



MULTIANNUAL CONTROL PLAN FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES

2027 – 2029

CZECH REPUBLIC

SEPTEMBER 2026



In accordance with the Article 1 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1355 of 12 August 2021 on multiannual national control programmes for pesticide residues, the multiannual control plan for pesticide residues in the Czech Republic for the period 2027 - 2029 is submitted.

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INTRODUCTION

On 1 September 2008, Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin for which harmonized rules on pesticide residues at European Union (EU) level have been established became applicable.

Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 directly concerns public health, where the establishment of harmonized maximum pesticide residue levels (MRLs) in products of plant and animal origin based on risk assessment and taking due account of good agricultural practice meets the requirement to ensure a high level of protection for the final consumer, which will be at the same level in all EU Member States. In addition, the Regulation is important in terms of the functioning of the EU internal market through ensuring a level playing field. The Regulation covers pesticides used in agriculture both inside and outside the EU. MRLs are stated here for an entire range of agricultural products of plant and animal origin, or parts thereof, included in Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/62 replacing Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The new limits consider the most sensitive population groups, such as infants and children. An important principle is that food and feed safety takes precedence over plant protection. The Regulation is continuously updated based on scientific evidence and opinions of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

An essential condition for the implementation of this Regulation is the exercise of official supervision over pesticide residues. To ensure a coherent system yet take into account national specificities, the Regulation requires Member States to prepare multiannual national pesticide residue control programmes, which are updated and evaluated as necessary. These national pesticide residue control programmes are submitted to the European Commission (DG SANTE) and to all Member States, and are also made available to the public.

LEGAL BASIS

The legal basis for pesticide residue levels consists in particular of the following rules:

European Union 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 establishes a general legal framework, food law requirements, and food safety procedures. The Regulation as such has a very wide scope covering all products falling within the definition of “food” but also all substances entering the food chain for the production of food, regardless of the specific provisions applying. This Regulation prohibits placing products that can damage health or products unfit for human consumption on the market, and determines the primary responsibility of food business operators to ensure their products comply with food legislation. It also lays down the obligation to put in place a product traceability system, and an obligation to withdraw products that do not comply with legal requirements or pose a threat to health from the market. Limiting or eliminating health risks or preventing health risks is based on risk analysis, i.e. a systematic approach to establishing effective, appropriate, and targeted measures or other steps to protect health. The Regulation establishes the EFSA to strengthen the current system of scientific and technical support, the task of which is to provide a comprehensive independent scientific overview of the safety and other aspects of the whole food and feed chain, including issues that have a direct or indirect impact on animal health and the protection of plants, or could pose risks to human health.

Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation)

The Official Controls Regulation provides for a general and comprehensive adjustment of official controls and other official activities which are still contained in several directly applicable European Union rules. It shall apply to all control authorities carrying out official controls carried out to verify compliance with the rules laid down by European Union or national rules in the fields defined in the Regulation in Article 1(2).

The purpose of the Regulation is to ensure that official controls on food and feed are carried out regularly, at the appropriate frequency, and that such controls are carried out based on risk analysis. Among other things, requirements are laid down for staff performing the official controls, the types of official controls, requirements for official laboratories and analytical

methods, and the obligation to prepare multiannual control plans covering the whole food and feed chain.

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 91/414/EEC

This Regulation, which introduced new harmonized rules on pesticide residues, became fully applicable on 1 September 2008. This Regulation has simplified the existing legislation by harmonizing pesticide residue limits at European Union level, and it is directly applicable without the need for transposition into the national legislation of the Member States. All decisions in this area must be based on scientific findings and consumer basket evaluation performed by the EFSA. All values are based on risk assessment principles.

New obligations are laid down for Member States, in particular in relation to the implementation of controls and the reporting of their results. Member States must prepare multiannual pesticide residue monitoring programmes, and must also prepare annual reports on the results of official controls on pesticide residues. Obligations include the mandatory disclosure of control programmes and their results, which must also be forwarded to the Commission, the EFSA and all Member States.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1355 of 12 August 2021 on multiannual national control programmes for pesticide residues to be established by Member States

Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council repeals Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which remained applicable until 14 December 2022, unless the delegated act provides for an earlier date. Article 30 lays down specific requirements for the establishment of multiannual national control programmes for pesticide residues with the dual purpose of assessing consumer exposure and compliance. The requirement for MS to establish multiannual national control programmes for pesticide residues as part of its multiannual national control plans is newly established by Commission Regulation 2021/1355, which is applicable from 15 December 2022.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/748 of 31 March 2026 concerning a coordinated, multiannual control programme of the Union for 2027, 2028 and 2029 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, and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/854

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1213/2008 established the first coordinated multiannual Community control programme for 2009, 2010 and 2011. The programme continued to operate based on other Commission regulations. The last of these was Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/854. The main food components in the EU comprise thirty to forty foods. As there are significant changes in pesticide use over the course of three years, it is appropriate to control pesticides in these foods in a series of three-year cycles to allow consumer exposure and the application of EU legislation to be assessed. The sampling of products is divided between Member States according to their population, with at least 12 samples per year taken for each individual product. The product sampling frequency is based

on the conclusions of an EFSA report on the assessment of the pesticide control programme concept, according to which a MRL of more than 1% can be estimated with an error margin of 0.75% if 683 sample units are selected for at least 32 different foods. In drawing up the coordinated multiannual control plan, the results of analyses carried out under previous EU official control programmes were considered to ensure that the range of pesticides covered by the control programme corresponds to the actual pesticides used.

In accordance with the Working Document on the Limits of Quantification for Residue Definitions Involving Complex Residue Definitions (SANCO/12574/2014), where additional active substances, metabolites, degradation products or reaction products are included in a pesticide residue definition, they shall be reported separately when determined individually. Member States, the European Commission and EFSA have agreed on implementing measures concerning the submission of information by Member States, including the Standard Sample Description (SSD) framework (*Standard Sample Description for Food and Feed* (EFSA Journal 2013; 11(10):3424, p. 114); *Use of the EFSA Standard Sample Description ver. 2.0 (SSD2) for the Reporting of Data on the Control of Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed according to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005* (EFSA Supporting Publication 2015: EN-918)), as well as the guidance documents on chemical monitoring data reporting (<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/resources/data-collection-chemicals>), for the submission of analytical results on pesticide residues. Sampling procedures shall be carried out in accordance with Commission Directive 2002/63/EC, which lays down the sampling methods and procedures recommended by the Commission and developed within the framework of the Codex Alimentarius. Particular emphasis shall be placed on compliance with the maximum residue levels applicable to foods intended for infants and young children as established by Commission Delegated Regulations (EU) 2016/127 and (EU) 2016/128, and by Commission Directive 2006/125/EC. Commission Directive 2006/125/EC was transposed into Czech legislation by Decree No. 54/2004 Coll., on Foods Intended for Particular Nutritional Uses and the Method of Their Use, as amended. Where analytical methods targeting a single residue are required, Member States may fulfil their analytical obligations by using official laboratories that have already validated the relevant methods. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/748 repealed Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/854.

The rules amending Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 can be found on the website of the Official Journal of the European Union: [EUR-Lex - 02005R0396-20260512 - CS - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#).

National level

Act No 110/1997 on food and tobacco products and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended

The subject and purpose of the Foodstuffs Act is to establish the obligations of food business operators when producing and marketing foodstuffs, and to regulate the state supervision of compliance with statutory obligations. The Act also provides for sanctions and other measures in the event of non-compliance with statutory requirements.

Act No 166/1999 on veterinary care and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended

The Veterinary Act comprehensively and clearly regulates the legal relationships that arise in connection with the application of the principles, conditions, and requirements of veterinary care in all key areas – animal health and welfare, the harmlessness of animal products, the import, export, and transit of animals, animal products and feed, and veterinary remediation. The aim of veterinary care is ultimately to protect the health of people from diseases transmissible from animals to humans and from food-borne illnesses.

Act No 258/2000 on the protection of public health and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended.

This Act regulates the rights and obligations of natural and legal persons in the field of protection and promotion of public health, and describes the system of public health protection bodies, their scope and competence. Public health is the state of health of the population and its groups, where the state of health is determined by the sum of natural, living, and working conditions, and way of life. The protection and promotion of public health is a summary of activities and measures to create and protect healthy living and working conditions, and to prevent the spread of infectious and generalized diseases, occupational health threats, the occurrence of work-related illnesses and other major health disorders, and to supervise compliance. A threat to public health is a situation in which the population or its groups are exposed to a hazard where the burden of the risk factors of natural, living, or working conditions exceeds a generally acceptable level and represents a significant risk of harm to health.

Act No 326/2004 on phytosanitary care and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended

This Act regulates the rights and obligations of natural and legal persons relating to the protection of plants and plant products from harmful organisms and disturbances, registration of professional operators listed in Article 65(1) of the Regulation EU 2016/2031, placing on the market, use, and control of plant protection products and plant protection auxiliaries, the placing on the market and control of active protective substances intended for use in the form of preparations, protection from the introduction of organisms harmful to plants or plant products into the Czech Republic from other Member States of the European Union and from third countries, prevention of their spread through the territory of the Czech Republic, and the introduction of such harmful organisms into the territory of other Member States of the European Union and third countries, and to reduce the adverse effects of harmful organisms and of the use of preparations and other products on human and animal health, and the environment.

Act No 91/1996 on animal feed, as amended

This Act lays down requirements for the production, import, use, packaging, labelling, transport and putting into circulation of feed, additives, and premixtures, as well as the competence and scope of the professional supervisory body for compliance with the obligations laid down by this Act and directly applicable EC regulations.

Decree No 231/2016 on the collection, preparation and testing methods of control samples of food and tobacco products

This Decree is an implementing decree to Act No 110/1997, as amended. The Decree sets out the testing methods and the method of sampling and preparation of control samples for

determining the quality and health of food and the quality of tobacco products under state supervision. Through this Decree, the Commission transposes 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. In the case of sampling for the determination of pesticide residues, reference is made to the procedures set out in CSN 560253 Sampling for the determination of pesticides in and on foodstuffs and raw materials of plant and animal origin (Section 5(2) of the Decree).

DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY

These full definitions apply to all definitions in the framework legislation – Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, Regulation (EU) No 2017/625, and Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. From these definitions, the following concepts are relevant for the multiannual pesticide residue control programme:

Food - any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed, or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be, ingested by humans.

“Food” does not include feed, live animals unless prepared for placing on the market for human consumption, plants prior to harvesting, medicinal products, cosmetics, tobacco and tobacco products, narcotic and psychotropic substances, and residues and contaminants.

(Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002)

Feed - any substance or product, including additives, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for oral feeding to animals.

(Article 3(4) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002)

Pesticide residues – residues, including active substances, metabolites or degradation products of active substances, currently or formerly used in plant protection products as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC, which are present in or on the products listed in Annex I to this Regulation (Regulation (EC) 396/2005), including in particular those which may result from the use of plant protection products, veterinary products and biocides.

(Article 3(c) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005)

Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) - upper permissible levels of pesticide residues in or on food or feed, established in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, based on good agricultural practice and lowest consumer exposure necessary to protect vulnerable consumers.

(Article 3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005)

Official control - activities carried out either by the competent authorities or by delegated bodies or natural persons to which certain official control tasks have been delegated in accordance with this Regulation (2017/625), in order to verify:

- Whether operators comply with this Regulation (2017/625) and the rules referred to in Article 1 (2) and
- Whether the animals or goods comply with the requirements laid down in the rules referred to in Article 1 (2), including the requirements for the issue of an official certificate or official receipt

(Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 2017/625)

Sampling for analysis – according to Art. 3 pt. 43 of the Regulation (2017/625)

COMPETENT STATE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITIES

Central government authorities

The issue of the impact of pesticide residues on human health falls within the competence of the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health is responsible for assessing health risks, which it does at the request of supervisory authorities or other state administration bodies. Risk assessment and the elaboration of scientific papers is entrusted to the National Institute of Public Health, and the Centre for Occupational Hygiene and Occupational Medicine. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for plant protection products, including the transposition and implementation of related legislation and its supervision. The assessment of a plant protection product, including its use for the protection of public health, is performed by the Ministry of Health on the basis of an expert opinion prepared by the National Institute of Public Health. The Ministry of Agriculture is fully responsible for the area of feed, including its supervision and risk assessment. In the case of food market surveillance, the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for overseeing the food chain where, in the case of food service supervision, supervisory responsibilities are shared with public health authorities.

EU legislation places a number of obligations on Member States in the field of pesticide residues, including specification of the requirements for carrying out official MRL controls, the obligation to draw up a national pesticide residue control programme, the implementation of a multiannual coordinated EU Pesticide Residue Control Plan, the obligation of a competent authority of the Member State to provide information to the Commission, and the provision of information by Member States to the EFSA.

Based on the competencies set out, the state administration body that covers and coordinates activities and tasks in the area of pesticide residues, and therefore also fulfils the obligations set out for Member States under Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, is the Ministry of Health. Within its internal organizational structure, the area of pesticides falls within the competence of the Public Health Protection and Promotion Division, and the Public Health Protection Department performs the specific task.

Given that this is an interdisciplinary issue, a working group on pesticide residues was set up composed of representatives of the Ministry of Health, the National Institute of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority, the State Veterinary Administration, and the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture, which is responsible for monitoring compliance with the obligations laid down in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, and for making recommendations for their practical implementation.

State supervisory bodies

In the Czech Republic, official controls on pesticide residues are carried out by:

THE CZECH AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INSPECTION AUTHORITY

The Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority (CAFIA) is the administrative authority that carries out official inspections on the production and marketing of foodstuffs of plant origin, in the retail chain, and in catering establishments in accordance with the competencies stipulated in Section 16(5) of Act No 110/1997, as amended. The CAFIA is a supervisory body subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture, and its rights and obligations are laid down by Act No 146/2002 on the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority and on amendment to some related Acts, as amended.

THE STATE VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

The State Veterinary Administration (SVA) is an administrative body supervising the production and placing on the market of food of animal origin in accordance with the competencies laid down in Section 16(4) of Act No 110/1997, as amended, and it also participates in supervision of feed. The obligations and rights of the SVA are laid down in Act No 166/1999 on veterinary care and on amendments to related Acts, as amended. The SVA is a supervisory body subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture whose tasks include, in particular, veterinary protection of the territory of the Czech Republic, the welfare of animals and their protection from abuse.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR SUPERVISING AND TESTING IN AGRICULTURE

The Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture is the administrative authority with competence in the territory of the Czech Republic, established by Act No 147/2002 on the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture and on amendments to certain related Acts (the Act on the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture), as amended, and is subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture. The CISTA carries out official inspections on the production, placing on the market, and use of feed. It registers and approves feed operators, and checks compliance with the conditions laid down by the Act on Animal Feed, the implementing regulation, and directly applicable EC regulations. In matters of plant phytosanitary administration, the state administration is regulated by Act No 326/2004 on phytosanitary care and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended. Pursuant to this Act, the CISTA performs, in accordance with EU regulations, state administration in the fields of plant and plant product protection from harmful organisms and plant diseases, protection against the introduction and spread of organisms harmful to plants or plant products in the territory of the Czech Republic and of other EU Member States and third countries, authorizes

products and plant protection auxiliaries, and controls their placing on the market and use. CISTA also maintains a register of distributors of plant protection products intended for professional users, it also grants approval to issue trade licenses to testing facilities of professional devices for the application of products and it controls these facilities.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION AUTHORITIES

The Public Health Protection Authorities (PHPA) supervise the observance of the obligations and health requirements in the public catering sector within the scope of Section 16(1)(a) and (b), Section 16(2) and (3) of Act No 110/1997, as amended, and Act No 258/2000, as amended. In the event of a food-borne disease or a complaint about health problems likely to be caused by the consumption of food containing pesticide residues, the PHPAs are authorized to supervise all food business operators. PHPAs are administrative bodies whose rights and obligations are laid down in Act No 258/2000 on the protection of public health and on amendments to certain related Acts, as amended.

CONTROL PROGRAMME

Scope of the programme

The multiannual pesticide residue control plan covers food and feed throughout the food chain. The control programme is based on Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/748. These are the minimum numbers of commodities checked, the minimum number of samples taken, and the range of pesticide residues that must be analysed. During their activities, supervisors may increase the number of controlled commodities and samples taken and the range of pesticide residues investigated as appropriate and at their discretion.

Criteria used for programme processing

Selection of commodities, Statistics

The following criteria were used to select the commodities to be included in the national pesticide residue control programme:

- total food consumption in the Czech Republic in 2024 [Spotřeba potravin - data za rok 2024 | Produkty \(gov.cz\)](#);
- consumer food basket (<http://czvp.szu.cz/spotrebapotravin.htm>);
- the results of controls and monitoring of pesticide residues in previous years (<http://www.svsr.cz>; <http://www.szpi.gov.cz/>; <http://www.ukzuz.cz>);
- products with more stringent requirements for pesticide use (organic food and biofeeds);
- reporting in the RASFF system - annual EC reports (http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index_en.htm);
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/748 of 31. March 2026 on a coordinated, multiannual control programme of the Union for 2027, 2028 and 2029 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, and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/854;

- final reports on the results of Community monitoring
(http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides_index_en.htm);
- EU reports on pesticide residues in food published on the EFSA website
(<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3694> - 2011,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3942> - 2012,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4038> - 2013,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4611> - 2014,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4791> - 2015,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5348> - 2016,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5743> - 2017,
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/6057> - 2018,
<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/6491> - 2019,
<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/7215> - 2020,
<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/7939> - 2021,
<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/8753> - 2022,
<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/9398> - 2023,
<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/10054> - 2024.

Number of samples taken

The number of samples taken is set so that typical profiles of pesticide residue levels can be determined for selected commodities, and trends mapped for pesticide residues and their amounts in analysed commodities, with regard to the possibility for statistical evaluation. The national programme is based on the multiannual EU control programme set out in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/748.

The number of samples in the Regulation is set as a minimum. It is possible to change and update the number of samples according to the current situation. Similarly, it is possible to amend the number of commodities which are analysed on the content of pesticide residues. The actual scope of analyses will be specified in the report on results of the monitoring.

Table 1

Selected commodities and numbers of samples taken

Commodity	Number of samples taken		
	2027	2028	2029
bananas	15*	12	15
table grapes	15*	12	15
orange juice	12	12	12
apples	20	20*	15
strawberries	12	15*	15
peaches including nectarines and similar hybrids	12	15*	15
lemons	10	10	10
oranges	12	12	15*

Commodity	Number of samples taken		
	2027	2028	2029
mandarins	12	12	12
grapefruits	15*	12	15
kiwifruit	5	5	15*
tropical fruits	12	12	12
organic fruits	1	1	1
melons	15*	10	15
pears	10	10	15*
plums	10	10	10
aubergines	15*	12	15
broccoli	15*	12	15
cauliflower	12	12	15*
peas without pods	12	12	12
sweet peppers	15*	15	15
head cabbage	12	15*	15
leeks	12	12	12
onions	12	12	15*
lettuce	15	15*	15
tomatoes	20	20*	15
carrots	15	15	15*
beans dried	-	-	15*
cucumbers	20	20	20
potatoes	20	20	15*
spinach	12	15*	15
fresh herbs	10	10	10
cultivated mushrooms	15*	10	15
organic vegetable	1	1	1
wheat grains	15*	12	15
rye grains	12	12	15*
oat grains	-	15*	15
barley grains	-	15*	15
husked rice grains	12	12	15*
organic cereals	1	1	1
virgin olive oil	15*	12	15
tea	12	12	12
oil seeds	10	10	10

Commodity	Number of samples taken		
	2027	2028	2029
bovine fat	15*	12	12
chicken eggs	42*	39	39
cow's milk	28	31*	28
swine fat	12	15*	12
poultry fat	12	12	15*
bovine liver	10	10	25*
bovine meat	50	50	50
swine liver	20	20	20
swine meat	60	60	60
liver (small ruminants)	4	4	4
meat from small ruminants	8	8	8
poultry meat	34	34	34
horse meat	2	2	2
farmed game meat and rabbits meat	5	5	5
game meat	12	12	12
sheep's and goat's milk	8	8	8
quail eggs	2	2	2
fish	5	5	5
dairy products	20	20	20
meat products	20	20	20
egg products	3	3	3
honey	33	33	33
infant formulae and follow-on formulae	-	-	5* + 5*
processed cereal-based baby food	10*	-	-
baby foods for infants and young children	-	10*	-
red or white wine	-	15*	15
feed	50	50	50
organic feed	18	18	18

Note: * mandatory commodities to be analysed in line with the Regulation (EU) No 2026/748
Commodities marked in this way are not obligatory according to the Regulation (EU) No 2026/748.

Analysed pesticide residues

The following aspects have been considered when selecting the pesticide residues to be analysed:

- the most commonly used active substances (source - CISTA);
- the database of authorized plant protection products and the active substances they contain, maintained by the CISTA and available on-line on the CISTA website. Additionally, an overview of the consumption of active substances is published, both total consumption and consumption for main crops. Table 2 lists the twenty most commonly used active substances contained in plant protection products and adjuvants authorized in the Czech Republic, including a summary of major crops for which the products containing these active substances are applied;
- the results of controls and pesticide residue monitoring in previous years (<http://www.svscr.cz>; <http://www.szpi.gov.cz/>; <http://www.ukzuz.cz>);
- RASFF system reporting - EC Annual Reports (http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/index_en.htm);
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/748 of 31. March 2026 on a coordinated, multiannual control programme of the Union for 2027, 2028 and 2029 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;
- the final reports on the results of Community monitoring (http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/specialreports/pesticides_index_en.htm);
- the consumer food basket (<http://www.szu.cz/tema/bezpecnost-potravin>; <http://czvp.szu.cz/spotreba-potravin.htm>);
- the toxicological profiles of pesticides (National Institute of Public Health, Prague);
- laboratory capacity.

Table 2

Overview of the most frequently used active substances used in Plant Protection Products and adjuvants (2025)

Active substance	Total*	Cereals	Maize	Legumes	Beet	Potatoes	Forage crops	Oil plants	Hops	Vegetables	Fruits	Grapes	Others
Glyphosate	608 206,12	308 870,38	88 633,28	12 328,27	15 016,87	4 309,97	15 871,89	98 929,52		2 200,54	4 536,74	8 122,57	49 386,09
Chlormequat	355 982,89	322 488,75					0,22	33 491,61					2,31
Prothioconazole	175 748,31	145 509,23	259,00		6 478,05	55,57		23 443,43		3,03			
Pethoxamide	149 914,46		37 674,69					112 205,04		34,72			
Tebuconazole	132 943,45	83 557,99	139,61					48 087,81		232,13	558,21	367,69	
Sulphur	129 851,25	11 540,58			6 678,37				3 405,47	816,02	28 662,71	78 744,07	4,03
Methyl ester of rapeseed oil	117 795,70	12 046,10	34 463,60	243,12	62 355,08	1 278,17	891,47	5 586,54		513,09	12,31	41,85	364,36
Metazachlor	116 203,78							115 038,55		1 136,91			28,32
Chlortoluron	112 226,29	105 003,34						7 222,95					
Pendimethalin	102 452,26	57 908,38	4 991,46	21 740,70			2 814,11	8 798,55		4 668,20	434,00	169,94	926,90
Azoxystrobin	64 408,70	34 949,30	138,36	478,51	1 544,12	2 725,27	40,34	21 537,20	1 206,81	1 702,54	30,65	53,66	1,94
Potassium Hydrogen Carbonate	62 958,69								594,88	82,70	10 626,34	51 654,77	
Flufenacet	58 805,23	53 526,47	3 070,51			1 521,90		665,93		20,42			
Spiroxamine	52 824,80	49 623,08										3 201,72	
Diflufenican	51 451,02	51 307,75				59,97	28,09				55,21		
Prosulfocarb	45 135,61	12 382,20		561,18		31 489,43	1,10	197,28		504,41			
Trinexapac-ethyl	40 164,39	39 535,41					194,95	434,02					
Dimethenamid-P	39 771,91	156,74	20 565,78		2 363,55			16 685,84					
Boskalid	36 685,87	4 911,04		257,17	158,09			27 020,13	1 823,23	1 435,35	507,44	573,28	0,15
Ethephon	35 706,45	35 527,75									178,70		
Total	2 489 237,17	1 328 844,49	189 936,31	35 608,96	94 594,13	41 440,27	19 842,19	519 344,40	7 030,38	13 350,06	45 602,32	142 929,56	50 714,11

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

Source: CISTA

The pesticide residues to be analysed selected based on the above-mentioned criteria are listed in the Annexes.

OFFICIAL LABORATORIES

All laboratories carrying out analyses for the official control of pesticide residues meet the requirements of CSN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2018. They are accredited by the Czech Accreditation Institute (CIA) and regularly participate in the investigation of control samples at both national and international level, and their laboratory methods are validated.

As part of the SVA laboratories, a National Reference Laboratory for Pesticide Residues and PCBs has been set up at the State Veterinary Institute in Prague by the Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2017/625, which, with regard to pesticide residues, includes pesticides in matrices of animal origin and matrices with a high fat content. The SVI Prague laboratory works directly with the EU Reference Laboratory (EURL, Freiburg, Germany). All SVA laboratories are accredited for pesticide analysis for determining organochlorine pesticides, organophosphates, and pyrethroids and carbamates. All SVA laboratories participate once or twice a year in inter-laboratory tests (EUPT) organized by the EURL, PTs organized by respected European and non-European laboratories (FAPAS, APLAC, etc.)

The National Reference Laboratories for the remaining three areas (NRL for fruit and vegetables, NRL for single residue methods, and NRL for cereals and feeds) were set up by the Ministry of Agriculture as part of the CAFIA Laboratory in Prague, with the NRL for cereals and feed being provided, considering the different competences in this area, together with the CISTA. The CAFIA laboratory in Prague assesses more than 400 pesticide residues and their metabolites and degradation products and regularly participates in all inter-laboratory competence testing EUPT organized by the relevant European Reference Laboratories (EURL) active in pesticide residue levels.

CISTA laboratories check for the presence of pesticide residues in feed mixtures and feed ingredients. The methods used are validated and accredited by the CIA, and the laboratories participate in EUPT benchmarking tests organized by the EURL reference laboratories for pesticide residues in food and feed.

The following laboratories are involved in the analysis of pesticide residues:

- State Veterinary Institute Prague,
- State Veterinary Institute Jihlava,
- State Veterinary Institute Olomouc,
- Inspectorate of the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority in Prague,
- Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture, National Reference Laboratory,
- University of Chemistry and Technology (UCT) in Prague,

All the analytical methods used meet the requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 2017/625. The following methods are used for pesticide analyses:

a) food of animal origin

- GC-ECD gas chromatography with an electrochemical detector

- GC-NPD/FPD gas chromatography with a nitrogen-phosphorus/flame-photometric detector
- HPLC-MS/MS liquid chromatography mass spectrometer (triple quadrupole)
- IC-MS/MS ion chromatography with mass spectrometry (triple quadrupole)
- GC-MS gas chromatography with a mass spectrometric detector

b) food of plant origin

- Multiresidual method based on QUECHERS with GCxGC-TOF/MS and LC-MS/MS detection
- Single methods:
 - GC-MSD for dithiocarbamates
 - GC-ECD for anorganic bromide
 - LC-MS/MS for chlormequat, mepiquat, maleic hydrazide, matrin/oxytratin, nicotine, cyromazine and trimethylsulfonate
 - IC-MS/MS for glyphosate (including metabolites N-acetylglufosate, Aminomethylfosfonic acid – AMPA), glufosinate (including metabolites N-acetylglufosinate, 3-(hydroxymethylphosphinoyl) propionic acid), ethephone, phosphorous acid
 - IC-MS/MS for chlorates and perchlorates
 - GC-MSD for amitraz

c) feed

- Multiresidual method based on QUECHERS with GC-MS/MS and LC-MS/MS detection
- Single methods:
 - GC-MS for dithiocarbamates
 - LC-MS/MS for chlormequat, mepiquat, glyphosate, glufosinate including metabolites ethephone and fosetyl
 - GC-MS/MS for determination of OCP (banned organochlorine pesticides)

CONCLUSION

The Multiannual Control Plan for Pesticide Residues is subject to annual evaluation, which runs until the end of September of the following year. The sampling and analysis of foodstuffs of plant origin is carried out by the Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority, the sampling and analysis of foodstuffs of animal origin by the State Veterinary Administration. The results of the monitoring of pesticide residues in the multiannual control plan referred to in Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 will be submitted by the CAFIA and the SVA each year by 31 August of the following year in accordance with the current version of the SSD for reporting pesticide residues in food and feed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

Since 2019 data has been compulsorily sent in the SSD2 format. The Control Plan is a publicly accessible document, the electronic version of which is available at the following websites:

[Ministerstvo zdravotnictví \(gov.cz\)](#)

www.mze.cz

www.szpi.gov.cz

www.svscr.cz

www.szu.cz

www.ukzuz.cz.

In accordance with Article 3 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/748, the Multiannual Pesticide Residue Control Plan 2026-2028 is repealed. However, it shall continue to apply until 1 September 2027 with regard to samples collected in 2026.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Requirements for the analysis of pesticide residues in products of plant origin

Table 1: Products of plant origin to be sampled for analysis on pesticide residues

(For the raw commodities to be analysed, the parts of the products to which MRLs apply shall be analysed for the main product of the group or subgroup as listed in part A of Annex I to Reg. (EU) No 2018/62 unless stated otherwise)

2027	2028	2029
b	c	a
table grapes (unprocessed products including frozen products)	apples (unprocessed products including frozen products)	oranges (unprocessed products including frozen products)
bananas (unprocessed products including frozen products)	strawberries (unprocessed products including frozen products)	pears (unprocessed products including frozen products)
grapefruits (unprocessed products including frozen products)	peaches including nectarines and similar hybrids (unprocessed products including frozen products)	kiwifruit (unprocessed products including frozen products)
aubergines (unprocessed products including frozen products)	red or white wine (if no specific processing factors for wine are available, a default factor of 1 may be applied)	cauliflower (unprocessed products including frozen products)
broccoli (unprocessed products including frozen products)	lettuce (unprocessed products including frozen products)	onions (unprocessed products including frozen products)
melons (unprocessed products including frozen products)	head cabbage (unprocessed products including frozen products)	carrots (unprocessed products including frozen products)
cultivated mushrooms (unprocessed products including frozen products)	tomatoes (unprocessed products including frozen products)	potatoes (unprocessed products including frozen products)
sweet peppers (unprocessed products including frozen products)	spinach (unprocessed products including frozen products)	beans dried (unprocessed products including frozen products)

2027	2028	2029
b	c	a
wheat grains (If no sufficient samples of wheat grains are available, also wheat whole grain flour can be analysed and a processing factor shall be reported.)	oat grains (If no sufficient samples of oat grains are available, also oat whole grain flour can be analysed and a processing factor shall be reported. If no specific processing factors are available, a default factor of 1 may be applied. If no sufficient samples of oat grain are available, the part of the required sample number for oat grain that could not be taken, can be added to the sample number for barley grain, resulting in a reduced sample number for oat grain and a proportionately increased sample number for barley grain.)	rye grains (If no sufficient samples of rye grains are available, also rye whole grain flour can be analysed and a processing factor shall be reported.)
virgin olive oil (If no specific oil processing factor is available, a default factor of 5 may be applied for fat soluble substances, taking into account an olive oil production standard yield of 20 % of the olive harvest; for non-fat soluble substances a default oil processing factor of 1 may be used)	barley grains (If no sufficient samples of barley grains are available, also barley whole grain flour can be analysed and a processing factor shall be reported. If no specific processing factors are available, a default factor of 1 may be applied. If no sufficient samples of barley grain are available, the part of the required sample number for barley grain that could not be taken, can be added to the sample number for oat grain, resulting in a reduced sample number for barley grain and a proportionately increased sample number for oat grain.)	husked rice grains (Where appropriate, also polished rice grain can be analysed which has to clearly reported. If polished rice was analysed, a processing factor shall be reported. If no specific processing factors are available, a default factor of 0,5 may be applied.)

Table 2: Pesticide/product combinations to be monitored in/on products of plant origin

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
2,4-D	0,008	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on grapefruits, table grapes, aubergines and broccoli 2028 – in and on peaches, lettuce, and tomatoes 2029 – in and on oranges, kiwifruit, pears, cauliflower, husked rice grains and dried beans
2-Phenylphenol	0,100	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on grapefruits and bananas 2028 – in and on strawberries 2029 – in and on oranges, carrots, pears, rye grains and husked rice grains
4-CPA	0,008	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on aubergines, melons, sweet peppers, and cultivated mushrooms 2028 – in and on strawberries 2029 – in and on pears
Abamectin (sum of avermectin B1a, avermectin B1b and delta-8,9 isomer of avermectin B1a, expressed as avermectin B1a)	0,040	b	c	a	
Aclonifen	0,008			a	mandatory analysis: 2029 – in and on carrots
Acephate	0,008	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Acetamiprid	0,002	b	c	a	
Acrinathrin	0,008	b	c	a	
Aldicarb (sum of aldicarb, its sulfoxide and its sulfone, expressed as aldicarb)	0,008	b	c	a	
Aldrin a dieldrin	0,010	b	c	a	
Ametoctradin	0,008	b	c	a	
Azadirachtin	0,040	b	c	a	
Azinphos-methyl	0,002	b	c	a	
Azoxystrobin	0,002	b	c	a	
Benzalkonium chloride	0,012	b	c	a	
Bifenthrin	0,008	b	c	a	
Biphenyl	0,008	b	c	a	
Bitertanol	0,008	b	c	a	
Boscalid	0,002	b	c	a	
Bromide ion	5	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2029 - in and on husked rice grains and dried beans
Bromopropylate	0,002	b	c	a	
Bupirimate	0,008	b	c	a	
Buprofezin	0,008	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Captan (sum of captan and THPI, expressed as captan)	0,036	b	c	a	
Carbaryl	0,002	b	c	a	
Carbendazim and benomyl (sum of carbendazim and benomyl expressed as carbendazim)	0,008	b	c	a	
Carbofuran (sum of carbofuran (including any carbofuran generated from carbosulfan, benfuracarb or furathiokarb) and 3-OH-carbofuran expressed as carbofuran)	0,002	b	c	a	
Chlorantraniliprole	0,002	b	c	a	
Chlorates	0,002	b	c	a	
Chlorfenapyr	0,010	b	c	a	
Chlormequat (sum of chlormequat and its salts expressed as chlormequat chloride)	0,020	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 - in and on table grapes, cultivated mushrooms and wheat grains 2028 - in and on strawberries, head cabbage, oat and barley grains 2029 - in and on potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, pears, rye grains, husked rice grains and dried beans

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Chlorthalonil	0,008	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on melons, table grapes, bananas and aubergines 2028 – in and on peaches, strawberries, tomatoes and lettuce 2029 – in and on pears, kiwifruit, potatoes and dried beans
Chlorpropham	0,008	b	c	a	
Chlorpyrifos	0,002	b	c	a	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	0,002	b	c	a	
Clofentezine	0,002	b	c	a	
Clopyralid	0,040	b	c		mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on table grapes, broccoli and cultivated mushrooms 2028 – in and on peaches, head cabbage, spinach and oat grains
Clothianidin	0,010	b	c	a	
compounds of Copper	0,0005	b	c	a	
Cyantraniliprol	0,002	b	c	a	
Cyazofamid	0,008	b	c	a	
Cyflufenamid (sum of cyflufenamid (Z isomer) and its E isomer)	0,002	b	c	a	
Cyfumethofen	0,008	b	c	a	
Cyfluthrin (sum of isomers)	0,005	b	c	a	
Cymoxanil	0,002	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Cypermethrin (sum of isomers)	0,010	b	c	a	
Cyproconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
Cyprodinil	0,002	b	c	a	
Cyromazine	0,008	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on aubergines, sweet peppers, melons and cultivated mushrooms 2028 – in and on lettuce and tomatoes 2029 – in and on potatoes, onions, carrots and dried beans
Deltamethrin (cis-deltamethrin)	0,040	b	c	a	
Diazinon	0,008	b	c	a	
Dichlorvos	0,008	b	c	a	
Dicloran	0,002	b	c	a	
Dicofol (sum of p, p' and o,p' isomers)	0,008	b	c	a	
Didecyldimethylammonium chloride	0,012	b	c	a	
Diethofencarb	0,002	b	c	a	
Difenoconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
Diiflubenzuron	0,002	b	<u>c</u>	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Dimethoate	0,002	b	c	a	
Dimethomorph	0,002	b	c	a	
Dinikonazole (sum of isomers)	0,008	b	c	a	
Diphenylamine	0,008	b	c	a	
Dithianon	0,040	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on table grapes 2028 – in and on apples, peaches and strawberries 2029 – in and on pears
Dithiocarbamates	0,030	b	c	a	not analysed in broccoli, cauliflower, head cabbage, olive oil, wine and onions
Dodine	0,002	b	c	a	
Emamectin benzoate B1a, expressed as emamectin	0,002	b	c	a	
Endosulfan (sum of alpha- and betaisomers and endosulfansulphate expresses as endosulfan)	0,010	b	c	a	
Epoxiconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
Ethephon	0,010	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on grapefruits, melons, sweet peppers, wheat grains and table grapes 2028 – in and on apples, peaches, tomatoes, barley and wine 2029 – in and on oranges and pears

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Ethion	0,002	b	c	a	
Ethirimol	0,002	b	c	a	
Etofenprox	0,008	b	c	a	
Etoxazole	0,008	b	c	a	
Ethylene oxide (sum of Ethylene oxide and 2-Chloroethanol expressed as Ethylene oxide)	0,04			a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – not analysed in or on any product 2028 – not analysed in or on any product 2029 – in and on beans (dried) and husked rice grains
Famoxadone	0,040	b	c	a	
Fenamidone	0,002	b	c	a	
Fenamiphos	0,002	b	c	a	
Fenarimol	0,008	b	c	a	
Fenazaquin	0,002	b	c	a	
Fenbuconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
Fenbutatin oxide	0,010	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on, grapefruits and table grapes 2028 – in and on apples, strawberries and peaches 2029 - in and on oranges and pears
Fenhexamid	0,002	b	c	a	
Fenitrothion	0,002	b	c	a	
Fenoxycarb	0,002	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Fenpropathrin	0,008	b	c	a	
Fenpropidin	0,002	b	c	a	
Fenpropimorph	0,002	b	c	a	
Fenpyrazamine	0,008	b	c	a	
Fenpyroximate	0,002	b	c	a	
Fenthion (fenthion and its oxygen analogue, their sulfoxides and sulfone expressed as parent)	0,010	b	c	a	
Fenvalerate (sum of RR, RS, SR, SS isomers including esfenvalerate)	0,007	b	c	a	
Fipronil (sum fipronil + sulfone metabolite (MB46136) expressed as fipronil)	0,002	b	c	a	
Flonicamid (sum of flonicamid, TFNA and TFNG expressed as flonicamid)	0,025	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Fluazifop-P	0,002	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on aubergines, broccoli, sweet peppers 2028 – in and on strawberries, head cabbage and spinach 2029 – in and on pears, cauliflower, dried beans, potatoes, carrots and onions
Flubendiamid	0,008	b	c	a	
Fludioxonil	0,002	b	c	a	
Flufenoxuron	0,002	b	c	a	
Fluopikolide	0,002	b	c	a	
Fluopyram	0,002	b	c	a	
Flupyradifuron	0,002	b	c	a	
Fluquinconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
Flusilazole	0,002	b	c	a	
Flutriafol	0,008	b	c	a	
Fluxapyroxad	0,002	b	c	a	
Folpet (sum of folpet and phtalimide expressed as folpet)	0,024	b	c	a	
Formetanate (sum of formetanate and its salts expressed as formetanate(hydrochloride))	0,002	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Fosetyl-Al	0,010	b	c	a	According to Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/2619, the residue definition for enforcement purposes was amended for three active substances from "Fosetyl-Al (sum of fosetyl, phosphonic acid and their salts, expressed as fosetyl)" to "phosphonic acid and its salts, expressed as phosphonic acid". Consequently, findings of fosetyl shall not be taken into account, and the MRL established for its metabolite, phosphonic acid, shall be applied.
Fosthiazate	0,002	b	c	a	
Glyphosate	0,020	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on cultivated mushrooms, table grapes, grapefruits, aubergines and wheat grains 2028 – in and on apples, peaches, strawberries, head cabbage, lettuce, wine, spinach, oats and barley grains 2029 – in and on pears, kiwifruit, dried beans, husked rice grains, rye grains, carrots and oranges
Glufosinate-ammonium	0,010	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on table grapes, bananas, and cultivated mushrooms 2028 – in and on peaches, strawberries, head cabbage, apples, and lettuce 2029 – in and on pears, potatoes, kiwifruit, husked rice grains and dried beans
Haloxypop including haloxypop-P	0,002	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on broccoli and wheat grains 2028 – in and on strawberries and head cabbage 2029 – in and on pears, potatoes, carrots, cauliflower, onions and dried beans
Hexaconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
Hexythiazox	0,002	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Imazalil	0,002	b	c	a	
Imidacloprid	0,002	b	c	a	
Indoxacarb	0,008	b	c	a	
Iprodione	0,020	b	c	a	
Iprovalicarb	0,002	b	c	a	
Isocarbophos	0,002	b	c	a	
Isofetamid	0,002	b	c	a	
Isoprothiolane	0,002			a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – not analysed in or on any product 2028 – not analysed in or on any product 2029 – in and on husked rice grains
Kresoxim-methyl	0,002	b	c	a	
Lambda-cyhalothrin	0,008	b	c	a	
Linuron	0,002	b	c	a	
Lufenuron (all ratios of constitutional isomers)	0,002	b	c	a	
Malathion (sum of malathion and malaoxon expressed as malathion)	0,004	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Maleic hydrazide	0,020			a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – not analysed in or on any product 2028 – not analysed in or on any product 2029 – in and on onion and potatoes
Mandipropamid	0,002	b	c	a	
Mefentrifluconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
Mepanipyrim	0,002	b	c	a	
Mepiquat (sum of mepiquat and its salts expressed as mepiquat chloride)	0,020	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on table grapes, sweet peppers, cultivated mushrooms and wheat grains 2028 – in and on apples, wine, strawberries, barley grains and oat grains 2029 – in and on pears, cauliflower, potatoes, dried beans, rye grains and husked rice grains
Metaflumizone	0,008	b	c	a	
Metalaxyl a metalaxyl-M	0,002	b	c	a	
Metamitron	0,008	b	c	a	
Methamidophos	0,008	b	c	a	
Methidathion	0,002	b	c	a	
Methiocarb (sum of methiocarb and methiocarb sulfoxide and sulfone, expressed as methiocarb)	0,002	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Methomyl	0,008	b	c	a	
Methoxyfenozide	0,002	b	c	a	
Metrafenone	0,002	b	c	a	
Monocrotophos	0,002	b	c	a	
Myclobutanil	0,008	b	c	a	
Nicotine	0,050	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on table grapes, cultivated mushrooms and sweet peppers 2028 – in and on apples, peaches, strawberries, lettuce, spinach and tomatoes 2029 – in and on pears, onions, potatoes and dried beans
Omethoate	0,002	b	c	a	
Oxadixyl	0,008	b	c	a	
Oxamyl	0,002	b	c	a	
Oxathiapiprolin	0,008	b	c	a	
Oxydemeton-methyl (sum of oxydemeton-methyl and demeton-S-methylsulfon eexpressed as oxydemeton-methyl)	0,004	b	c	a	
Paclobutrazole	0,008	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Parathion methyl (sum of Parathion- methyl and paraoxon-methyl expressed as Parathion-methyl)	0,008	b	c	a	
Penconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
Pencycuron	0,002	b	c	a	
Pendimethalin	0,008	b	c	a	
Permethrin	0,008	b	c	a	
Phosmet (phosmet and phosmet oxon expressed as phosmet)	0,002	b	c	a	
Pirimicarb	0,002	b	c	a	
Pirimiphos-methyl	0,008	b	c	a	
Prochloraz	0,010	b	c	a	
Procymidon	0,002	b	c	a	
Profenofos	0,002	b	c	a	
Propamocarb (sum of propamocarb and its salts, expressed as propamocarb)	0,002	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on table grapes, melons, bananas, aubergines, broccoli, sweet peppers and wheat grains 2028 – in and on strawberries, head cabbage, lettuce, spinach, tomatoes and barley grains 2029 – in and on pears, carrots, cauliflower, onions, potatoes and dried beans

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Propargite	0,008	b	c	a	
Propiconazole (sum of isomers)	0,002	b	c	a	
Propyzamide	0,008	b	c	a	
Proquinazid	0,002	b	c	a	
Prosulfocarb	0,002	b	c	a	
Prothioconazole (prothioconazole-desthio)	0,008	b	c	a	
Pymetrozine	0,002	b	c		mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on aubergines, melons and sweet peppers 2028 – in and on lettuce, strawberries, spinach and tomatoes 2029 – the substance is not to be analysed in or on any product
Pyraclostrobin	0,002	b	c	a	
Pyrethrins	0,100	b	c	a	
Pyridaben	0,002	b	c	a	
Pyridalyl	0,010	b	c	a	
Pyrimethanil	0,002	b	c	a	
Pyriproxyfen	0,002	b	c	a	
Quinoxifen	0,002	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Spinosad (spinosad, sum of spinosyn A and spinosyn D)	0,008	b	c	a	
Spinetoram sum of Spinetoram J and Spinetoramu L)	0,010	b	c	a	
Spirodiclofen	0,008	b	c	a	
Spiromesifen	0,008	b	c	a	
Spiroxamine	0,002	b	c	a	
Spirotetramat sum of (Spirotetramat and Spirotetramat -enole, expressed as Spirotetramat)	0,004	b	c	a	
Sulfoxaflor	0,008	b	c	a	
Tau-Fluvalinate	0,009	b	c	a	
Tebuconazole	0,008	b	c	a	
Tebufenozide	0,002	b	c	a	
Tebufenpyrad	0,002	b	c	a	
Teflubenzuron	0,002	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Tefluthrin (Tefluthrin including other mixtures of constitutional isomers (sum of isomers))	0,002	b	c	a	
Terbuthylazine	0,002	b	c	a	
Tetraconazole	0,002	b	c	a	
Tetradifon	0,002	b	c	a	
Thiabendazole	0,002	b	c	a	
Thiacloprid	0,002	b	c	a	
Thiamethoxam	0,008	b	c	a	
Thiodicarb	0,008	b	c	a	
Thiophanate-methyl	0,008	b	c	a	
Tolcloflos-methyl	0,008	b	c	a	
Triadimefon	0,008	b	c	a	
Triadimenol	0,008	b	c	a	
Triazophos	0,002	b	c	a	
Tricyclazole	0,002			a	mandatory analysis: 2029 - in and on husked rice grains
Trifloxystrobin	0,002	b	c	a	
Triflumizole	0,004	b	c	a	

Residue / residues	Limit of quantification (LOQ, for fruit, vegetables, cereals, baby food) [mg/kg]	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Triflumuron	0,008	b	c	a	
Trimethylsulfonium cation	0,010	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on grapefruits, table grapes, bananas, aubergines, sweet peppers and cultivated mushrooms 2028 – in and on apples, peaches, strawberries, head cabbage and oat grains 2029 – in and on oranges, pears, cauliflower, onions, husked rice grains and dried beans
Trinexapac	0,040	b	c	a	mandatory analysis: 2027 – in and on wheat grains and cultivated mushrooms 2028 – in and on apples, strawberries, barley and oats grains 2029 – in and on oranges and rye grains
Vinklozolin	0,002	b	c	a	
Zoxamide	0,002	b	c	a	

Annex 2 – Requirements for the analysis of pesticide residues in products of animal origin

Table 1: Products of animal origin to be sampled for analysis on pesticide residues according to the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/748

(For the raw commodities to be analysed, the parts of the products to which MRLs apply shall be analysed for the main product of the group or subgroup as listed in part A of Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 2018/62 unless stated otherwise.)

2027	2028	2029
d	e	f
bovine fat (unprocessed products including frozen products; meat may also be sampled according to Table 3 of the Annex to Directive 2002/63/EC)	cow's milk (fresh unprocessed milk including frozen, pasteurised, heated, sterilised or filtered milk)	poultry fat (unprocessed products including frozen products; meat may also be sampled according to Table 3 of the Annex to Directive 2002/63/EC)
chicken eggs (whole eggs without the shells, unprocessed products including frozen products)	swine fat (unprocessed products including frozen products; meat may also be sampled according to Table 3 of the Annex to Directive 2002/63/EC)	bovine liver (unprocessed products including frozen products)

Table 2: Pesticide/product combinations to be monitored in/on products of animal origin

Residue / residues	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Aldrin and dieldrin	d	e	f	
Benzalkonium chloride	d	e	f	
Bifenthrin	d	e	f	
chlorates	d	e	f	
Chlordane	d	e	f	

Residue / residues	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Chlormequat	d	e	f	
Chlorpyrifos	d	e	f	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	d	e	f	
Compounds of Copper	d	e	f	
Cypermethrin	d	e	f	
DDT	d	e	f	
Deltamethrin	d	e	f	
Diazinon	d	e	f	
Didecyldimethylammonium chloride	d	e	f	
Endosulfan	d	e	f	
Famoxadone	d	e	f	
Fenvalerate	d	e	f	
Fipronil	d	e	f	
Fluopyram			f	mandatory analysis: 2029 – in and on bovine liver
Glyphosate	d	e	f	
Glufosinate-ammonium	d	e	f	
Heptachlor	d	e	f	
Hexachlorobenzene	d	e	f	
Hexachlorcyclohexan (HCH), Alpha-Isomer	d	e	f	
Hexachlorcyclohexan (HCH), Beta-Isomer	d	e	f	

Residue / residues	2027	2028	2029	Remarks
Indoxacarb		e		mandatory analysis: 2028 – in and on cow's milk
Lindane	d	e	f	
Mefentrifluconazole	d	e	f	
Mepiquat	d	e	f	
Methoxychlor	d	e	f	
Parathion	d	e	f	
Pendimethalin	d	e	f	
Permethrin	d	e	f	
Pirimiphos-methyl	d	e	f	