



**MINISTÈRE
DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DE L'ALIMENTATION**

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*



PESTICIDE RESIDUE MONITORING IN AN EU MEMBER STATE, CASE STUDY OF FRANCE

**3RD ONLINE CAPACITY BUILDING & DISCUSSION SESSION ON RISK PROFILES OF PESTICIDES USED
ON LEAFY VEGETABLES IN ASEAN MEMBER STATES**

4 MARCH 2022

1. Definition of pesticide residues survey objectives: impact on design

- Different scenarii
 - ✓ focus on the link between pesticide authorization and MRL setting,
 - ✓ focus on WHO models for ASIAN countries consumer exposure assessment

2. Selection of pesticides for the E.U. and national monitoring

- Selection of pesticides at EU level, both for EU and national monitoring
- Implementation at national level and additionnal criteria in France

Definition of pesticide residues survey objectives: impact on design

National consumers exposure :

- focus on main crops in terms of consumption,
- random sampling near the consumer, representative of the market (sale points, origin...)

National uses of pesticides :

- focus on compliance to authorizations (GAP)
- both on main crops - considering national production data and uses of pesticides - and targeted crops (with high non compliance probability),
- sampling at producer level preferably in the context of farm inspection, including control of supply and storage of PPP, traceability of the uses... completed by targeted controls

Definition of pesticide residues survey objectives: impact on design

Imported commodities :

- focus on national consumer safety,
- comparing MRL in force in the exporting country (and/or CXL) to national MRL,
- and/or checking the safety of the measured residue levels for national consumers (chronic and acute risk)
- on main imported crops
- complemented by targeted controls (country*commodity*pesticide)

Exported commodities :

- focus on compliance with the requirements of the country of destination (MRL including residue definition which may differ),
- on main exported crops (classification may also differ),
- taking into account previous results/alerts (e.g. RASFF)
- identifying critical national uses (e.g. not approved substances or more critical GAP)

Link between pesticides authorization and MRL setting

Monitoring pesticide residues at national level implies knowing if and how the MRL is correlated with the residue level expected on the basis of the national use,

EU MRL are based on :

- **EU critical Good Agricultural Practice** (taking into account application rate, number of application/growing season, pre-harvest interval, the growth stage of the crop and the method of application) - all authorized GAP from the EU member states are collected by EFSA to identify this cGAP (leading to the highest level of residue), for each crop, in the MRL reviews of the substances after renewal of the approbation of a substance under article 12 of regulation 396/2005)
- **Codex MRL** (if CXL > EU MRL and if no EU reservation was made at CCPR)
- **Import Tolerance** (based on a demand from a Third Country for its cGAP)
- Specific LOQ for all the other commodities covered by regulation 396/2005
- Default MRL of 0,01 (*) mg/kg for active substances never assessed in the EU

And in particular cases : MRL are based on natural background, environnemental contaminations, residue in succeeding crops, other sources than pesticides uses...

Link between pesticides authorization and MRL setting

For national registration of a PPP in an EU member state :

the GAP should be less critical (in terms of application rate, number of application/growing season, pre-harvest interval) of identical to the EU cGAP supporting the MRL

GAPc and residue data are available in EFSA Reasoned Opinions – in particular reviews of MRLs
:(<https://open.efsa.europa.eu/>)



or countries where MRL in force are not derived from national GAP

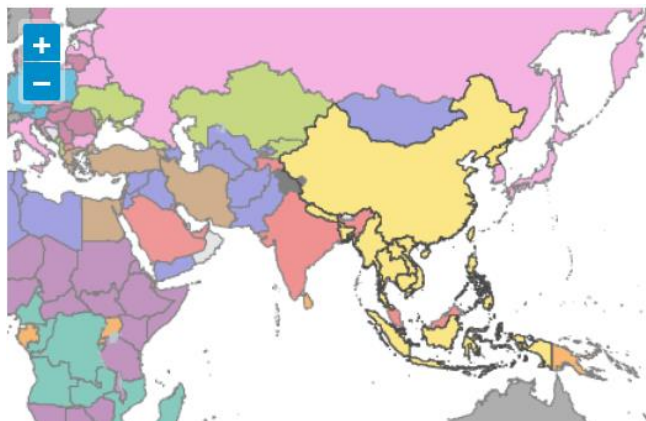
but are mainly CXL (or other foreign levels), the authorized GAP should be compared to the GAP selected to establish the CXL for the corresponding commodity

GAP and residue data can be found in the JMPR report of the year before CXL adoption :

(<https://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-itemap/theme/pests/lpe/en/>)

GEMS/Food cluster diets : tool for assessments of chronic dietary exposure

based on FAO Supply Utilization Account data, represent average per capita food consumption for 17 groups of countries in the world the amount of food available for consumption in each group of countries is divided by total population numbers (weighted to take account of individual country populations in each region).
countries with similar patterns of food consumption are grouped together, resulting in 17 cluster diets (Sy et al., 2013).

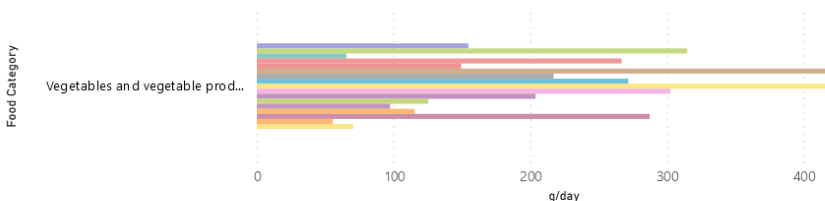


Cluster Countries G09 :

Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Timor Leste, Viet Nam

who IEDI Model	
cluster	AMARANTH LEAVES (g/day) CODEX CODE VL 0460
G01	1,09
G02	1,94
G03	1,2
G04	2,91
G05	0
G06	1,41
G07	0
G08	0
G09	47,45
G10	0
G11	0
G12	2,07
G13	1,87
G14	1,35
G15	0
G16	1,27
G17	2,53

Consumption Data



Vegetables
consumption :
G09 : 427,49 g/day

For calculation of the acute consumer exposure :

data on Large Portion consumption (97.5th percentile of eaters) are needed

available for less countries than average consumption data at WHO level :

14 countries in total , including one ASEAN country : Thailand

Link : <https://www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/databases/global-environment-monitoring-system-food-contamination> :

Methodology

- Chapter 6: Dietary Exposure Assessment of Chemicals in Food
Principles and methods for the risk assessment of chemicals in food
Environmental health criteria, 240
- Guidance for International Estimated Short-term Intake (IESTI)
- IESTI calculation data overview
- IESTI calculation model final
- Template for the evaluation of chronic exposure (IEDI)

Selection of pesticides for the E.U. and national monitoring

Pesticides to be analysed are defined at European level on a mandatory basis for the Coordinated monitoring programme and on a voluntary basis for national programmes,

A Working Group of experts in residue monitoring (DG SANTE, EFSA, experts from Member States, European Reference laboratories) meets every year in October

- This group proposes the actualisation of the MACP each year for final discussion and adoption of the Regulation in the beginning of year n+1 and implementation in year n+2 :

https://ec.europa.eu/food/plants/pesticides/maximum-residue-levels/enforcement/eu-multi-annual-control-programme_en

- This group updates each year the Working document on active substances to be considered for inclusion in National Control Programmes for pesticide residues (SANCO/12745/2013):

https://ec.europa.eu/food/plants/pesticides/maximum-residue-levels/guidelines-maximum-residue-levels_fr

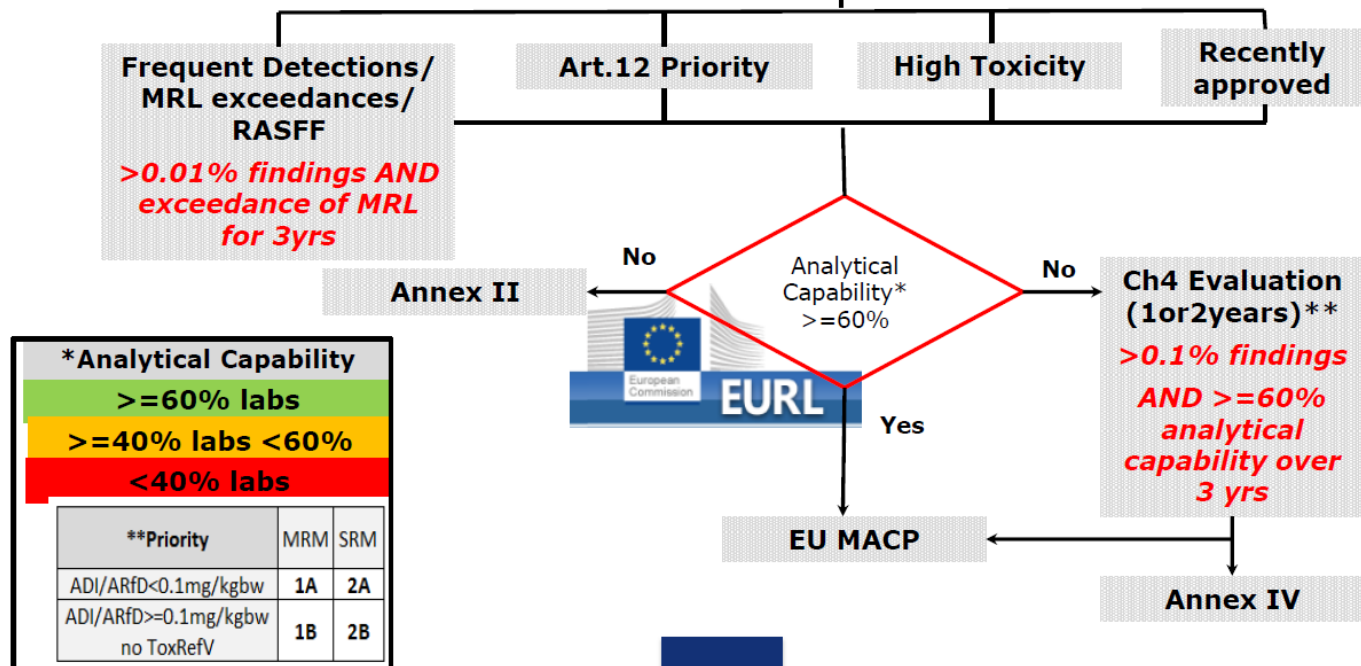


Substances to add in EU MACP


- EFSA Recommendations
- **WD Chapter 4 Assessment**

➤ **4 categories**

26PO+xxAO Ongoing Evaluations
1PO+xAO New Entries



EURL on line annual survey on analytical capabilities of Official Labs

RD(PLANT)				# of OfLs in lab network with FV and/or Cereals as sample scope		192 (2020: 207)						
		# of these OfLs that participated		142 (2020: 132; 2019: 153; 2018: 98; 2017: 139; 2016: 125)								
		% Participation		74 % (2020: 64%; 2019: 82%; 2018: 50 %; 2017: 69 %; 2016: 51%)								
		# of individual EU residue definitions (compounds) included in survey		94 (134) (2020: 89 (139); 2019: 77 (129); 2018: 69 (134); 2017: 63 (119); 2016: 34 (54))								
				% of OfLs ... (basis: 142 labs)								
EU-MRL Pesticide Residue Definition (RD)	Chapter	# of compound entries in RD	Within Official Scope (labs routinely analyze a high percentage of OFFICIAL samples (or the relevant official samples) for this pesticide)			# of labs analyzing for FULL RD by applying a hydrolysis step	CAPABLE to Analyze (lab have a method to analyze for this pesticide)			Within ROUTINE Scope (lab routinely analyze a high percentage of the samples (or the relevant samples) for this pesticide)		
			FULL RD	Partial RD	NOT analyzing for RD or any RD-component		FULL RD	Partial RD	NOT analyzing for RD or any RD-component	FULL RD	Partial RD	NOT analyzing for RD or any RD-component
		1	79,7		20,3		87,4		12,6	86		14
Trifluralin	Annex IV	1	79		21		86		14	83,9		16,1
Ethoprophos	Annex IV	1	75,5		24,5		86		14	83,2		16,8
Metconazole (sum of isomers) (F)	Annex III	1	72,7		27,3		82,5		17,5	80,4		19,6
Triticonazole	Annex IV	1	71,3		28,7		79,7		20,3	76,9		23,1
Tetramethrin (Not approved)	Annex IV	1	68,5		31,5		76,9		23,1	75,5		24,5
Quinalphos (F)	Annex IV	1	67,6		32,2		77,6		22,4	72,7		27,3
Phenthoate	Annex IV	1	67,1		32,9		76,2		23,8	73,4		26,6
Prothiofos (not approved)	Annex IV	2 (detected as ONE peak/compound)	65,7		34,3		75,5		24,5	74,8		25,2
Benalaxyl including other mixtures of constituent isomers including benalaxyl-M (sum of isomers)	Annex IV	1	65		35		75,5		24,5	72		28
Fluxapyroxad	Annex IV	3	63,6	15,4	21		72	12,6	15,4	69,2	13,3	17,5
Heptachlor (sum of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide expressed as heptachlor)	Annex IV	1	61,6		38,5		68,5		31,5	67,8		32,2
Clomazone	Annex IV	1	55,2		44,8		62,2		37,8	59,4		40,6
Oxyfluorfen	Annex III	1	50,3		49,7		60,8		39,2	58,7		41,3
Rotenone	Annex IV	1	50,3		49,7		59,4		40,6	58		42
Diuron	4.1.1	1	50,3		49,7		59,4		40,6	58		42
MCPA and MCPB (MCPA, MCPB including their salts, esters and conjugates expressed as MCPA) (F) (R)	Annex III	hydrolysis step required for FULL RD	19,7	25,9	4	28	30,3	23,8	45,9	23,2	28	48,8
(F) (R)	4.1.1/Annex IIb)	1	17,5				26,6		73,4	22,4		77,6
Copper compounds (Copper)	4.1.1/Annex IIb)	1	17,5				26,6		73,4	22,4		77,6

➤ WD Chapter 4 Assessment

Frequent Detections/ MRL exceedances/ RASFF

Overview Chapter 4

*EUCP_NP, 2016, 2017, 2018, Plant Origin

Active Substance	2016		2017		2018		Status
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
	%>MRI	%FOUN	%>MRI	%FOUN	%>MRI	%FOUN	
4-CPA	0,03%	0,02%	0,03%	0,02%	0,04%	0,03%	Not Approved
Aclonifen	0,01%	0,10%	0,01%	0,10%	0,01%	0,11%	Approved
Bifenazate (sum of bifenazate plus bifenazat	0,00%	0,30%	ND	0,56%	0,00%	0,56%	Approved
Chloridazon (sum of chloridazon and chlorida	0,00%	0,00%	ND	0,32%	0,00%	0,20%	Not Approved
Copper compounds	0,00%	66,22%	0,24%	79,81%	0,20%	81,79%	Approved
Cyantranilprole	0,00%	0,25%	ND	0,89%	0,01%	0,46%	Approved
Diafenthiuron	0,03%	0,02%	0,02%	0,01%	0,02%	0,01%	Not Approved
Maleic hydrazide	0,05%	1,72%	ND	3,29%	0,00%	2,05%	Not Approved
Mercury compounds (sum of mercury compo	1,89%	13,43%	0,22%	9,30%	0,09%	10,51%	Not Approved
Metaflumizone (sum of E- and Z- isomers)	0,00%	0,05%	0,00%	0,11%	0,00%	0,16%	Approved
Nicotine	0,21%	1,76%	0,62%	2,42%	0,77%	1,01%	Not Approved
Pyrethrins	0,00%	0,13%	ND	0,08%	0,00%	0,13%	Approved
Tolfenpyrad	0,04%	0,04%	0,05%	0,03%	0,13%	0,00%	Not Approved
Triflumizole Triflumizole and metabolite FM	0,00%	0,12%	ND	0,15%	0,00%	0,10%	Approved
Trimethyl-sulfonium cation, resulting from t	0,18%	1,63%	0,39%	2,19%	0,23%	1,34%	
Trinexapac (sum of trinexapac (acid) and its s	0,00%	0,35%	ND	0,51%	0,00%	0,66%	Approved

%>MRL	%found
ND	ND
n.d	n.d
0.00%	<0.499%
>0%	>0.5%

ND=<limit determination(LOQ)

n.d = no data

➤ WD Chapter 4 Assessment

Recently Approved Substances

Overview Chapter 4*EUCP_NP, 2016, 2017, 2018, Plant Origin

	2016		2017		2018	
	Total		Total		Total	
Active Substance	%>MRI	%FOUN	%>MRI	%FOUN	%>MRI	%FOUN
Benzovindiflupyr	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00%	0,01%
Isoxaflutole (sum of isoxaflutole and its diketonitrile)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Oxathiapiprolin	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	ND	ND
Pyriofenone	ND	ND	ND	0,04%	0,00%	0,03%
Sulfoxaflor (sum of isomers)	0,03%	0,00%	0,02%	0,11%	0,02%	0,27%

%>MRL	%found
ND	ND
n.d	n.d
0.00%	<0.499%
>0%	>0.5%

ND=<limit determination(LOQ)
n.d = no data

➤ WD Chapter 4 Assessment

2014	
Carrots	
%>MRL	%found
0,10%	1,55%

2017	
Carrots	
%>MRL	%found
0,09%	1,07%

2016	
Lettuce	
%>MRL	%found
0,00%	0,07%

Aclonifen – PO

Added: 10/2019

Toxicity: ADI = 0.07 mg/kg bw/day, ARfD NA

Method: MRM, Priority: 2A

Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2020)

- ✓ 0.21% findings (0.00% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2015
 - ✓ 0.10% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2016
 - ✓ 0.10% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2017
 - ✓ 0.11% findings (0.01% MRL exceedances) EFSA 2018
- 47% labs and 85% MS capable to analyse full RD in 2019

⇒ **Analytical coverage medium**

⇒ **Findings justify inclusion in EUMACP (carrots)**

Frequently found in samples of the carrot family (carrot, coriander, parsley, parsnip) as well as in various other leafy vegetables. **Specifically for carrots:** 2014, found: 1.55%, >MRL:0.1%, 2017, found: 1.07%, >MRL:0.09%,



➤ Ongoing Evaluations

Frequent Detections/
MRL exceedances/
RASFF

Options*

EU MACP

Annex IV

Ch.4, Annex II

**red font=proposal*

➤ WD Chapter 4 Assessment

➤ Ongoing Evaluations

Recently
approved

Mefentrifluconazole – PO

Approved since 2019

Toxicity: ADI 0.035 mg/kg bw day, ARfD 0.15 mg/kg bw

Method: MRM, Priority 1A

Evaluation: after 1 year (10/2020)→ 10/2021

✓ No EFSA monitoring data available.

13% labs and 31% MS analysed full RD in 2019

⇒ **Analytical coverage poor**

⇒ **Keep extra year in Chapter 4 to improve method,
include in Annex II**

Options*

EU MACP

Annex IV

Ch.4, Annex II

**red font=proposal*



EUMACP: Selection of substances

➤ Substances for Inclusion in WD Chapter 4

Commodities of Plant Origin

(i) Frequent Detections > 0.01% & MRL exceedances

(ii) Frequent Detections > 0.1%

(iii) Recently Approved substances

(iv) Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed – RASFF

(v) Other suggestions (e.g EURLs, MSs)



EUMACP: Selection of substances

Substances for Inclusion in WD Chapter 4

(i) Frequent Detections > 0.01% & MRL exceedances

Commodities of Plant Origin

				2017		2018		2019	
				Total		Total		Total	
Active Substance				%>MRL	%FOUND	%>MRL	%FOUND	%>MRL	%FOUND
Phenmedipham (approved) ADI 0,03mg/kg bw/d ARID N/A	2014								
	Spinach								
	%>MRL	%found		0,14%	3,60%				
2016	Strawberries								
	%>MRL	%found		0,00%	0,42%				
	2019								
Strawberries	%>MRL	%found		0,00%	0,21%				
	2019								
	Spinach								
2019	%>MRL	%found		0,25%	2,85%				
	2019								
	Lettuce								
2019	%>MRL	%found		0,00%	0,09%				

Active Substance				2017	2018	2019
4-CPA	C.4			0,03%	0,02%	0,04%
Amitraz (amitraz including the metabo	AnnexVII			0,02%	0,05%	0,02%
Anthraquinone	AnnexI			0,15%	0,23%	0,15%
Benzalkonium chloride (mixture of alk	AnnexI			0,11%	1,41%	0,06%
Chlorates	AnnexI			6,37%	5,90%	9,95%
Chlordecone				0,79%	2,03%	2,45%
Copper compounds	AnnexVII			0,24%	79,81%	0,20%
Didecyldimethylammonium chloride (mixture of alk	AnnexI			0,02%	0,59%	0,03%
Diuron	C.4			0,01%	0,05%	0,01%
Forchlorfenuron	C.4			0,02%	0,04%	0,01%
Nicotine	AnnexI			0,62%	2,42%	0,77%
Phenmedipham				0,01%	0,07%	0,01%
Tetramethrin	AnnexIV			0,01%	0,01%	0,03%
Trimethyl-sulfonium cation	C.4	from the use of		0,39%	2,19%	0,23%

EUMACP: Selection of substances

Substances for Inclusion in WD Chapter 4

(ii) Frequent Detections > 0.1% (regardless of MRL exceedance)

Commodities of Plant Origin

			2017		2018		2019	
			Total		Total		Total	
Active Substance			%>MRL	%FOU	%>MRL	%FOU	%>MRL	%FOU
1-Naphthylacetamide and 1-naphthyl	AnnexII		ND	0,28%	0,00%	0,15%	0,00%	0,19%
Anthraquinone	AnnexI		0,15%	0,23%	0,15%	0,19%	0,12%	0,21%
Benzalkonium chloride (mixture of alkyl	AnnexI		0,11%	1,41%	0,06%	0,63%	0,06%	0,68%
Bifenazate (sum of bifenazate and bifenazate-diazole)	C.4		ND	0,56%	0,00%	0,56%	0,00%	0,54%
Chlorates	AnnexI		6,37%	5,90%	9,95%	6,35%	7,11%	5,87%
Chlordecone			0,79%	2,03%	2,45%	2,45%	0,52%	1,08%
Chloridazon (sum of chloridazon and chloridazon-dimethylammonium salt)	C.4		ND	0,32%	0,00%	0,20%	0,00%	0,16%
Copper compounds	AnnexVII		0,24%	79,81%	0,20%	81,79%	0,05%	66,24%
Didecyltrimethylammonium chloride (mixture of alkyl	AnnexI		0,02%	0,59%	0,03%	0,49%	0,03%	0,36%
Maleic hydrazide	C.4		ND	3,29%	0,00%	2,05%	0,00%	0,93%
Mercury compounds (sum of mercury compounds and mercury compounds)	C.4		0,22%	9,30%	0,09%	10,51%	0,00%	12,33%
Metaldehyde			ND	0,21%	0,00%	0,11%	0,06%	0,48%
Nicotine	C.4		0,62%	2,42%	0,77%	1,01%	0,53%	1,10%
Triflumizole	C.4		ND	0,15%	0,00%	0,10%	0,00%	0,10%
Trimethyl-sulfonium cation, resulting from the reaction of trimethyl-sulfonium cation and its salts, except	C.4		0,39%	2,19%	0,23%	1,34%	0,15%	0,78%
Trinexapac (sum of trinexapac and its salts, except	C.4		ND	0,51%	0,00%	0,66%	0,00%	0,18%

Metaldehyde (approved)
ADI 0.02mg/kg bw/d
ARID 0.3mg/kg bw

2014	
Spinach	
%>MRL	%found
0,00%	2,15%

2016	
Strawberries	
%>MRL	%found
0,00%	2,77%

2019	
Strawberries	
%>MRL	%found
0,77%	0,77%



EUMACP: Selection of substances

Substances for Inclusion in WD Chapter 4

(iii) Recently Approved Substances. No...

Commodities of Plant Origin

.but approval for this substance was renewed.

	2017		2018		2019	
	Total		Total		Total	
Active Substance	%>MRL	%FOUND	%>MRL	%FOUND	%>MRL	%FOUND
Clopyralid	0,01%	0,08%	0,00%	0,31%	0,00%	0,37%

Clopyralid (approved)
ADI 0,15mg/kg bw/d
ARfD 0,17mg/kg bw

2016	2018	2018
Strawberries	Sweet Peppers	Wheat
%>MRL	%>MRL	%>MRL
0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
%found	%found	%found
0,64%	0,27%	2,76%

2019	2019	2019
Spinach	Strawberries	Oats
%>MRL	%>MRL	%>MRL
0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
%found	%found	%found
0,98%	1,35%	4,55%

Should we included it
in Chapter 4?



EUMACP: Selection of substances

Substances for Inclusion in WD Chapter 4

Commodities of Plant Origin

(iv) RASFF Top15

2018

#	Substances	#f	%f
1	chlorpyrifos	47	16.97%
2	methomyl	18	6.50%
3	carbofuran	13	4.69%
4	formetanate	13	4.69%
5	tricyclazole	11	3.97%
6	dimethoate	10	3.61%
7	dinotefuran	10	3.61%
8	imazalil	10	3.61%
9	tolfenpyrad	10	3.61%
10	omethoate	8	2.89%
11	triazophos	7	2.53%
12	acetamiprid	6	2.17%
13	nicotine	6	2.17%
14	propargite	6	2.17%
15	acephate	5	1.81%

2019

#	Substance	#f	%f
1	chlorpyrifos	35	11,51%
2	tricyclazole	20	6,58%
3	formetanate	18	5,92%
4	carbofuran	16	5,26%
5	carbendazim	13	4,28%
6	omethoate	12	3,95%
7	fenvalerate	11	3,62%
8	tolfenpyrad	11	3,62%
9	acetamiprid	10	3,29%
10	chlorfenapyr	9	2,96%
11	dimethoate	9	2,96%
12	fipronil	9	2,96%
13	methamidophos	8	2,63%
14	acephate	7	2,30%
15	prochloraz	7	2,30%

2020

#	Substance	#f	%f
1	chlorpyrifos	37	10,85%
2	acetamiprid	28	8,21%
3	pyridaben	27	7,92%
4	formetanate	26	7,62%
5	carbendazim	15	4,40%
6	lambda-cyhalothrin	15	4,40%
7	chlorate	15	4,40%
8	dimethoate	12	3,52%
9	tricyclazole	11	3,23%
10	omethoate	11	3,23%
11	prochloraz	11	3,23%
12	fosthianate	9	2,64%
13	carbofuran	8	2,35%
14	tolfenpyrad	8	2,35%
15	flonicamid	8	2,35%

2021

Rank	Substance	#f	%f
1	ethylene oxide	470	46,08%
2	chlorpyrifos-methyl/-ethyl	258	25,29%
3	acetamiprid	34	3,33%
4	pyridaben	33	3,24%
5	prochloraz	20	1,96%
6	carbendazim	17	1,67%
7	tebufenpyrad	17	1,67%
8	fenvalerate	16	1,57%
9	buprofezin	13	1,27%
10	formetanate	10	0,98%
11	permethrin	9	0,88%
12	flonicamid	9	0,88%
13	dimethoate	8	0,78%
14	tricyclazole	7	0,69%
15	omethoate	6	0,59%
16	imazalil	6	0,59%
17	fosthiazate	6	0,59%

→ Not in EU MACP, but already included in WD

EUMACP: Selection of substances

Wrap-up -> Proposal

Commodities of Plant Origin

Substances for Inclusion in EU MACP

Ethylene oxide in specific crops possibly fumigated with ETO, maleic hydrazide

Ethylene oxide	(a)	(b)	(c)	It shall only be analysed in and on beans (dried), rye grain and rice in 2023; in and on wheat grain in 2024; in and on barley grains and oat grains in 2025.
Maleic hydrazide	(a)			It shall only be analysed in and on onions and potatoes in 2023.

Substances for Inclusion in WD Chapter 4

Azadirachtin,

Clopyralid

Ethylene oxide

Metaldehyde

Phenmedipham

Zoxamide



Selection of pesticides for national monitoring

- France participates to the Working Group of experts in residue monitoring and make recommendations : e.g. adding substances in the Working Document and/or in the coordinated programme when a rapid increase in uses is identify at national level (ex : cyantraniliprole on all fruits and vegetables in 2020, maleic hydrazide on potatoes in 2021) or because of a lack of data in relation with a high level of consumer exposure (copper)
- France asks Official Laboratories to extend their scope each year on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group and to participate to the European Proficiency Tests organized by EURLs

Selection of pesticides for national monitoring

France has additional criteria to select pesticides (1/2) :

- National non compliant results for the past 3 years :
including n-1 year, data not yet available at EFSA level,
from the two competent authorities in charge of controls on commodities of plant origin : Ministry of economy, DGCCRF for sampling on the market (around 5000 samples/year) and Ministry of Agriculture, DGAL for sampling in farms (around 1000 samples/year)
(nb : regular exchanges between competent authorities and between official laboratories are key points),
with a specific attention to non compliant results leading to unacceptable acute risk for consumers
- RASFF notification for European products for the past 3 years, including year n-1,
- EFSA and ANSES (national agency) recommendations

Selection of pesticides for national monitoring

France has additional criteria to select pesticides (2/2):

- Recent pesticides withdrawn from the market for follow up,
- Recent lowering of MRL relevant for french uses for follow up,
- Recent autorisation especially temporary autorisations under article 53 of regulation 1107/2009 for follow up,
- second controls at national level
- Other specific issues (e.g environmental contamination follow up, sampling BEFORE harvest targeted on suspected illegal uses without residue at harvest....)

Availability of validated analytical methods and proportion of Single Residue Methods required for each category of crop are taken into account

Thank you for your attention

stay connected :

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