II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/585

of 27 April 2020

concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2021, 2022 and 2023 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

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to 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 ([1]), in particular Article 29(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1213/2008 ([2]) established a first coordinated multiannual Community control programme, covering the years 2009, 2010 and 2011. That programme continued under consecutive Commission Regulations. The latest one was Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/533 ([3]).

(2) Thirty to forty foodstuffs constitute the major components of the diet in the Union. Since pesticide uses show significant changes over a period of three years, pesticides should be monitored in those foodstuffs over a series of three-year cycles to allow consumer exposure and the application of Union legislation to be assessed.

(3) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') submitted a scientific report on a design assessment of the pesticide monitoring program. It concluded that an MRL exceedance rate above 1 % could be estimated with a margin of error of 0,75 % by selecting 683 sample units for a minimum of 32 different food items. ([4]) Collection of those samples should be apportioned among Member States according to population numbers, with a minimum of 12 samples per product and per year.

(4) Analytical results from the previous official control programmes of the Union have been taken into account to ensure that the range of pesticides covered by the control programme is representative for the pesticides used.

([1]) OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1.

([2]) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1213/2008 of 5 December 2008 concerning a coordinated multiannual Community control programme for 2009, 2010 and 2011 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin (OJ L 328, 6.12.2008, p. 9).

([3]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/533 of 28 March 2019 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2020, 2021 and 2022 to ensure compliance with maximum levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin (OJ L 88, 29.3.2019, p. 28).

([4]) European Food Safety Authority; pesticide monitoring program: design assessment. EFSA Journal 2015;13(2):4005.

(5) Guidance concerning 'Analytical quality control and validation procedures for pesticide residues analysis in food and feed' is published on the Commission website ([5]).

(6) Where the residue definition of a pesticide includes other active substances, metabolites and/or breakdown or reaction products, those compounds should be reported separately as far as they are measured individually ([6]).

(7) Implementing measures, such as the Standard Sample Description version 2 (SSD2) and the Chemical Monitoring Reporting Guideline, for submitting results of pesticide residues analysis, relating to the submission of information by Member States have been agreed by Member States, the Commission and the Authority.

(8) For the sampling procedures, Commission Directive 2002/63/EC ([7]), which incorporates the sampling methods and procedures recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, should apply.

(9) It is necessary to assess whether maximum residue levels for food for infants and young children provided for in Article 10 of Commission Directive 2006/141/EC ([8]), Article 7 of Commission Directive 2006/125/EC ([9]) and Article 4 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/127 ([10]) are respected, taking into account only the residue definitions as they are set out in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

(10) As regards single residue methods, Member States may be able to meet their obligations of analysis by having recourse to official laboratories already having the validated methods required.

(11) Member States should submit by 31 August of each year the information concerning the previous calendar year.

(12) In order to avoid any confusion due to an overlap between consecutive multiannual programmes, Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/533 should be repealed in the interest of legal certainty. It should, however, continue to apply to samples tested in 2020.

(13) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Member States (*) shall, during the years 2021, 2022 and 2023, take and analyse samples for the pesticide/product combinations, as set out in Annex I.

The number of samples of each product, including foods for infants and young children and products originating from organic farming, shall be as set out in Annex II.

Article 2

1. The lot to be sampled shall be chosen randomly.

([5]) Document No. SANTE/12682/2019. https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/plant/docs/pesticides_mrl_guidelines_wrkdoc_2019-12682.pdf in its most recent version.

([6]) SANCO/12574/2014, Working Document on the summing up of LOQs in case of complex residue definitions.

([7]) 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 (OJ L 187, 16.7.2002, p. 30).

([8]) Commission Directive 2006/141/EC of 22 December 2006 on infant formulae and follow-on formulae and amending Directive 1999/21/EC (OJ L 401, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

([9]) Commission Directive 2006/125/EC of 5 December 2006 on processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children (OJ L 339, 6.12.2006, p. 16).

([10]) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/127 of 25 September 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 609/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the specific compositional and information requirements for infant formula and follow-on formula and as regards requirements on information relating to infant and young child feeding (OJ L 25, 2.2.2016, p. 1).

(*) Pursuant to Article 5(4) and Section 24 of Annex 2 of the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, which is an integral part of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, this Regulation applies to and in the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland and references to Member States are read as including the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland as long as that Protocol applies.

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

2. All samples, including those of foods intended for infants and young children and products originating from organic farming, shall be analysed for the pesticides set out in Annex I in accordance with the residue definitions set out in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

3. For foods intended for infants and young children, samples shall be evaluated on the products as proposed ready for consumption or as reconstituted according to the instructions of the manufacturers, taking into account the MRLs set out in Directives 2006/125/EC and 2006/141/EC and in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/127. Where such foods can be consumed both as sold and as reconstituted, the results shall be reported on the non-reconstituted product as sold.

Article 3

Member States shall submit the results of the analysis of samples tested in 2021, 2022 and 2023 by 31 August 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively. Those results shall be submitted in the electronic reporting format as set out by EFSA.

Where the residue definition of a pesticide includes more than one compound (active substance and/or metabolite or breakdown or reaction product), Member States shall report the analysis results in accordance with the full residue definition. In addition, the results of all analytes that are part of the residue definition shall be submitted separately, as far as they are measured individually.

Article 4

Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/533 is repealed.

However, as regards samples tested in 2020, it shall continue to apply until 1 September 2021.

Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 2021.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 April 2020.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

Part A: Products of plant origin [1] to be sampled in 2021, 2022 and 2023

2021	2022	2023
(b)	(c)	(a)
Table grapes [2]	Apples [2]	Oranges [2]
Bananas [2]	Strawberries [2]	Pears [2]
Grapefruits [2]	Peaches, including nectarines and similar hybrids [2]	Kiwi fruits [2]
Aubergines [2]	Wine (red or white) made from grapes. (If no specific processing factors for wine are available, Member States are requested to report the wine processing factors used.)	Cauliflowers [2]
Broccoli [2]	Lettuces [2]	Onions [2]
Melons [2]	Head cabbages [2]	Carrots [2]
Cultivated fungi [2]	Tomatoes [2]	Potatoes [2]
Sweet peppers/bell peppers [2]	Spinaches [2]	Beans (dried) [2]
Wheat grain [3]	Oat grain [3][4]	Rye grain [3]
Virgin olive oil (If no specific oil processing factor is available, Member States are requested to report the processing factors used.)	Barley grain [3][5]	Brown rice (husked rice), defined as rice after the removal of the hull from paddy rice [6]

Part B: Products of animal origin[1] to be sampled in 2021, 2022 and 2023

2021	2022	2023
(d)	(e)	(f)
Bovine fat [2][7]	Cow's milk [8]	Poultry fat [2][7]
Chicken eggs [2][9]	Swine fat [2][7]	Bovine Liver [2]

[1] 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.
[2] Unprocessed products shall be analysed. In case of products sampled in frozen state, a processing factor shall be reported, if applicable.
[3] If no sufficient samples of rye, wheat, oat or barley grains are available, also rye, wheat, oat or barley whole grain flour can be analysed and a processing factor shall be reported.
[4] If no sufficient samples of oat grains are available, the part of the required sample number for oat grains that could not be taken, can be added to the sample number for barley grains, resulting in a reduced sample number for oat grains and a proportionately increased sample number for barley grains.
[5] If no sufficient samples of barley grains are available, the part of the required sample number for barley grains that could not be taken, can be added to the sample number for oat grains, resulting in a reduced sample number for barley grains and a proportionately increased sample number for oat grains.
[6] Where appropriate, also polished rice grain can be analysed. It shall be reported to EFSA whether polished or husked rice was analysed. If polished rice was analysed, a processing factor shall be reported.
[7] Meat may also be sampled according to Table 3 of the Annex to Directive 2002/63/EC.
[8] Fresh (unprocessed) milk shall be analysed, including frozen, pasteurised, heated, sterilised or filtrated milk.
[9] Whole eggs without the shell shall be analysed.

Part C: Pesticide/product combinations to be monitored in/on products of plant origin

	2021	2022	2023	Remarks
2,4-D	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall only be analysed in and on grapefruits, table grapes, aubergines and broccoli in 2021; in and on lettuces, spinaches and tomatoes in 2022; in and on oranges, cauliflowers, brown rice and dried beans in 2023.
2-Phenylphenol	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Abamectin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Acephate	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Acetamiprid	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Acrinathrin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Aldicarb	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Aldrin and dieldrin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Ametoctradin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Azinphos-methyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Azoxystrobin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Bifenthrin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Biphenyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Bitertanol	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Boscalid	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Bromide ion	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall only be analysed in and on sweet peppers in 2021; in and on lettuces and tomatoes in 2022; in and on brown rice in 2023.
Bromopropylate	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Bupirimate	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Buprofezin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Captan	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Carbaryl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Carbendazim and benomyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Carbofuran	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Chlorantraniliprole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Chlorfenapyr	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Chlormequat	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall only be analysed in and on aubergines, table grapes, cultivated fungi and wheat in 2021; in and on tomatoes and oat in 2022; in and on carrots, pears, rye and brown rice in 2023.
Chlorothalonil	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Chlorpropham	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Chlorpyrifos	(b)	(c)	(a)	

	2021	2022	2023	Remarks
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Clofentezine	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Clothianidin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Cyazofamid	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Cyflufenamid	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Cyfluthrin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Cymoxanil	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Cypermethrin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Cyproconazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Cyprodinil	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Cyromazine	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall only be analysed in and on aubergines, sweet peppers, melons and cultivated fungi in 2021; in and on lettuces and tomatoes in 2022; in and on potatoes, onions and carrots in 2023.
Deltamethrin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Diazinon	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Dichlorvos	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Dicloran	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Dicofol	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Diethofencarb	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Difenoconazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Diflubenzuron	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Dimethoate	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Dimethomorph	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Diniconazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Diphenylamine	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Dithianon	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall only be analysed in and on table grapes in 2021; in and on apples and peaches in 2022; in and on pears and brown rice in 2023.
Dithiocarbamates	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall be analysed in and on all listed commodities except broccoli, cauliflowers, head cabbages, olive oil, wine and onions.
Dodine	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Emamectin benzoate B1a, expressed as emamectin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Endosulfan	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Epoxiconazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Ethephon	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall only be analysed in and on sweet peppers, wheat and table grapes in 2021; in and on apples, peaches, tomatoes and wine in 2022; in and on oranges and pears in 2023.

	2021	2022	2023	Remarks
Ethion	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Ethirimol	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Etofenprox	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Etoxazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Famoxadone	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenamidone	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenamiphos	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenarimol	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenazaquin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenbuconazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenbutatin oxide	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall only be analysed in and on aubergines, grapefruits, sweet peppers and table grapes in 2021; in and on apples, strawberries, peaches, tomatoes and wine in 2022; in and on oranges and pears in 2023.
Fenhexamid	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenitrothion	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenoxycarb	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenpropathrin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenpropidin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenpropimorph	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenpyrazamine	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenpyroximate	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenthion	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fenvalerate	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fipronil	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Flonicamid	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fluazifop-P	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall only be analysed in and on aubergines, broccoli, sweet peppers and wheat in 2021; in and on strawberries, head cabbages, lettuces, spinaches and tomatoes in 2022; in and on cauliflowers, dried beans, potatoes and carrots in 2023.
Flubendiamide	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fludioxonil	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Flufenoxuron	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fluopicolide	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fluopyram	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fluquinconazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Flusilazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Flutriafol	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fluxapyroxad	(b)	(c)	(a)	

	2021	2022	2023	Remarks
Folpet	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Formetanate	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fosetyl-Al	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Fosthiazate	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Glyphosate	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Glufosinate ammonium	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Haloxyfop including haloxyfop-P	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall only be analysed in and on broccoli, grapefruits, sweet peppers and wheat in 2021; in and on strawberries and head cabbages in 2022; in and on dried beans in 2023.
Hexaconazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Hexythiazox	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Imazalil	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Imidacloprid	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Indoxacarb	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Iprodione	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Iprovalicarb	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Isocarbophos	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Isoprothiolane			(a)	The substance is not to be analysed in or on any product in 2021 and 2022. It shall only be analysed in and on brown rice in 2023.
Kresoxim-methyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Lambda-cyhalothrin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Linuron	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Lufenuron	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Malathion	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Mandipropamid	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Mepanipyrim	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Mepiquat	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall only be analysed in and on cultivated fungi and wheat in 2021; in and on barley and oat in 2022; in and on pears, rye and brown rice in 2023.
Metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Methamidophos	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Methidathion	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Methiocarb	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Methomyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Methoxyfenozide	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Metrafenone	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Monocrotophos	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Myclobutanil	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Omethoate	(b)	(c)	(a)	

	2021	2022	2023	Remarks
Oxadixyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Oxamyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Oxydemeton-methyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Paclobutrazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Parathion methyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Penconazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Pencycuron	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Pendimethalin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Permethrin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Phosmet	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Pirimicarb	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Pirimiphos-methyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Prochloraz	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Procymidone	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Profenofos	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Propamocarb	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall be only analysed in and on table grapes, melons, aubergines, broccoli, sweet peppers and wheat in 2021; in and on strawberries, head cabbages, spinaches, lettuces, tomatoes and barley in 2022; in and on carrots, cauliflowers, onions and potatoes in 2023.
Propargite	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Propiconazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Propyzamide	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Proquinazid	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Prosulfocarb	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Prothioconazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall be only analysed in and on sweet peppers and wheat in 2021; in and on head cabbages, lettuces, tomatoes, oat and barley in 2022; in and on carrots, onions, rye and brown rice in 2023.
Pymetrozine	(b)	(c)		It shall only be analysed in and on aubergines, melons and sweet peppers in 2021; in and on head cabbages, lettuces, strawberries, spinaches and tomatoes in 2022. The substance is not to be analysed in or on any product in 2023.
Pyraclostrobin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Pyridaben	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Pyridalyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Pyrimethanil	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Pyriproxyfen	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Quinoxyfen	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Spinosad	(b)	(c)	(a)	

	2021	2022	2023	Remarks
Spinetoram	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Spirodiclofen	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Spiromesifen	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Spiroxamine	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Spirotetramat	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Tau-Fluvalinate	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Tebuconazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Tebufenozide	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Tebufenpyrad	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Teflubenzuron	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Tefluthrin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Terbuthylazine	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Tetraconazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Tetradifon	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Thiabendazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Thiacloprid	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Thiamethoxam	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Thiophanate-methyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Tolclofos-methyl	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Triadimefon	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Triadimenol	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Thiodicarb	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Triazophos	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Tricyclazole	(b)	(c)	(a)	It shall only be analysed in and on rice.
Trifloxystrobin	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Triflumuron	(b)	(c)	(a)	
Vinclozolin	(b)	(c)	(a)	

Part D: Pesticide/product combinations to be monitored in/on products of animal origin

	2021	2022	2023	Remarks
Aldrin and dieldrin	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Bifenthrin	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Chlordane	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Chlorpyrifos	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Cypermethrin	(d)	(e)	(f)	

	2021	2022	2023	Remarks
DDT	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Deltamethrin	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Diazinon	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Endosulfan	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Famoxadone	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Fenvalerate	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Fipronil	(d)	(e)	(f)	
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)	
Indoxacarb		(e)		It shall only be analysed in and on milk in 2022.
Lindane	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Methoxychlor	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Parathion	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Pendimethalin	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Permethrin	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Pirimiphos-methyl	(d)	(e)	(f)	

ANNEX II

Number of samples referred to in Article 1

(1) The number of samples to be taken for each commodity and analysed for the pesticides listed in Annex I is set out in point (5).

(2) In addition to the samples required in accordance with point (5), in 2021 each Member State shall take and analyse ten samples of processed cereal-based baby food.

In addition to the samples required in accordance with point (5), in 2022 each Member State shall take and analyse ten samples of foods for infants and young children other than infant formulae, follow-on formulae and processed cereal-based baby food.

In addition to the samples required in accordance with point (5), in 2023 each Member State shall take and analyse five samples of infant formulae and five samples of follow-on formulae.

(3) In accordance with point (5), samples from commodities originating from organic farming shall, where available, be taken in proportion to the market share of those commodities in each Member State with a minimum of 1.

(4) Member States using multi-residue methods may use qualitative screening methods on up to 15 % of the samples to be taken and analysed in accordance with point (5). Where qualitative screening methods are used, the remaining number of samples shall be analysed by quantitative multi-residue methods.

Where the results of qualitative screening are positive, Member States shall use a usual target method to quantify the findings.

(5) Minimum number of samples per year per commodity:

BE	**12**	**LT**	**12**
BG	**12**	**LU**	**12**
CZ	**12**	**HU**	**12**
DK	**12**	**MT**	**12**
DE	**97**	**NL**	**18**
EE	**12**	**AT**	**12**
IE	**12**	**PL**	**47**
EL	**12**	**PT**	**12**
ES	**50**	**RO**	**20**
FR	**71**	**SI**	**12**
HR	**12**	**SK**	**12**
IT	**69**	**FI**	**12**
CY	**12**	**SE**	**12**
LV	**12**	**UK in respect of Northern Ireland**	**71**

Total Number of Samples: 683