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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2024/989

of 2 April 2024

concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2025, 2026 and 2027 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) 2023/731

(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]), and 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 has continued under consecutive regulations, of which the latest one is Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/731 ([3]).

(2) 30 to 40 products constitute the major components of people's diet in the Union. Since pesticide uses show significant changes over a period of 3 years, pesticides need to be monitored in those products over a series of three-year cycles to allow the assessment of both consumer exposure and application of Union legislation.

(3) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') submitted a scientific report on the design assessment of the pesticide monitoring programme ([4]). It concluded that a maximum residue level 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 products. Collection of those samples should be apportioned among Member States in relation to population figures, with a minimum of 12 samples per product and per year.

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

(5) In line with the SANTE Working document on the summing up of LOQs in case of complex residue definitions ([5]), 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.

([1]) OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2005/396/oj.

([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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2008/1213/oj).

([3]) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/731 of 3 April 2023 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2024, 2025 and 2026 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 and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/741 (OJ L 95, 4.4.2023, p. 28, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/731/oj).

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

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

(6) In order to ensure a harmonised submission of information by Member States concerning the results of pesticide residues analysis, enabling the Authority to have comparable results, Member States should use agreed guidelines, such as the Standard Sample Description version 2 and the Chemical Monitoring Reporting Guideline.

(7) For the sampling procedures, Commission Directive 2002/63/EC ([6]) which incorporates the sampling methods and procedures recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, should apply.

(8) It is necessary to assess whether maximum residue levels for food for infants and young children provided for in Article 4 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/127 ([7]), Article 3 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/128 ([8]) and Article 7 of Commission Directive 2006/125/EC ([9]) are complied with, taking into account only the residue definitions set out in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

(9) As regards single residue methods, since not all Member States may have the required validated analytical methods, Member States should be allowed to meet their obligations of analysis by transmitting samples to official laboratories already having the required validated methods.

(10) In order to allow the Authority sufficient time to evaluate and compile the reported results, Member States should submit by 31 August of each year the information concerning the previous calendar year.

(11) In order to avoid any confusion due to an overlap between consecutive multiannual programmes, Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/731 should be repealed. It should, however, continue to apply to samples tested in 2024.

(12) 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 ([10]) shall, during the years 2025, 2026 and 2027, take and analyse samples for the pesticide/product combinations as set out in Annex I.

The number of samples of each product to be taken and analysed and the applicable analytical quality control guidelines are set out in Annex II.

([6]) 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2002/63/oj).

([7]) 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2016/127/oj).

([8]) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/128 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 food for special medical purposes (OJ L 25, 2.2.2016, p. 30, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2016/128/oj).

([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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2006/125/oj).

([10]) In accordance with 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, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Windsor Framework (see Joint Declaration No 1/2023 of the Union and the United Kingdom in the Joint Committee established by 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 of 24 March 2023 (OJ L 102, 17.4.2023, p. 87)) in conjunction with Section 24 of Annex 2 to that Framework, for the purposes of this Regulation, references to Member States include the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland.

Article 2

1. Member States shall choose the lot to be sampled randomly.

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

2. Member States shall analyse all samples, including those of foods intended for infants and young children and products originating from organic farming, for the pesticides referred to in Annex I to this Regulation in accordance with the residue definitions set out in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

3. For foods intended for infants and young children, Member States shall evaluate samples on the products as proposed ready for consumption or as reconstituted according to the instructions of the manufacturers, taking into account the maximum residue levels set out in Directive 2006/125/EC and Delegated Regulations (EU) 2016/127 and (EU) 2016/128. Where such foods can be consumed both as sold and as reconstituted, the results shall be reported on the product as sold.

Article 3

Member States shall submit the results of the analysis of samples tested in 2025, 2026 and 2027 by 31 August 2026, 2027 and 2028 respectively in the electronic reporting format as set out by the Authority.

Where the residue definition of a pesticide includes more than one compound (active substance and/or metabolite or breakdown or reaction product), the analysis results shall be reported in accordance with the full residue definition. 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) 2023/731 is repealed.

However, as regards samples tested in 2024, it shall apply until 1 September 2025.

Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 January 2025.

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

Done at Brussels, 2 April 2024.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

PART A

Products [1] of plant origin [2] to be sampled in 2025, 2026 and 2027

2025	2026	2027
(c)	(a)	(b)
(0130010) Apples [1]	(0110020) Oranges [1]	(0151000) Table grapes [1]
(0152000) Strawberries [1]	(0130020) Pears [1]	(0163020) Bananas [1]
(0140030) Peaches, including nectarines and similar hybrids [1]	(0162010) Kiwi fruits [1]	(0110010) Grapefruits [1]
Wine (red or white) made from (0151020) Wine grapes (where no specific processing factors for wine are available, Member States shall report the wine processing factors used).	(0241020) Cauliflowers [1]	(0231030) Aubergines [1]
(0251020) Lettuces [1]	(0220020) Onions [1]	(0241010) Broccoli [1]
(0242020) Head cabbages [1]	(0213020) Carrots [1]	(0233010) Melons [1]
(0231010) Tomatoes [1]	(0211000) Potatoes [1]	(0280010) Cultivated fungi [1]
(0252010) Spinaches [1]	(0300010) Beans (dried) [1]	(0231020) Sweet peppers/bell peppers [1]
(0500050) Oat grain [2] [3]	(0500070) Rye grain [3]	(0500090) Wheat grain [3]
(0500010) Barley grain [3] [4]	(0500060) Brown rice (husked rice), defined as rice after the removal of the hull from paddy rice [5]	Virgin olive oil from (0402010) Olives for oil production (where no specific oil processing factor is available, Member States shall report the processing factors used).

[1] Unprocessed products shall be analysed. In case of products sampled in frozen state, a processing factor shall be reported, if applicable.
[2] 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.
[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 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.
[5] Where appropriate, also polished rice grain can be analysed. It shall be reported whether polished or husked rice was analysed. If polished rice was analysed, a processing factor shall be reported.

[1] Product codes according to Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.
[2] The parts of the raw 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 (EC) No 396/2005 unless stated otherwise.

PART B

Products [3] of animal origin [4] to be sampled in 2025, 2026 and 2027

2025	2026	2027
(e)	(f)	(d)
(1020010) Cow's milk [1]	(1016020) Poultry fat [2] [3]	(1012020) Bovine fat [2] [3]
(1011020) Swine fat [2] [3]	(1012030) Bovine Liver [2]	(1030010) Chicken eggs [2] [4]

[1] Fresh (unprocessed) milk shall be analysed, as well as frozen, pasteurised, heated, sterilised or filtrated milk.
[2] Unprocessed products shall be analysed. In case of products sampled in frozen state, a processing factor shall be reported, if applicable.
[3] Meat may also be sampled in accordance with Table 3 of the Annex to Directive 2002/63/EC.
[4] Whole eggs without the shell shall be analysed.

PART C

Pesticide residue/product combinations to be analysed in/on products of plant origin

	2025	2026	2027	Remarks
2,4-D	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on lettuces, spinaches and tomatoes in 2025; in and on oranges, cauliflowers, brown rice and dried beans in 2026; in and on grapefruits, table grapes, aubergines and broccoli in 2027.
2-Phenylphenol	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Abamectin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Acephate	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Acetamiprid	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Aclonifen		(a)		It shall only be analysed in and on carrots in 2026.
Acrinathrin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Aldicarb	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Aldrin and dieldrin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Ametoctradin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Azinphos-methyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Azoxystrobin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Bifenthrin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Biphenyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Bitertanol	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Boscalid	(c)	(a)	(b)	

[3] Product codes according to Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.
[4] The parts of the raw 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 (EC) No 396/2005 unless stated otherwise.

Bromide ion	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on lettuces and tomatoes in 2025; in and on brown rice in 2026; in and on sweet peppers/bell peppers in 2027.
Bromopropylate	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Bupirimate	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Buprofezin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Captan	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Carbaryl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Carbendazim and benomyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Carbofuran	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Chlorantraniliprole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Chlorfenapyr	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Chlormequat	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on tomatoes, oats and barley in 2025; in and on carrots, pears, rye and brown rice in 2026; in and on aubergines, table grapes, cultivated fungi and wheat in 2027.
Chlorothalonil	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Chlorpropham	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Chlorpyrifos	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Clofentezine	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Clopyralid	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Clothianidin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Copper compounds	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Cyantraniliprole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Cyazofamid	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Cyflufenamid	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Cyflumetofen	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Cyfluthrin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Cymoxanil	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Cypermethrin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Cyproconazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Cyprodinil	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Cyromazine	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on lettuces and tomatoes in 2025; in and on potatoes, onions and carrots in 2026; in and on aubergines, sweet peppers/bell peppers, melons and cultivated fungi in 2027.

Deltamethrin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Diazinon	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Dichlorvos	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Dicloran	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Dicofol	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Diethofencarb	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Difenoconazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Diflubenzuron	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Dimethoate	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Dimethomorph	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Diniconazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Diphenylamine	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Dithianon	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on apples and peaches in 2025; in and on pears and brown rice in 2026; in and on table grapes in 2027.
Dithiocarbamates	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall be analysed in and on all listed commodities except broccoli, cauliflowers, head cabbages, olive oil, wine and onions.
Dodine	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Emamectin benzoate B1a, expressed as emamectin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Endosulfan	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Epoxiconazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Ethephon	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on apples, peaches, tomatoes and wine in 2025; in and on oranges and pears in 2026; in and on sweet peppers/bell peppers, wheat and table grapes in 2027.
Ethion	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Ethirimol	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Etofenprox	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Etoxazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Ethylene oxide	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on barley and oats in 2025; in and on beans (dried), rye and brown rice in 2026; in and on wheat in 2027.
Famoxadone	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenamidone	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenamiphos	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenarimol	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenazaquin	(c)	(a)	(b)	

Fenbuconazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenbutatin oxide	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on apples, strawberries, peaches, tomatoes and wine in 2025; in and on oranges and pears in 2026; in and on aubergines, grapefruits, sweet peppers/bell peppers and table grapes in 2027.
Fenhexamid	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenitrothion	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenoxycarb	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenpropathrin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenpropidin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenpropimorph	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenpyrazamine	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenpyroximate	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenthion	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fenvalerate	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fipronil	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Flonicamid	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fluazifop-P	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on strawberries, head cabbages, lettuces, spinaches and tomatoes in 2025; in and on cauliflowers, dried beans, potatoes and carrots in 2026; in and on aubergines, broccoli, sweet peppers/bell peppers and wheat in 2027.
Flubendiamide	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fludioxonil	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Flufenoxuron	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fluopicolide	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fluopyram	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Flupyradifurone	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fluquinconazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Flusilazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Flutriafol	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fluxapyroxad	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Folpet	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Formetanate	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fosetyl-Al	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Fosthiazate	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Glufosinate ammonium	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Glyphosate	(c)	(a)	(b)	

Haloxyfop including haloxyfop-P	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on strawberries and head cabbages in 2025; in and on dried beans in 2026; in and on broccoli, grapefruits, sweet peppers/bell peppers and wheat in 2027.
Hexaconazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Hexythiazox	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Imazalil	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Imidacloprid	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Indoxacarb	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Iprodione	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Iprovalicarb	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Isocarbophos	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Isoprothiolane		(a)		It shall only be analysed in and on brown rice in 2026.
Kresoxim-methyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Lambda-cyhalothrin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Linuron	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Lufenuron	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Malathion	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Maleic hydrazide		(a)		It shall only be analysed in and on onions and potatoes in 2026.
Mandipropamid	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Mepanipyrim	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Mepiquat	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on barley and oats in 2025; in and on pears, rye and brown rice in 2026; in and on cultivated fungi and wheat in 2027.
Metaflumizone	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Metalaxyl and metalaxyl-M	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Methamidophos	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Methidathion	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Methiocarb	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Methomyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Methoxyfenozide	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Metrafenone	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Monocrotophos	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Myclobutanil	(c)	(a)	(b)	

Nicotine	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on apples, lettuces and tomatoes in 2025; in and on onions and potatoes in 2026; in and on table grapes in 2027.
Omethoate	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Oxadixyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Oxamyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Oxydemeton-methyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Paclobutrazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Parathion methyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Penconazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Pencycuron	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Pendimethalin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Permethrin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Phosmet	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Pirimicarb	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Pirimiphos-methyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Prochloraz	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Procymidone	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Profenofos	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Propamocarb	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall be only analysed in and on strawberries, head cabbages, spinaches, lettuces, tomatoes and barley in 2025; in and on carrots, cauliflowers, onions and potatoes in 2026; in and on table grapes, melons, aubergines, broccoli, sweet peppers/bell peppers and wheat in 2027.
Propargite	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Propiconazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Propyzamide	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Proquinazid	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Prosulfocarb	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Prothioconazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	It shall be only analysed in and on head cabbages, lettuces, tomatoes, oats and barley in 2025; in and on carrots, onions, rye and brown rice in 2026; in and on sweet peppers/bell peppers and wheat in 2027.
Pymetrozine	(c)		(b)	It shall only be analysed in and on head cabbages, lettuces, strawberries, spinaches and tomatoes in 2025. It shall not be analysed in or on any product in 2026. It shall only be analysed in and on aubergines, melons and sweet peppers/bell peppers in 2027.

Pyraclostrobin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Pyridaben	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Pyridalyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Pyrimethanil	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Pyriproxyfen	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Quinoxyfen	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Spinetoram	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Spinosad	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Spirodiclofen	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Spiromesifen	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Spiroxamine	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Spirotetramat	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Sulfoxaflor	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Tau-Fluvalinate	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Tebuconazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Tebufenozide	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Tebufenpyrad	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Teflubenzuron	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Tefluthrin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Terbuthylazine	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Tetraconazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Tetradifon	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Thiabendazole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Thiacloprid	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Thiamethoxam	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Thiodicarb	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Thiophanate-methyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Tolclofos-methyl	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Triadimefon	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Triadimenol	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Triazophos	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Tricyclazole		(a)		It shall only be analysed in and on brown rice in 2026.
Trifloxystrobin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Triflumizole	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Triflumuron	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Vinclozolin	(c)	(a)	(b)	
Zoxamide	(c)	(a)	(b)	

PART D

Pesticide residue/product combinations to be analysed in/on products of animal origin

	2025	2026	2027	Remarks
Aldrin and dieldrin	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Bifenthrin	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Chlordane	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Chlormequat	(e)	(f)		It shall only be analysed in and on cow's milk in 2025; in and on bovine liver in 2026.
Chlorpyrifos	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Copper compounds	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Cypermethrin	(e)	(f)	(d)	
DDT	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Deltamethrin	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Diazinon	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Endosulfan	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Famoxadone	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Fenvalerate	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Fipronil	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Glufosinate ammonium	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Glyphosate	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Heptachlor	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Hexachlorobenzene	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH, Alpha-Isomer)	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH, Beta-Isomer)	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Indoxacarb	(e)			It shall only be analysed in and on cow's milk in 2025.
Lindane	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Mepiquat	(e)	(f)		It shall only be analysed in and on cow's milk in 2025; in and on bovine liver in 2026.
Methoxychlor	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Parathion	(e)	(f)	(d)	

Pendimethalin	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Permethrin	(e)	(f)	(d)	
Pirimiphos-methyl	(e)	(f)	(d)	

ANNEX II

Number of samples and analytical quality control guidelines referred to in Article 1

A. NUMBER OF SAMPLES

1. The minimum number of samples to be taken for each product and analysed for the pesticides listed in Annex I (per year per commodity) shall be the following:

BE	15	LT	12
BG	15	LU	12
CZ	15	HU	15
DK	12	MT	12
DE	106	NL	20
EE	12	AT	15
IE	12	PL	51
EL	15	PT	15
ES	55	RO	22
FR	78	SI	12
HR	12	SK	12
IT	75	FI	12
CY	12	SE	15
LV	12	UK(NI) [1]	12

TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES: 683

[1] In accordance with 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, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Windsor Framework (see Joint Declaration No 1/2023 of the Union and the United Kingdom in the Joint Committee established by 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 of 24 March 2023 (OJ L 102, 17.4.2023, p. 87)) in conjunction with Section 24 of Annex 2 to that Framework, for the purposes of this Regulation, references to Member States include the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland.

2. In addition to point 1, each Member State shall take and analyse the following:

2025	2026	2027
10 samples of foods for infants and young children other than infant formulae, follow-on formulae and processed cereal-based baby food	5 samples of infant formulae and 5 samples of follow-on formulae	10 samples of processed cereal-based baby food

3. 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.

B. ANALYTICAL QUALITY CONTROL GUIDELINES

1. 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 1 of point A. 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.

2. As regards single residue methods, Member States may transmit samples to be taken and analysed in accordance with point 1 of point A to official laboratories already having the required validated analytical methods.

3. Guidance concerning 'Analytical quality control and validation procedures for pesticide residues analysis in food and feed' ([1]) is published on the Commission website.

([1]) Document SANTE/11312/2021 v2.