

RESIDUE CONTROL RESULTS

“NATIONAL SUMMARY REPORT”

Country: ROMANIA

Year: 2011

National competent authorities:

National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Ministry of Health

Web address where the national annual report is published:

www.ansvsa.ro, www.madr.ro.

es are involved in elaboration and implementation of National
bodies: National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority
(NSVFSA), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and Ministry of Health (MH).

National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (coordinator) has the responsibility for preparing the National Multiannual Control Programme for pesticides residues in cooperation with the other two CAs. NSVFSA also has the responsibility for elaboration and implementation of its own National Programme for Surveillance and Control for food of plant and animal origin.

Implementation of National Programme for Surveillance and Control for food of plant and animal origin is performed by Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety County Divisions and .BIPs.

The Programme specifies samples of food of plant origin from Member States and third countries, the point of sampling, the active substances to be analyzed.

34 commodities have been included in monitoring programme on 2011(32 in 2010) and the number of active substances has been increased from 66 (in 2010) to 145.

Romanian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has the responsibility for national monitoring plan of pesticides residues in fruits, vegetables, cereals from domestic market. Implementation of monitoring plan is performed by Central Phytosanitary Laboratory - Laboratory for Pesticides Residues Control in Plants and Vegetable Products, which analyses the samples taken by Counties and Bucharest Phytosanitary Units.

In the monitoring programme of MARD for 2011 2500 samples from 46 agricultural products were planned and 2450 samples were analyzed. The number of active substances has been increased from 117 to 158.

Ministry of Health is responsible for food for special nutritional purposes.

MH realises monitoring and control of pesticide residues in food for special nutritional purposes within the National Program for monitoring of environmental and worklife determinants ó Subprogram for public health protection by preventing diseases associated with food and nutrition risks factors.

Ministry of Health analysed 84 samples in 2011. All of them complied with the legislative provisions.

The following factors were considered in designing the national control plan:

- *Importance of a commodity in national food consumption*

The selections of the products that are tested for pesticide residues determination are based on the data provided by National Institute of Statistics (*Yearly average consumption – for the main food products and beverages/inhabitant*). Thus a great number of samples were planned for cereals, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and table and wine grapes.

- *Food commodities with high residues/non-compliance rate in previous monitoring years;*

All data from the last three years were compared and the products with high residues levels were selected to be analysed: apples, grapefruits, lemons, table grapes and wine grapes. The number of the samples from these products was considerable increased.

- *Origin of food*

The highest number of samples analysed for pesticide residues in 2010 were from domestic origin (~ 62%), but there were also analysed samples from other food economic area as: (~ 15%) European Economic Area, (~ 15%) Third Countries and (~ 8%) Unknown

Compared with 2010 in 2011 the number of samples analysed for pesticide residues are originated from domestic market (~ 64%), but from the other food economic area were (~ 17%) from European Economic Area, (~ 18%) Third Countries and (~ 1%) Unknown

- *Sampling at different marketing levels: farm gates, wholesaler, import activities, border inspection activities, farming, slaughtering,*

commodities,

groups, e.g. baby food;

importance of the commodity in the country production;

The selection of the products that were tested for pesticides residues determination is made taking into consideration the statistical data presented by National Institute of Statistics (*Production of the main agricultural products per inhabitant*). Thus a great number of samples were planned for cereals and cereal products, potatoes, vegetables and vegetable products, fruits and fruit products.

- *Food commodities not included in the EU coordinated programme*

For the pesticides from the national control programmes, the reporting country consider for inclusion or non-inclusion in this programme as very important factors: use pattern of pesticides, cost of the analysis: multiple methods, capacity of laboratories.

2. KEY FINDINGS, INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS AND COMPARABILITY WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR RESULTS

In 2011 a total number of 3775 samples were taken in order to check the MRLs compliance of pesticide residues in different crops. From these, 3771 samples there were sampled under surveillance strategy and 4 samples were under enforcement strategy.

From the total number of the 3771 surveillance samples that include fruit, vegetables, cereals, processed products (including baby food), animal products, 2429 were produced in Romania, 630 samples were produced in EU, and 686 samples were produced outside of the EU.

A number of 1611 samples were vegetables, 1435 fruits and nuts, 225 cereals and 362 samples of animal origin.

All the fruits and vegetables samples were analysed for about 145 pesticides including isomers and metabolites.

From the 3775 analysed samples 2812 (74%) were without pesticides residues findings, 926 (25%) had residues below MRL, 37 (1%) had residues exceeding MRLs 9 (0.2%) of them were non-compliant. The most frequent pesticides detected in the analysed samples were (carbedazim, methidathion, chlorothalomil, procymidone, acetamiprid); the highest concentration was for chlorothalomil 9,820 mg/kg detect in lettuce.

From the total number of samples, 211 foodstuffs samples had 2 or more findings. Below there are mentioned some products with different number of pesticide residues:

- grapefruit ó 55 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 5, 40 of them (72,72%) were originated from Turkey;
- lemons ó 51 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 4, 32 of them (62,74%) were originated from Turkey;
- apples ó 42 samples a number of residues from 2 up to 5, 24 of them (57,14) were originated from Romania
- wine grapes - 34 samples with a number of different residues from 2 up to 7, all products were from domestic production;
- table grapes ó 29 samples with 2 to 5 residues, 13 of them (44,82%) were originated from Romania.

All the data presented above will be taken into account in amending of the National Control Programme for pesticides residues during the next years.

The results indicate the use of unauthorised pesticides has decreased;
High exceedances in lettuce are considered to be due to use of pesticide non-authorised on the specific crops;

POSSIBLE REASONS, ARFD EXCEEDANCES AND ACTIONS

9 samples in total) were found non-compliant with the EU MRL. According to the analytical reports seven RASFF notifications have been issued and specific measures were taken: withdrawal from the market and official detained in order to be destroyed or officially detained until the level of pesticide residue would reach the legal MRL.

In most of the non-compliance cases the analytical report had been issued after the product had been already consumed.

The following follow-up actions were taken in case of sample non-compliant with the EU MRL (measurement of uncertainty was considered):

Number of non compliant samples	Action taken	Note
9	RASFF notification	Sample code: LCCRPP_11_0502 ; LCCRPP_11_0505 ; LCCRPP_11_0562 ; LCCRPP_11_0784 RO-321-ANSVSA-30174 RO-321-ANSVSA-30282 RO-321-ANSVSA-31433-2 RO-321-ANSVSA-31433-3 RO-321-ANSVSA-31433-4 RASFFref: ACU/19.04.2011 ; ACT/19.04.2011 ; ACZ/02/05/2011 ; ALI/26.05.2011 AMC/09.06.2011 ; AMD/09.06.2011 ARX/24.10.2011 Not released on the market

Product	Residue	Reason for MRL non compliance	Note
Lettuce	Chlorothalonil	GAP not respected: use of pesticide non-authorized on the specific crop	The use of chlorothalonil is not authorized for lettuce.
Spinach	Thiacloprid	MRL exceedence	-
Mangoes	Imazalil	MRL exceedence	-
Wine grapes	Captan	MRL exceedence	-

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE

Country code	Laboratory Name	Laboratory Code	Accreditation Date	Accreditation Body	Participation in proficiency tests or interlaboratory tests
RO	Laboratory for Control Pesticide Residues in Plants and Products Plants	RO_321_LCCR PPPV	16.01.2006/11.01.2010	RENAR	PT 2011: C5, FV13, SM 03.
RO	Bucharest Sanitary Veterinary and	RO-321-ANSVSA	11.04.2007/18.04.2011	RENAR	PT 2011: C5, FV13, SM 03.

		321-MS	LI 353/2011	RENAR	-
	laboratory Bucharest				
RO	Calarasi Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory	RO312- ANSVSA	28.11.2005/19.12.2011	RENAR	PT2011: EUPT-AO 06
RO	Constanta Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory	RO223- ANSVSA	24.05.2004/08.06.2011	RENAR	PT2011: EUPT-AO 06
RO	Suceava Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory	RO215- ANSVSA	05.03.2007/25.07.2011	RENAR	PT2011: EUPT-AO 06
RO	Institute of Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health	RO321-IISPV	01.04.2003/09.05.2011	RENAR	PT2011: EUPT-AO 06; EUPT- C5/SRM6.
RO	Iasi Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory	RO213- ANSVSA	17.04.2006/03.06.2011	RENAR	PT2011: EUPT-C5