

PESTICIDE RESIDUE CONTROL RESULTS

NATIONAL SUMMARY REPORT

Year: 2017

Country: Romania

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1. Romania

1.1. Name of the national competent authority/organisation

In Romania three Competent Authorities are involved in elaboration and implementation of National Control Programme for pesticides residues: National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and Ministry of Health (MH).

Web address where the national annual report is published: www.ansvsa.ro, www.madr.ro

2. Objective and design of the national control programme

National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (the 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 sets the samples of food of plant origin from Member States and third countries, the point of sampling, the active substances to be analyzed.

The number of active substances analysed is 180 for fruits, vegetables and cereals, and 150 for olive oil and tea.

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 programme is performed by MADR through Laboratory for Pesticides Residues Control in Plants and Vegetable Products and Zonal Laboratory for Pesticides Residues determination in Plants and Vegetables Products – Mures, which analyses the samples taken by Counties and Bucharest Phytosanitary Units.

In the monitoring programme of MARD for 2017, 2012 samples from 49 agricultural products were planned and 1837 samples were analyzed. The number of active substances analyzed were 249.

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 – Subprogram for public health protection by preventing diseases associated with food and nutrition risks factors.

Ministry of Health analysed 42 samples in 2016. All of them complied with the legislative provisions

The selection of the products that were tested for pesticides residues determination is made taking into consideration the following factors listed below:

- 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 at a higher frequency: lettuce, spinach, apple, parsley leaves, lemons, grapefruit, mandarins, oranges, pappers, tomates, table grapes and wine grapes.

Origin of food

- compared with 2015 and 2016, in 2017 the number of samples analysed for pesticide residues from domestic market has been reduced (from 57% in 2016 to 48% in 2017) and the one from EEA has been reduced (from 9% in 2016 to 8% in 2017). For samples from Third Countries the number of samples has been increased (from 32% in 2016 to 42% in 2017) - as presented in the table 1

Table 1: Summary results by sample origin

Origin of samples	2015(%)	2016 (%)	2017(%)
Domestic market	55	57	48
European Economic Area	11	9	8,6
Third countries	33	32.7	42
Unknown	0,7	1.3	1,2

- Sampling at different marketing levels: farm gates, wholesaler, import activities, border inspection activities, farming, slaughtering,
- Sampling of products during main marketing season/outside of main marketing season (e.g. citrus fruits during the autumn and winter),
- Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed notifications and all other useful information,
- Food for the sensitive consumer groups, e.g. baby food,
- Importance of the commodity in the country production, the national 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 (wheat), fruits (apples, grapes) and vegetables (potatoes, tomatoes),
- Food commodities not included in the EU coordinated programme

For defining pesticides that are included in national control programmes the following aspects were taken into consideration,

- The pesticides included in the EU coordinated programme,
- use pattern of pesticides,
- cost of the analysis: multiple methods,
- capacity of laboratories,
- toxicity of the active substance.

3. Key findings, interpretation of the results and comparability with the previous year results

3.1. Key findings

In 2017 a total number of 5773 samples were taken in order to check the MRL's compliance of pesticide residues in different crops. From these, 5658 samples there were sampled under surveillance strategy and 115 samples were sampled under enforcement strategy. In 2017 were analyzed 11 organic samples.

A number of 2103 samples were fruits and nuts, 2651 samples of vegetables, 297 samples of cereals, 170 samples of other plant products, 44 samples of baby food, 1 samples of fish products and 392 samples of animal products.

From the total number of the 5658 surveillance samples that include fruit, vegetables, cereals, processed products (including baby food) and animal products, 2779 were produced in Romania, 497 samples were produced in EU, and 2314 samples were produced outside of the EU.

Table 2: Summary results

Samples	2015	2016	2017
Total	4451	4692	5773
Without residues (%)	3208 (72%)	3372 (72%)	4754 (82,35%)
With residues below MRL (%)	1160 (26%)	1247 (26.6%)	1019 (17,65%)
Exceeding (%)	83 (1,9%)	73 (1.6%)	61 (1%)
Non compliant (%)	21 (0,5%)	20 (0.4%)	24 (0,42%)

3.2. Interpretation of the results

The most frequent pesticides detected in

- the animal products were: Chlordane (sum animal products), DDT (sum), Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), alpha-isomer, Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), beta-isomer, Lindane (Gamma-isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH)),
- cereals were: Pirimiphos-methyl, chlorpyrifos-methyl,
- Fruit and Nuts were: 2-phenylphenol, Acetamiprid, Boscalid, Carbendazim, Chlorpyrifos, Cyprodinil, Fenhexamid, Fludioxonil, Fluopicolide, Metalaxyl, Pyrimethanil, Tebuconazole,
- Vegetables were: Acetamiprid, Azoxystrobin, Boscalid, Carbendazim and Benomyl, Chlorothalonil, Chlorpyrifos, Cyprodinil, Difeniconazole, Imidacloprid, Iprodione, Pendimethalin, Tebuconazole, Thiophanate-methyl,

The highest concentration was for chlorothalonil 9,884 mg/kg detected in parsley.

From the total number of samples, 548 foodstuffs samples had 2 or more findings. Below there are mentioned some products with different number of pesticide residues:

- apples – 115 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 7,
- pears – 21 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 5;
- plums – 19 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 5;
- strawberries – 12 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 7;
- table grapes – 31 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 10;
- wine grapes – 41 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 6.
- courgettes - 12 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 5;
- cucumbers – 41 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 5;
- lettuce – 53 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 7;
- parsley – 19 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 9;
- spinaches – 6 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 4;
- spring onions – 11 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 5;
- sweet peppers – 92 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 8;
- tomatoes – 345 samples with a number of residues from 2 up to 8

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

3.3. Comparability with the previous year results

Compared with 2016, in 2017 the number of samples with residues below MRL has been reduced (26% in 2016 and 17,6% in 2017) and the number of samples with exceeding has been reduced (from 1,6% in 2016 to 1,0 in 2017) – as presented in the table 2 Summary results. The number of pesticides reported has been remained the same as 2013 (310). Pesticides were validated according to SANCO 12495/2011.

4. Non-compliant samples: possible reasons, ARfD exceedances and actions taken

4.1. Possible reasons for non-compliant samples

From 5773 samples in 2017, 24 samples were found non-compliant with the EU MRL. The following follow-up actions were taken in case of sample non-compliant with the EU MRL (measurement uncertainty taken into consideration):

Table 1: Possible reasons for MRL non compliance

Reasons for MRL non-compliance	Pesticide/food product ^(a)	Frequency ^(b)	Comments	Title
GAP not respected: use of a pesticide not approved in the EU ^(c)	0	0	Lab sample cod	0
GAP not respected: use of an approved pesticide not authorised on the specific crop ^(c)	0	0	Lab sample cod	0
GAP not respected: use of an approved pesticide, but application rate, number of treatments, application method or PHI not respected	thiophanate – methyl/lettuces	1	Lab sample cod 17-0074	country of origin
	pendimethalin/lettuces	1	17-0074	Romania
	carbendazim/lettuces	1	17-0074	Romania
	thiophanate – methyl/lettuces	1	17-0201	Romania
	chlorothalonil/lettuces	1	17-0201	Romania
	carbendazim/lettuces	1	17-0201	Romania
	chlorothalonil/lettuces	1	17-0211	Romania
	thiophanate-methyl/spring onions	1	17-0217	Romania
	carbendazim//spring onions	1	17-0217	Romania
	chlorothalonil/lettuces	1	17-0222	Romania
	penconazole/parsley	1	17-0229	Romania
	chlorothalonil/lettuces	1	17-0234	Romania
	thiophanate-methyl/parsley	1	17-0255	Romania
	carbendazim/parsley	1	17-0255	Romania
	dimethoate(sum)/lettuces	1	17-0286	Romania
	dimethoate(sum)/tomatoes	1	17-1126	Romania
	chlorpyrifos/tomatoes	1	17-1170	Romania
	chlorpyrifos/tomatoes	1	17-1171	Romania
	chlorpyrifos/apples	1	17-1177	Romania
	dimethoate(sum)/apples	1	17-1177	Romania
dimethoate(sum)/tomatoes	1	17-1182	Romania	
Use of pesticide according to authorised GAP: unexpected slow degradation of residues			Lab sample cod	
Cross contamination: spray drift or other accidental contamination			Lab sample cod	
Contamination from previous use of a pesticide: uptake of residues from the soil (e.g.			Lab sample cod	

persistent pesticides used in the past)				
Residues resulting from other sources than plant protection product (e.g. biocides, veterinary drugs, bio fuel)			Lab sample cod	
Naturally occurrence (e.g. dithiocarbamates in turnips)			Lab sample cod	
Changes of the MRL			Lab sample cod	
Use of a pesticide on food imported from third countries for which no import tolerance was set ^(d)	boscalid/pomegranates acetamiprid/ pomegranates	1 5	RO031-ANSVSA-23474 RO031-ANSVSA-23597-5 RO031-ANSVSA-23723 RO031-ANSVSA-23884-3 RO031-ANSVSA-23927-1 RO031-ANSVSA-30003 RO031-ANSVSA-23609-3 RO031-ANSVSA-24027 RO031-ANSVSA-30003	country of origin Turkey Turkey Turkey Turkey Turkey Turkey Turkey Turkey
	omethoate/cucumbers acetamiprid/ cucumbers propiconazole/ pomegranates	1 1 1	RO031-ANSVSA-30003 RO031-ANSVSA-23609-3 RO031-ANSVSA-24027 RO031-ANSVSA-30003	Turkey Turkey Turkey Turkey
	chlorypyrifos/sweetpeppers fenvalerate/curgettes	1 1	RO321ANSVSA-31367-3 RO41-ANSVSA-22543	Turkey Turkey
Other(please specify)				

- (a): Report name as specified in the MatrixTool
 (b): Number of cases
 (c): Applicable only for food products produced in the EU
 (d): For imported food only

4.2. Actions taken

Table 2: Actions taken

	Action taken ^(a)	Number of non-compliant samples concerned ^(b)	Comments
Rapid Alert Notification			
Administrative sanctions (e.g. fines)			
Lot recalled from the market			
Rejection of a non-compliant lot at the border			
Destruction of non-compliant lot			

Follow-up (suspect) sampling of similar products, samples of same producer or country of origin		11	Lab Sample Code RO031-ANSVSA-23474 RO031-ANSVSA-23597-5 RO031-ANSVSA-23723 RO031-ANSVSA-23884-3 RO031-ANSVSA-23927-1 RO031-ANSVSA-30003 RO031-ANSVSA-23609-3 RO031-ANSVSA-24027 RO031-ANSVSA-30003 RO321ANSVSA-31367-3 RO41-ANSVSA-22543
Warnings to responsible food business operator			
Other follow-up investigations to identify reason of non-compliance or responsible food business operator			
Other actions (please specify)			
Administrative sanctions (e.g. fines)			

–: no information available; TBC: to be confirmed

(a): Table footnote a

5. Quality assurance

Table 3: Laboratories participation in the national control program

Country	Laboratory		Accreditation		Participation in proficiency tests or inter-laboratory tests
	Name	Code	Date	Body	
RO	Laboratory for Control Pesticide Residues in Plant and Plant Products	RO_321_LCRPPPV	16/01/2006	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT FV 19; EUPT CF 11; EUPT SRM 12
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Bucharest	RO321-ANSVSA	11/04/2007	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT-FV-19 EUPT-CF-11
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Constanta	RO223-ANSVSA	24/05/2004	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT AO 12
RO	Zonal Laboratory for Pesticides Residues determination in Plants and	RO_125_LZDRPPPV	26/04/2013	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT FV 19; EUPT CF 11; EUPT SRM 12

Country	Laboratory		Accreditation		Participation in proficiency tests or inter-laboratory tests
	Name	Code	Date	Body	
	Vegetables Products – Mures				
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Cluj	RO113-ANSVSA	15.01.2015	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT AO 12
RO	Environmental hygiene laboratory	MS-RO113-MS	LI 696/2014	RENAR-Bucharest	
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Suceava	RO215-ANSVSA	05/03/2007	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT AO 12
RO	Institute of Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health	RO321-IISPV	01/04/2002	RENAR-Bucharest	EUPT AO 12 EUPT CF 11 JRC-GEE 2017 PT on Determination of fipronil in eggs
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Ialomita	RO031-ANSVSA	-	-	National test 11/07/2017 National test 21/12/2017
RO	Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratory Olt	RO41-ANSVSA	-	-	National test 11/07/2017 National test 21/12/2017

6. Processing Factors (PF)

Table 4: Processing factors

Pesticide(report name) ^(a)	Unprocessed product (RAC)	Processed product	Processing factor ^(b)	Comments
All pesticides	Oranges	Oranges Juice	1	
All pesticides	Olives for oil production	Oliver Oil	5	
All pesticides	Wheat	Flour	1	
All pesticides	Rye	Flour	1	
All pesticides	Wine grapes	White Wine	1	
All pesticides	Wine grape	Red Wine	1	

a) Report name as specified in the MatrixTool2016

b) Processing factor for the enforcement residue definition