



## WORKSHOP ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD

# MULTIANNUAL MONITORING PROGRAMME ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES




**Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Food  
Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection**

dr. Elizabeta Mičović

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[elizabeta.micovic@gov.si](mailto:elizabeta.micovic@gov.si)

# PURPOSE OF MONITORING

- EU obligations and developments
  - Findings
  - Risk assessment, risk management and RASFF
  - RISK COMMUNICATION -EFSA annual report
- 

# EU OFFICIAL CONTROLS

- Food and feed controls must be :
  - Risk-based, carried out regularly and at appropriate frequency;
  - Covered by a single, co-ordinated, national control plan covering several years;
  - Staff must be trained and competent;
  - Laboratories must be competent and audited ;

# IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2016/662

concerning a coordinated multiannual control  
programme of the Union for  
2017, 2018 and 2019  
to ensure

- compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides;
- and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues

**in and on food of plant and animal origin**

How Europe **monitors**  
**pesticide** residues in food



# EU MONITORING PROGRAMME

**IDENTIFY NONCOMPLIANCE WITH MRL' s**

**IDENTIFY POSSIBLE RISK TO CONSUMER**

**IDENTIFY UNEXPECTED RESIDUES**

# OBLIGATION OF MEMBER STATES (MS)

- carry out regular official controls on pesticide residues in food and feed to check compliance with MRLs (legal limits);
- establish national monitoring programmes;
- take part in a specific EU coordinated monitoring;
- take effective, proportionate corrective measures and sanctions;
- Submit annual results to EFSA;



# OBLIGATION OF MEMBER STATES

Member States shall, during the years  
2017, 2018 and 2019,  
take and analyse samples for the pesticide/product  
combinations, as set out in Annex I of  
**Regulation (EU) 2016/662**

The sampling procedure, including the number of units,  
shall comply with **Directive 2002/63/EC**.



# CONTENT OF A NATIONAL PLAN

- products to be sampled (domestic/ EU/ third countries)
- number of samples to be taken;
- pesticides to be analysed;
- criteria applied in drawing up the programme, such as:
  - consumption of the products as a share of the national diet;
  - the Community control programme;

and

-the results of previous control programmes.



# NATIONAL MONITORING PROGRAMMES SHOULD INCLUDE

- **permanent part of the program:**

which includes baby food and foods that are consumed most often in MS;

- **EU coordinated monitoring program for pesticide residues:**

implementing regulation (EU) 2016/662 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union;

- **foods followed:**

regarding results of previous control programmes (levels of pesticides exceed (MRL) or other relevant information;

# NATIONAL MONITORING PROGRAMMES

- **rotating part of the program:**

consists of foods that are included in the program every three years;

- **additional control:**

samples, which are important regarding current situation on the market;

- **checking the situation:**

sampling whose purpose is to review the occurrence of pesticide residues in each type of food.

# ACTIONS

Non compliance posing risk to consumers is followed up:

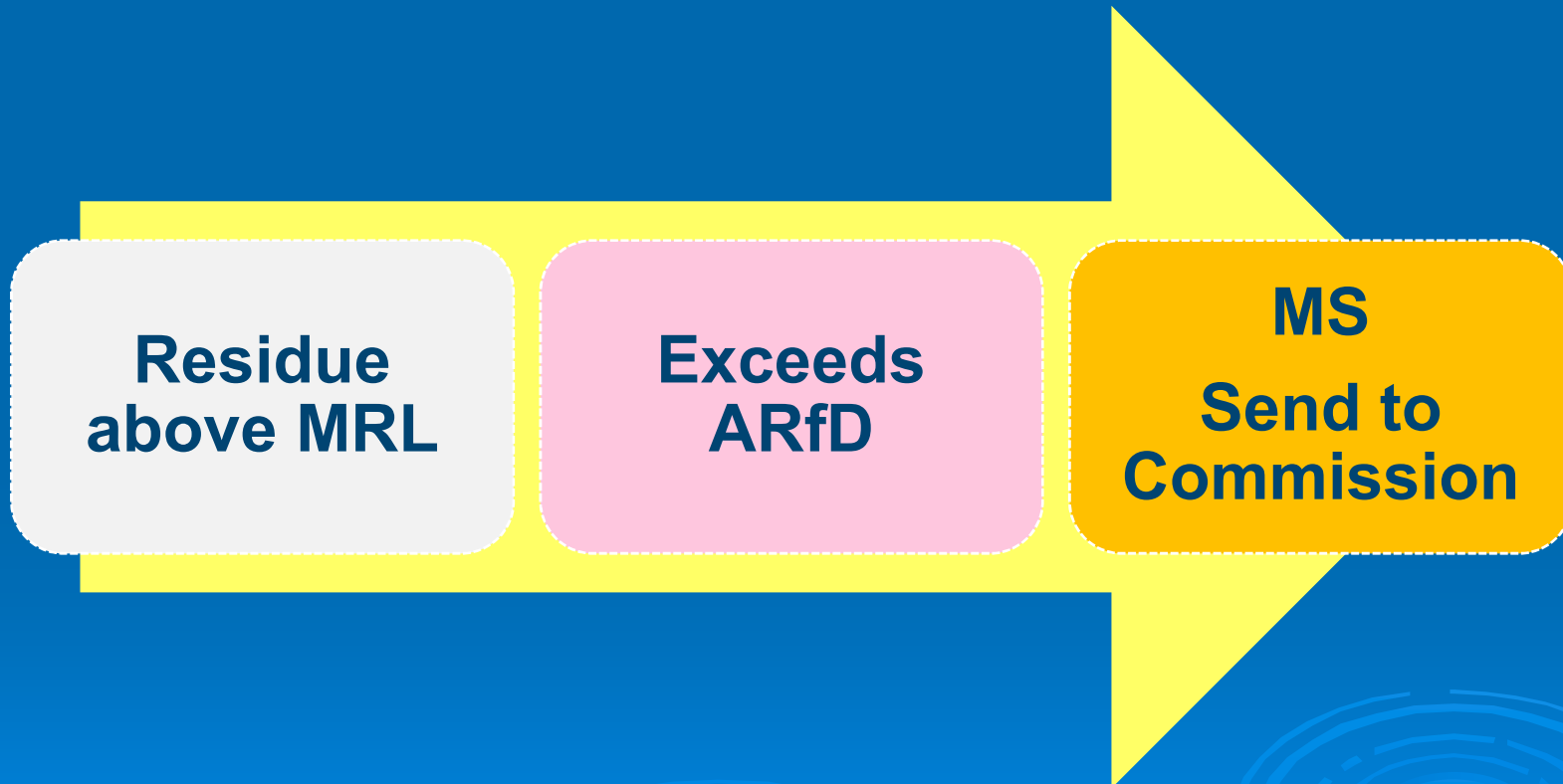
- Commission audits by FVO;
- Specific monitoring obligations in the co-ordinated plan;
- Increased border inspection requirements for high risk food products;

# RASFF

**Residue  
above MRL**

**Exceeds  
ARfD**

**MS  
Send to  
Commission**

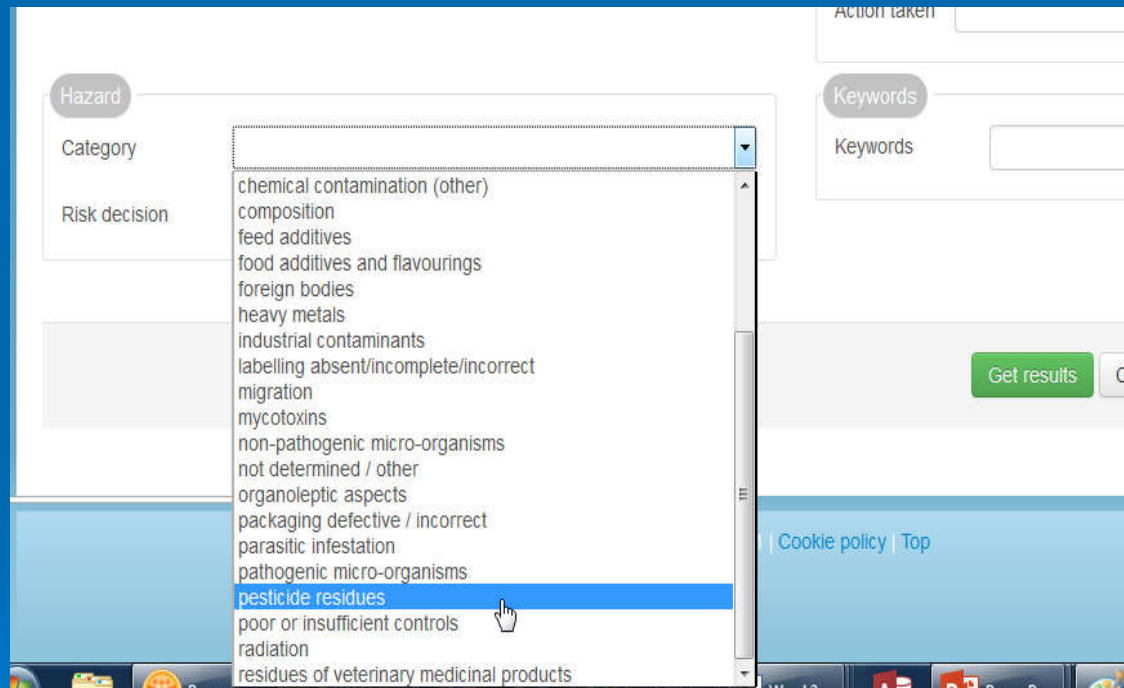


# RASFF PORTAL

RASFF notification can be searched by various parameters

Useful to:

- Watch progress on current issue
- Research past occurrences



Published information does NOT include full details available to food safety officials

# PESTICIDE RESIDUES – RASFF PORTAL 2016

- 251 notifications related to pesticide residues

**SLOVENIA;**

1 notification – apples from Serbia  
(contain 0,066 mg/kg Chlorpyrifos)



**After sampling, the consignment was  
rejected on board;**

# PESTICIDE RESIDUES – RASFF PORTAL 2016

- Most notifications were in Bulgaria

## BULGARIA

**70 notifications**

imported fruit and vegetables from third countries  
**Turkey and Egypt.**

MRL's exceeds in fruit and vegetables, regarding:  
Chlorpyrifos, Formetanate , Fosthiazate ,  
Deltamethrin , Pirimiphos-methyl, Carbendazim

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Deltamethrin , Pirimiphos-methyl, Carbendazim



# PESTICIDE RESIDUES – RASFF PORTAL 2017

- Import from Turkey to Bulgaria show exceeding MRL's values pesticide residues:

food	pesticide residues
lemon	Imazalil, Propiconazole
paprika	Formetanate, Tebuconazole , Fosthiazate
Pomegranate	Percloraz, Carbendazim, Imazalil



# PESTICIDE RESIDUES- RASFF PORTAL 2017

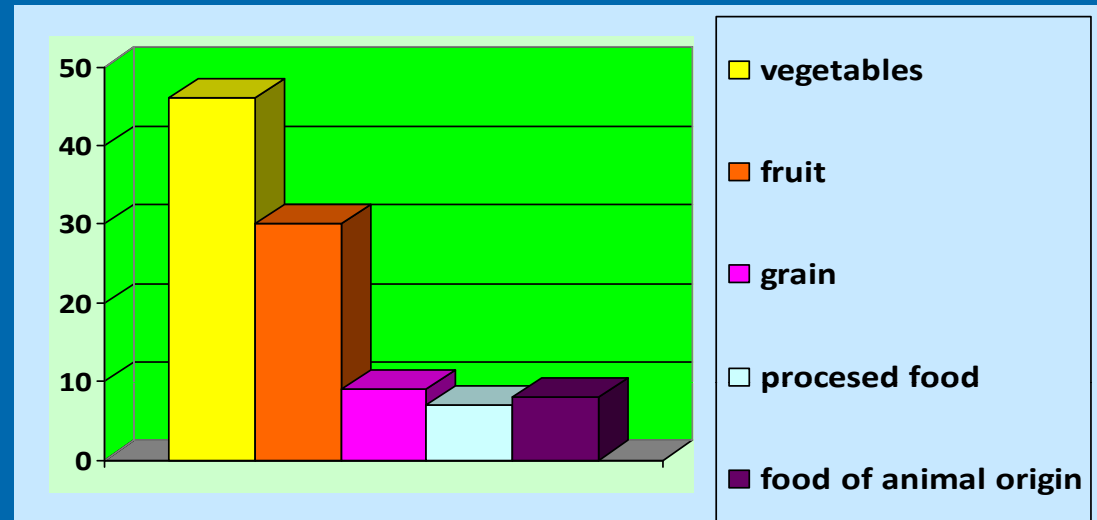
FOOD	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	PESTICIDE RESIDUES
Green beans	Malaysia	Methamidophos , Acephate
eggplant	Dominican Republic	Carbofuran
goji berries	Netherland	Carbofuran
okra	India	Propargite
Table grapes	India	Chlorpyrifos,
beans	Bangladesh	Carbofuran
cucumbers	Egypt	Procymidone
paprika	Poland	Ethephon
cabbage	China	Flusilazole (
paprika	Egypt	Chlorpyrifos,, propikonazol
paprika	Egypt	Chlorpyrifos, Propargite
salad	Belgium	Fluopyram
carambola	China	Methomyl

# PESTICIDE RESIDUES- RASFF PORTAL 2017

FOOD	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	PESTICIDE RESIDUES
oranges	Egypt	Propargite
paprika	Egypt	Propargite, Methamidophos
oranges	Israel	Imazalil
potatoes	Egypt	Chlorpyrifos
artichoke	Tunissia	Chlorpyrifos
apples	Poljand	Carbendazim
paprika	Egypt	Oxamyl
goji berries	Denmark	Carbofuran

# RESULTS IN SLOVENIA 2016

In 2016 were sampled and analysed 725 samples:

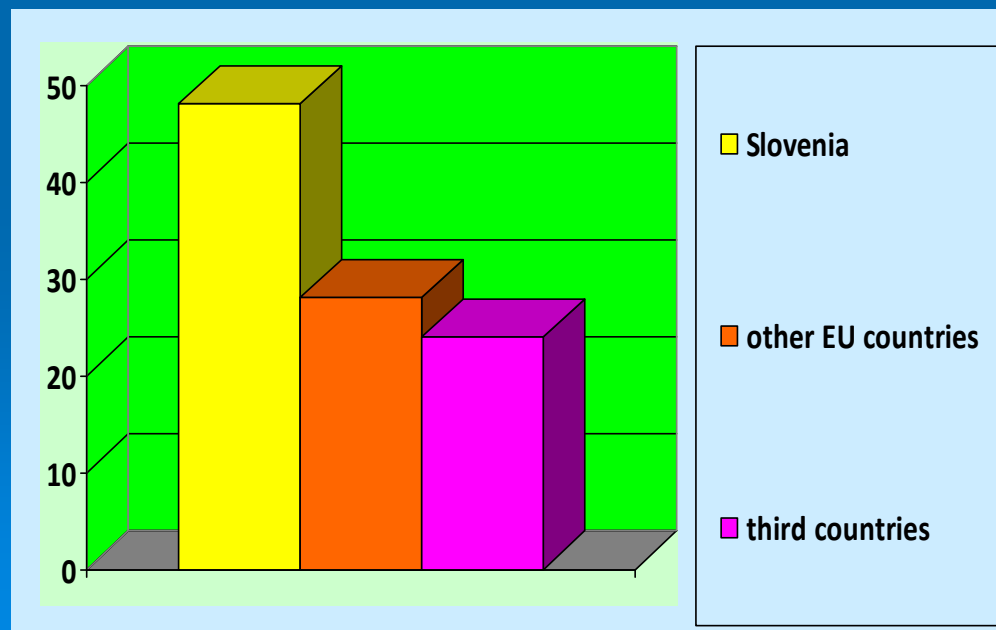


- 334 samples of vegetables (fresh or frozen),
- 215 samples of fruit fresh or frozen),
- 68 samples grains and products from grain,
- 53 samples processed food
- 55 samples food of animal origin

# RESULTS IN SLOVENIA 2016

725 samples:

- domestic - Slovenian origin - 348
- samples from other MS EU - 203
- samples from third countries - 174



# RESULTS IN SLOVENIA 2016



- 348 samples slovenian origin:  
347 samples - 99,7% were compliant
- 203 samples from other MS EU  
200 samples (98,5%) were compliant
- 174 samples from third countries  
163 samples (93,7%) were compliant

# EFSA ANNUAL REPORT



- Based on data from national and EU monitoring from each member State.
- Contents:
  - Rates of compliance, including patterns by country and food;
  - EU consumer risk assessment, using all the data supplied;
  - Recommendations – can relate to PPP registrations as well as future monitoring;

# CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT

- Internal control of FBO's
  - National official control
- 
- Commission audits by FVO;
  - Specific monitoring obligations in the co-ordinated plan;
  - Increased border inspection requirements for high risk food products;
  - Follow up of the Rapid Alert System on Food and Feed;





# CASE STUDIES



## PESTICIDE RESIDUE - TEA

- During official control pesticide residue (*haloxyfop*) was found in tea, labelled as Bebe-tea:
- In food for babies pesticide residues are not allowed;
- FBO said, that this tea is not baby food;
- But, picture of baby on the label, presents this product intended for this population...;



# RISK ASSESSMENT

- consideration of preparation of tea, water extraction, frequency of consuming;
- Level of pesticide residua in tea;
- population: breastfeeding mothers and babies;



**OPINION:**

**product does not present risk for health of consumers**

# RISK MANAGEMENT

- regarding precautionary principle (Article 7, Regulation 178/2002), the decision was:

**to withdraw the product from the market and recall**

- FBO can use this tea for other population but not for babies and small children;

## PESTICIDE RESIDUE – SERBIAN SALAD

- Pesticide residue OF NOT PERMITTED pesticide was found in Serbian salad;
- Non compliance with legislation;



**OPINION:**  
product is safe for consumption

# RISK ASSESSMENT



- food intake - frequency of consumption...
  - level of pesticide residue in food product,

UNCOMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION DOESN'T  
ALWAYS MEAN **UNSAFE PRODUCT!** !

**OPINION:**  
product is safe for consumption

# CONCLUSION

**The AIM of this approach is** to assure effective control systems and evaluate compliance with EU standards in the food safety within the EU and in third countries in relation to their exports to the EU;

- The challenge now and for the future is assessing exposure to mixture of chemicals – so called ,*cocktail effect*‘;
- Possible synergistic effect?!

# CONCLUSION

- GAP, GMP,
- Education, following the instruction;
- Effective official control;
- Risk communication: explaining the nature and level of risk;

**UNDERSTANDING IS THE MOST IMPORTANT!**



***ANY QUESTIONS?***

