham and 3-chloroaniline, expressed as chlorpropham)	0.100	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
chlorpyrifos	0.002	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
chlorpyrifos-methyl	0.002	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
clofentezin (sum of all compounds containing 2-chlorobenzoyl-moiety, expressed as clofentezin) (the residue definition is parent compound only for all commodities except cereals)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
clopyralid	0.040	#	#	#
clothianidin (sum of thiamethoxam and clothianidin expressed as clothianidin)	0.010	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
cycloxydim including degradation and reaction products which may be analyzed as S-dioxid 3-(3-thianyl)glutaric acid (BH 517-TGSO ₂) and/or S-dioxid 3-hydroxy-3-(3-thianyl)glutaric acid (BH 517-5-OH-TGSO ₂) or their methyl-esters expressed totally as cycloxydim	0.002	#	#	#
cyfluthrin (cyfluthrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers))	0.005	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
cypermethrin (cypermethrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers))	0.012	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
cyproconazole *)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
cyprodinil	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
cyromazine	0.008	# ^{a)}	#	#

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2011	2012	2013
DDT (sum of p,p'-DDT, o,p'-DDT, p-p'-DDE a p,p'-DDD (TDE) expressed as DDT)	0.00005	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
deltamethrin (<i>cis</i> -deltamethrin)	0.007	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
diazinon	0.003	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
dicamba	0.040	#	#	#
dichlofluanid	0.040	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
dichlorprop, including dichlorprop-p	0.008	#	#	#
dichlorvos	0.007	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
dicloran	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
dicofol (sum of p,p' and o,p' isomers)	0.007	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
dicrotophos (residue definition is parent compound only)	0.002	beans	#	#
dieldrin (aldrin and dieldrin combined expressed as dieldrin)	0.00003	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
diethofencarb	0.002	#	#	#
difenoconazole	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
diflubenzurone	0.002	#	#	#
dimethoate (sum of dimethoate and omethoate, expressed as dimethoate)	0.005	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
dimethoate	0.005	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
omethoate	0.005	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
dimethomorph	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
dimoxystrobine	0.002	#	#	#
diniconazole	0.008	#	#	#
dinocap (sum of dinocap isomers and their corresponding phenols expressed as dinocap) *)	0.010.	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
diphenylamine	0,100	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
disulfoton (sum of disulfoton, sulphoxide disulfoton and sulfon disulfoton expressed as disulfoton)	0.001	#	#	#
dodine	0.002	#	#	#
endosulfan (sum of alpha- and beta-isomers and endosulfan-sulphate expressed as endosulfan)	0.010/0.00005	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
endrin	0.00003	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
EPN	0.002	#	#	#
epoxiconazole	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
ethephon *)	0.010	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2011	2012	2013
ethiofencarb	0.002	#	#	#
ethion	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
ethoprophos *)	0.004	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
ethoxyquin (F)	0,040	#	#	#
etofenprox (F) *)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
ethoprophos *)	0.010	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
etrimphos	0.008	#	#	#
fenamiphos (sum of fenamiphos and its sulphoxide and sulphone expressed as fenamiphos)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fenarimol	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fenazaquin	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fenbuconazole *)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fenbutatin oxide (F) *)	0.050	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fenhexamid	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fenitrothion	0.005	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fenoprop	0.008	#	#	#
fenoxaprop-P	0.002	#	#	#
fenoxycarb	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fenpropathrin	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fenpropimorph	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fenpyroximate	0.002	#	#	#
fensulfothion (sum of fensulfothion, fensulfothion-oxon and fensulfothion PO-sulphon)	0.002	#	#	#
fenthion (sum of fenthion and its oxigen analogue, their sulfoxides and sulfone expressed as parent)	0.010	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{c, d)}
fenvalerate/esfenvalerate (sum of RS/SR and RR/SS isomers)	0.007	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{c, d)}
o-phenylphenol	0.100	#	#	#
fipronil (sum fipronil and sulfone metabolite (MB46136), expressed as fipronil)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
florasulam	0.002	#	#	#
fluazifop (fluazifop-P-butyl (fluazifop acid (free and conjugate))) *)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
flucythrinate	0.008	#	#	#
fludioxonil	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2011	2012	2013
flufenoxuron	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fluoxastrobine	0.002	#	#	#
fluquiconazole *)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fluroxypyr (fluroxypyr including its esters expressed as fluroxypyr)	0.008	#	#	#
flusilazole	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
flutriafol *)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
folpet	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
fonofos	0.002	#	#	#
fomesafen	0.040	#	#	#
formetanate (sum of formetanate and its salts expressed as formetanate hydrochloride)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
formothion	0.008	#	#	#
fosthiazate *)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
glyphosate (***)	0.100	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
haloxyfop including haloxyfop-R (haloxyfop-R methyl ester, haloxyfop-R and conjugates of haloxyfop-R, expressed as haloxyfo-R)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{d)}
HCB	0.00002	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
heptachlor (sum of heptachlor and heptachlor-epoxide, expressed as heptachlor)	0.00002	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
heptenophos	0.008	#	#	#
hexachlorcyclohexan (HCH), α -isomer	0.00002	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
hexachlorcyclohexan (HCH), β -isomer	0.00004	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH) (γ -isomer) (lindane)	0.00003	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{c)}
hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), sum of isomers, excluding γ -isomer	0.002	#	#	#
hexaconazole	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
hexythiazox	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
imazalil	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
imazapyr	0.002	#	#	#
imazaquin	0.002	#	#	#
imazethapyr	0.002	#	#	#
imazosulfuron	0.008	#	#	#
imidacloprid	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2011	2012	2013
indoxacarb (indoxacarb as sum of isomers S and R)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
ioxynil, including its esters, expressed as ioxynil (F)	0.002	#	#	#
iprodione	0,040	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
iprovalicarb	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
isofenphos-methyl	0.002	#	#	#
isoproturon	0.002	#	#	X ^{c)}
kresoxim-methyl	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
λ -cyhalothrin (λ -cyhalothrin, including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers))	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
linuron	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
lufenuron	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
malathion (sum of malathion and malaoxon, expressed as malathion)	0.005	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
mecarb	0.040	#	#	#
maneb group (sum expressed as CS2: maneb, mancozeb, metiram, propineb, thiram, ziram)	0.010	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
MCPA and MCPB (MCPA, MCPB including their salts, esters and conjugates expressed as MCPA)	0.010	#	#	#
mecoprop (sum of mecoprop-p and mecoprop, expressed as mecoprop)	0.040	#	#	#
mepanipyrim and its metabolite (2-anilino-4-(2-hydroxypropyl)-6-methylpyrimidine) expressed as mepanipyrim)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
mepiquat (**) *)	0.020	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
mepronil	0.002	#	#	#
metalaxyl (metalaxyl including mixtures of constituent isomers including metalaxyl-M (sum of isomers))	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
metamitron	0.008	#	#	#
metamitron-desamino	0.002	#	#	#
methacrifos	0.004	#	#	#
metconazole *)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
methamidophos	0.040	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
methidathion	0.020	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
methiocarb (sum of methiocarb and methiocarb-sulfoxide and sulfone expressed as methiocarb)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2011	2012	2013
methomyl (sum of methomyl and thiodicarb, expressed as methomyl)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
methoxyfenozide	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
methobromurone	0.002	#	#	#
metholcarb	0.008	#	#	#
methominostrobin	0.002	#	#	#
methosulam	0.002	#	#	#
methoxuron	0.002	#	#	#
metsulfuron-methyl	0.002	#	#	#
mevinphos (sum of <i>E</i> - and <i>Z</i> -isomers)	0,040	#	#	#
mirex	0.002	#	#	#
monocrotophos	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
monuron	0.002	#	#	#
myclobutanil	0.040	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
nitenpyram *)	0.010	beans	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
nitrofen	0.002	#	#	#
oxadixyl	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
oxamyl	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
oxamyl-oxime	0.002	#	#	#
demeton-S-methyl	0.002	#	#	#
oxydemeton-methyl (sum of oxydemeton-methyl and demeton-S-methylsulfone expressed as oxydemeton-methyl)	0.004	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
paclobutrazole *)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
parathion	0.020	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
parathion-methyl (sum of parathion-methyl and paraoxon-methyl, expressed as parathion-methyl)	0.020	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
pencycuron	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
penconazole	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
pendimethalin	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
pentachloranilin	0.002	#	#	#
pentachlorophenol	0.040	#	#	#
permethrin (sum of <i>cis</i> - and <i>trans</i> -permethrin)	0.010	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
phenthoate *)	0.010	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2011	2012	2013
phorate (sum of phorate, its oxidative analogues and their sulphones expressed as phorate)	0.004	#	#	#
phosalone	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
phosmet (phosmet and phosmet oxon, expressed as phosmet)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
phosphamidone	0.040	#	#	#
phoxim *)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
picloram	0.100	#	#	#
picoxystrobine	0.002	#	#	#
piperonyl butoxide	0.002	#	#	#
pirimicarb (sum of pirimicarb and desmethylpirimicarb, expressed as pirimicarb)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
pirimiphos-ethyl	0.008	#	#	#
pirimiphos-methyl	0.003	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
prochloraz (sum of prochloraz and its metabolites containing 2,4,6-trichlorophenol moiety, expressed as prochloraz)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
procymidone	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
profenofos	0.020	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
propachlor: oxalic derivates of propachlor, expressed as propachlor	0.008	#	#	#
propamocarb (sum of propamocarb and its salts expressed as propamocarb)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
propargite	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
propham	0.008	#	#	#
propiconazole	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
propoxur	0.008	#	#	#
propyzamide	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
prothiofos	0.008	#	#	#
prothioconazole (prothioconazole-desthio) *)	0.040	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
pymetrozine	0.002	#	#	#
pyraclostrobin (F)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
pyrazophos	0.020	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
pyrethrins *)	0.100	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
pyridaben	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
pyrifenox	0.008	#	#	#

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2011	2012	2013
pyrimethanil	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
pyriproxyfen	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
quinalphos	0.002	#	#	#
quinmerac	0.002	#	# ^{b)}	#
quinoxifen	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
quintozene (sum of quintozen and pentachloraniline, expressed as quintozene) *)	0.010	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
quizalofop, including quizalofop-P	0.002	#	#	#
resmethrin (sum of isomers) *)	0.050	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}
rimsulfuron	0.002	#	#	#
spinosad (sum of spinosyn A and spinosyn D expressed as spinosad)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
spiroxamine	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
sulfotep	0.008	#	#	#
T-fluvalinate	0.009	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
tebuconazole	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
tebufenozide	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
tebufenpyrad	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{d)}
tecnazene	0.030	X ^{d)}	X ^{d)}	X ^{c)}
teflubenzuron	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
tefluthrin *)	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
terbufos	0.002	#	#	#
tetraconazole	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
tetradifon	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
thiabendazole	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
thiacloprid	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
thiamethoxam (sum of thiamethoxam and clothianidin expressed as thiamethoxam)	0.010	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
thiametoxam	0.010	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
thifensulfuron-methyl	0.008	#	#	#
thiodikarb	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
thiometon	0.008	#	#	#
thiophanate-methyl	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
tolcloflos-methyl	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}

residue	Limit of detection (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, DV) (mg/kg)	2011	2012	2013
tolyfluanid (sum of tolyfluanid and dimethylaminosulfotoluidid expressed as tolyfluanid)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
triadimefon and triadimenol (sum of triadimefon and triadimenol)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
triadimedol	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
triadimefon	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
triazole acetic acid *) except for perennial crops	-	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
triazole lactic acid *) except for perennial crops	-	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
triazole alanin *)	-	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
triazamate	0.002	#	#	#
triazophos	0.010	X ^{a, d)}	X ^{b, d)}	X ^{c, d)}
trichlorfon *)	0.040	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
trifloxystrobin	0.002	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
triflumuron (F) *)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
trifluralin	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
triforine	0.008	#	#	#
triticonazole *)	0.008	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
vamidothion	0.002	#	#	#
vinclozolin (sum of vinclozolin and all metabolites containing 3,5-dichloraniline moiety, expressed as vinclozolin)	0.100	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}
zoxamide *)	0.010	X ^{a)}	X ^{b)}	X ^{c)}

Notes:

X – residue analysis in line with the Regulation (EC) No 915/2010

- residue not required by the Regulation (EC) No 915/2010

Chlorpropham residue definition for potatoes (chlorpropham only) has to be taken into account in 2011.

*) to be analysed on voluntary basis in 2011. The decision for not analysing shall be justified in a regular annual report for 2011.

**) chlormequat and mepiquat shall be analysed in cereals, excluding rice, table grapes and pears

***) bromide ion shall be analysed obligatory on lettuce and tomatoes in 2010, rice and spinach in 2011 and sweet pepper in 2012; and on voluntary basis in the rest of commodities foreseen for each year. The decision for not analysing any of the commodities foreseen shall be justified in a regular annual report.

****) analysis of metabolites on voluntary basis

- a) analysis in beans (fresh or frozen, without pods), carrots, cucumbres, oranges or mandarins, pears, potatoes, rice, spinach (fresh or frozen) and wheat flour

- b) analysis in aubergines, bananas, cauliflower, table grapes, orange juice fresh and orange juice concentrated, peas (fresh or frozen, without pod), sweet peppers, wheat and olive oil
- c) analysis in apples, head cabbages, leeks, lettuces, tomatoes, peaches, nectarines and similar hybrids; rye or oats, strawberries grapes (blue or white)
- d) analysis in butter, eggs, pork and poultry meat, meat from organic farming, liver (bovine and other ruminants, swine and poultry), fish and fish products, milk, milk products from organic farming, honey

F) fat soluble

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, which is part of the veterinary network of laboratories. This laboratory is intended for analyzing 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 – CRL (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 (PT) organized by the CRL, 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 regularly participates in all interlaboratory comparison tests organized by relevant CRLs.

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 (WEPAL, FAPAS, APLAC) organized by CRL-CF for pesticide residues in feedingstuffs and cereals.

Analyses of pesticides are performed by the following laboratories:

- State Veterinary Institute Praha,
- State Veterinary Institute Jihlava,
- State Veterinary Institute Olomouc,
- 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-fotometric detection)
- HPLC-FLD high-performance liquid chromatography (fluorometric detection)

- GC-MS gas chromatography (mass detection)

b) plant origin foodstuffs

- Multiresidual method based on QUECHERS with GC-TOF/MS and LC-MS/MS detection – the method replaces the previous GC and LC multiresidual method, as it is more effective and enables extension of pesticide residues analysis

- Single methods:

GC-MSD for dithiocarbamates

GC-ECD for anorganic bromide

LC-MS/MS for chlormequat and mepiquat

LC-MS/MS for glyphosate

GC-MSD for amitraz

c) feedingstuffs

- GC-MS/MS for MRM determination of pesticides by QUERCHERS method

- LC-MS/MS for MRM determination of pesticides by QUERCHERS method

- GC-MS/MS for determination of OCP (banned organochlorine pesticides)

7. FINAL PROVISIONS

The programme is to be re-considered yearly by the end of March of the following year. The results shall be evaluated and submitted as an Annual Report on Control Results of Pesticide Residues Control.

In accordance with the Article 30 of the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 the Programme is to be updated yearly in line with the criteria on whose basis the programme has been drafted.

The Programme was firstly updated in March 2010 in line with the Regulation (EC) No 901/2009.

An Annual Report and the Programme are publicly available documents, which are published on websites of all competent authorities involved in pesticide residues controls:

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