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**COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**

**ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL RESIDUE MONITORING  
PLANS IN THE MEMBER STATES IN 2004  
(Council Directive 96/23/EC)**

## COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

### ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL RESIDUE MONITORING PLANS IN THE MEMBER STATES IN 2004 (Council Directive 96/23/EC)

The aim of this document is to summarise the actions taken in the Member States as a consequence of the non-compliant results found in food of animal origin through the implementation of *Council Directive 96/23/EC on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products* during 2004.

This report includes for the first time the data obtained in the 10 new Member States after accession on 1 May 2004.

A summary report, including a compilation of the results obtained in the Member States in 2004, broken by food commodities (bovines, pigs, sheep and goats, horses, poultry, aquaculture, milk, eggs, rabbit meat, farmed game, wild game and honey) and groups of substances (hormones, corticosteroids, beta-agonists, prohibited substances, antibacterials, other veterinary medicinal products, “other” substances and contaminants) is attached to this document as Annex I (*“Report for 2004 on the results of residue monitoring in food of animal origin in the Member States”*).

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Council Directive 96/23/EC<sup>1</sup> on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products requires Member States to adopt and implement a national residue monitoring plan for specific groups of residues. Member States must assign the task of co-ordinating the implementation of the controls to a central public department or body. This department is responsible for drawing up the national plan, co-ordinating the activities of the central and regional departments responsible for monitoring the various residues, collecting the data and sending the results of the surveys undertaken to the Commission each year.

The Directive lays down specific sampling levels and frequencies, as well as the groups of substances to be monitored for each food commodity. Commission Decision 97/747/EC<sup>2</sup> lays down additional rules for milk, eggs, honey, rabbits and game.

National monitoring plans should be targeted: samples should be taken with the aim of detecting illegal treatment or controlling compliance with the maximum residue limits (MRLs) for veterinary medicinal products set out in Annexes I and III of Council Regulation (EC) 2377/90<sup>3</sup>, the maximum levels for pesticides set out in Annex II of Council Directive 86/363/EEC<sup>4</sup> or the maximum levels laid down in relevant legislation on contaminants. This means that in the national plan the Member States target the groups of animals/gender/age combinations where the probability of finding residues is the highest. This approach is different from random sampling, where the objective is to gather statistically significant data, for instance to evaluate consumer exposure to a specific substance.

Member States must forward annually to the Commission the national monitoring plans, together with the results of their residue monitoring for the previous year, by 31 March at the latest. The Directive lays down a procedure by which the plans are approved on a yearly basis. This procedure involves the Member States.

As laid down in Article 8 of Directive 96/23/EC, the Commission has to report to the Member States, within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health, the outcome of the checks carried out, in particular on the implementation of the national plans and on the development of the situation in the various regions of the Community. To this end, the Commission has summarised the results of the national residue monitoring plans for the year 2003. Trends within the European Union are also indicated where comparison with previous reports (since 1998) is possible. This summary of results of the

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 125, 29.4.1996, p. 10-24

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 303, 6.11.1997, p. 12-15

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 1

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 221, 7.8.1989, p. 43

national monitoring plans, which is in Annex I to this document, was presented to the Member States within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 22 November 2005 (Annex I).

## **2. ACTIONS TAKEN AS A CONSEQUENCE OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS**

In accordance with Article 8 of Directive 96/23/EC, the Member States were requested, as a follow-up, to provide information on actions taken at regional and national level. The objective is to provide an overview of actions taken as a consequence of non-compliant<sup>5</sup> results for residues of non-authorised substances or when the maximum residue limits (MRLs) established in EU legislation are exceeded.

In order to collect information on actions taken as a consequence of non-compliant results, the Commission sent a questionnaire to the Member States. These actions could be divided into the following three groups:

2.1 Sampling as suspect

2.2 Modifications of the national plans for 2005

2.3 Other actions

### **2.1. Sampling as suspect**

Suspect samples are defined as:

- 1) samples taken as a consequence of non-compliant results on samples taken in accordance with the monitoring plan (Article 5 of Directive 96/23/EC);
- 2) samples taken as a consequence of possession or presence of prohibited substances at any point during manufacture, storage, distribution or sale throughout the food and feed production chain (Article 11 of Directive 96/23/EC);
- 3) samples taken where the veterinarian suspects or has evidence of illegal treatment or non-compliance with the withdrawal period for an authorised veterinary medicinal product (Article 24 of Directive 96/23/EC).

In summary, this means that the term “suspect sample” applies to a sample taken as a consequence of:

- non-compliant results and/or
- suspicion of an illegal treatment at any stage of the food chain and/or

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<sup>5</sup> Non-compliant results correspond to the presence of a prohibited substance or to the presence of an authorised substance above the maximum level allowed in the legislation.

- suspicion of non-compliance with the withdrawal period for an authorised veterinary medicinal product.

## **2.2. Modifications of the national plan for 2005**

The national residue monitoring plan aims at detecting illegal treatment of food-producing animals, controlling compliance with the maximum residue limits for veterinary medicinal products, the maximum residue levels for pesticides and the maximum levels for contaminants. Non-compliant results for a specific substance/group of substances or a specific food commodity should result in intensified controls for this substance/group or food commodity in the plan for the following year.

The changes introduced by some Member States for the 2005 plan are presented in Annex II to this document.

## **2.3. Other actions taken as a consequence of non-compliant results**

Article 16 and Articles 22-28 of Directive 96/23/EC prescribe a series of actions (other than modifications of the residue monitoring plan) to be taken in the case of non-compliant results or infringements:

1. To carry out investigations in the farm of origin, such as verification of records and additional sampling.
2. To hold animals in the farm as a consequence of positive findings.
3. To slaughter animals in case of confirmation of illegal treatment and to send them to a high risk processing plant.
4. To intensify the controls in the farms where non-compliant results were found.
5. To impound carcasses at the slaughterhouse when non-compliant results have been found.
6. To declare the carcasses or products of animal origin unfit for human consumption.

The responses of the Member States in relation to this type of actions are summarised in Annex III to this document.



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL  
Directorate D - Food Safety: production and distribution chain  
**D3 - Chemical contaminants and pesticides**

## **ANNEX I**

### **SANCO/3400/2005**

# **Report for 2004 on the results of residue monitoring in food of animal origin in the Member States**

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Annex 1: QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE ACTIONS TAKEN AS A CONSEQUENCE OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS IN 2003

Annex 2: ANNEX I TO DIRECTIVE 96/23/EC

## 1. LEGAL BASIS

As laid down in Article 8 of Directive 96/23/EC<sup>6</sup>, the Commission shall report to Member States within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on the outcome of the checks carried out, in particular on the implementation of the national plans and on the developments in the situation in the various regions of the European Union.

The aim of this report is to summarise the results of the national residue monitoring plans during the year 2004 in the Member States. This report includes for the first time the data obtained in the 10 new Member States after accession on 1 May 2004.

In accordance with Article 8 of Directive 96/23/EC, Member States are requested to provide information on actions taken at regional and national level in response to the report. This allows the Commission to report to the Council and the European Parliament, as required under the Directive.

In order for this report to be prepared, the Member States were asked to provide information on the actions taken in response to non-compliant findings (see questionnaire in Annex 1).

Council Directive 96/23/EC on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products states that Member States should draft a national residue monitoring plan for the groups of residues detailed in its Annex I<sup>7</sup> in accordance with the sampling rules and levels referred to in Annex IV of the Directive. The Directive lays down sampling levels and frequency, as well as the groups of substances to be monitored for each food commodity. Decision 97/747/EC<sup>8</sup> lays down additional rules for certain animal products: milk, eggs, honey, rabbits and game.

National plans should be targeted to take the following minimum criteria into account: sex, age, species, fattening system, all available background information and all evidence of misuse or abuse of substances. Member States should forward to the Commission the results of their residue monitoring by 31 March of each year at the latest.

Additionally, suspect samples may also be taken as part of residue control.

Suspect samples are defined as:

- 1) samples taken from a farm, herd, etc. as a consequence of non-compliant results on samples taken in accordance with the monitoring plan (Article 5 of Directive 96/23/EC);
- 2) samples taken as a consequence of possession or presence of prohibited substances at any point during manufacture, storage, distribution or sale throughout the food and feed production chain (Article 11 of Directive 96/23/EC);

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<sup>6</sup> OJ L 125, 29.4.1996, p. 10-24

<sup>7</sup> Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC lists the groups of substances to be covered by residue monitoring. It is presented in Annex III to this report for ease of reference.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 303, 6.11.1997, p. 12-15

3) samples taken where the veterinarian suspects or has evidence of illegal treatment or non-compliance with the withdrawal period for an authorised veterinary medicinal product (Article 24 of Directive 96/23/EC).

### **What does “positive/non-compliant result” mean?**

Commission Decision 2002/657/EC<sup>9</sup> concerning the performance of analytical methods and the interpretation of the results lays down rules for the analytical methods to be used in the testing of official samples and specifies common criteria for the interpretation of analytical results.

Since the entry into force of Decision 2002/657/EC (1 September 2002), the correct term for those analytical results exceeding the permitted limits (in previous reports termed “positives”) is “non-compliant”. A positive result means that the analytical method used has detected the presence of a residue. A non-compliant result means that the result has a sufficient statistical certainty and can be used for legal purposes<sup>10</sup>.

### **Legal basis for permitted limits**

For veterinary medicinal products, maximum residue limits (MRLs) are laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90<sup>11</sup>.

For pesticides, MRLs are laid down in Directive 86/363/EC<sup>12</sup>.

Maximum levels for lead, cadmium and mercury are laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 466/2001<sup>13</sup> and its amendments. For contaminants where no EU maximum levels had been fixed at the time of the collection of these samples, national tolerance levels were applied.

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<sup>9</sup> OJ L 221, 17.8.2002, p. 8-36

<sup>10</sup> As laid down in Article 6 of Decision 2002/657/EC, the result of an analysis shall be considered non-compliant if the decision limit of the confirmatory method for the analyte is exceeded. Decision limit is defined in Article 6(3) as the lowest concentration at which the method can confirm with a defined statistical certainty (99 % for substances for which no permitted limit has been established, and 95 % for all other substances) that the particular analyte is present.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 1

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 221, 7.8.1986, p. 43-47

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 37, 7.2.2002, p. 4-6

## 2. COUNTRY CODES

ISO 3166 codes, in the case of EU 15 MS the code used is recommended by Secretariat-General (SEC (96) 1820)

A	Austria
B	Belgium
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
FIN	Finland
F	France
D	Germany
EL	Greece
HU	Hungary
IRL	Ireland
I	Italy
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
L	Luxembourg
MT	Malta
PL	Poland
P	Portugal
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovak Republic
E	Spain
S	Sweden
NL	The Netherlands
UK	United Kingdom

### 3. MAIN FINDINGS IN 2004

This report includes for the first time the data obtained in the 10 new Member States after accession on 1 May 2004.

Altogether, around 807 000 targeted samples (577 000 samples for all groups+ 230 000 for inhibitor tests) and 64 000 suspect samples(61 700 samples for all groups + 2400 for inhibitor tests) were taken in all Member States in 2004, i.e. 871 000 samples for residue control in all food commodities. 806 525 samples were taken in 2003.

For hormones (steroids and zeranol derivatives), 0.12% of the samples taken in bovines were found to be non-compliant (same percentage as in 2003) and 0.3% in pigs (mainly due to the presence of nandrolone and contamination with the metabolite zearalenone), compared to 0.43% in 2003. There were no non-compliant results for antithyroid agents or for stilbenes.

The number of non-compliant results for corticosteroids in bovines decreased from 73 targeted and 57 suspect in 2003 to 42 targeted and 22 suspect in 2004; dexamethasone was the most frequently found substance for corticosteroids.

For Beta-agonists, the incidence of non-compliant results increased from 0.02 % of the bovines analysed in 2003 to 0.06 % in 2004. Six Member States reported findings of Beta-agonists (only 1 among them was a new Member State) and only Italy and Portugal had more than one case each.

For prohibited substances, the percentage of non-compliant results increased from 0.05% in 2003 to 0.11% in 2004 in bovines. In pigs the percentage of non-compliant results for A6 was 0.9% (same as in 2003). Some non-compliant results were still found for chloramphenicol in different food commodities: bovines: 14 targeted and 2 suspect; pigs: 7 targeted and 1 suspect, poultry: 18 targeted and 6 suspect, sheep: 2 targeted, aquaculture: 2 targeted and 40 suspect, milk: 5 targeted; for Nitrofurans, bovines: 3 suspect, pigs: 1 targeted and 64 suspect, sheep: 7 targeted, poultry: 7 targeted and 58 suspect and rabbit: 1 targeted; and for nitroimidazoles: poultry: 2 targeted, eggs: 5 targeted and rabbit: 1 targeted.

The percentage of non-compliant results for antibacterials remained 0.22% in 2004 (same as in 2003). In terms of number of non-compliant results the problem remains for meat (bovines, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry, and rabbits) and for eggs and honey.

For veterinary medicinal products, in bovines most of the non-compliant results were for anti-inflammatory drugs such as dexamethasone, which has a MRL for meat, liver and milk but can also be used illegally as a growth-promoting agent. Additional investigations should be carried out when detecting residues in order to rule out that its presence is due to the illegal use as an anabolic substance. There were also some non-compliant results for non-steroid anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs: carprofen and phenylbutazone) and for sedatives in pigs (acepromazin, carazolol, xylazine, azaperone).

Non-compliant results for anticoagulants were reported in bovines, pigs, poultry, eggs and rabbit meat; the most commonly found substances are lasalocid, nicarbazin and salinomycin.

Anthelmintic residues were found in cattle, sheep and goats and aquaculture; the most commonly found substance was ivermectin.

Residues of malachite green in aquaculture products were found in fourteen Member States. The number of non-compliant results increased from 41 targeted and 40 suspect in 2003 to 58 targeted and 190 suspect in 2004.

In milk, apart from antibiotics, most of the non-compliant results were for aflatoxin M1 and in eggs for anticoagulants, which are not authorised as feed additives for laying hens older than 16 weeks, but residues are often found in eggs, possibly due to cross-contamination of the feed in the feed mill.

The use of antibacterials in bees is not authorised; several non-compliant results for antibacterials were reported in honey as well as for pesticides and heavy metals.

The results for the controls carried out on environmental contaminants are also included in this report:

Non-compliant results for heavy metals (cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury and arsenic) were reported for bovines, pigs, sheep and goats, horses, poultry, aquaculture, farm game, wild game and honey.

Also residues of organochlorine compounds such as HCH, PCDD, PCDF were reported in bovines, pigs, sheep and goats, poultry, aquaculture, milk, rabbit and honey (DDT).

## **OVERALL CONCLUSION**

Overall the picture shows a continuing problem with residues of antimicrobial agents throughout the commodities tested. This highlights the importance of Member States utilising broad spectrum antimicrobial screening tests and taking appropriate corrective and preventive measures to decrease the prevalence of such residues.

The issue of malachite green warrants highlighting not least due to the increased prevalence rate of residues detected in 2004 compared to 2003. Again Member States are reminded to redouble their efforts to eliminate the use of this non-authorised substance in aquaculture.

Finally, residues of coccidiostats continue to represent a problem especially in eggs. The influence of cross contamination of animal feedingstuffs cannot be stressed enough both within feedmills and on farms. Efforts are required to minimise the possibility of such contamination occurring

#### 4. BOVINES, PIGS, SHEEP AND GOATS, HORSES AND POULTRY

##### 4.1. PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE OF TARGETED SAMPLES: BOVINES, PIGS, SHEEP AND GOATS, HORSES

Directive 96/23/EC establishes the minimum number of samples that have to be analysed for each food commodity in relation to the production figures for the previous year. As an example, the number of bovine samples that have to be analysed in 2005 is 0.4% of the number of bovine animals slaughtered in 2004.

The number of animals slaughtered broken down by category is shown in Table 1. In all cases, the minimum number of samples is respected for the EU overall.

For the EU as a whole, the percentage of targeted samples in bovines, pigs, sheep and goats and horses in 2004 was 0.20% (compared to 0.24 % in 2003).

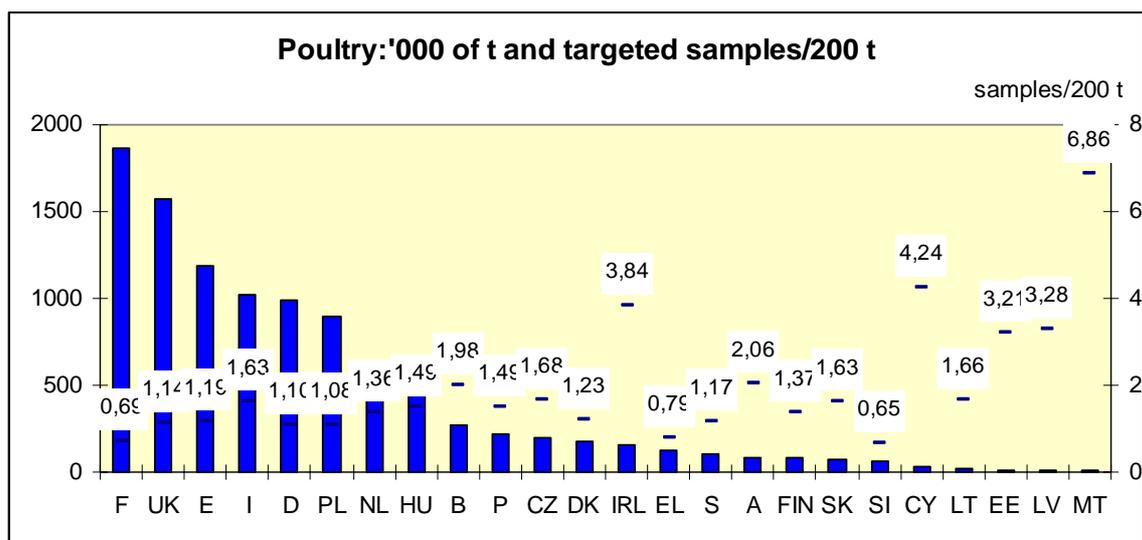
**Table1. Number of animals slaughtered and targeted samples**

<b>Bovines</b>	<b>Production</b>	<b>Targeted samples</b>	<b>% animals tested</b>	<b>Minimum % in 96/23</b>
2003 (EU 15)	26 131 617	154 451	0.59	0.4
2004 (EU 25)	28 093 383	163 971	0.58	
<b>Pigs</b>				
2003 (EU 15)	195 612 223	452 914	0.23	0.05
2004 (EU 25)	231 590 084	411 671	0.18	
<b>Sheep-goats</b>				
2003 (EU 15)	41 280 287	31 935	0.08	0.05
2004 (EU 25)	39 431 483	31 063	0.08	
<b>Horses</b>				
2003 (EU 15)	310 309	3 414	1.10	Not specified
2004 (EU 25)	338 640	4 243	1.25	

## 4.2. PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE OF TARGETED SAMPLES FOR POULTRY

According to Directive 96/23/EC, the minimum number of samples for each category of poultry must be one per 200 t of annual production, with a minimum of 100 samples for each group of substances where annual production in the category concerned is over 5 000 t. The graph below shows poultry production in '000 t in the Member States arranged by level of production and the number of targeted samples per 200 t of annual production. F and EL did not achieve the minimum number of samples.

**Graph 1**



For the EU as a whole, 64 272 targeted samples were taken in 2004, compared to 50 403 in 2003. The production increased from 8.8 million t in 2002 to 10.3 million t in 2003.

**Table 2. Poultry: production t and number of targeted samples**

Poultry (t)	Production	Targeted samples	Animals tested/200t	Minimum
2003 (EU 15)	8 737 089	50 403	1.15	1/200 t
2004 (EU 25)	10 327 818	64 272	1.24	

### 4.3. NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS

#### 4.3.1. HORMONES

Hormones include group A1 (stilbenes), A3 (steroids) and A4 (resorcylic acid lactones). There were no non-compliant results for group A1 (stilbenes and derivatives) or A2 (thyrostatic agents) in 2004.

In terms of absolute results, 61 623 targeted samples were taking in 2004 and 75 non-compliant results were found for A3 and A4 groups in bovine which means 0.12 % of non-compliant results for hormones in the EU, same percentage as in 2003. 84 targeted samples (75 in 2003) out of 27 709 (17 474 in 2003) were non-compliant for A3 and A4 in pigs, which means 0.3 % of non-compliant results for hormones in pigs in the EU (0.4 % in 2003). Specific substances and figures are given in Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 for both targeted and suspect sampling.

**Table 3: stilbenes**

Stilbenes (A1)		Targeted samples	Suspect samples
	Bovine	12 378	1 507
	Pigs	6 350	137
	Sheep and goats	609	0
	Horses	46	0
	Poultry	2 867	0
	Aquaculture	220	0
	Rabbit	72	0
	Game	35	0

**Table 4: antithyroid agents**

Antithyroid agents (A2)		Targeted samples	Suspect samples
	Bovines	4 665	14
	Pigs	2 842	0
	Sheep and goats	471	0
	Horses	100	0
	Poultry	1 076	0
	Aquaculture	8	0
	Rabbit	63	0
	Game	25	0

**Table 5: steroids**

Steroids (A3)		Targeted samples	Suspect samples
	Bovines	32 782	2 104
	Pigs	11 812	253
	Sheep and goats	1 211	
	Horses	104	8
	Poultry	3 346	1
	Aquaculture	408	
	Rabbit	68	

**Table 6: steroids non-compliant results**

Species	Group A3	Substances	MS	Number of Non-compliant
BOVINES TARGET		Alpha-Boldenone	A (2); NL (12)	14
		Beta-Boldenone	F (1), I (2)	3
		Epinandrolone (17-alpha-19-Nortestosterone),	B(1);CY (1);I(2)	4
		Estradiol	UK (1);PL(2)	3
		Methyltestosterone	F (3)	3
		Nandrolone (17-beta-19-nortestosterone)	UK (2)	2
		Progesterone	UK (7);MT (1)	8
		Testosterone	MT (1);NL (3);PL(1); SI(1)	6
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>71</b>
BOVINES SUSPECT		Beta-Boldenone	I (16)	16
		Methyl testosterone	E (2)	2
		Nandrolone (17-beta-19-nortestosterone)	E (1)	1
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>19</b>
PIGS TARGET	A3	17-beta-Estradiol	E (25)	25
		Nandrolone (17-beta-19-nortestosterone)	CZ (2);E(24);F(1);I (2); MT (1);PL (1)	31
		Progesterone	MT (1)	1
		Testosterone	MT (1)	1
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>58</b>
POULTRY TARGET		17-beta-Estradiol	NL (1)	1
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1</b>
SHEEP-GOATS TARGET		Nandrolone (17-beta-19-nortestosterone)	UK (14)	14
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL TARGET</b>				<b>144</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT</b>				<b>19</b>

**Table 7: resorcilic acid lactones**

Resorcilic acid lactones (A4)		Targeted samples	Suspect samples
	Bovines	12 258	1 523
	Pigs	6 705	144
	Sheep and goats	660	
	Horses	66	
	Poultry	3 207	
	Aquaculture	37	
	Rabbit	65	
	Game	41	

**Table 8: resorcilic acid lactones non-compliant results**

Species	Group	Substances	MS	Number of non-compliant
BOVINES TARGET		Zeranol (α-Zearalanol)	UK (4)	4
				TOTAL: 4
PIGS TARGET		Zearalanone	E (26)	26
				TOTAL: 26
SHEEP- GOAT TARGET		Zeranol (α-Zearalanol)	UK (6)	6
				TOTAL: 6
		GRAND TOTAL TARGET	:	36
		GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT	:	0

#### 4.3.2. CORTICOSTEROIDS

With regard to corticosteroids, some Member States include these in group A3 because they are steroids, whereas others allocate them to B2f (other pharmacologically active substances). Both approaches may be acceptable; dexamethasone is known to be used in cocktails with other growth promoters. The Member States that include them in group A argue that they then have more legal powers to respond.

In 2004 a decrease can be observed in the number of non-compliant results for corticosteroids compared to 2003 (42 targeted and 28 suspect non-compliant results in 2004 compared to 73 targeted and 63 suspect in 2003).

Information on substances found and whether they are considered as A3 or B2f is given in Table 9.

**Table 9: corticosteroids non-compliant results**

Species	Group	Substances	MS	Number of non-compliant	
BOVINES TARGET	B2f	Dexamethasone	B(1);E(7); NL(2); P(1)	11	
		Flumethasone	E(1)	1	
		Methylprednisolone	E(1)	1	
		Prednisolone	B(1)	1	
			TOTAL:	14	
	A3	Betamethasone	I(1)	1	
		Dexamethasone	I(27)	27	
			TOTAL:	28	
BOVINES SUSPECT	B2f	Dexamethasone	B(9); E(12)	21	
		Flumethasone	E(1)	1	
		Prednisolone	B(2); E(4)	6	
			TOTAL:	28	
GRAND TOTAL TARGETED				:	42
GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT				:	28

### 4.3.3. BETA-AGONISTS

The percentage of non-compliant results for Beta-agonists is calculated by comparing the total number of samples in bovines tested for Beta-agonists with the non-compliant results found.

There was an increase in the percentage of non-compliant results for Beta-agonists in bovines from 0.02 % in 2003 to 0.06 % in 2004. In terms of absolute results, 5 targeted and 7 suspect non-compliant results were found in 2003 and 17 targeted and 28 suspect in bovines in 2004; in pigs 10 targeted and 3 suspect non-compliant results in 2003 and 11 targeted in 2004. In addition, 1 targeted non-compliant result was found for poultry in the UK (salbutamol) and 4 for sheep in P. Apart from 1 sample non-compliant for salbutamol in UK (poultry), 1 for isoxuprine in F (bovine targeted) and 1 isoxuprine in B (bovine suspect) all the rest were non-compliant for clenbuterol.

**Table 10: beta-agonists**

Beta-agonists (A5)		Targeted samples	Suspect samples
	Bovines	29 365	2689
	Pigs	14 395	435
	Sheep and goats	2 057	98
	Horses	282	1
	Poultry	5 442	35
	Aquaculture	165	0
	Rabbit	306	0
	Game	88	2

**Table 11: beta-agonists non-compliant results**

Species	Group	Substances	MS	Number of non-compliant
BOVINES TARGET	A5	Clenbuterol	I(2); P(14)	16
		Isoxuprin	F(1)	1
		TOTAL:		17
BOVINES SUSPECT		Isoxuprin	B(1)	1
		Clenbuterol	P(27)	27
		TOTAL:		28
PIGS TARGET		Clenbuterol	P(10); SI(1)	11
		TOTAL:		11
POULTRY TARGET		Salbutamol	UK(1)	1
		TOTAL:		1

SHEEP- GOAT TARGET	Clenbuterol	P(4)	4
		TOTAL:	4
		GRAND TOTAL TARGET	: 33
		GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT	: 28

#### 4.3.4. PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES (A6)

Group A6 lists compounds included in Annex IV to Council Regulation No 2377/90/EEC (prohibited substances), which are prohibited substances other than the ones covered by Directive 96/22/EC.

For bovines, the percentage of non-compliant targeted results in the EU increased from 0.05% in 2003 to 0.11 % in 2004. A, D, EE, E and F found non-compliant result for chloramphenicol in targeted sampling and in A for suspect sampling. Nitrofurantoin non-compliant results were found in E and IRL (see Table 13 for details).

For pigs, the percentage of non-compliant samples decreased from 0.09% in 2003 to 0.05 % in 2004. In absolute terms the number of non-compliant samples for A6 in pigs decreased from 10 targeted in 2003 to 8 targeted in 2004. 64 non-compliant results for AOZ were found after follow up investigations carried out in IRL (see Table 12 for details).

For poultry, in 2004, 27 samples were found non-compliant for A6 in poultry for targeted samples and 64 suspect sample for A6 in poultry (see Table 13 for details).

**Table 12: prohibited substances**

Prohibited substances (A6)		Targeted samples	Suspect samples
	Bovines	12 778	4 025
	Pigs	17 125	1 382
	Sheep and goats	2 137	35
	Horses	104	0
	Poultry	15 190	1 334
	Aquaculture	1 732	65
	Rabbit	1 043	49
	Game	283	4

The list of substances found for targeted and suspect samples is shown in the following table.

**Table 13: prohibited substances non-compliant results**

Species	Group	Substances	MS	Number of non-compliant
BOVINES TARGET	A6	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidinone)	E(2)	2
		Chloramphenicol	A(1); D(5); EE(1); E(3); F(2)	12
		<b>TOTAL:</b>		
BOVINES SUSPECT		Chloramphenicol	A(2)	2
		Furazolidone	IRL(3)	3
		<b>TOTAL:</b>		
PIGS		AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidinone)	I(1)	1

<b>TARGET</b>			
	Chloramphenicol	CZ(1);D(1);EE(1)E(2);F(2)	7
			<b>TOTAL:</b> 8
<b>PIGS SUSPECT</b>	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidinone)	I(64)	64
	Chloramphenicol	E(1)	1
			<b>TOTAL:</b> 65
<b>POULTRY TARGET</b>	AMOZ (5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidinone)	P (1)	1
	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidinone)	UK(4)	4
	Chloramphenicol	D(2);DK*(1);E(8);I(1);MT(1);NL(4) PL(2)	18
	Dimetridazole	F(1)	1
	Metronidazol	D (1)	1
	SEM (semicarbazide)	NL(1);SI(1)	2
			<b>TOTAL:</b> 28
<b>POULTRY SUSPECT</b>	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidinone)	UK(12);MT(2)	14
	Chloramphenicol	E(5);NL(1)	6
	Furazolidone	UK(44)	44
			<b>TOTAL:</b> 64
<b>SHEEP-GOATS TARGET</b>	Chloramphenicol	E(1);F(1)	2
	Nitrofurazon	UK(7)	7
			<b>TOTAL:</b> 9
	<b>GRAND TOTAL TARGET</b>	:	<b>59</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT</b>	:	<b>134</b>

DK\* CAP in poultry, possibly due to contamination from inspector treated for eye infection.

#### 4.3.5. ANTIBACTERIALS

Antibacterials include all substances in group B1: sulfonamides, penicillins, quinolones, tetracyclines, etc. It should be pointed out that there are different ways of interpreting the results of the analysis for antimicrobials, depending on the analytical method used: Screening tests allow a high sample throughput and a high number of samples to be analysed in a relatively short time and they are designed to minimise the number of false negatives. When residues are found in a screening test, a confirmatory test is carried out, which normally involves a more sophisticated testing method, providing full or complementary information enabling the substance to be identified precisely. These tests are intended to keep the number of false non-compliant results as low as possible.

In the case of antibacterials, the screening test is based on microbiological tests, whereby the sample is cultivated in different bacterial media. If, after the incubation period, the sample has inhibited the growth of the bacteria, it is considered that an antibacterial is present, but the specific substance is not identified. Given that this is a qualitative analytical method, a misinterpretation of the results cannot be ruled out, and some false positives can occur. Physico-chemical analysis provides information on the specific substance present in the sample.

In some cases, a positive result in a microbiological test is sufficient to reject the sample. This may mean that no confirmation by a physico-chemical method is carried out and there is thus no conclusive identification of the substance concerned. In other cases, a positive result in the screening test is confirmed by means of a physico-chemical test, and it is then possible to identify the substance and establish whether its concentration is above the MRL. Another possibility is to analyse directly with a physico-chemical test (i.e. sulfonamides analysis).

In Germany, for instance, there are two different strategies. One is to fulfil the requirements of Directive 96/23/EC and for which all results obtained by inhibitor tests are confirmed by physico-chemical methods to check compliance with MRLs. For the second strategy, all analyses are carried out by inhibitor tests (3-plate test) and food for which positive results are obtained is considered unfit for human consumption according to national law. 20 185 samples for bovines, 206 079 for pigs, 3 503 for sheep, 53 for horses, 31 for poultry, 121 for aquaculture, 72 for rabbits and 6 for game were analysed under this scheme, giving rise to 71 positive inhibitor tests for bovines, 203 for pigs, 107 for sheep, 15 for aquaculture and 1 for rabbits.

With regard to suspect samples, NL had the highest absolute number of non-compliant results (311 out of 11 690 for bovines, and 553 out of 26 499 for pigs). In NL, in the event of positive results for inhibitor tests, investigations in the farm of origin are carried out to check whether the withdrawal period has been respected; also, carcasses are detained for 24 hours until the result is available. If it is positive for the inhibitor test, the sample is considered non-compliant, without the need for physico-chemical methods. This strategy explains the higher number of samples taken by the Netherlands compared to other Member States.

In Belgium, during meat inspections in the slaughterhouses, carcasses considered suspect by the veterinary inspector are subject to an inhibitor test. If the results are non-compliant, the carcasses are considered unfit for human consumption. Belgium reported

that 4 779 bovines, 739 pigs and 50 horses were subject to controls under this scheme giving rise to 83 non-compliant results.

In the EU as a whole, non-compliant results for antibacterials decreased from 0.33% in 2002 to 0.22% in 2003 and in 2004. The number of targeted samples in 2004 was 187 202 + 229 851 inhibitor tests in Germany + 5 568 inhibitor tests in Belgium (total **422 621 targeted** samples for bovines, pig, sheep and goats, horses and poultry, compared to **464 290** targeted samples in 2003). The number of targeted non-compliant results decreased from 1 035 in 2003 to 1 019 in 2004. 55% of non-compliant targeted samples were found in pigs, 20% in bovines, 19% in sheep and goats, 3.5% in poultry and 2.4% in horses. Only EE, HU, LV and P reported no non-compliant results for antibacterials.

In the table below, the number of non-compliant results for antibacterials in bovines, pigs, sheep, goats, horses and poultry is listed, including the results obtained from suspect samples.

**Table 14: antibacterials**

B1	No samples Targeted	No samples Suspect	Non-compliant targeted	Non-compliant suspect
Bovines	31 266+20 185*+4 779 <sup>&amp;</sup>	18 504+ 1 300*+11 690**	114+71*+56 <sup>&amp;</sup>	431+16*
Pigs	85 035+206 079*+37 280**+739 <sup>&amp;</sup>	27 457+1118*+ 26 499**	278+203*+50** 23 <sup>&amp;</sup>	614+13*553** 23 <sup>&amp;</sup>
Sheep	12 692+3 503*	571	69+107*	25
Horses	1 141+53*+50 <sup>&amp;</sup>	28+1*	2+4 <sup>&amp;</sup>	1
Poultry	19 788+31*	167+3*	32	2

\*Inhibitors Germany/\*\* Inhibitors the Netherlands/ <sup>&</sup> Inhibitors Belgium

**Table 15: antibacterials non-compliant results**

Species	Group	Substances	MS	Number of non-compliant
BOVINES TARGET	B1	Antibacterials*	B (56) ; IRL(16);D(71) ;NL(15);FIN(1);MT(1);PL(7);SK(2)	169
		Benzympenicillin, Penicillin G	B(1);D(1);S(5)	7
		Chlortetracyclin	E(1);UK(1)	2
		Ciprofloxacin	F(1)	1
		Dihydrostreptomycin	D(1);SK(2)	3
		Doxycyclin	F(1)	1
		Enrofloxacin	D(2);E(1);F(1)LT(2)	6
		Epi-chlortetracycline	UK(1)	1

		Gentamicin	D(4)	4
		Neomycin	D(3)	3
		Oxytetracycline	B(1);E(2);F(8);UK(3);I(5);NL(1);S(2)	22
		Penicillin	CZ(1)	1
		Spiramycin	F(1)	1
		Sulfadiazin, Sulfapyrimidin	E(1);UK(1);I(2)	4
		Sulfadimethoxin	I(4)	4
		Sulfamerazin (=Sulfamethyldiazin)	I(1)	1
		Sulfamethazine (=sulfadimidine)	EL(1);I(4)	5
		Sulfamethoxypyridazin	E(1)	1
		Sulfanilamid	I(1)	1
		Tetracyclin	D(1);F(3)	4
		Tylosin	A(1);SK(1)	2
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>BOVINES SUSPECT</b>	<b>B1</b>	Ampicillin	A(1)	1
		Antibacterials*	IRL(50);D(16);MT(3)	53
		Benzylpenicillin, Penicillin G	A(1)	1
		Dihydrostreptomycin	A(1)	4
		Doxycyclin	F(2)	2
		Enrofloxacin	A(2);B(1)	3
		Erythromycin	B(1)	1
		Florfenicol	B(1)	1
		Marbofloxacin	A(1)	1
		Neomycin	A(1);D(1)	2
		Oxytetracyclin	A(2);B(10);DK(1);I(3)	16
		Penicillin	B(1);DK(1)	2
		Sulfadimethoxin	B(4)	4
		Sulfamethazine (sulfadimidine)	A(2)	2
		Sulfamethoxazol	DK(1)	1
		Tetracyclin	A(1);D(1);F(2);L(5)	5

	Trimethoprim	B(5)	5
	Tylosin	B(8)	8
			<b>TOTAL: 205</b>
<b>PIGS TARGETD</b>	Amoxicillin	A(2)	2
	Ampicillin	E(2)	2
	Antibacterials*	B(23);CY(1);IRL(91);NL(50) D(203);FIN(6);MT(2);PL(7);SK(3)	386
	Benzyloxyphenoxymethyl penicillin, Penicillin G	B(3);D(1)	4
	Chlortetracyclin	CZ(2);D(2);E(18);F(1);UK(2);EL(8)	33
	Ciprofloxacin	E(1)	1
	Dihydrostreptomycin	D(2);F(2)	4
	Doxycyclin	B(1);E(6)	7
	Enrofloxacin	A(1);D(1);E(2)	4
	Epi-chlortetracycline	UK(2)	2
	Gentamicin	D(1)	1
	K-penicillin-G	F(3)	3
	Neomycin	CZ(2)	2
	Oxytetracyclin	B(1);F(2)	3
	Penicillin	DK	4
	Penicillin V	E(1)	1
	Sulfadiazin, Sulfapyrimidin	B(2);D(2);E(13);F(3);UK(2);EL(8);I(3)	33
	Sulfadimethoxin	F(1);EL(2);I(6)	9
	Sulfamerazin (=Sulfamethyldiazin)	D(3)	3
	Sulfamethazine (=sulfadimidine)	D(4);E(7);EL(10);I(3)	24
	Sulfamethoxazol	A(1)	1
	Sulfamethoxypyridazin	E(2)	2
	Sulfonamides	CY(1)	1
	Tetracyclin	D(4)	4
	Tylosin	F(1)	1
			<b>TOTAL: 537</b>
<b>PIGS</b>	Amoxicillin	E(1);FIN(1)	2

<b>SUSPECT</b>			
		Ampicillin	E(1) 1
		Antibacterials*	NL(553);D(13); FIN (4); MT (8) 578
		Chlortetracyclin	E(6) 6
		Dihydrostreptomycin	D(1) 1
		Doxycyclin	E(7) 7
		Enrofloxacin	D(1) 1
		Oxytetracyclin	DK(1);E(7);FIN(2) 10
		Penicillin	DK(5) 5
		Sulfadiazin, Sulfapyrimidin	E(4) 4
		Sulfamethazine (=sulfadimidine)	D(2);E(1);I(1) 4
		Tetracyclin	DK(9);E(1) 10
			<b>TOTAL: 616</b>
<b>SHEEP- GOAT TARGET</b>	<b>B1</b>	Amoxicillin	E(1) 1
		Antibacterials*	IRL(3);D(107); NL(2) 112
		Chlortetracyclin	E(10) 10
		Dihydrostreptomycin	EL(2) 2
		Enrofloxacin	E(1) 1
		Oxytetracyclin	E(3);F(5);UK(1) 9
		Spectinomycin	D(1) 1
		Sulfadiazin, Sulfapyrimidin	E(34);F(1) 35
		Sulfadimethoxin	F(1) 1
		Sulfadoxin	E(1) 1
		Sulfamethazine (=sulfadimidine)	A(1);E(3) 4
		Sulfamethoxypyridazin	E(2) 2
			<b>TOTAL: 179</b>
<b>SHEEP- GAT SUSPECT</b>		Antibacterials*	IRL(1);NL(12); E(3) 13
		Chlortetracyclin	E(3) 3
		Oxytetracyclin	E(1) 1

		Sulfadiazin, Sulfapyrimidin	E(7)	7
		Sulfadimethoxin	E(1)	1
		Sulfamethoxyipyridazin	E(1)	1
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>29</b>
HORSES TARGET	B1	Ceftiofur	UK(19)	19
		Antibacterials*	B (4); PL(2);SK(2)	8
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>27</b>
HORSES SUSPECT	B1	Antibacterials*	NL(1)	1
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1</b>
POULTRY TARGET	B1	Antibacterials*	IRL(2);PL (3)	2
		Chlortetracyclin	E(1)	1
		Doxycyclin	B(1);E(5);NL(11)	17
		Enrofloxacin	E(5);SI(1)	6
		Oxolin acid	F(1)	1
		Sulfadiazin, Sulfapyrimidin	E(1)	1
		Sulfadimethoxin	I(1)	1
		Tetracyclin	E(1)	1
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>33</b>
POULTRY SUSPECT	B1	Antibacterials*	NL(1)	1
		Doxycyclin	NL(1)	1
			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2</b>
		<b>GRAND TOTAL TARGETED:</b>		<b>1019</b>
		<b>GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT:</b>		<b>823</b>

**Antibacterials\*** Include results obtained by microbiological screening tests.

#### 4.3.6. OTHER VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS (B2)

The following table shows the non-compliant results found for group B2, which includes “other veterinary medicinal products” for both targeted and suspect sampling.

**Table 16: other veterinary medicinal products**

B2	No samples Targeted	No samples Suspect	Non-compliant targeted	Non-compliant suspect
Bovines	21 322	2 541	22	41
Pigs	24 351	684	16	3
Sheep	5 652	19	3	9
Horses	607	4	4	1
Poultry	10 095	82	119	5

**Table 17: other veterinary medicinal products non-compliant results**

Species	Group	Substances	MS	Number of non-compliant
BOVINES TARGET	B2	Maduramicin	SI(1)	1
		Monensin	D(1)	1
B2b	Anticoccidials			TOTAL: 2
		Phenylbutazone	A(1);B(1);D(3);UK(1)	6
B2e	NSAIDs			TOTAL: 6
		Dexamethasone	B(1);E(7);NL(2);P(1)	11
		Flumethasone	E(1)	1
		Methylprednisolone	E(1)	1
		Prednisolone	B(1)	1
B2f	Others			TOTAL: 14
BOVINES SUSPECT	B2	Clorsulon	B(1)	1
		Ivermectin	B(1)	1
B2a	Anthelmintics			TOTAL: 2
	B2e	Flunixin	B(8)	8
		Metamizol, (Dipyron Monohydrat)	A(1)	1

		Phenylbutazon	B(1);D(1)	2
		Tolfenaminsacid	B(3)	3
<b>B2e</b>	<b>NSAIDs</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>14</b>
	<b>B2f</b>	Dexamethasone	B(9);E(12)	21
		Flumethasone	E(1)	1
		Prednisolone	B(2);E(4)	6
<b>B2f</b>	<b>Others</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>PIGS TARGET</b>	<b>B2</b>	Doramectin	F(1)	1
		Ivermectin	E(1)	1
		Levamisol	LT(2) ;NL(3)	5
<b>B2a</b>	<b>Anthelmintic</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>B2b</b>	Lasalocid	D(2)	2
		Salinomycin	A(3);D(1)	4
<b>B2b</b>	<b>Coccidiostats</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>B2d</b>	Acepromazin	B(1)	1
		Carazolol	B(2)	2
		Xylazine	E(1)	1
<b>B2d</b>	<b>Sedatives</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>B2e</b>	Carprofen	D(1)	1
		Phenylbutazon	D(1)	1
<b>B2e</b>	<b>NSAIDs</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>PIGS SUSPECT</b>		Salinomycin	A(1)	1
<b>B2b</b>	<b>Coccidiostats</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>B2d</b>	Azaperone	NL(1)	1
<b>B2d</b>	<b>Sedatives</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1</b>
		Tolfenaminsacid		1
<b>B2e</b>	<b>NSAID's</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SHEEP-GOAT TARGET</b>	<b>B2a</b>	Doramectin	UK(1)	1
		Fenbendazol	UK(1)	1

		Oxfendazol	UK(1)	1
		Oxfendazol sulfone	UK(1)	1
B2a	Anthelmintic			TOTAL: 4
	B2b	Lasalocid	IRL(1)	1
				TOTAL: 1
SHEEP- GOAT SUSPECT		Ivermectin	B(9)	9
B2a	Anthelmintic			TOTAL: 9
HORSES TARGET	B2e	Phenylbutazone	A(1);UK(3)	4
B2e	NSAIDs			TOTAL: 4
HORSES SUSPECT		Flunixin	B(1)	1
B2e	NSAIDs			TOTAL: 1
POULTRY TARGET	B2b	Diclazuril	B(2)	2
		Lasalocid	B(1);D(1);UK(1);PL(28)	31
		Monensin	UK(3)	3
		Nicarbazin	A(17);CY(2);UK(36);IRL(19);I(5);SI(1)	80
		Salinomycin	A(1)	1
B2b	Coccidiostats			TOTAL: 117
POULTRY SUSPECT	B2b	Lasalocid	PL(4)	4
		Nicarbazin	IRL(1)	1
B2b	Coccidiostats			TOTAL: 5
GRAND TOTAL TARGETED:				167
GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT:				62

#### 4.3.7. OTHER SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS (B3)

The following table shows the non-compliant results found for group B3, which includes “other substances and contaminants” for targeted and suspect sampling.

**Table 18: other substances and environmental contaminants**

B3	No samples Targeted	No samples Suspect	Non-compliant targeted	Non-compliant suspect
Bovines	9 488	39	100	6
Pigs	12 108	169	27	25
Sheep	3 361	146	39	16
Horses	1 799	4	248	0
Poultry	6 560	52	26	4

**Table 19: other substances and environmental contaminants non-compliant results**

Species	Group	Substances	MS	Number of non-compliant
BOVINES TARGET	B3	HCH, gamma (lindane)	F(3)	3
B3a	Organochlorine		TOTAL:	3
		Cadmium Cd	A(23);CZ(5);D(3);E(2);F(8);HU(3);I(1);LT(3);LV(1);NL(15);PL(3);S(1);SI(6)	74
		Chrom Cr	I(11)	11
		Lead Pb	A(1);B(1);F(3);I(3);LV(1);PL(1)	10
		Mercury Hg	CZ(1)	1
B3c	Chemical elements		TOTAL:	96
	B3d	Aflatoxin B1	I (1)	1
B3d	Mycotoxins		TOTAL:	1
BOVINES SUSPECT		PCB sum	B(2)	2
B3a	Organochlorine		TOTAL:	2
		Cadmium Cd	A(1);CZ(2)	3
		Lead Pb		1
B3c	Chemical elements		TOTAL:	4

PIGS TARGET	B3a	DDT: Sum DDT, DDE, DDD	CZ(1)	1
		HCH, beta-	E(1)	1
		PCB sum	CZ(2)	2
B3a	Organochlorine		TOTAL:	4
		Cadmium Cd	A(1);D(1);F(3);HU(2);PL(3)	10
		Lead Pb	I(2);PL(1)	3
B3c	Chemical elements		TOTAL:	13
		Ochratoxin A	A(1);PL(9)	10
B3d	Mycotoxins		TOTAL:	10
PIGS SUSPECT	B3a	DDT: Sum DDT, DDE, DDD	CZ(3)	3
	B3a	Organochlorine		TOTAL:
		Cadmium Cd	D(1)	1
		Chrom Cr	I(15)	15
B3c	Chemical elements		TOTAL:	16
	B3d	Ochratoxin A	PL(6)	6
B3d	Mycotoxines		TOTAL:	6
SHEEP- GOAT TARGET	B3a	HCH, beta-	E(2)	2
		PCDD	B(1)	1
		PCDF	B(1)	1
B3a	Organochlorine		TOTAL:	4
		Cadmium Cd	A(14);D(3);F(5);UK(2),EL(2);HU(1);I(1)	28
		Lead Pb	A(1);F(2);UK(2);I(2)	7
B3c	Chemical elements		TOTAL:	35
SHEEP- GOAT SUSPECT		HCH, beta-	E(16)	16
			TOTAL:	16
HORSES TARGET	B3c	Cadmium Cd	CZ(2);D(1);E(40);F(14);I(170)	227
		Chrom Cr	I(1)	1

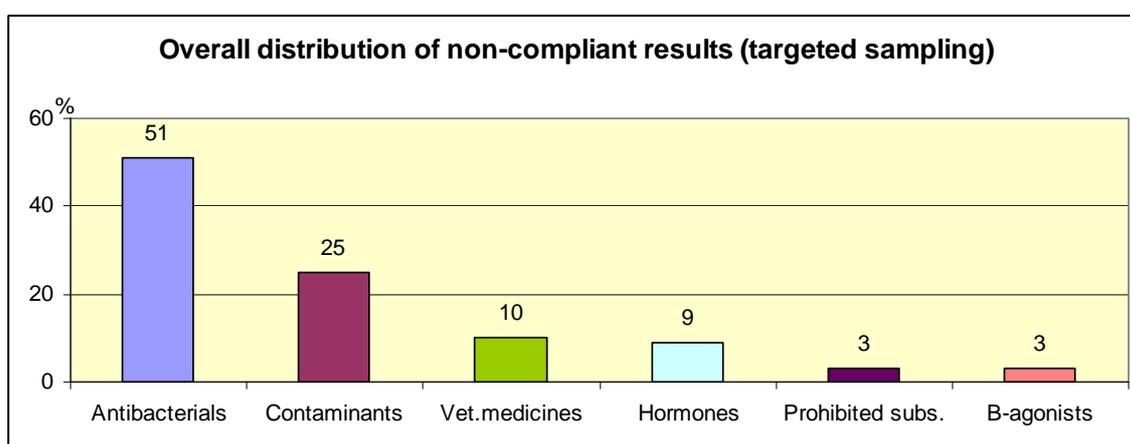
		Lead Pb	E(3);F(1);I(16)	20
B3c	Chemical elements			TOTAL: 248
POULTRY TARGET	B3a	Heptachlor	E(2)	2
		PCDD	B(1)	1
		PCDF	B(1)	1
B3a	Organochlorine compounds			TOTAL: 4
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	F(4);UK(8);I(3)	15
		Lead Pb	LV(2)	2
B3c	Chemical elements			TOTAL: 17
		Ochratoxin A	SI(1)	1
B3d	Mycotoxins			TOTAL: 1
POULTRY SUSPECT	B3a	PCB sum	B(4)	4
B3a	Organochlorins			TOTAL: 4
		GRAND TOTAL TARGET	:	436
		GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT	:	51

#### 4.3.8. OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS IN THE EU BOVINES, PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS, HORSES, POULTRY

The boxes below show the overall distribution of non-compliant results in the EU.

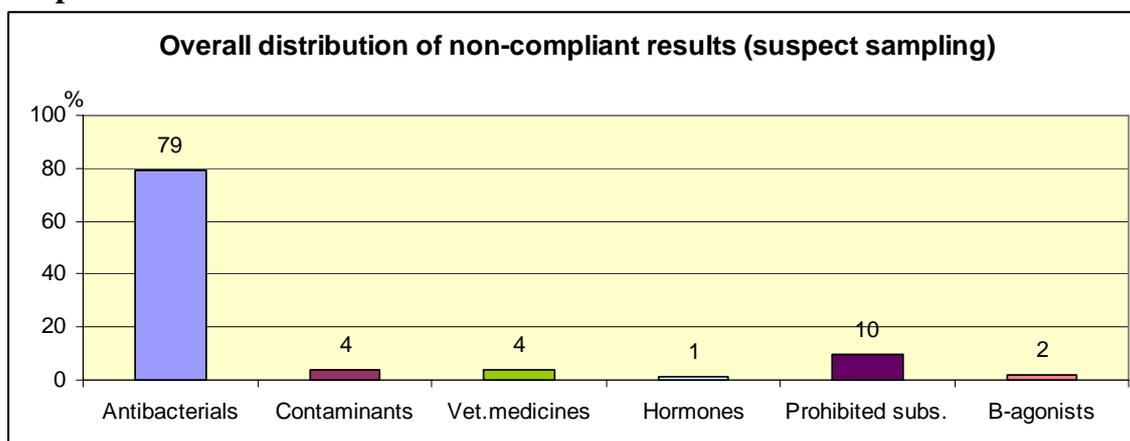
With regard to targeted samples, 51% were non-compliant for antibacterials, 25% for environmental contaminants, 10% for veterinary medicinal products, 9% for hormones, 3% for Beta-agonists and 3% for prohibited substances.

**Graph 2**



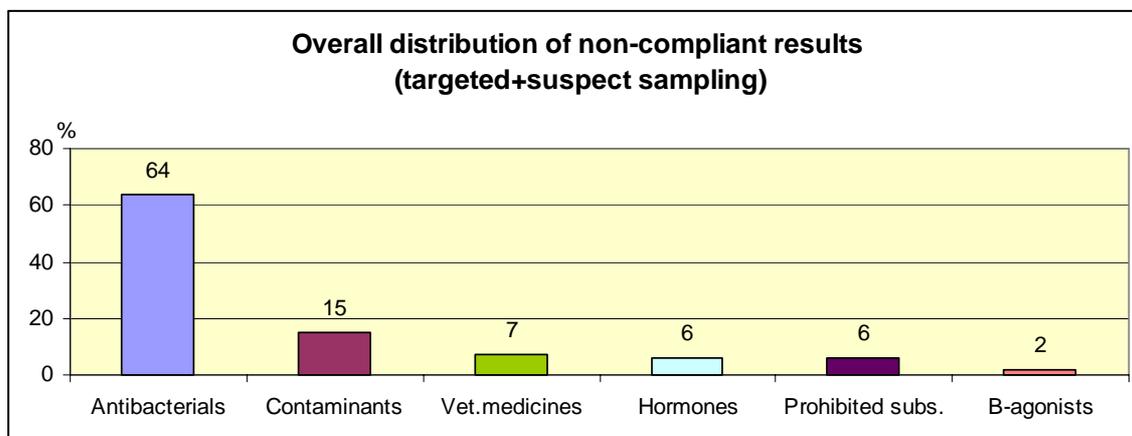
For suspect samples, 79% were non-compliant for antibacterials, 10% for prohibited substances, 4% for environmental contaminants, 4% for veterinary medicinal products, 2% for Beta-agonists and 1% for hormones.

**Graph 3**



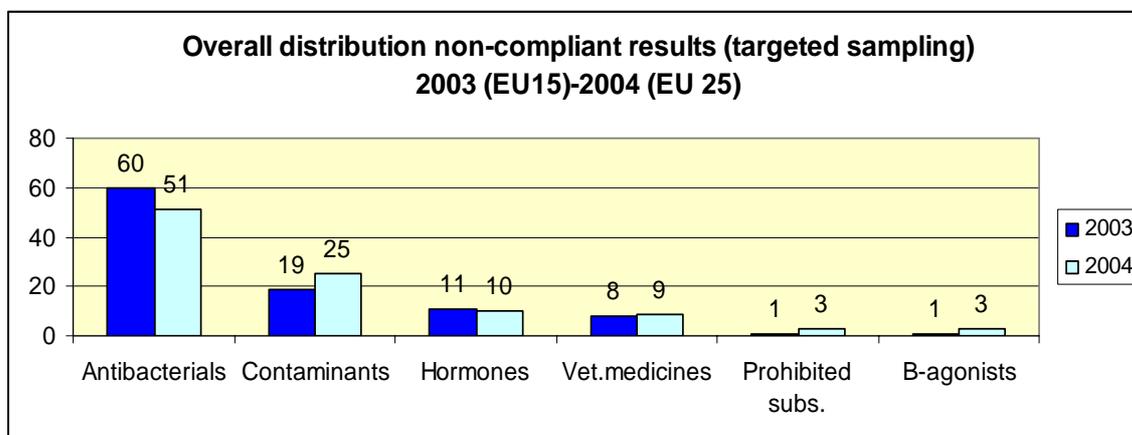
The box below shows the overall distribution of non-compliant results, including targeted and suspect samples.

**Graph 4**



The following boxes show the pattern of the overall distribution for targeted sampling in 2003 (EU 15) and 2004 (EU 25). There was a decrease in the rate of non-compliant results for antibacterials (from 60 in 2003 to 51% in 2004) and for hormones (11 % in 2003 and 10 % in 2004). The non-compliant results for Beta-agonists and prohibited substances increased from 1% to 3%. For veterinary medicinal products there was an increase from 8% in 2003 to 9 % in 2004. For contaminants the rate for non-compliant results increased from 19 to 25 %.

**Graph 5**



## 5. ANIMAL PRODUCTS

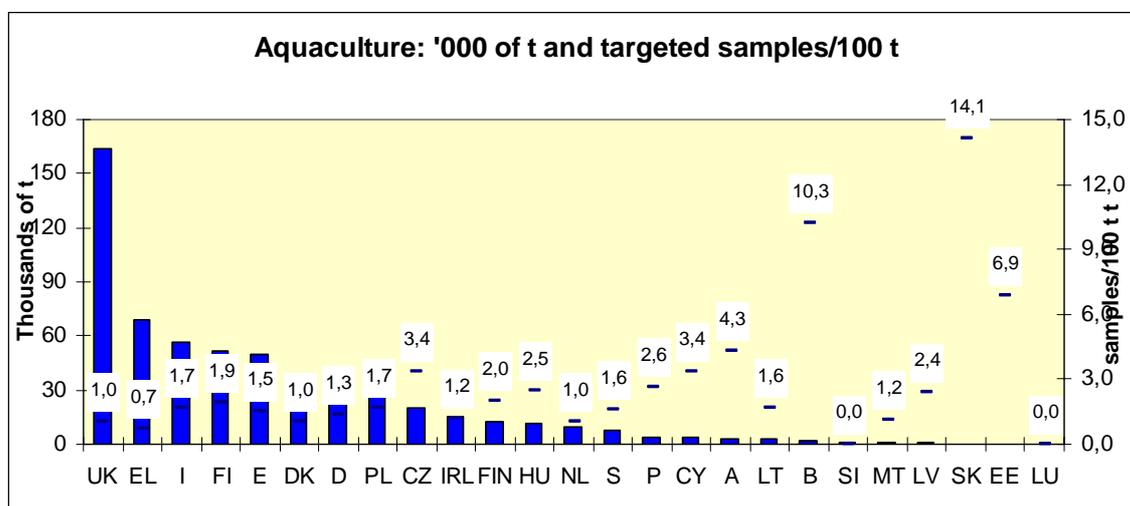
### 5.1. AQUACULTURE

The number of samples to be collected each year must be at least 1 per 100 t of annual production. In 2003, EU production was 587 521 t. 8 498 targeted and 472 suspect samples were collected.

In the graph below, the columns show aquaculture production in '000 t in 2003. Member States are classified by volume of production. The numbers at the top represent the number of targeted samples per 100 t.

L had no production and took no samples. LV, MT, SI (0 samples) and SK did not achieve the minimum number of samples.

**Graph 6**



There was a significant increase in the number of non-compliant results in 2004 (106 targeted and 153 suspect compared to 2003 (70 targeted and 41 suspect), with an increase of 12% in production and 20% in number of targeted samples.

There were 2 targeted and 40 suspect non-compliant results for chloramphenicol in I. For antibacterials there were 24 targeted and 5 non compliant results, 2 for organochlorine compound PCBs and 13 for chemical elements. Most non-compliant results were as in previous years for malachite green (53 targeted and 235 suspect compared to 41 targeted and 40 suspect in 2003). Non-compliant results for malachite green were found in 14 Member States. Malachite green is a chemical pharmacologically active substance whose use as a veterinary medicinal product for food-producing animals is not authorised in the Community. DK reported that even though 82 samples were non-compliant, it was related to only 1 case/farm.

The following table shows the number of non-compliant results for **aquaculture**, broken down by group of substances.

**Table 20: aquaculture non-compliant results targeted and suspect sampling**

AQUACULTURE	Group	Substances	MS	Number of non-compliant
TARGET		Chloramphenicol	I (2)	2
A6				TOTAL: 2
		Flumequin	F(1)	1
		Antibacterials	D(15);PL(1)	16
		Oxolin acid	F(1)	1
		Oxytetracyclin	F(1);UK(2);NL(1)	4
		Sulfadiazin, Sulfapyrimidin	E(2)	2
B1				TOTAL: 24
		Ivermectin	F(2)	2
B2a				TOTAL: 2
		Endosulfan, beta-	D(1)	1
		PCB sum	F(1)	1
B3a				TOTAL: 2
		Arsenic As	CZ(6)	6
		Cadmium Cd	CZ(1);I(1)	2
		Lead Pb	I(1)	1
		Mercury Hg	CZ(3);EL(1)	4
B3c				TOTAL: 13
		Malachite green (CI 42000)	CZ(3);FIN(5);UK(1)	9
		Malachite green, Leuco-	CY(1);D(7);FIN(7);UK(3);EL(5);NL(1);S(1)	25
		Malachite green, sum	CZ(3);F(11);IRL(5);PL(10)	29
B3e				TOTAL: 58
SUSPECT		Chloramphenicol	I(40)	40
A6				TOTAL: 40
		Inhibitors	E(4)	4
		Oxytetracyclin	E(1)	1
B1				TOTAL: 5

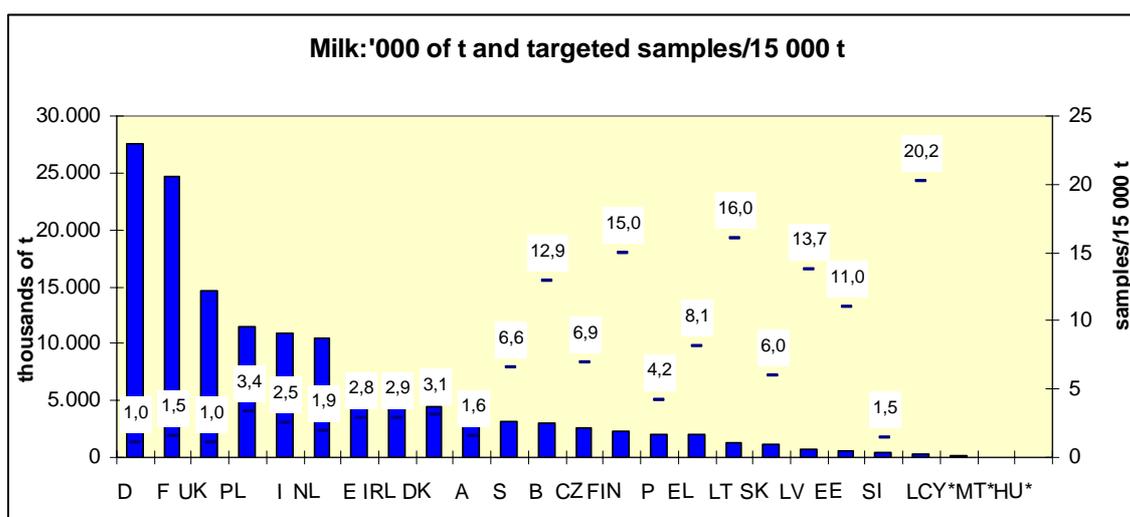
	Malachite green (CI 42000)	UK(14)	14
	Malachite green, Leuco-	A(1);D(4);E(2);FIN(5);UK(70);EL(2);IRL(3)	87
	Malachite green, sum	PL(7);DK (82)	89
B3e			TOTAL: 190
	GRAND TOTAL TARGET	:	101
	GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT	:	235

## 5.2. MILK

The annual number of samples should be 1 per 15 000 t of annual milk production, with a minimum of 300 samples. In 2003, the EU produced 140 123 546 t (119 430 868 t in 2002) and more than 32 000 targeted samples were analysed (22 000 in 2003). The following graph shows production in '000 t and the number of samples taken/15 000 t. Member States are classified by volume of production.

For the whole of the EU there was a decrease in the number of non-compliant results in 2004 (69 targeted, 20 suspect) compared to 2003 (115 targeted, 15 suspect).

**Graph 7**



### \*Cyprus, Malta and Hungary

There were 5 non-compliant results for chloramphenicol (E, EL and MT), 3 targeted and 5 suspect non-compliant results for anthelmintics (B, I and D) compared to 32 targeted non-compliant results for anthelmintics in 2003; organochlorine compounds with 8 targeted and 2 suspect non-compliant results; 2 non-compliant results for NSAID's in SI; 30 non-compliant results targeted and 9 suspect for antibacterials and 0 non-compliant results for chemical elements (compared to 10 in 2003). The number of non-compliant results for mycotoxins has decreased from 41 targeted and 7 suspects non-compliant results in 2003 to 21 targeted and 4 suspect in 2004.

The following table shows the number of non-compliant results for **milk**, broken down by group of substances.

**Table 21: milk non-compliant results targeted and suspect sampling**

MILK	Group	Substances	MS	Non-compliant results
TARGET		Chloramphenicol	E(2);EL(2);MT(1)	5
A6			TOTAL:	5
		Antibacterials	IRL(2);MT(15)PL(10)	27

	Benzylpenicillin, Penicillin G	B(1)	1
	Oxytetracyclin	EL(1)	1
	Penicillin	LT(1)	1
<b>B1</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>30</b>
	Doramectin	B(1)	1
	Ivermectin	I(2)	2
<b>B2a</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3</b>
	Sodiumsalicylate	SI(2)	2
<b>B2e</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2</b>
	DDT: Sum DDT, DDE, DDD	SK(1)	1
	Hexachlorbenzol	A(2)	2
	Lindan, gamma-HCH	B(1)	1
	PCDD	B(2)	2
	PCDF	B(2)	2
<b>B3a</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>8</b>
	Aflatoxin M1	B(2);EL(1);I(16);P(2)	21
<b>B3d</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>SUSPECT</b>	Amoxicillin	I(1)	1
	Amynoglicosyde	DK(5)	5
	Dihydrostreptomycin	A(1)	1
	Penicillins (group)	DK(2)	2
<b>B1</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>9</b>
	Ivermectin	D(5)	5
<b>B2a</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>5</b>
	PCDD	B(1)	1
	PCDF	B(1)	1
<b>B3a</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2</b>
	Aflatoxin M1	I(4)	4
<b>B3d</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL TARGETED</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>69</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>20</b>

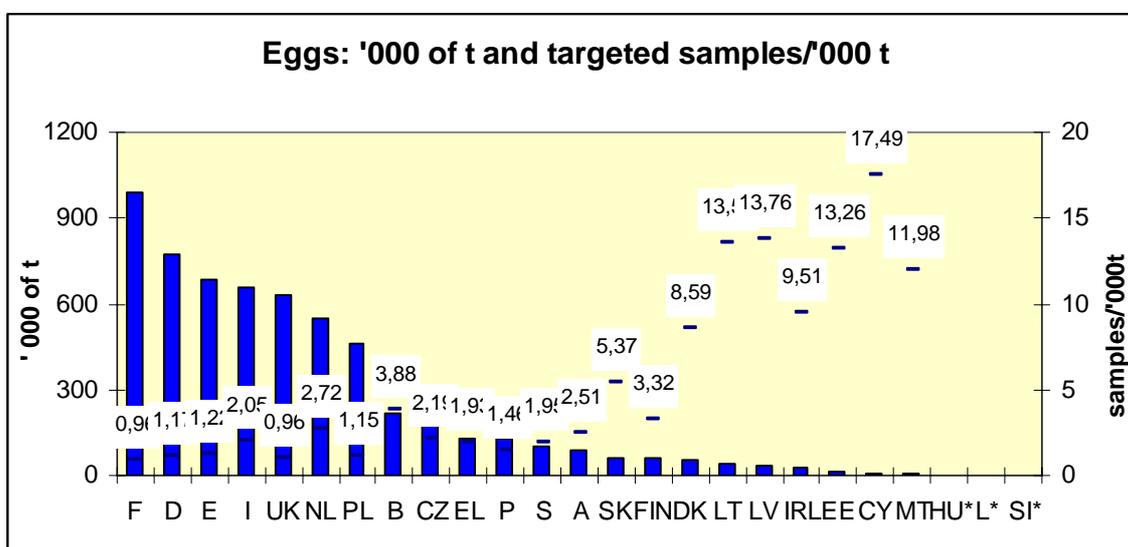
### 5.3. EGGS

The number of samples to be taken each year must be at least equal to 1 per 1 000 t of annual egg production, with a minimum of 200 samples.

In 2003, the EU produced 5 903 313 t of eggs (642 616 t more than in 2002) and 13 296 targeted samples (compared to 8 174 targeted samples in 2003) were analysed. F and UK did not respect the minimum ratio of 1 sample/1 000 t and CY, L, P and SI did not respect the minimum number of 200 samples.

In the graph below, the columns show egg production in '000 t in 2003. Member States are classified by volume of production. The numbers at the top represent the number of targeted samples per 1 000 t. L\* took 190 samples for 1,2 thousand t, HU 1 643 samples for 1,3 thousand t which are figures well above the other Member States and which falls outside the graph below. SI\* took no samples for eggs, production 16 t.

**Graph 8**



The number of non-compliant results decreased significantly compared to 2003 (126 targeted, 197 suspect in 2003 and 68 targeted 98 suspect in 2004). Non-compliant results were mainly for anticoccidials (42 targeted and 77 suspect), followed by organochlorine compounds (14 targeted, 14 suspect) and antibacterials (7 targeted). There were also some non-compliant results for A6 substances (ronidazol, metronidazol, hydroxydimetridazole both targeted and suspect samples) and for chloramphenicol 1 suspect sample. In 2004 there were no non-compliant results for Nitrofurans as in 2003.

Comment from Denmark\*: 18 results positive for coccidiostats in 141 samples were found in 2003, while only 5 positives in 139 samples were found in 2004. Furthermore, the concentrations of coccidiostats in the positive samples were less than 4 µg/kg in 2003 but less than 3 µg/kg in 2004. This improvement of the situation due to follow up actions against medicine pollution at the feed mills is satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of non-compliant results for **eggs**, broken down by group of substances.

**Table 22: eggs non-compliant results targeted and suspect sampling**

Species	Group	Substances	MS	Non-compliant results
EGGS TARGET		Hidroxyronidazol	SK(1)	1
		Hydroxydimetridazole	F(1)	1
		Metronidazol	SK(1)	1
		Ronidazol	F(1);SK(1)	2
<b>A6</b>			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>5</b>
		Antibacterials	MT(4)	4
		Sulfadiazin, Sulfapyrimidin	E(2)	2
		Sulfadimethoxin	F(1)	1
<b>B1</b>			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>7</b>
		Diclazuril	D(5)	5
		Lasalocid	B(10;D(4);UK(8);IRL(2);LV(2);PL(2))	28
		Lasalocid-Sodium	D(2)	2
		Maduramicin	B(1)	1
		Monensin	B(1)	1
		Robenidin	B(1)	1
		Salinomycin	B(3);LV(1)	4
<b>B2a</b>			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>42</b>
		Chlordan, gamma-, trans-	EL(1)	1
		DDT: Sum DDT, DDE, DDD	D(1)	2
		HCH, beta-	D(1);EL(2)	3
		PCB 118	L(1)	1
		PCB 138	A(1);L(1)	2
		PCB 153	A(1);L(1)	2
		PCB 180	A(1);L(1)	2
		PCB sum	L(1)	1
<b>B3a</b>			<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>14</b>
EGGS SUSPECT		Chloramphenicol	E(1)	1
		Hidroxyronidazol	SK(2)	2

	Metronidazol	SK(2)	2
	Ronidazol	SK(2)	2
A6		TOTAL:	7
	Lasalocid	B(54);LV(12)	66
	Monensin	B(6)	6
	Salinomycin	B(3);LV(2)	5
B2a		TOTAL:	77
	DDT: Sum DDT, DDE, DDD	D(7)	7
	PCB sum	B(7)	7
		TOTAL:	14
	GRAND TOTAL TARGETED	:	68
	GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT	:	98

## 5.4. RABBIT MEAT

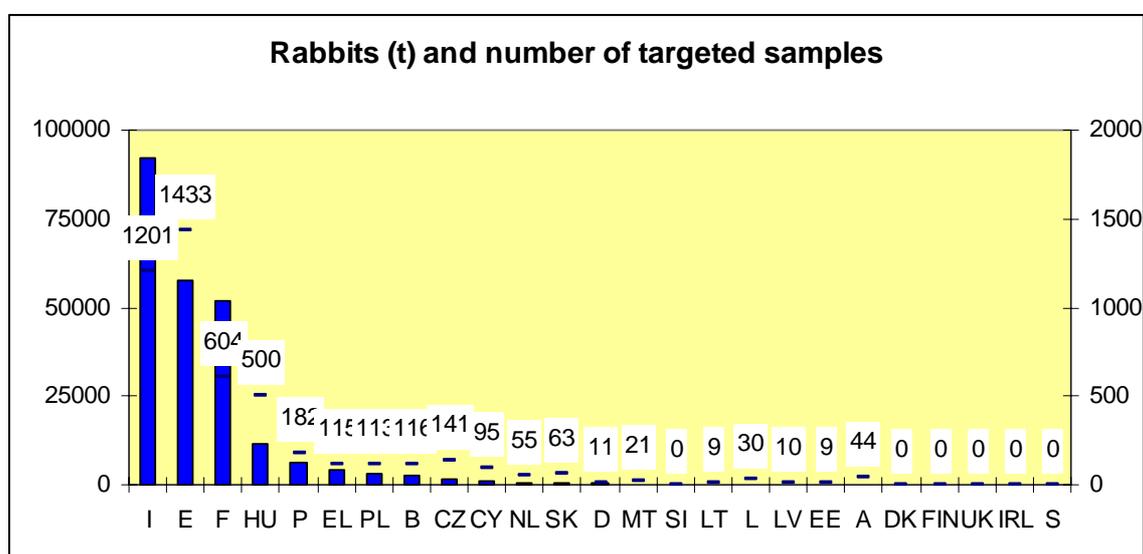
The number of samples to be taken each year must be equal to 10 per 300 t of annual production for the first 3 000 t, plus one sample for each additional 300 t. The following graph shows the production in t and the number of samples taken/300 t.

DK, IRL, FIN, S and UK reported no production for rabbits.

Total production in the EU in 2003 was 233 914 t (232 577 t in 2003) and 4 752 targeted samples (4 177 in 2003) were taken.

In the graph below, the columns show rabbit meat production in t in 2003. Member States are classified by volume of production. The numbers at the top represent the number of targeted samples.

**Graph 9**



Most non-compliant results were for antibacterials (18 targeted) and coccidiostats (7 targeted). CY and NL each reported 1 non-compliant result for A 6 substances (dimetridazol and SEM).

No suspect samples were taken in 2004 in rabbits.

The following table shows the number of non-compliant results for **rabbit meat**, broken down by group of substances.

**Table 23: rabbits non-compliant results targeted and suspect sampling**

RABBIT	Group	Substances	MS	Non-compliant results
		Dimetridazol	CY(1)	1
		SEM (semicarbazide)	NL(1)	1
A6			TOTAL:	2

	Chlortetracyclin	E(1)	1
	Ciprofloxacin	E(2)	2
	Enrofloxacin	E(4)	4
	Antibacterials	D(1)	1
	Oxytetracyclin	E(2)	2
	Sulfadiazin, Sulfapyrimidin	E(1)	1
	Sulfadimethoxin	F(6)	6
	Sulfamethoxypyridazin	E(1)	1
<b>B1</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>18</b>
	Robenidin	B(4);L(2)	6
	Salinomycin	D(1)	1
<b>B2a</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>7</b>
	Sodiumsalicylate	NL(2)	2
<b>B2e</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2</b>
	HCH, gamma (lindane)	E(2)	2
<b>B3a</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2</b>
		<b>GRAND TOTAL TARGETED:</b>	<b>31</b>

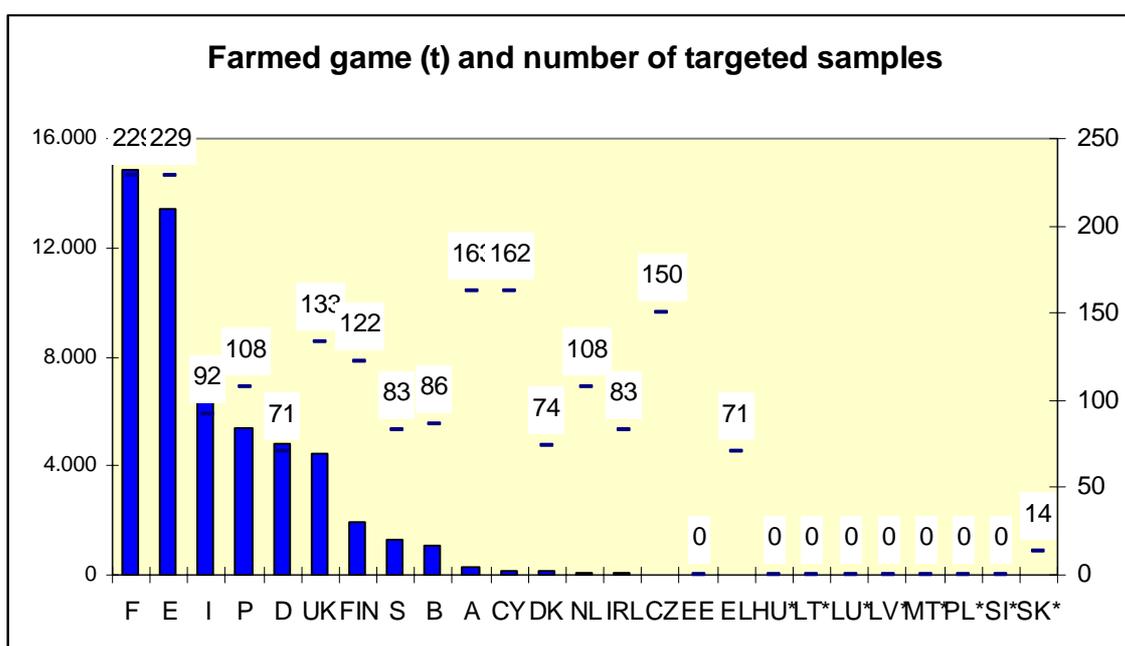
## 5.5. FARMED GAME

The number of samples to be taken each year must be at least 100. D, IRL, I, S, DK, B and EL did not achieve this minimum.

Total production in the EU in 2003 was 54 775 t . 1 978 targeted (1 801 in 2003) and 11 suspect samples (31 in 2003) were taken.

In the graph below, the columns show farmed game production in t in 2003. The Member States are classified by volume of production. The numbers at the top represent the number of targeted samples.

**Graph 10**



EL, HU, LT, L, LV, MT, PL, SI, SK\* reported no production.

There was an increase in the number of non-compliant targeted results compared with the figure for 2003 (15 in 2003 and 22 in 2004).

9 non-compliant results were for anticoccidials (lasalocid in the UK) and 13 non-compliant results were for chemical elements.

**Table 24: farmed game non-compliant results targeted and suspect sampling**

Species	Group	Substances	MS	Non-compliant results
FARMED GAME		Lasalocid	UK(9)	9
B2b			TOTAL:	9
		Cadmium Cd	E(4);FIN(5);NL(3)	12
B3c			TOTAL:	12
			GRAND TOTAL TARGETED:	21

## 5.6. WILD GAME

The number of samples to be taken each year must be at least 100. The following table shows production in t and the number of targeted samples in each Member State. The minimum number of 100 samples was not achieved by some MS.

**Table 25: wild game production and number of samples**

MS	Production (t)	Targeted samples	Suspect samples
PL	274043	179	
D	62393	102	1
F	19528	56	
E	13963	147	6
A	8922	128	
CZ	6100	321	4
HU	5666	521	
UK	2929	88	
I	1560	146	
B	1000	108	
SI	796	87	
LT	677	145	
SK	418	125	
NL	335	89	
FIN	265	88	
EE	218	100	
DK	126	105	
IE	75	100	
CY	0	0	
EL	0	10	
LU	0	12	
LV	0	125	
MT	0	0	
P	0	100	
SE	0	120	
<b>EU</b>	<b>399014</b>	<b>3002</b>	<b>11</b>

There was an increase in the number of non-compliant results (84 in 2003 to 159 in 2004). The number of targeted samples increased too: 1 484 in 2003 to 3002 in 2004. With the exception of 14 non-compliant results for organochlorine compounds and 1 for carbamates and pyrethroids the rest (142 targeted and 1 suspect) of the non-compliant results reported were for chemical elements.

The following table shows the number of non-compliant results for **wild game**, broken down by group of substances.

**Table 26: wild game non-compliant results targeted and suspect sampling**

Species	Group	Substances	MS	Non-compliant results
WILD GAME TARGET		Cyhalothrin	D(1)	1
B2c			TOTAL:	1
		DDE, op-	E(2)	2
		DDT: Sum DDT, DDE, DDD	D(3)	3
		HCH, alpha-	E(2)	2
		HCH, beta-	E(6)	6
		Lindan, gamma-HCH	D(1)	1
B3a			TOTAL:	14
		Cadmium Cd	A(2);E(4);FIN(18);F(4);I(10);LV(41);NL(9);PL(4) ; EE* (44)	136
		Lead Pb	A(15);CZ(5);DK(5) ;UK(2);IRL(1);I(3);LV(5);NL(6); PL(6);SI(4);SK(2)	54
		Mercury Hg	PL(2); DK (4)	6
B3c			TOTAL:	152
		Cesium 137	CZ(2)	2
B3f			TOTAL:	2
SUSPECT		Cadmium Cd	E(1)	1
			TOTAL:	1
		GRAND TOTAL TARGETED	:	213
		GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT	:	1

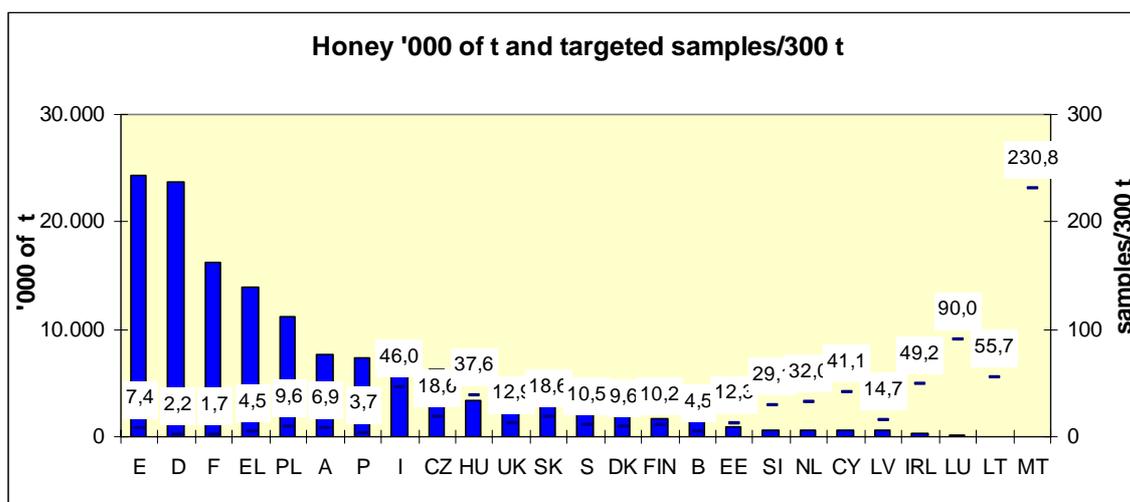
EE\* elk and wild boar kidneys: 44 Cd results over MRLs for bovines.

## 5.7. HONEY

The number of samples to be taken must be at least 10 per 300 t of annual production for the first 3 000 t, plus one sample for each additional 300 t. The following graph shows the production in t and the number of samples taken/300 t. Member States are classified by volume of production. The numbers at the top represent the number of targeted samples per 300 t.

Total EU production in 2003 was 138.354 (108 901 t in 2002) and the total number of targeted samples was 4 428 (2 760 in 2003).

**Graph 11**



Most of the non-compliant results were for antibacterials (109 targeted and 54 suspects, compared to 107 targeted and 25 suspect in 2003). The use of antibacterials in bees is not authorised. 2 targeted non-compliant results were found for chemical elements (compared to 21 in 2003) 8 for organophosphorous and 2 for organochlorine compounds. 1 non-compliant result was found for mycotoxins.

The following table shows the number of non-compliant results for **honey**, broken down by group of substances.

**Table 27: honey non-compliant results targeted and suspect sampling**

Species	Group	Substances	MS	Non-compliant results
HONEY TARGET		Chlortetracyclin	EL(14); I(1)	15
		Doxycyclin	EL(5)	5
		Antibacterial	PL(19)	19
		Oxytetracyclin	EL(3)	3
		Streptomycin	EE(1);EL(16)	17
		Sulfamethazine (=sulfadimidine)	B(1);EL(3)	4
		Sulfamethoxazol	D(1);EL(1)	2
		Sulfamonomethoxin	EL(5);SI(2)	7
		Sulfaphenazol	EL(1)	1
		Sulfathiazol	A(7);FIN(3);EL(3);I(3)	16
		Sulfonamides	CY(10);PL(5)	15
		Tetracyclin	EL(1)	1
		Tetracyclines	F(2)	2
		Tylosin	SK(2)	2
	B1			TOTAL:
		DDT: Sum DDT, DDE, DDD	SK(2)	2
B3a			TOTAL:	2
		Chlorfenvinphos	E(7)	7
		Coumaphos	I(1)	1
B3b			TOTAL:	8
		Lead Pb	F(2)	2
B3c			TOTAL:	2
		Aflatoxin B1	E(1)	1
B3d			TOTAL:	1
SUSPECT		Chlortetracyclin	EL(2);I(3)	5
		Antibacterials	PL(5)	5
		Streptomycin	EL(3)	3

	Sulfamethazine (=sulfadimidine)	B(1)	1
	Sulfamethoxazol	CZ(6)	6
	Sulfamonomethoxin	SI(2)	2
	Sulfathiazol	A(9);CZ(6);D(10);FIN(2)	27
	Sulfonamides	PL(3)	3
	Tetracyclin	EL(2)	2
<b>B1</b>		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>54</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL TARGETED</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>122</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL SUSPECT</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>54</b>

## MEMBER STATE/DATE...

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE ACTIONS TAKEN AS A CONSEQUENCE OF  
NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS IN 2003

## I. Modifications to the residue monitoring plan for the year 2005

(Explain)

## II. Group A substances

1. Investigations in the farm of origin: verification of records, additional sampling

(Examples are given in italics)

Non-compliant result	Animal/product	Actions
CAP	<i>Pig</i>	<i>5 farms were investigated and the origin of CAP was not identified</i>

2. Animals held in the farm as a consequence of positive findings
3. Animals slaughtered in case of confirmation of illegal treatment
4. Farms subject to intensified checks after positive findings
5. Carcasses impounded at the slaughterhouses
6. Carcasses and products declared unfit for human consumption
7. Administrative measures
8. Criminal penalties
9. Denial of opportunity to receive or apply for Community aid for a period of 12 months
10. Others

### III. Group B substances (aggregate data for all species and animal products)

11. Investigations in the farm of origin: verification of records, additional sampling
12. Animals held in the farm as a consequence of positive findings
13. Intensified checks on the animals and products from the farm/establishment in the event of repeated infringements
14. Carcasses and products declared unfit for human consumption
15. Administrative measures
16. Others

Actions	
11	<i>4 bovine farms, 1 pig farm</i>
12	
13	
14	
15	
Others	

ANNEX I TO DIRECTIVE 96/23/EC

**GROUP A – Substances having anabolic effect and unauthorized substances**

- A.1. Stilbenes, stilbene derivatives, and their salts and esters
- A.2. Antithyroid agents
- A.3. Steroids
- A.4. Resorcylic acid lactones, including zeranol
- A.5. Beta-agonists
- A.6. Compounds included in Annex IV to Council Regulation (EEC) N° 2377/90 of 26 June 1990

**GROUP B – Veterinary drugs and contaminants**

- B.1. Antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones
- B.2. Other veterinary drugs
  - a) Anthelmintics
  - b) Anticoccidials, including nitroimidazoles
  - c) Carbamates and pyrethroids
  - d) Sedatives
  - e) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
  - f) Other pharmacologically active substances
- B.3. Other substances and environmental contaminants
  - a) Organochlorine compounds, including PCBs
  - b) Organophosphorus compounds
  - c) Chemical elements
  - d) Mycotoxins
  - e) Dyes
  - f) Others



### **Modification of the national monitoring plan for 2005**

The presence of non-compliant results for a substance or a specific food commodity should be followed by an amendment in national residue plans in order to intensify controls for this particular substance or food commodity.

The changes introduced by the Member States for the 2005 plan are presented below.

#### **AUSTRIA**

- New: Ochratoxin: will be controlled in veal calves and not in young bovines.
- New: Some samples – analysed for NSAIDs – will be taken at farm level (veal calves and young bovines).
- New: For testing chemical elements in bovine animals and sheep the matrix has changed from kidney/liver to muscle; some samples from veal calves will be taken from liver. In porcine animals, poultry and rabbits the matrix is kidney/liver (due to the fact that in the database it is impossible to select more than one matrix, liver has been selected as “marker-matrix”)
- New: Coccidiostats will be controlled in wild boar (farmed game)
- Due to non-complaint results in 2004, the number of samples will be increased for:
  - 17  $\beta$  Testosterone: young bovines (y.b.) at farm level
  - Boldenone: veal calves (v.c) and y.b. at farm level, and y.b. (slaughterhouse)
  - Chloramphenicol: v.c. (slaughterhouse)
  - Inhibitors: v.c., y.b., cows, lambs, deer (farmed game)
  - Sulphonamides: v.c., y.b., fattening pigs (f.p.), lambs
  - Anticoccidials: f.p., broiler
  - NSAIDs: other horses (o.h.)
  - Metamizol: v.c.
  - Chemical elements: y.b., cows, other pigs (o.p.), other sheep (o.sh.), deer (wild game)
  - Dyes (Malachite green): rainbow trout

#### **BELGIUM**

- generally for substances for which less than 10 samples were analysed, the amount of samples has been increased to 10;
- in bovines : 10 samples for B2b have been added. Samples taken at slaughterhouse for B2f have increased to 200. Samples for PCB marker have decreased to 200;
- in veals : samples for A5 have increased to 165. Samples for B2b have increased to 100;
- in poultry sampled on farms : samples for nitrofurans have decreased to 170;
- in hens : samples for nitrofurans have increased to 20. Samples for organochlored pesticides have decreased to 10;
- in broilers : Samples for nitrofurans have increased to 200. Samples for B2e have increased to 60;
- in turkey : samples for A1, A3 and A4 have increased to 12;

- in other poultry : samples for A1, A3 and A4 have increased to 12, other samples have increased to 5. Samples for PCB markers in guinea-fowl increased to 25;
- in rabbits : samples for A1, A3, A4 have increased to 15 and for B2c to 5;
- for farmed wild : samples for A1, A3, A5 and A4 have increased to 12, samples for A2 to 5, samples for PCB and B2e to 10 and samples for A6 to 30;
- for horse : samples for A1, A3, A4 have increased to 30;
- for sheep : samples for A1, A3 and A4 to 12
- for milk : samples for chloramphenicol and dapson have decreased to 175; samples for nitroimidazols have increased to 25. Samples for B1 have decreased to 420. Samples for B2a have decreased to 200. Samples for organochlored pesticides have decreased to 150. Samples for nitroimidazols, B2e and B3b have increased to 25. Samples for aflatoxin alpha have decreased to 315. Samples for B3c have decreased to 40. Samples for PCB and dioxins have decreased to 240.
- For eggs : 40 samples for nitrofurans have been added. Samples for B1 and organochlored pesticides have slightly decreased. Samples for PCB and dioxines have increased to 146.

## **CYPRUS**

- Sampling should take place over the entire year (January to December);
- The tender of Veterinary Services of Cyprus for the interest of accredited laboratories to carry out the laboratory examinations of substances of animal tissues and food of animal origin that are included in the National Residues Plan concerning the year 2006 must be published in the European gazette early in June 2005.
- These substances, metabolites of nitrofurans, chlorobenzilate, bromopropylate (there are no MRLs for the last 3 mentioned substances in Council Reg. (EEC) 2377/90) will be included in the NRP of 2006.
- It is advisable to include the metabolites in the analysis of nitroimidazoles.
- B1 Antiinfectious agents Doxycycline will be included in the NRP 2006.
- Need to include next year the number of samples for goats and sheep milk as additional samples to those taken for bovine milk to cover the requirements of Council Directive 96/23/EC?

## **CZECH REPUBLIC**

- Targeted investigation for residues of veterinary drugs – screening (3 new pieces of the laboratory equipment - CHARM II - were purchased).
- Increase in number of tests for chloramphenicol in the swine urine at farms and in the porcine muscle.
- Increase in number of tests for Group B1 substances in the muscle and offal of swine and cattle.
- As a result of the positive finding of malachite green in trouts, an extraordinary action is going to be organised – examination of all 28 trout breeding facilities in the Czech Republic.

## DENMARK

- Due to the non-compliant results in 2004 the following investigations will be increased in 2005:
- Chloramphenicol in chickens on farm: From 39 to 104 samples.
- Antibacterials in sows: From 1375 to 2000 samples.
- Malachite green in trouts on farm: From 50 to 100 samples.

## ESTONIA

- Group A3 (steroids) was extended by boldenon and oestradiol, which are to be checked for in slaughtered and live young bovines (altogether 12 samples).
- Group A4 (zeranol) is to be checked for twice a year.
- Groups A1 (stilbenes), A2 (thyreostatics) and A5 (beta-agonists) are to be checked for at a pig farm level.
- The list of substances belonging to group A5 (beta-agonists) subject to checks has been expanded: Brombuterol, Cimaterol, Cimbuterol, Clenproperol, Clenpenterol, Ritodrin, Zilpaterol, Mapenterol, Ractopamin. The number of samples to be analysed for beta-agonists has been increased owing to a positive result in 2003 (the sample was taken)/2004 (the result was received). See the table:

Animal species	Number of samples 2004	Number of samples 2005	Change
Slaughtered young animal	15	20	+5
Live young animal	8	12	+4
Pig	20	25	+5
Sheep	1	1	0
Broiler	36	36*	0
Broiler at a farm	15	15*	0
Feedingstuff	5	5	0

\*Since there are only one big slaughterhouse for poultry and one large producer (98,4 % from poultry meat), it is not reasonable to increase the number of samples.

Samples from bovine, porcine and ovine animals are taken twice a year, from poultry three times a year.

- Metabolites of nitrofurans in group A6 are checked for twice a year.
- The number of samples to be analysed for chloramphenicol belonging to group A6 has been increased owing to positive results in 2003 and 2004. See the table:

Animal species	Number of samples 2004	Number of samples 2005	Change
Slaughtered young animals	25	30	+5
Live young animals	20	25	+5
Pig	18	25	+7
Milk	200	150	-50*

\*As no milk samples tested positive in 2004 and five samplings are to be undertaken in a year, the number of milk samples to be taken was reduced.

- Group B2b was extended by nitroimidazoles to be analysed for in the samples of muscle of porcine and bovine animals (altogether 6).
- Since there is no local source of contamination in Estonia and its neighbouring areas, samples of muscles are not tested for radioactive compounds. It will be continued with milk sampling. In case of suspicion, samples will be taken from imported goods at the BIP.
- VFL has started to develop the analysis method of malachite green.
- Milk is analysed for sulphonamides and tetracyclines twice a year, for penicillins three times a year.
- The number of samples taken to be tested for radioactive compounds in milk is reduced because the levels found throughout a year are very low. There is no local contamination source of radioactive compounds in Estonia and its neighbouring areas.
- Group B1 was added spectinomycin and lincomycin, which are to be checked for in eggs (total 10 samples).
- Group B2b was added 5 nicarbasine samples to be checked for in eggs. The method for checking spectinomycin, lincomycin and nicarbasin in eggs is being developed by VFL.
- The number of honey samples to be analysed for streptomycin was increased by one sample owing to a positive result in 2004 (altogether 5 samples are to be analysed).
- the same sample will also be checked for carbamates and organophosphorus compounds, which means that in groups B2b and B3b 7 samples altogether will be checked for all substances.

## FINLAND

- **Aquaculture:** The number of samples taken in the gutting plants for testing of the malachite green and leukomalachite green is increased to 40 fish (33 in 2004) and on the farms from live animals up to 60 (20 in 2004).
- **Honey:** Analyses of sulphonamides will be performed from all honey samples (60).

- **Farmed game:** The sampling will be maintained at the same level as 2004 (even there were positive reindeer liver and kidney).
- **Wild game:** The sampling will be maintained at the same level as 2004 (even there were positive elks liver and kidney).

## FRANCE

No information included in the questionnaire.

## GERMANY

The “method of confirmation” shown in column 4 of the NRMP was made consistent with the precepts of Decision 2002/657/EC. Consequently, with effect from August 2004, the only methods shown for A Group substances that may be used are those which are consistent with the precepts of the aforementioned decision. Methods such as HPLC and TLC were removed for the NRMP for 2005.

- *Cattle, pigs, sheep/goats and horses*

### Group A2

For holdings the figures for checks on thyreostatic drugs have been removed and the capacities thus freed up were used for examining for steroids or, in the case of pigs, for nitroimid-azoles. At slaughterhouses the figures were raised by 5% in relation to the overall number of samples to be tested in the red meat area. This is consistent with the minimum requirements of Directive 96/23/EC. The numbers of samples to be taken were copied from Group A3.

Justification: Thyroid hormones control and affect various functions within the organism. The use thyreostatic drugs for fattening results in water retention that can induce an increase in body weight. Swift action to regulate the water regime allows these effects to disappear very quickly once the thyreostatic drugs are discontinued. The retention of fat and water is detrimental to meat quality. Under the current payments system the amounts paid for animals for slaughter reflect not only their weight but also the quality of their meat so that the use of thyreostatic drugs and tests for the residues of such drugs is a matter that needs to be fundamentally reviewed. Although their use at time of slaughter and the associated sampling at the slaughterhouse still make sense, the examination of samples taken from stock on the farm is completely pointless.

Urine was included as a matrix for slaughterhouses and holdings. For slaughterhouses tissue fluid was deleted as a matrix. Justification: in literature (Heeremans A. et al, Analyst, 1998, 123, 2629-2632: Elimination profile of methylthiouracil in cows after oral administration) indicates that methylthiouracil (MTU) in urine occurs in much higher concentrations (approximately 1-2 orders of magnitude) than in plasma.

### Group A3

It is primarily female pigs that are checked for  $\beta$ -boldenone since in male pigs an assessment is hardly possible on account of the possible endogenous occurrence of  $\beta$ -boldenone.

### Group A5

- Ractopamin and zilpaterol have been included in the groups of compulsory substances in three of Germany’s *Länder* that are able to carry out the analytical work.

- Chlorbrombuterol is tested for on a voluntary basis. This substance is chemically very similar to clenbuterol so that similar degrees of effectiveness could be assumed although nothing is known. Confirmation methods that use mass spectrometry fail to find this substance, however, or else fail to identify it (other masses). Consequently, there is a case for extending the tests to include this substance, particularly as samples are prepared in exactly the same way as for clenbuterol.
- In the case of salbutamol the minimum detection threshold for the “liver” matrix in 2005 will be raised from 0.2 to 1 µg/kg. The reference laboratory states that by using a multiresidue method and despite the highly sensitive LC-MSMS-technology it is possible to achieve a CC $\alpha$  of 0.5 µg/kg for salbutamol. Consequently, the CRL/NRL has proposed a detection threshold set at < 1 µg/kg.
- For holdings plasma has been included as matrix for terbutalin and clenproperol and at slaughterhouses the retina has been included as matrix for terbutalin and the liver for clenproperol and ractopamin.
- The following minimum detection thresholds (MDTs) have been introduced for the 2005 plan:

Clenproperol	Plasma: < 1 g/kg and liver: < 1 µg/kg,
Chlorbrombuterol	Plasma: < 1 µg/kg, urine: < 0.5 µg/kg, retina: < 10 µg/kg and liver: < 1 µg/kg,
Ractopamin	Plasma: < 3 µg/kg, liver: < 3 µg/kg and urine: < 3 µg/kg and
Terbutalin	Plasma: < 3 µg/kg and retina: < 20 µg/kg.

These MDTs are, where available, the MRPL envisaged by the Commission for these substances.

### **Group A6**

The kidney has been included as matrix for chloramphenicol.

At slaughterhouses chlorpromazine has been taken off the list of compulsory substances to be tested for because whether or not it is administered is not important. It remains in the plan only a voluntary basis. The number of samples to be taken for it has been added to the numbers for the remaining nitroimidazoles to be tested for. Muscle has been removed as a matrix since nitroimidazoles are highly unstable in muscle unless the latter is immediately frozen.

The detection threshold was uniformly set at < 2 µg/kg for all nitroimidazoles and their metabolites. The reason given by the NRL/CRL: the detection threshold is set too low in some cases where GC-MS/NCI methods are used. This method is used very frequently for determining nitroimidazoles. In the case of ipronidazol, metronidazol, metronidazol-OH and dimetridazol it is no longer possible to identify them below 1 µg/kg.

### **Group B2e**

LC-MS has also been included as a confirmation method.

## **Group B1**

### Tetracyclines

Given their importance the number of tests for tetracyclines in calves has been raised for 2005. In the animal category “Cattle/Free selection” the numbers have been reduced accordingly.

### Aminoglycosides/Penicillins

In the course of 2003 there were increasing numbers of positive findings when testing for dihydrostreptomycin, gentamycin and neomycin.

The *Länder* stated that it constituted a problem in that for aminoglycosides there were different fixed waiting periods for the individual matrices. For muscle the waiting period was shorter than for kidney. Upon completion of the waiting period for muscle the animals are taken to slaughter and then when the kidney is tested the latter turns out to be positive. The planned standardisation of waiting periods is thus a matter of extreme urgency.

Owing to the greater number of positive findings the numbers of samples to be tested for dihydrostreptomycin, gentamycin and neomycin were raised to 690 compulsory samples and for testing for lactamantibiotics to 180 compulsory samples.

The kidney was chosen as reference matrix for aminoglycosides because in the kidney aminoglycosides remain in evidence for a very long period compared with muscle as a matrix.

## **Group B2e**

Both the HPLC methods listed for phenylbutazone were taken off the list because the substance in question is not an authorised substance and the HPLC methods are therefore not permitted under the terms of Decision 2002/657/EC.

Aminopropylon as a substance was taken off the list because it is irrelevant. Instead, diclofenac was included in the list because there is now an MRL for this substance in cattle and pigs.

## **Group B2a-f “free selection”**

30% of the samples from this group are to be tested for the corticosteroids for which there is an MRL.

The remaining 70% are to be tested for substances belonging to Groups B2a, B2b and B2c and it must be ensured that some of the samples are tested for substances belonging to Group B2b. Lasalocid and salinomycin were added to the substances belonging to Group B2b.

Niclosamid was added to substances belonging to Group B2a. It has no MRL and there is potential for some abuse.

### **Group B3a**

GC-ECD was included as a method.

### **Group B3b**

The methods included are GC-ECD, GC-NPD, GC-MS and LC-MS.

### **Group B3c**

ICP was included as a method.

- *Poultry*

**Group A1:** On holdings the gall bladder has been included as a matrix.

**Group A2:** At slaughterhouses plasma has been included as a matrix.

**Group A5:** The changes are the same as those for cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and horses.

**Group A6:** Since the GC-ECD method is analytically irrelevant it has been removed from the NRMP.

The detection threshold has been set uniformly for all nitroimidazoles and their metabolites at < 2 µg/kg.

At slaughterhouses in 2005 there will be tests for the DSH metabolite. DSH in plasma and muscle: LC-MS/MS as for RIKILT-Nitrofurantoin method, NWG approximately 1 µg/kg.

### **Group B1: Quinolones**

The detection threshold for Category “All named substances” was increased to < 50 µg/kg to bring it into line with the analytical performance of the methods.

### **Group B2b:**

Owing to the large number of positive cases of lasalocid found in eggs it was decided that boiling fowl would also be added to the poultry to be tested for this substance. As the numbers of samples have so far been quite small the boiling fowl that so far were only included as free selection, are also to be tested for substances in Group B2b. Lasalocid: the relevant matrices are liver, muscle, CC $\alpha$  1.1 µg/kg, CC $\beta$ : 1.4 µg/kg; method LC-MS/MS.

- *Aquaculture*

**Group A6:** The method listed as “GC-ECD” has been removed as being irrelevant.

### **Group B1:**

Nalidixinic acid has been included as a compulsory substance. Nalidixinic acid is a gyrase inhibitor that is not permitted. It is similar to oxolinic acid in its effect and there is a measure of scope for abuse.

**Group B3c:** The ICP method has been included for substances in Group B3c.

### **Group B3e:**

Owing to the already established positive malachite green findings for 2004 the number of samples set for 2004 is being retained for 2005 at the same high level.

- *Milk from cows*

### **Group A5:**

The detection threshold for clenbuterol has been brought into line with the MRL, in other words reduced to 0.025 µg/kg.

#### **Group A6**

The GC-ECD method shown has been deleted owing to a lack of relevance.

#### **Group B2e**

Aminopropylon is irrelevant in the light of research carried out by the reference laboratory and has therefore been removed from the plan.

- *Eggs*

#### **Group A6**

For dimetridazol the detection threshold has been raised to 2 µg/kg to bring it into line with the analytical capabilities of the laboratories.

#### **Group B1**

##### Quinolones

The detection threshold has been raised to 10 µg/kg for enrofloxacin, danofloxacin, difloxacin and marbofloxacin to bring it into line with the analytical capabilities of the laboratories and in the case of flumequin and oxolinic acid the detection threshold has been raised to 50 µg/kg.

GC-MS has been deleted as a method because it is not currently used.

Trimethoprim has been removed from the range of substances because it is irrelevant.

#### **Group B2b**

Owing to the large number of lasalocid findings the number of samples to be taken has been raised by 65 samples.

Amprolium has been removed from the list of substances because it has meanwhile been included in Annex II of Regulation EEC2377/90 and thus no longer appears in the list of substances to be monitored.

#### **Group B3a**

The Commission has adopted Regulation (EC) 684/2004 aimed at revising the maximum permitted amount of dioxins in food. This set the maximum level for dioxins in hens' eggs and egg products from extensive production systems at 3pg WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/g fat until 31.12.2004.

The data are still inadequate so the Commission requested that eggs would continue to be tested for dioxins, in particular for free range and semi-intensive production systems.

Accordingly another 178 samples will be tested for dioxins in 2005.

- *Rabbits*

#### **Group A5**

The changes are the same as for cattle, pigs, sheep/goats and horses.

- *Farmed game*

### Group A3

The 19-Nortestosteron derivatives 17 $\beta$ -Decanoat-4-estren-3-on and 17 $\beta$ -Cyclohexylpropionat-4-estren-3-on have been included on a voluntary basis since there are indications that these substances have been administered to stags to reduce their aggressiveness, improve horn growth and stimulate appetite. It is still unclear how this is to be assessed since it is not known whether these substances are also produced endogenously. The CRL/NRL is investigating the extent to which these substances can be detected using current multimethods.

### Group A5:

The changes are similar to those for cattle, pigs, sheep/goats and horses”.

## GREECE

The number of samples for each group of substances is estimated to fulfill the minimum requirements of the Council Directive 96/23/EC & the Commission Decision 97/747/EC. So, taking into account the volume of production in 2004 and 2003 (fish, honey) and the fact that there were positive results in several groups of substances, the number of samples is slightly changed.

Generally, in the Hellenic Monitoring Residue Plan for 2005 are also added the examinations of nitroimidazoles in eggs and poultry, nitrofurans in honey and heavy metals and mycotoxins in bovine.

## HUNGARY

- Concerning the rather sporadic occurrence of Cd>MRL in defined livestock-husbandries, the sampling frequency for Cd in the given specific region/s will be increased. The consequences of the related experiences were incorporated into the 2005 CY's residue monitoring plan.

## IRELAND

- To reflect usage, sampling of B1 (Sulphonamides) has been increased to 200 for Bovine & Porcine. The range of sulphonamides has also been extended.
- B2(e) Phenylbutazone – in addition to testing on farm, this year we will also test at slaughter plant for Bovines and Porcines
- B2(b) Nicarbazin - Due to the incidence of positive results in 2004, we have increased sample numbers to 200
- For honey, we have increased sampling to 10 per substance.
- For horses, we have reduced sampling numbers to reflect significant reduction in slaughter figures.
- Matrices for B2(e) & B3(b) updated as detailed in the plan.
  - **Aquaculture:** Production in farmed finfish was down on previous years therefore the number of samples to be taken and analysed was also down on 2004.

## ITALY

According to Directive 96/23/EC and on the basis of a specific request from European Commission, the following examinations have been added:

- Bovines: levamisole;
- Ovine/caprine: substances belonging to B3d group;
- Equine: substances belonging to groups A1, A3, A4, A6, B2a, B2b, B2c, B2d, B2e, B3d;
- Poultry: substances belonging to groups B2e and B3d;
- Rabbits: substances belonging to groups B2a, B2c, B2e;
- Farmed game: substances belonging to groups A1, A2, A3, A4;
- Aquaculture: substances belonging to groups B3c, B3d and B3e. To this regard it has to be stressed that malachite green, included in the past by mistake in A6 group, has been included in B3e group. This represents only a formal change considering that malachite green remains a not authorised substance whose use has the meaning of illegal treatment.
- Milk: substances belonging to groups B2e, B3b, B3c;
- Honey: substances belonging to group B3a and tylosin.

The non-compliances detected during the implementation of 2004 National residue monitoring plan have also been taken into account:

- Bovines: sulphonamides, 19-nortestosterone, clenbuterol-like substances, dexamethazone, tetracyclines;
- Swine: nitrofurans metabolites, 19-nortestosterone, sulphonamides;
- Poultry: nicarbazine;
- Honey: sulfathiazole, chlortetracycline;
- Milk: aflatoxin M1, penicillin;
- Aquaculture: sulfadiazine, chloramphenicol.

## LATVIA

- The number of samples of eggs was increased because of positive findings (lasalocid and salinomycin)
- The number of samples was increased because of the new groups were included in the plan:
- rabbits (A1, A3, A4, A5, B3a, B3c)
- horses (A1, A2, A3, A4)
- The number of samples of poultry was decreased up to number which directive 96/23/EC allows because of small amount of poultry slaughterhouses in Latvia
- New testing – the OH metabolite of nitroimidazoles (muscle, eggs)
- The number of substances of group A3 is enlarged
- GC – MS method for detection of chloramphenicol in muscle, serum and eggs is used for screening as well as for conformation
- GC – MS method for detection of substances of the groups A1 and A4 in all matrices is used for screening as well as for conformation

## **LITHUANIA**

- The format of the plan was revised and designed in separate tables for different animal species.
- 3 new laboratories are appointed (LT, LV and DE).
- NVL revised the analysis of B group substances and more analytes are introduced for penicilins (B1), tetracyclins (B1) and ivermectins (B2a).
- 25 egg samples are foreseen to detect coccidiostatic lasalocid (B2b).
- 3 seafish samples are foreseen to detect dioxine (B3a).

## **LUXEMBOURG**

No information included in the questionnaire.

## **MALTA**

- The format of the plan was revised and designed in separate tables for different animal species.
- 3 new laboratories are appointed (LT, LV and DE).
- NVL revised the analysis of B group substances and more analytes are introduced for penicilins (B1), tetracyclins (B1) and ivermectins (B2a).
- 25 egg samples are foreseen to detect coccidiostatic lasalocid (B2b).
- 3 seafish samples are foreseen to detect dioxine (B3a).

## **POLAND**

- Increased number of samples for:
  - A3 steroids in bovines and pigs
  - A6 chloramphenicol in poultry
  - B1 sulfonamides in honey
  - B2b lasalocid in poultry
  - B3c chemical elements (Pb, Cd) in bovines
  - B3d mycotoxin (ochratoxin A) in swine
  - B3e malachite and leucomalachite green in farm fish
- Increased of testing for:
  - A6 Nitrofurans metabolites (AHD, AMOZ, AOZ, SEM) in many species of animals and animal products
  - B1 Streptomycin in bovines, pigs, milk, honey
  - B1 Amoxicillin, ampicillin in pigs
  - B2a Abamectin, doramectin, eprinomectin, moxidectin in milk
  - B2b Clopidol in poultry, rabbit
  - B2e NSAIDs (diclofenac, metamizol, meloxicam, oxyphenbutazon, tolfenamic acid, vedaprofen) in milk
  - B2f Dexamethason in bovines,
  - B2f Amitraz, coumaphos, brompropylat, fluvalinate in honey

## PORTUGAL

### *Bovines, Pigs, Sheep and Goats:*

A small reduction in the number of animals slaughtered and approved for consumption, but the sampling level was remained.

### *Horses:*

The total number of samples will be less 6 than in 2004, but the planned samples keep being 1.8% of the number of horses slaughtered for human consumption.

Inclusion of samples for all subgroups of group A.

### *Poultry*

Reduction of the total number of samples comparing with 2004 due to the reduction of production. However the requirements of 96/23/CE is exceeded. The bigger part of the samples was attributed to the group A6 and B1.

### *Aquaculture and Eggs:*

No changes

### *Milk:*

Inclusion of samples to control Ivermectine

### *Rabbits and Game:*

Less 40 samples than in 2004, due to the decreased of the production of rabbits

The minimum requirement for game was remained.

### *Wild game:*

It was not possible to get quantitative of wild game hunted. The minimum requirement was respected.

### *Honey:*

Increment in the production, therefore a bigger number of samples.

## SLOVENIA

### • *Farmed game*

The Residue Monitoring Plan of 2004 included also farmed game, but I excluded it from the 2005 Residue Monitoring Plan.

Explanation:

1. There are enclosures intended for farmed game in Slovenia, but we do not have any establishments registered for slaughtering farmed game if we exclude farmed ostriches (see explanation concerning ostriches hereinafter). At present, farmed game is shot down for the purpose of killing.

2. For the purposes of consumption, farmed game is used in:

- (a) primary production for private domestic use;
- (b) domestic preparation, handling or storage of food for private domestic consumption;
- (c) direct supply, by the producer, of small quantities of primary products to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the final consumer.

3. Sampling was carried out. Despite the above, 44 samples were taken in 2004 for the purposes of residue monitoring. All results were negative.

- **Ostriches**

Ostriches have been included in the 2005 Residue Monitoring Plan, and on the basis of Directive 90/539/EEC, they have been classified as poultry.

Increased number of samples, owing to the positive residue monitoring results in 2004

In summing up the number of substances to be analysed in 2005, we decided to increase the number of the originally envisaged substances by 30 % for those animal species and/or products, where positive analysis results were found in 2004:

testosterone / bovine, clenbuterol / pigs, semicarbazide / turkey, maduramycin / bovine, ochratoxin A / broilers, salicylates / cow milk, sulphonamides / honey, nicarbazine / broilers, quinolones / broilers.

## **SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

### **Group A3**

we introduced the control of stanozolol and boldenol in the urine of slaughtered animals - bovine and pigs by the ELISA method;

### **Group A5**

- we introduced the control of beta-agonists - clenbuterol by the ELISA method and confirmatory GC/MS method in raw cow's milk;

### **Group A6**

- we included the control of metabolites of nitroimidazole (metronidazol, dimetridazol and ronidazol) in live animals and slaughtered animals by the GC/MS method;
- we included the control of metabolites of nitroimidazole in raw cow's milk and sheep's milk by the GC/MS method;

### **Group B**

- we extended the scale of the analyzed antibiotics by florphenicol and thiamphenicol in the muscles of slaughtered animals;
- we included analytical methods CHARM II. and STAR in the control of residues of antibiotics in the muscle, liver, kidney of slaughtered animals;

### **Group B 2b**

- we extended the control of coccidiostatics by the control of residues of salinomycin;

### **Group B 2c**

- we extended the National Plan by the control of carbofuran and pirimicarb;

On the basis of non compliant results from the National Plan of Residue Control in Live Animals and Animal Products in the Slovak Republic for the Year 2004 we have increased in the Plan for the year 2005 the number of samples and analysis as follows:

- we have planned targeted sampling of increased number of hen's eggs for control of residues of metabolites of nitroimidazole;
- we have planned to increase the number of samples for analyses of Group B1 from the slaughtered animals at slaughterhouses in the Slovak Republic and at the same time we have extended the scale of analysed antibiotics;
- we have increased the number of samples of raw sheep's milk for analyses of Group B3a substances;
- we have increased targeted samplings of honey for the Group B1 by approximately 80 % in the year 2005 in comparison with the year 2004;

We made modifications and extensions in the National Plan for the Slovak Republic for the year 2005 in compliance with the requirements of the valid EU legislation as well as according to the comments of EU experts and actual situation in the Slovak Republic:

## **SPAIN**

- Inclusion of analysis of some coccidiostats
- Increased number of samples for B3 in pigs
- Increased number of samples for B1 in sheep/goat.
- Increased number of samples for B3c in horses.
- Increased number of samples for A6 and B3 for poultry
- Increased number of samples for A6 in eggs.
- Increased number of samples for B3c in farm game.
- Inclusion of doramectine, abamectine and moxidectina (B2a) for bovines, pigs, sheep, poultry, aquaculture and milk.
- Inclusion of amitraz. (B2f)

## **SWEDEN**

None

## **THE NETHERLANDS**

In 2004 violative residue concentrations were observed for cadmium and mercury in imported fish. Additional actions were already taken in 2004 by additional sampling in line with article 24 of EU guideline 97/78, so no additional sampling is required in 2005.

All other positive findings were in line with earlier observations, so no other modifications in the NRMP plan for 2005 were introduced in the NRMP for 2005 that are related to positive findings.

## **UNITED KINGDOM**

- Sampling for coccidiostats in pigs to be increased from 8 to 100 following the detection of a positive of salinomycin.
- Increase in number of horse samples tested for phenylbutazone from 40 to 50 following the detection of a positive in GB in 2004.

**Other actions taken as a consequence of non-compliant results****Group A substances****Substances having an anabolic effect and unauthorised substances.**

Finland, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Sweden found no non-compliant results for group A

- Investigations in the farm of origin: verification of records, additional sampling

<b>Non-compliant result/animal product</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	
Boldenone(2) Bovines	2 farms of bovine animals were investigated by official veterinarians according to the requirements of the Regulation on Residue Control; Follow-up investigations were negative. There was no indication of an illegal use of these substances.
Chloramphenicol (3) Bovines	1/ 1 farm of bovine animals was investigated and placed under official control by the district administrative authority in accordance with article 26b of the Meat Inspection Act; official samples were taken (2 blood samples); the analyses showed negative results.2/ 1 farm of bovine animals (cows) was investigated and blocked officially; official samples were taken (6 blood samples, feed samples and one sample of the muscle of the same carcass); the analyses showed negative results.3/ 1 farm of bovine animals was investigated and blocked officially;official samples (blood samples) were taken from all veal calves (6) and one sample from the same carcass; the analysis showed negative results.In all three cases, there was no indication of an illegal use of CAP.
<b>BELGIUM</b>	
Alpha nortestosterone Bovine	1 farm was investigated and all animals put under temporary seizure. The origin of the substances was not identified.
Chloramphenicol Bovine	1 farm investigated after RASFF notification for CAP in premixture for beef, all samples were compliant
<b>CYPRUS</b>	
a-Nortestosterone Bovine urine	Investigation at the farm of origin of the cow. We have found that the sampled cow given birth (it was at early pregnancy stage during the sampling date) because the herd owners keep all the year round bulls with the heifers so the mating is uncontrolled. (Kamasias Brothers- Geri-Nicosia 62 lactating cows and heifers and 12 bulls and young male bovines = 74)
Dimetridazole/Ronidazole- Rabbits	Investigation at the farm of origin of the rabbit carcass. No rabbits exist because of fire all establishments are destroyed

	by the fire. It was false positive. Solon Michael-Kouklia-Pafos (100 female and male rabbits parents-400 fattening rabbits)
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	
19-nortestosterone(2) Pig-urine	Local investigation was done at the farm – use of prohibited hormonal substances was not found. It has been shown that the sample was taken from the cryptorchid boar (fault sampling). Extraordinary veterinary measure – prohibiting animals from leaving the farm until the results of repeated tests were available. Another two samples of porcine urine were tested which were taken at the farm concerned – compliant results.
A6: chloramphenicol Pig-urine	Local investigation at the farm was conducted – use of chloramphenicol was not shown. Suspect samples were taken - urine and muscle from the same animal, urine from another 3 pigs, muscle from another 2 pigs, feed and drinking water – all samples were compliant.
<b>DENMARK</b>	
Chloramphenicol poultry	1 farm was investigated and the origin of CAP was not identified
<b>ESTONIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol (pig muscle and young bovine)	1 farm was investigated and the origin of CAP was not identified, 3 additional samples were taken with negative results
<b>FRANCE</b>	
Chloramphenicol cow, veal, sheep, pig	Investigation in the farm has not identified the origin of the non-complaint results. Results have been transmitted to the « brigade nationale d'enquête vétérinaire et phytosanitaire »
Dimetridazole pintade Ronidazole hydroxydimetridazole (eggs)	Results have been transmitted to the « brigade nationale d'enquête vétérinaire et phytosanitaire
Methyltestosterone bovine	Results have been transmitted to the « brigade nationale d'enquête vétérinaire et phytosanitaire
Beta-nandrolone Pig	Cryptorchidie animal. In these kind of animals it is always difficult to confirm the presence of illegal use as beta-nandrolone is naturally occurring.
17 $\alpha$ and 17 $\beta$ boldenone veal	Results have been transmitted to the « brigade nationale d'enquête vétérinaire et phytosanitaire
Isoxsuprine veal	Results have been transmitted to the « brigade nationale d'enquête vétérinaire et phytosanitaire .  Investigations have identified that one sick animal (pneumonia) has been treated with isoxuprine. Beta-agonists are not authorised for use in food producing animal unless specific circumstances laid down in <i>R.234-6 du code rural</i> , in this case none of these particular circumstances were fulfilled.

<b>GERMANY</b>	
Chloramphenicol fattening cattle	One holding: causes investigated. Origin of the CAP not determined.
Chloramphenicol fattening cattle	Two holdings: in-situ testing of stock, inspection of records, examination of veterinary medical cabinet at premises, removal of samples considered suspicious.
Chloramphenicol Laying hens-boiling fowl	One holding: tests carried out on the holding (records). Testing of six further samples of muscle plus water and feedingstuffs from the holding but no CAP found. Result: sample was contaminated whilst being removed: cause human medication.
Chloramphenicol Laying hens-boiling fowl	One holding: inspection on the holding of its records. No firm results could be determined.
Chloramphenicol fattening pigs	One holding: inspection on the holding of its records. Testing of a further 40 plasma samples from the holding (all negative). Inspection of the holding's veterinary medical cabinet. Cause could not be determined.
Chloramphenicol Cows	One holding: inspection of records, removal of samples considered suspicious.
Leucomalachite green Trout	One holding: inspection on the holding of its records. Results of inspections: possible contamination owing to contamination of young fish from suppliers or/and from a much earlier disinfection of the pond.
Metronidazole Laying hens	One holding: the holding and the medicine cabinet of the veterinary officer were examined. It proved impossible to determine the origin of the metronidazole.
Phenylbutazone Pigs	One holding: the holding and the veterinary medicine cabinet were examined. It proved impossible to determine the origin of the phenylbutazone.
Phenylbutazone Calf	One holding: the holding and the veterinary medicine cabinet were examined. It proved impossible to determine the origin of the phenylbutazone.
Phenylbutazone Cows	One holding: in-situ checking of stock, presentation of the documentation relating to the delivery of medicinal products.
<b>GREECE</b>	
Chloramphenicol sheep-goat mil	2 farms were investigated and the origin of CAP was not identified. Feed is suspect. Additional samplings are planned.
<b>IRELAND</b>	
Furazolidone bovine	1 positive result applies to follow-up sampling on a farm, which was the subject of an on-farm investigation in 2003.

	2 positives apply to a separate on-farm investigation resulting from product found on a Veterinarian's premises. Records examined In relation to 2) above – 3 farms visited initially 60 animals (58 bovine & 2 equine) sampled
<b>ITALY</b>	
Corticoids (bovine)	25 farms; 265 samples
Chloramphenicol (poultry)	1 farm; 24 samples
Chloramphenicol (trout)	1 farm; documental check for trade; 20 samples of fish and feed
Nitrofuran metabolites (pigs)	1 farm; investigations and records check; feed and animal sampling (control at slaughterhouse)
Beta-agonist (veal)	Under investigation
17-alfa-19-nortestosterone (cow)	
17-alfa-19-nortestosterone (cow)	
Nitrofuran metabolites (pigs)	
Nitrofuran metabolites	2 farms
Boldenone (bovine)	Following positive detections in 2004, investigations were conducted and 16 out of 31 samples were found positive
Chloramphenicol (trout)	Set up of a Special Control Plan providing a reinforcement of inspections, records checks and sampling
19-nortestosterone (pig)	Only new introduced piglets - no additional sampling
19-nortestosterone (pig)	4 associated slaughterhouses - 3 samples (urine and feed) resulted negative
<b>LATVIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol (milk)	3 farms were investigated and the origin of CAP was not identified. Additional sampling – 1 water sample, 1 feed sample, 1 feed additive sample, 4 milk samples
<b>MALTA</b>	
Chloramphenicol Poultry	The farm concerned was investigated and the origin of CAP was not identified
Chloramphenicol bovine milk	A preliminary investigation was carried out on the farm concerned. Additional samples of milk were collected from the dairy. The case is not yet closed.
<b>POLAND</b>	
19-nortestosterone	1 farm was investigated, additional sampling, origin of 19-

Pigs	nortetosterone was not identified
Estradiol bovine	2 farms were investigated, additional sampling, origin of Estradiol was not identified
Testosterone (bovine)	1 farm was investigated, additional sampling, origin of Testosterone was not identified
Chloramphenicol (poultry)	2 farms was investigated, additional sampling, origin of Chloramphenicol was not identified
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	
Clenbuterol Bovines	14 farms were investigated, additional samples of urine, feed and water. The use of Clenbuterol was confirmed in 4 farms.
Clenbuterol Pigs	5 farms were investigated, additional samples of urine, feed and water. Not confirmed
Clenbuterol bovines	1 farm was investigated, additional samples of urine, feed and water. Not confirmed
Nitrofurans poultry	1 farm was investigated, additional samples of urine, feed and water. Not confirmed
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	
Testosterone Veal cow female) 6,1 ug/ml	<p>On the farm checks at the holder of animals,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- checks on animals which tested,</li> <li>- control of the logbook of veterinary services,</li> <li>- perusal of the register of animals,</li> <li>- discussion with Assistant dr. Kadunc Čebulj ( Veterinary faculty),</li> <li>- discussion with animal breeder,</li> <li>- re-sampling-blood sample taken from 5 (five) young animals of the same producer. Results of re-samples were negative.</li> </ul> <p>- No evidence of abuse.</p>

Clenbuterol pig 6 months 1,0 µg/kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On the farm checks at the holder of animals,</li> <li>- control of the logbook of veterinary services,</li> <li>- check the storehouse of medicines and their use in Factory for feed,</li> <li>- check of records of medicated feed for pigs on the farm of origin,</li> <li>- check the preparation of feed for pigs on the farm of origin,</li> <li>- re-samplig 3 (three) times liver of animals taken from the same breeder. Results of re-samples were negative.</li> </ul> <p>- No evidence of abuse.</p>
SEM Turkey, 146 days 1,6 µg/kg	<p>Checks on the farm of origin;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- inspection and control was carried out at the animal breeder,</li> <li>- checks on comercial documents and logbook of veterinary services.</li> </ul> <p>Checks in the slaughterhouse;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- checks of records on the quantity of meat in a particular slaughter batch,</li> <li>- checks of storage premises, and of meat dispatch records,</li> </ul> <p>(it was found that the raw material was out of stock)</p> <p>First slaughter of animals from the same breeder is planned on July 2005. In the slaughterhouse the official veterinarian is going to take additional samples from animals of the same breeder.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No evidence of abuse.</p>
<b>SLOVAK REPUBLIK</b>	
Metabolites of nitroimidazole (eggs)/ metronidazol, ronidazol (eggs/hens)	1 farm of the origin of the eggs was investigated however the origin of metronidazol and ronidazol were not identified
<b>SPAIN</b>	
Chloramphenicol Poultry	28 farms belonging to the same owner under investigation.
Chloramphenicol poultry	2 holdings belonging to the same owner under investigation.
Chloramphenicol laying hen	11 holdings belonging to the same owner under investigation.
Chloramphenicol Sheep	30 holdings belonging to the same owner under investigation. Same feed supplier.
Chloramphenicol Pigs	45 holdings belonging to the same owner under investigation. Same feed supplier.
Chloramphenicol Goat milk	2 farms under investigation
2 AOZ Bovine	3 farms. Documents checking in the farm.

Methyl testosterone Bovine	1 farm
17 B estradiol and nandrolone (fattening pig)	1 farm
<b>THE NETHERLANDS</b>	
Nitrofurazon (SEM) broilers water sample; Rabbit	1 farm investigated ; origin of SEM was not identified 1 farm investigated; origin of SEM was not identified
Chloramphenicol broilers, lamb imported product	1 farm investigated; the origin of CAP was not identified 1 flock found positive originated from Germany 2 positive samples were collected by one inspector; investigations made clear that the inspector in place was using an eye-salve with a high AP-content. So, cross-contamination was assumed in this particular case. Low CAP concentrations below 0.3 ppb were observed; contra-expertise was negative
Dexamethasone bovine	1 farm investigated; application by a veterinarian of a legal veterinary drug 1 farm investigated; findings were used for on-going investigations
Alfa-boldenon conjugated vel-lcalves	1 farm investigated; additional sampling of urine; no findings that made criminal investigations necessary. No other farm investigations, because legal basis is doubtful.
Beta-estradiol spent hens	1 farm investigated; results used for additional crime investigations
<b>UK</b>	
Progesterone cattle serum	12 farms investigated 41 samples taken which all tested negative. No evidence of abuse.
Oestradiol cattle-serum	1 farm to be targeted as part of this years plan
Zeranol cattle-urine	2 farms investigated 9 samples taken 2 samples outstanding at the laboratory. No evidence of abuse.
Beta-agonists broiler-feed and water	1 farm investigated 6 feed samples and 5 water samples taken. Contamination at sampling due to use of medication by sampling officer.
Nitrofurans poultry-water	654 follow up samples taken. 44 tested positive for AOZ. Contamination of water tanks in old poultry houses.
Nitrofurans poultry-meal	62 samples taken 12 tested positive for AOZ. Investigation found meal was contaminated with AOZ by faecal excretion.
Nitrofurans sheep-feed-eyes-kidney	1 farm investigated 5 feed samples, 5 eye samples and 5 kidney follow up samples taken. No evidence of abuse

2. Animals held in the farm as a consequence of positive findings

Non-compliant result/animal product	Actions
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	
Boldenone(2) Bovines	30 bovine animals
Chloramphenicol (3) Bovines	1/ 19 bovine animals 2/ 17 cows 3/ 31 bovine animals
<b>BELGIUM</b>	
Alpha nortestosterone Bovine	All fattening animals were temporarily seized for sampling
<b>CYPRUS</b>	
a-Nortestosterone Bovine urine	62 lactating cows and heifers and 12 bulls and young male bovines = 74)
Dimetridazole/Ronidazole Rabbits	No animals
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	
19-nortestosterone(2) Pig-urine	520 animals
:Chloramphenicol Pig-urine	411 animals
<b>ESTONIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol pig muscle and young bovine	9465 pigs and 98 bovines
<b>GERMANY</b>	
Chloramphenicol Laying hens-boiling fowl	One holding was placed under restriction
Chloramphenicol fattening pigs	One holding: release and transport prohibited
Chloramphenicol fattening cattle	Two holdings: release and transport prohibited
Phenylbutazone fattening calves	One holding: release and transport prohibited
Leucomalachite green Trout	One holding: release and transport prohibited
<b>IRELAND</b>	
Furazolidone bovines	1 seized & Slaughtered(1 <sup>st</sup> investigation) 3 seized & Slaughtered(2 <sup>nd</sup> investigation)
<b>ITALY</b>	
Corticoids (bovine)	2339
Chloramphenicol (poultry)	450000
Chloramphenicol (trout)	Whole farm

Nitrofuran metabolites (pigs)	Whole farm (4800 pigs)
Beta-agonist (veal)	Running investigations
17-alfa-19-nortestosterone (cow)	5274
17-alfa-19-nortestosterone (cow)	44 bulls
Nitrofuran metabolites (pigs)	Holding of all animals
Nitrofuran metabolites	782 piglets
Boldenone (bovine)	275 pigs
<b>LATVIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol milk	453 cows
<b>POLAND</b>	
A3, A6 pigs, bovine, poultry	in all cases animals were held until the results of additional analysis were available
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	
Clenbuterol	All the animals of 14 farms
Clenbuterol	All the animals of 5 farms
Clenbuterol	All the animals of 1 farm
Nitrofurans (AMOZ)	All the animals of 1 farm
Chloramphenicol	All the animals of 1 farm. This was a case becoming from a detection of 2003.
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol	All the animals are breeding in the system “all in, all out”, so after slaughter those “positive” animals there were no animals left.
<b>SLOVAK REPUBLIC</b>	
Nitrofurans metabolites of nitroimidazole (s)/ metronidazol, ronidazol (s/hens)	1000 hens and 347 760 eggs, which were subsequently disposed in rendering processing (rendering plant) as a Category 1 Material.
<b>SPAIN</b>	
Chloramphenicol poultry	680.000 animals belonging to the same owner under investigations before releasing to the market
Chloramphenicol laying hens	100.000 animals hold until results of analytical tests.
Chloramphenicol sheep	158 animals hold until results of analytical tests.
Chloramphenicol pigs	1500 animals hold and investigated before releasing.
Chloramphenicol Goat milk	300 goats from 2 holdings

AOZ Bovines	84 animals blocked
Methyl testosterone Bovine	3091 animals blocked
<b>UK</b>	
Progesterone Cattle	All commercial operations and animal movements restricted pending further sampling. All samples negative.
Nitrofurans Sheep	All commercial operations and animal movements restricted. Five animals slaughtered on farm. Eyes and kidneys sent to NRL in Northern Ireland. Retina negative for nitrofurazone and kidney negative for SEM.

### 3. Animals slaughtered in case of confirmation of illegal treatment

Non-compliant result Animal/product	Actions
<b>ESTONIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol	2 pigs
<b>IRELAND</b>	
Furazolidone Bovine	1 (1 <sup>st</sup> investigation) 2 (2 <sup>nd</sup> investigation)
<b>ITALY</b>	
Nitrofurans metabolites	94 macellazioni controllate
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	
Clenbuterol Bovines	22
<b>SPAIN</b>	
Chloramphenicol Poultry	31.000 animals slaughtered (27.000 broilers and 4.000 poultry)
Methyltestosterone Bovines	12 bovines slaughtered
<b>UK</b>	
Nitrofurans poultry meat	105 tonnes of poultry meat destroyed

### 4. Farms subject to intensified checks after positive findings

Non-compliant result Animal/product	Actions
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	
Boldenone(2)/Bovines	2 bovine farms
Chloramphenicol (3) (Bovines)	3 bovine farms
<b>BELGIUM</b>	
	See H status
<b>CYPRUS</b>	
a-Nortestosterone-	1

Bovine urine	
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	
19-nortestosterone(2) Pig-urine	Two suspected samples were taken at each of the two farms – compliant.
Chloramphenicol Pig-urine	Repeated investigations (urine) during six months (minimum 4 samples).
<b>ESTONIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol pig muscle and young bovine	Control of the using of the medicinal products and registration of the treatment is intensified. Control of feed additives is intensified
<b>GERMANY</b>	
Chloramphenicol fattening cattle	One holding: follow-up samples taken
Chloramphenicol fattening cattle	Two holdings: more stringent checks on stock for 12 months
Chloramphenicol laying hens-boiling fowl	One holding: testing of six more muscle samples, plus water and feedingstuffs from the undertaking but no CAPs were found.
Chloramphenicol fattening pigs	One holding: testing of 40 more samples of plasma from the holding (all negative).
Chloramphenicol cows	One holding: testing of two additional samples and of nine further follow-up samples. All remaining samples proved negative.
Metronidazole laying hens	One holding: follow-up samples
Phenylbutazone Calf	One holding: follow-up samples, intensified checks on stock
Phenylbutazone Cows	One holding: intensified checks on stocks ordered
Leucomalachite green Trout	One holding: intensified checks on residue over 12 months announced.
<b>GREECE</b>	
Chloramphenicol sheep-goat milk	2 farms
<b>IRELAND</b>	
Furazolidone Bovine	2 farms (1 <sup>st</sup> investigation) 3 Farms (2 <sup>nd</sup> investigation)
<b>ITALY</b>	
Corticoids Bovine	13
Chloramphenicol poultry	4
Chloramphenicol Trout	Associated farms
Nitrofurans metabolite Pigs	Feed control every two months
Beta-agonist	Under investigation

veal	
Nitrofurans metabolite Pigs	Investigations during weaning period of piglets also in an associated farm in another region Feed and slaughterhouse sampling.
Boldenone Bovine	3
Chloramphenicol Trout	3 Associated farms
19-nortestosterone pig	3 associated farms; 1981 animals blocked;5 samples
<b>LATVIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol Milk	3 farm – intensified surveillance during 12 months
<b>MALTA</b>	
Chloramphenicol Poultry	Currently the farm concerned is not rearing any broilers. Intensified checks will be carried out when the producer resumes rearing poultry.
<b>POLAND</b>	
A3, A6 pigs, bovine, poultry	6 farms
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	
Clenbuterol Bovines	4
<b>SLOVAK REPUBLIC</b>	
Metabolites of nitroimidazole (eggs)/ metronidazol, ronidazol (eggs/hens)l	Strict control of eggs was imposed to the producer of eggs – to examine eggs for the presence of residues of metabolites of nitroimidazoles once a month during the period of 12 month.
<b>SPAIN</b>	
Chloramphenicol Poultry	21 holdings under surveillance
Chloramphenicol Poultry	21 holdings under surveillance
Chloramphenicol laying hen	21 holdings under surveillance
Chloramphenicol Sheep	21 holdings under surveillance
Chloramphenicol Pigs	21 holdings under surveillance monthly for 1 year
Chloramphenicol Goat milk	84 animals blocked after 2 non-compliant samples in the slaughterhouse.
2 AOZ Bovine	11 farms under surveillance
Methyl testosterone Bovine	4 farms under surveillance
17-B-estradiol- nandrolone fattening pig	
<b>UK</b>	

Nitrofurans poultry meat and water	Following replacement water tanks further checks were carried out on muscle samples of birds from the affected farms. Following negative results they were allowed into the food chain
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5. Carcasses impounded at the slaughterhouses

Non-compliant result Animal/product	Actions
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol (3) Bovines	3/2
<b>BELGIUM</b>	
Isoxuprin Bovine	1 carcass destroyed. No investigation in farm of origin: carcass was accompanied with a document from the veterinarian mentioning the administration of a veterinary medicinal containing isoxuprin.
<b>IRELAND</b>	
Furazolidone bovine	1 (1 <sup>st</sup> investigation) 3 (2 <sup>nd</sup> investigation)
<b>ITALY</b>	
Corticoids bovine	21
Chloramphenicol poultry	
Chloramphenicol trout	withdrawal
Nitrofurans metabolites pigs	2 carcasses blocked
Beta-agonist veal	1 carcass
17-alfa-19-nortestosterone cow	1 carcass
17-alfa-19- nortestosterone cow	30 carcasses
Nitrofurans metabolites pigs	94 carcasses
Nitrofurans metabolites	
<b>POLAND</b>	
A6 poultry	195 kg
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	
Clenbuterol Bovines	64 clenbuterol suspect carcasses impounded, 5 of them non-compliant
Clenbuterol pigs	10 clenbuterol suspect carcasses impounded, all negative

6. Carcasses and products declared unfit for human consumption

Non-compliant result Animal/product	Actions
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol (3) Bovines	3/2
<b>BELGIUM</b>	
Isoxuprin (Bovine)	1 carcass
<b>DENMARK</b>	
Chloramphenicol poultry	72 tons destroyed
<b>IRELAND</b>	
Furazolidone bovine	1 (1 <sup>st</sup> investigation) 3 (2 <sup>nd</sup> investigation)
<b>ITALY</b>	
Corticoids (bovine)	15 carcasses
Chloramphenicol poultry	
17-alfa-19- nortestosterone (cow)	1 carcass
Nitrofurantoin metabolites pigs	30 carcasses
Nitrofurantoin metabolites	35 carcasses
19-nortestosterone pig	Withdrawal of products
19-nortestosterone pig	Autocontrol measures triggered for recall of meat from the same consignment, almost 6800 kg.
<b>SLOVAK REPUBLIC</b>	
Metabolites of nitroimidazole (eggs)/ metronidazole, ronidazole (eggs/hens)	347 760 eggs
<b>SPAIN</b>	
Chloramphenicol poultry	31 000 carcasses

7. Administrative measures

Non-compliant result Animal/product	Actions
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol (3) Bovines	1
<b>BELGIUM</b>	
Chlortestosterone acetate Clenbuterol Testosterone	Attribution of a H-status (only for bovine and pigs) : for 52 weeks animals from the farm may only be sent to slaughterhouse in Belgium where 10 % of them are analysed at the expense of the farmer; in case of a new infringement during

Medroxyprogesterone acetate	this period, an another period of 104 weeks is added to the first one.
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	
19-nortestosterone(2) Pig-urine chloramphenicol Pig-urine	Extraordinary veterinary measure prohibiting animals to leave the farm until the results of the repeated testing were available.
<b>ESTONIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol pig muscle and young bovine	The leaving of animals and animal products from farm was suspended until the results of analyses were negative. If there was a suspicion of use of illegal medicinal products, written explanation was taken from the owner of the farm, the veterinarian servicing the farm and the person responsible for feeding the animals. In case of positive findings in the group-A, the number of samples in the residues monitoring plan was increased in the same year and as well for next year on the basis of case analysis.
<b>GERMANY</b>	
Chloramphenicol cows	One holding: slaughter notification
Chloramphenicol fattening cattle	Two holdings: slaughter notification
Phenylbutazone Pigs	One holding: OWI procedure
Phenylbutazone Calf	One holding: OWI procedure
<b>GREECE</b>	
Chloramphenicol sheep-goat milk	2 farms under surveillance for 6 months
<b>IRELAND</b>	
Furazolidone Bovine	1) restriction notices were served on 2 farms from which 44 animals were sampled (1 <sup>st</sup> investigation). 2) restriction notices were served on 3 farms from which 63 animals were sampled (2 <sup>nd</sup> investigation). Restriction notices were served in respect of all subsequent negative results.
<b>ITALY</b>	
Corticoids bovine	X
Chloramphenicol poultry	X

Chloramphenicol trout	X
Beta-agonist veal	Under investigation
17-alfa-19-nortestosterone (cow)	Under investigation
17-alfa-19-nortestosterone (cow)	X
Nitrofurans metabolites	X
Boldenone (bovine)	X
Chloramphenicol trout	X
19-nortestosterone pig	X
19-nortestosterone pig	Meat blocked
<b>LATVIA</b>	
Chloramphenicol milk	3 cases – stopping of milk collection until situation will be clarified
<b>POLAND</b>	
A6 poultry	2 administrative decisions
<b>SLOVAK REPUBLIC</b>	
Metabolites of nitroimidazole (eggs)/ metronidazol, ronidazol (eggs/hens)	<p>The respective District Veterinary and Food Administration ordered the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ban to move animals from the farm and to the farm</li> <li>ban to sell and to distribute the eggs</li> <li>DVFA ordered the sampling of suspect samples of eggs, drinking water and feedingstuffs</li> <li>the respective DVFA performed the control of the book of veterinary interventions</li> <li>control of supplied compound feedingstuffs including control of dispatch notes;</li> <li>DVFA performed overview of egg's customers</li> <li>DVFA made sampling of the suspect samples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 7 samples of eggs, from these samples 2 samples were non compliant</li> <li>ii. 2 suspect samples from the muscle, liver and kidney from the hens were negative</li> <li>iii. 2 samples of drinking water (own well) were non compliant; DVFA ordered to change the source of drinking water and sealed own well, repeated sampling of 1 suspect sample from this well was non compliant; 1 sample taken</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	from the drain from the vicinity of well was compliant; iv. 2 suspect samples of feedingstuffs were compliant; 1 sample of soil was negative;
<b>SPAIN</b>	
Chloramphenicol (poultry)	Initiated administrative procedures
Zearalenone (Pigs-urine)	Initiated administrative procedures
Chloramphenicol (goat milk)	Information to the Competent Authorities before slaughter and testing reinforced
AOZ (bovine)	Administrative procedures were discontinued for negative counter analysis results.
17 beta stradiol and nandrolone	€ 6000 fine
Methyl testosterone	Initiated administrative procedures

#### 8. Criminal penalties

Non-compliant result Animal/product	Actions
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	
Boldenone(2)/Bovines	
Chloramphenicol (3) (Bovines)	
<b>BELGIUM</b>	
<p>In all case of infringement relating to group A substances (except A6), a Pro Justicia is sent to prosecutor who decides whether prosecution or not (Law 15 July 1955 Hormones e.a.). For group A6, the possibility of an administrative penalty is possible.</p> <p>In 2004, there were verdicts and judgements imposing or confirming criminal penalties to 11 individuals relating to the Law 15 July 1985 Hormones <sup>(1)</sup>. There were also to 31 others individuals relating to the Law 24 February 1921 traffic of substances <sup>(2)</sup>.</p> <p>Twelve individuals were convicted to effective prison sentences, some of them were also convicted to suspended prison sentences. Fifteen individuals were condemned to suspended jail sentences.</p> <p>Twenty-seven individuals were convicted to effective fines, some of them also to suspended fine. Six were convict to suspend fine.</p> <p><sup>(1)</sup> Loi du 15 juillet 1985 relative à l'utilisation de substances à effet hormonal, à effet anti-hormonal, à effet beta-adrénergique ou à effet stimulateur de production chez les animaux.</p> <p><sup>(2)</sup> Loi du 24 février 1921 concernant le trafic de substances vénéneuses, soporifiques, stupéifiantes, désinfectantes ou antiseptiques.</p>	
<b>GERMANY</b>	
Chloramphenicol (fattening cattle)	Three holdings: institution of criminal proceedings
Chloramp hecow	One holding: offence reported but criminal proceedings discontinued

<b>IRELAND</b>	
Furazolidone bovine	Legal proceedings are currently being taken against the Veterinary Practitioners in both investigations
<b>ITALY</b>	
Corticoids (bovine)	X
Chloramphenicol poultry	X
Chloramphenicol trout	X
Beta-agonist (veal)	Under investigation
17-alfa-19-nortestosterone (cow)	Under investigation
17-alfa-19-nortestosterone (cow)	X
Nitrofurantoin metabolites pigs	
Nitrofurantoin metabolites	X
19-nortestosterone pig	X
19-nortestosterone pig	X
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	
Clenbuterol (bovines)	14 criminal process were sent to the court
Clenbuterol (pigs)	5 criminal process were sent to the court
Clenbuterol (ovines)	1 criminal process were sent to the court
Nitrofurantoin (AMOZ) poultry	1 criminal process were sent to the court
<b>SLOVAK REPUBLIC</b>	
Metabolites of nitroimidazole (eggs)/ metronidazole, ronidazole (eggs/hens)	Penalties were not imposed to the egg produce as there were no proofs of illegal treatment.
<b>SPAIN</b>	
Chloramphenicol poultry-muscle	Prosecutors informed
Chloramphenicol Goat milk	Under Police investigation

9. Denial of opportunity to receive or apply for Community aid for a period of 12 months

Non-compliant result Animal/product	Actions
<b>ITALY</b>	
Corticoids (bovine)	X
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	
Clenbuterol (bovines)	11 producers of bovines

10. Others

Non-compliant result Animal/product	Actions
<b>FRANCE</b>	All farms and establishments where non-compliant results had been found in 2004 will be targeted for sampling in 2005.
<b>LATVIA</b>	Due to positive finding of chloramphenicol additional control programme of antibacterial substances is continued in year 2005
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	According to point 4 of Article 23 of the Council Directive 96/23/EC: Sampling on 23 poultry farms that had been positive during the special plan for Nitrofurans surveillance occurred in 2003. No positive findings

**III. Group B substances** (aggregate data for all species and animal products)

11. Investigations in the farm of origin: verification of records, additional sampling

<b>MS</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>A</b>	68 bovine farms, 10 pig farms, 15 sheep farms, 38 poultry farms (broiler farms), 2 fish farms, 1 farmed game, 1 horse keeper and 4 bee farms (hives)
<b>B</b>	56 bovine farms (from which 8 milk farms), 10 pig farms, 22 poultry farms (from which 17 laying hens-eggs farms), 10 sheep farms, 4 rabbit farms and 2 honey farms. During investigation for a suspicion of use of non-authorized substances, non compliant results were observed in materials samples from 9 bovine farms and 1 pigs farm. At the same moment, animal and feed samples were also taken but, except in one case, results were compliant. No more samples were taken.
<b>CY</b>	Porcine/ Fattening pigs (One porcine farm) Sulphonamides Porcine/ Fattening pigs (One porcine farm) Bees / Honey (10 beekeepers) B2a Coccidiostats Poultry/Broilers (One poultry farm) B3e Dyes Malachite green (One trout farm)
<b>CZ</b>	cow – liver – peniciline: Investigation was conducted at the farm aimed at the handling with medicines; use of penicilline was not shown. Testing of muscle of the slaughtered animal and 4 other carcasses was carried out – compliant results. pig (sow) – liver + kidneys – neomycine: By mistake, this sow was administered medicated feed intended for piglets after parturition; samples of muscle, liver and kidney from two other sows from the same farm were tested – compliant results. pig – liver – chlortetracycline: Investigation at the farm was conducted aimed at the use of medicines in feed – Aureovit (authorized medicinal product – powder for use in feed) contamination of the feeding troughs was found.

	<p>pig – liver – chlortetracycline: Investigation at the farm was carried out; no violations were found concerning handling with medicines. After use of medicated feed for the pigs up-to the 50 kg, the feeding equipment was not cleaned appropriately resulting in contamination of the subsequently used feed. Adoption of immediate corrective measures was imposed. Afterwards, two samples of feeds were taken – compliant results.</p> <p>honey imported from Ukraine (sulfathiazole, sulfamethoxazole – pooled sample): 18 845 kg of honey suspended (64 vessels). Distribution of honey suspended and testing of each individual vessel was directed. Residues demonstrated in six samples.</p> <p>pigs (sows) – muscle – 1xDDT, 2xPCBs: Local investigation was carried out with the aim to discover source of the contamination. Samples from another three sows were taken - 3x DDT – non-compliant, 3x PCBs – compliant. Barley meal was found to be a source of DDT. Destruction of the contaminated feed and cleaning of the storage containers were instructed.</p> <p>horse – liver, kidney – cadmium: Samples were taken from the 12 years old horse.</p> <p>cow – kidney – cadmium: Testing of kidney from another two carcasses of cows from the same farm – compliant results.</p> <p>cow – kidney – cadmium: Testing of kidney from another two carcasses of cows from the same farm – 1x compliant result, 1x non-complaint result.</p> <p>cow – kidney – cadmium: Testing of kidney from another two carcasses of cows from the same farm – 1x compliant result, 1x non-complaint result.</p> <p>cow – kidney – cadmium: Testing of feed (2 samples) – compliant sample; kidney sample from another cow carcass from the same farm – compliant result.</p> <p>: young bovine (male) – kidney – cadmium: Testing of kidney samples from another two carcasses from the same farm – compliant result.</p> <p>: veal calve – kidneys – mercury: Testing of 5 samples of feed – compliant result; sample of kidneys from another calf carcass from the same farm – compliant result.</p> <p>wild game – muscle – lead: 5 samples – it seems most probable that the samples were taken from a muscle contaminated by a bullet.</p> <p>: trout – malachite green: 3 non-compliant samples; investigation at the farm did not demonstrate use of malachite green. At the time of receipt of the results, contaminated fish was processed already for the local market.</p> <p>: wild boar – muscle – 2x Cesium 137: Both samples originate in the same locality, where increased Cesium values were found in the previous years – the deposition after the Czernobyl nuclear reactor accident is concerned. Another 4 samples were taken – compliant results.</p>
<b>DK</b>	2 bovine farms, 8 porcine farms, 3 milk farms, 2 trout farms
<b>EE</b>	<p><u>Kidney pig</u>: 2 farms were investigated, 3 additional samples were taken. 2 samples were analysed by the chemical method with negative results. 1 sample contained cadmium 0,2 mg/kg.</p> <p><u>Milk</u>: 4 farms were investigated, 4 additional samples were taken. 3 samples were analysed by the chemical method with negative results and 1 contained penicillin 4,7 µg/kg.</p> <p><u>Honey</u>: 1 apiary was investigated, 2 additional samples were analysed with negative results</p>
<b>FIN</b>	4 honey production farms (2 targeted + 2 suspected), 1 honey packing centre, 3 aquaculture production farms
<b>F</b>	<p>Antibacterials</p> <p>5 bovine, 3 pigs and 1 aquaculture farms.</p> <p>13 additional bovine samples =&gt; 2 non-compliant results</p> <p>2 additional pig samples =&gt; 2 compliant results.</p> <p>Sulfamides</p> <p>2 pig farms, 4 rabbit farms, 1 eggs quail establishment</p>

	<p>1 additional rabbit sample =&gt; 1 compliant result</p> <p>Tetracyclines</p> <p>3 sheep farms</p> <p>Pesticides</p> <p>3 bovine farms, 1 aquaculture</p> <p>1 additional kidney fat sample =&gt; result compliant</p> <p>1 sample taken from the water in the aquaculture establishment =&gt; result compliant</p> <p>Avermectines</p> <p>2 aquaculture</p> <p>1 sample =&gt; result compliant</p> <p>Malachite green</p> <p>8 aquaculture establishments</p> <p>6 additional samples =&gt; 6 compliant results</p>
<b>D</b>	<p>25 cattle holdings</p> <p>1 calf holding</p> <p>37 pig holdings</p> <p>1 mixed pig and cattle holding</p> <p>5 poultry holdings</p> <p>1 sheep holding</p> <p>2 apiaries</p> <p>7 aquaculture producers</p> <p>1 wild boar from a home range; subsequent testing from the home range</p> <p>One holding: no measures undertaken because holding abandoned</p>
<b>EL</b>	<p>1 bovine farm, 2 pig farms, 1 ovine farm, 5 fish establishments, , in 10 honey production farms (beehives) are realised additional samplings</p>
<b>HUN</b>	<p>Cd &gt; MRL: 3 bovine – 2 pig – in 1 sheep kidneys</p>
<b>IRL</b>	<p>62 Bovine farms, 5 Ovine Farms, 1 Dairy Farm, 77 Porcine Farms (a further 5 referred to Northern Ireland for investigation), 20 investigations on 13 Poultry Farms, 2 Egg Producers, 3 Salmon Farms</p>
<b>I</b>	<p>Aflatoxin M1 (milk); Aflatoxine B1 (feed); Tilosine (honey); Cadmium (60 horse liver, 1 liver; B1 9 bovine, 2 poultry, 3 rabbits, 6 pigs, 3 apiary; 2 nicarbazine poultry; ivermectine 1 farm milk bovine; coumaphos in honey.</p>
<b>LV</b>	<p>3 poultry farms, additional sampling – 10 eggs samples ,8 feed samples in the farms, 2 feed samples in the feed production establishment, 2 feed premixes samples in the farms, 2 feed premixes samples in the feed production establishment</p> <p>1 bovine farm, additional sampling – 1 water sample, 1 feed sample</p>
<b>LT</b>	<p>1. <i>Screening:</i></p> <p>Antimicrobial substances by four-plates method:</p> <p><b>1</b> positive porcine sample was sent to chemistry for confirmation.</p> <p>Inhibitors by DELVO-SP method:</p> <p><b>9</b> positive milk samples was sent to chemistry for confirmation.</p> <p>Penicillines were confirmed in only one milk sample.</p> <p>10 farms were investigated and the origin of antimicrobial substances was not identified.</p> <p>2. <i>Confirmatory:</i></p> <p>There were <b>1</b> milk sample containing penicillins, <b>2</b> bovine samples containing</p>

	<p>enrofloxacin, 2 pig samples containing levamisol, 2 wild game samples containing lead and 2 bovine samples containing cadmium above MRL. 5 farms were investigated, the origin of findings above the MRL was identified in 2 cases.</p>
<b>L</b>	2 Bovine farms, 1 laying hen farm, 1 rabbit holding
<b>PL</b>	bovine farms – 15, milk cow farms – 7, pig farms – 21, fish farm (aquaculture) – 11, poultry farms – 31, apiaries (honey) – 21
<b>P</b>	1 farms of bovine meet production (Dexamethasone) 2 farm of caw milk production (Aflatoxin M1) 1 farm of ovine meet production (Fenbendazole positive sample coming from 2003)
<b>SI</b>	3 bovine farms ; additional samples taken : 2 cow milk 3 broiler farms ; additional samples taken : 4 liver, 2 feed 1 honey farm ; additional samples taken : 4 honey
<b>SK</b>	<p>Antibacterial substances (inhibitors) 3 pigs farms; additional sampling: on 4 farms, 15 suspect samples were taken; 3 farms of bovine; additional sampling: on 2 farms; 3 suspect samples were taken; <b>Dihydrostreptomycine</b> 1 farm of bovine; additional sampling: on 1 farm, 2 suspect samples were taken; <b>Tylosine</b> 1 farm of bovine; additional sampling: on 0 farm, because sample was below MRL; 2 producers of honey; additional sampling: in 1 producer; 1 suspect sample was taken; <b>DDT</b> 1 producer of raw sheep 's milk, additional sampling: on 1 farm; 1 suspect sample was taken; <b>Pb</b> 2 wild games–hunting association; additional sampling: 0;</p>
<b>E</b>	<p>General investigations in holdings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 61 pig farms</li> <li>▪ 32 sheep farms</li> <li>▪ 26 bovine farms</li> <li>▪ 18 poultry farms</li> <li>▪ 10 rabbit farms</li> </ul> <p>Detailed investigations in holdings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 19 pig farms, inhibitors</li> <li>▪ 4 pig farms, xylacine</li> <li>▪ 2 pig farms, sulfametacina and sulfadicina</li> <li>▪ 3 bovine farms, dexamethasone additional sampling on water, feed and urine.</li> <li>▪ 3 bovine farms, prednisolone, restriction of movements, additional official sampling, veterinary medicines register control, additional sampling in liver and urine and increased control in the same Comunidad Autónoma.</li> <li>▪ 1 farm, restriction of movements and additional sampling, chlortetracycline.</li> <li>▪ 1 bovine farm for anti-inflammatory drugs, additional sampling for blood, hair, water, urine and feed.</li> <li>▪ 1 bovine farm, prednisolone, additional sampling in feed and water.</li> <li>▪ 5 sheep farms, sulphamides, additional sampling for feed.</li> <li>▪ 1 pig farm, sulfadiazine, additional sampling in feed</li> <li>▪ 2 poultry farms, heptachlor in eggs</li> <li>▪ 7 bee farms, chlorfenvinphos</li> <li>▪ 3 horse farms (heavy metals)</li> <li>▪ 1 hunting place, lead. Investigations on the source of contamination from the environment.</li> </ul>

<b>S</b>	7 bovine farms, 1 fish farm
<b>NL</b>	13 poultry farms, 7 bovine farms, 3 porcine farms, 1 fish farm, 2 rabbit farms
<b>UK</b>	14 broiler farms, 3 salmon farms, 3 trout farms

12. Animals held in the farm as a consequence of positive findings

<b>MS</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>A</b>	77 bovine animals, 1 horse, 30 colonies of bees and 2 fish farms
<b>B</b>	During investigation after a non compliant finding or in case of suspicion of use of non authorised substances, all animals of the same species are held in the farm of origin. No exact figures of the total number of temporary seized animals are available.
<b>CY</b>	<p>Porcine/ Fattening pigs (One porcine farm)</p> <p>1. 1630 fattening pigs/ 200 sows (CY 406) Sulphonamides</p> <p>Porcine/ Fattening pigs (One porcine farm)</p> <p>1. 7064 fattening pigs/700 sows (CY 132)</p> <p>Bees / Honey (10 beekeepers)</p> <p>1. -Nicosia -(450 beehives)</p> <p>2. - (500 beehives) 3 -(400 beehives)</p> <p>4. -(500 beehives)</p> <p>5. Honey packer –6 -(630 beehives)</p> <p>7. -(350 beehives)</p> <p>8. -(550 beehives)</p> <p>9. -(250 beehives)</p> <p>10. (450 beehives)</p> <p>Quantity of honey confiscated and destroyed by the personnel of Public Health Services of Ministry of Health</p> <p>B2a Coccidiostats</p> <p>Poultry/Broilers (One poultry farm)</p> <p>1. 30700 broilers</p> <p>B3e Dyes</p> <p>Malachite green (One trout farm)</p> <p>1. 12 tonnes of trout</p>
<b>CZ</b>	<p>B1: cow – liver – peniciline: X</p> <p>B1: pig – liver + kidneys – neomycine: X</p> <p>B1: pig – liver – chlortetracycline: 120 animals</p> <p>B1: pig – liver – chlortetracycline: 1000 animals were held at the holding until negative results of the repeated samples of feed were confirmed (2 samples – 1<sup>th</sup> sample after one week, 2<sup>nd</sup> sample after a month after the non-compliant finding).</p> <p>B1: honey imported from Ukraine (sulfathiazole, sulfamethoxazole): 64 vessels of honey</p> <p>B3a: pigs (sows) – muscle – 1xDDT, 2xPCBs: Prohibition to leave the farm until the investigation is completed was imposed which concerned 400 sows.</p> <p>B3c: horse – liver, kidney – cadmium: X</p> <p>B3c: cow – kidney – cadmium: X</p> <p>B3c: young bovine (male) – kidney – cadmium: X</p> <p>B3c: veal calve – kidneys – mercury: 65 calves</p> <p>B3c: wild game – muscle – lead: X</p> <p>B3e: trout – malachite green: Animals were prohibited to leave the holding, repeated</p>

	testing was imposed, the costs for these tests were borne by the animal keeper. B3f: wild boar – muscle – 2x Cesium 137: X
<b>DK</b>	Pigs held on 1 farm for 30 days
<b>EE</b>	Kidney pig:7 100 pigs; milk:260 cows; honey: closed out.
<b>FIN</b>	2 aquaculture farms
<b>HUN</b>	Administrative survey measures were conducted for identifying the possible origin/s of the contamination; summary reports were compiled by the local authority concerning the experiences and forwarded to the central authorities.
<b>IRL</b>	Nil (Bovine, Ovine, Porcine) 4 salmon farms
<b>I</b>	Aflatoxin M1 (milk); Cadmium; B1 2 pig farms, 2 apiary, 12 000 poultry; ivermectine 1 farm milk bovine;
<b>LV</b>	40 000 broilers, 9 bovines
<b>LT</b>	54 bovine, 520 pigs
<b>L</b>	1 bovine farm
<b>PL</b>	poultry – 3 cases, aquaculture – 7 cases (44 000 kg of fish)
<b>P</b>	All the animals of 1 farm of bovine meat production because of the detection of Dexamethasone in a sample collected in a slaughterhouse. It was not confirmed if Dexamethasone had only been used as a veterinary medicinal product or as a growth promoter.
<b>SI</b>	1 honey farm ; during inquiry all animals ( colonies of bees) were held in the farm of origin.
<b>E</b>	Poultry: 390000 Pigs: 58610 pigs (global value) 2089 breeding animals 4 males 13434 fattening pigs 2465 piglets Sheep: 14657 Bovines: 2170 bovines (global value) 900 breeding animals 2295 fattening Rabbits: 5015 Young sheep: 2500 Goats: 20 bees: 1123 hives
<b>S</b>	1 Fish farm
<b>UK</b>	Fish held at 2 farms, restrictions on 2 trout farms and fish slaughtered out at 2 trout farms

13. Intensified checks on the animals and products from the farm/establishment in the event of repeated infringements

<b>MS</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>A</b>	1 pig farm, 3 bee farms and 1 fish farm
<b>B</b>	See R status
<b>CZ</b>	B1: cow – liver – peniciline: X B1: pig – liver + kidneys – neomycine: Samples of muscle, liver and kidneys from two

	<p>sows from the same holding were tested – negative (compliant results).</p> <p>B1: pig – liver – chlortetracycline: Another 5 pig carcasses from the same farm tested – all samples were compliant.</p> <p>B1: pig – liver – chlortetracycline: Repeated testing of feed – compliant results.</p> <p>B1: honey imported from Ukraine (sulfathiazole, sulfamethoxazole): Testing of all vessels containing honey was imposed.</p> <p>B3a: pigs (sows) – muscle – 1xDDT, 2xPCBs: 3 carcasses of fattening pigs were tested – compliant results. Contaminated feed was fed to sows only.</p> <p>B3c: horse – liver, kidney – cadmium: X</p> <p>B3c: cow – kidney – cadmium: Testing of kidney from another cow carcass from the same farm – compliant.</p> <p>B3c: cow – kidney – cadmium: Testing of kidney from another two cow carcasses from the same farm - 1x compliant result, 1x non-compliant result.</p> <p>B3c: cow – kidney – cadmium: Testing of kidney from another cow carcass from the same farm – compliant result.</p> <p>B3c: cow – kidney – cadmium: X</p> <p>B3c: young bovine (male) – kidney – cadmium: X</p> <p>B3c: veal calve – kidneys – mercury: X</p> <p>B3c: wild game – muscle – lead: X</p> <p>B3e: trout – malachite green: Higher frequency of testing at the fish farm; testing of all breeding facilities in the Czech Republic instructed.</p> <p>B3f: wild boar – muscle – 2x Cesium 137: Samples take from another 4 animals – compliant.</p>
<b>EE</b>	The control of the using of the medicinal products and registration of the treatment was intensified in all cases. Control of feed additives was intensified. The use of detergents has clarified in farms.
<b>D</b>	<p>2 cattle holdings</p> <p>5 poultry holdings</p> <p>3 aquaculture producers</p>
<b>EL</b>	1 bovine farm, 2 pig farms, 5 fish establishments
<b>HUN</b>	In defined cases the local authority had ordered the repeated, frequent sampling.
<b>IRL</b>	3 Poultry and 4 Porcine Farms
<b>I</b>	Aflatoxin M1 (milk); Aflatoxine B1 (feed); Tilosine (honey); Cadmium; B1 9 bovine, 2 poultry, 3 rabbits, 6 pigs, 3 apiary;; ivermectine;
<b>LT</b>	15 inspections
<b>MT</b>	Antimicrobial substances (Bovine/Porcine): Additional sampling carried out at slaughterhouse on carcasses originating from farm concerned. Carcasses were detained pending result. Additional sampling at slaughterhouse is on-going.
<b>PL</b>	bovines – 1, poultry – 4, pigs – 1, milk – 1, aquaculture – 1, honey – 6
<b>SK</b>	<p><b>Antibacterial substances (inhibitors)</b></p> <p>2 pigs farms – for the reason of the occurrence of residues of inhibitory substances in pigs it was ordered to the person responsible for animals to identify animals that will be sent for slaughter to a slaughterhouse for the reason of more intensive controls and for the purpose of taking of suspect samples for residues of inhibitory substances;</p> <p>1 bovine farm – for the reason of the occurrence of residues of inhibitory substances in liver of bovine the obligation was imposed to the person responsible for animals to notify the respective veterinary administration authority the movement of animals to a slaughterhouse for the purpose of taking the suspect samples for residues of inhibitory substances and for the purpose of more intensive control;</p>
<b>E</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 4 pig farms, 3 sheep faros and 1 poultry farms inhibitors</li> <li>▪ 3 bovine farms, corticosteroids</li> <li>▪ Reinforced controls for 1 year in 2 pig farms and 1 sheep farm, HCH</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reinforced controls in 7 honey production sites, clorfenvinfos.</li> <li>▪ Increased sample frequency in 2005 in cow milk and bovines, prednisolone and penicillin G.</li> <li>▪ 1 bovine farm included in the rapid alert system for 1 year, methylprednisolone.</li> <li>▪ 2 sheep farms included in the rapid alert system for 1 year and three months respectively, sulfadiazine.</li> <li>▪ 1 goat farms included in the rapid alert system for 3 months, sulfadiazine</li> <li>▪ 3 goat farms included in the rapid alert system for 3 months, sulfadiazine and sulfadimethoxin</li> <li>▪ 1 pig farm included in the rapid alert system for 3 months, sulfadiazine.</li> </ul>
<b>NL</b>	1 poultry farm
<b>UK</b>	1 salmon farm

#### 14. Carcasses and products declared unfit for human consumption

<b>MS</b>	<b>Actions</b>												
<b>A</b>	27 carcasses, offal of 9 animals and 410 kg honey												
<b>B</b>	<p>Bovine (including calves) : 47 (B1:21, B2:22, B1+B2 : 2, B3 )  Milk : 2 for B2, interdiction of delivery unless cream eliminated  Pigs : 1 (B2)  Sheep : 9 for B2  Horse : 1 for B2  Poultry : approximatively 42 600 hens for B3 (1 farm, PCB)  Eggs : production of 10 farms for several days (approximatively 1 700 000 eggs). For some cases, no exact figures of eggs destroyed were available, a calculation of the production was made on the basis of the number of hens and the number of days of production.  Honey : 2 for B1, 57 kg destroyed.  At slaughterhouse a microbiological inhibition test, “test renal”, is made in some case on kidneys; in case of positive result, the carcass is declared unfit for consumption and no confirmation analysis is made.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>Number samples</th> <th>Number non compliant</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bovine</td> <td>4779</td> <td>56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pig</td> <td>739</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horse</td> <td>50</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Species	Number samples	Number non compliant	Bovine	4779	56	Pig	739	23	Horse	50	4
Species	Number samples	Number non compliant											
Bovine	4779	56											
Pig	739	23											
Horse	50	4											
<b>CY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Porcine/ Fattening pigs (One porcine farm)</li> <li>• 1. 1630 fattening pigs/ 200 sows (1pig carcass)</li> <li>• Sulphonamides</li> <li>• Porcine/ Fattening pigs (One porcine farm)</li> <li>• 1. 7064 fattening pigs/700 sows (CY 132) (1pig carcass)</li> <li>• Bees / Honey (10 beekeepers)</li> <li>• (450 beehives)</li> <li>• (500 beehives)</li> <li>• (400 beehives)</li> <li>• (500 beehives)</li> <li>• (Honey packer –</li> <li>• (630 beehives)</li> </ul>												

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (350 beehives)</li> <li>• (550 beehives)</li> <li>• (250 beehives)</li> <li>• (450 beehives) 1 sample submitted by the beekeeper to check the levels of sulphonamides in harvested honey after treatment of his beehives with drugs because of American Foulbrood disease in one of his apiaries</li> <li>• B2a Coccidiostats</li> <li>• Poultry/Broilers (One poultry farm)</li> <li>• 1.2500 broilers)(None)</li> <li>• B3e Dyes</li> <li>• Malachite green (One trout farm)</li> </ul> <p>1. 12 tonnes of trout (None)</p>
<b>CZ</b>	<p>B1: cow – liver – peniciline: X  B1: pig – liver + kidneys – neomycine: X  B1: pig – liver – chlortetracycline: X  B1: pig – liver – chlortetracycline: X  B1: honey imported from Ukraine (sulfathiazole, sulfamethoxazole): Destruction of 6 vessels of honey imposed.  B3a: pigs (saws) – muscle – 1xDDT, 2xPCBs: Slaughtering of culled sows at the defined slaughterhouse imposed. Release to the market – based on the negative test results only.  B3c: horse – liver, kidney – cadmium: X  B3c: cow – kidney – cadmium: X  B3c: young bovine (male) – kidney – cadmium: X  B3c: veal calve – kidneys – mercury: X  B3c: wild game – muscle – lead: X  B3e: trout – malachite green: Contaminated fish were processed already fort he local market.  B3f: wild boar – muscle – 2x Cesium 137: X</p>
<b>DK</b>	2 bovines, 3 sows, all trout from 1 pond
<b>FIN</b>	4 honey production farms, 1 aquaculture farm
<b>D</b>	<p>3 cattle holdings</p> <p>1 pig holding</p> <p>1 equine holding</p> <p>3 poultry holdings</p> <p>1 apiary</p>
<b>EL</b>	8 consignments of honey (BIPs), 4 consignments of fish from Indonesia (BIPs), 1 consignment of cuttlefish and 1 consignment of octopus from India (BIPs), redispached
<b>IRL</b>	90 Porcine, 50 Bovine, 1 Ovine, 1 Poultry, 3 Farmed finfish
<b>I</b>	Aflatoxin M1 (milk) more than 34 039 l; Aflatoxine B1 (2 700 l milk); Cadmium (horse liver); B1 12 bovine, 350 kg pig meat products; nicarbazine poultry; ivermectine milk was destroyed.
<b>L</b>	5 carcasses
<b>MT</b>	Antimicrobial substances: In case of porcine, additional sampling resulted in the detection of one further violation and the carcass concerned was declared unfit for

	human consumption. Additional sampling at slaughterhouse is on-going.
<b>PL</b>	bovine and pigs – carcasses or offals from 16 animals, honey – 697 kg, poultry – 2444 kg
<b>SI</b>	40 Kg of honey
<b>SK</b>	<b>Antibacterial substances (inhibitors)</b> Findings of residues of inhibitory substances in pig’s kidney –exclusion of kidneys from human consumption; <b>Tylosine</b> Honey – to stop the honey in amount of 530 kg for human consumption for the reason of findings of tylosine residues; <b>DDT</b> Raw sheep’s milk –  The respective veterinary administration authority issued the ban to put into circulation lumpy sheep cheese for human consumption;
<b>E</b>	Global data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 77 bovine carcasses</li> <li>▪ 143 carcasses from different species</li> </ul> Specific data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 7 bovine carcasses destroyed for positive screening antibacterial</li> <li>▪ 16 fattening lambs suspects for b- HCH</li> <li>▪ 2 bovine carcasses for prednisolone</li> <li>▪ 1 sheep carcass for sulfadimethacin y 1 sheep carcass for sulfadimethoxin and sulfadiazine.</li> </ul>
<b>S</b>	7 bovine carcasses
<b>NL</b>	15 veal calves, 50 porcines, 1 goat, 1 sheep

#### 15. Administrative measures

<b>MS</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>A</b>	25 administrative proceedings (Verwaltungsstrafverfahren) and 3 criminal proceedings (gerichtliches Strafverfahren)
<b>B</b>	Official report sent to the legal service for the attribution of administrative penalty : 34; fine imposed : 18, if not paid prosecution before the criminal courts follows, if paid, the prosecution is “extinct”. R-status: for a 8 weeks period the identification document of the animals of the same species (bovine, pigs) from the herd are marked with a R symbol. These animals cannot be exported anymore, they can only be transported to national slaughterhouse. In the slaughterhouse, 10 % of these animals are sampled. In case of new infringements during this period, the period will be extended by 26 weeks. The analysis are at the expense of the responsible of the herd. 18 bovine herds (9 for B1, 5 for B2e and 3 for B2f) and 3 pig herds (1 for B1 and 2 for B2d) received a R-status A H status has been attributed to 2 bovine farms (B2f) and 1 pig farm (B2d).
<b>CZ</b>	B1: cow – liver – peniciline: X B1: pig – liver + kidneys – neomycine: Testing of another two carcasses of sows imposed by the binding instruction (6 samples) an the animal owner’s costs –

	<p>compliant results.</p> <p>B1: pig – liver – chlortetracycline: Thorough cleansing of the feeding technology imposed; repeated testing of feed – compliant result.</p> <p>B1: pig – liver – chlortetracycline: Thorough cleansing of the feeding equipment imposed.</p> <p>B1: honey imported from Ukraine (sulfathiazole, sulfamethoxazole): Testing of all vessels containing honey at the costs of the owner; destruction of 6 non-compliant vessels.</p> <p>B3a: pigs (sows) – muscle – 1xDDT, 2xPCBs: Destruction of the contaminated feed imposed, including cleansing of the storage containers and instruction to slaughter culled sows at the defined slaughterhouses only. Release of products based on negative testing results only.</p> <p>B3c: horse – liver, kidney – cadmium: X</p> <p>B3c: cow – kidney – cadmium: X</p> <p>B3c: young bovine (male) – kidney – cadmium: X</p> <p>B3c: veal calve – kidneys – mercury: X</p> <p>B3c: wild game – muscle – lead: Repeated training of the veterinary inspectors regarding wild game sampling.</p> <p>B3e: trout – malachite green: Extraordinary action instructed - testing of all breeding facilities in the Czech Republic.</p> <p>B3f: wild boar – muscle – 2x Cesium 137: X</p>
<b>DK</b>	5 administrative fines, 14 information of police
<b>EE</b>	<p>In order to investigate the reason of the positive sample, the Veterinary Centre in a county sent to the farm a county specialist of the specific field under whose supervision the farm is.</p> <p>The county veterinary inspector carried out an inspection on the farm to find the reason why the sample tested positive. The following aspects were inspected at the farm:</p> <p>Identification of the animals;</p> <p>Use of medicinal products, records on the use of medicinal products;</p> <p>Compliance with withdrawal periods;</p> <p>Animal health certificates issued;</p> <p>Feed, drinking water etc;</p> <p>Repeat samples to determine the presence of a substance suspected were taken during the first inspection, later on repeat samples will be taken in case of need;</p> <p>The animals from whom the repeat samples were taken were marked in such a way that they are clearly differentiated from other animals;</p> <p>All positive microbiological tests were reanalysed by multi-plate method. The positive samples were confirmed by chemical method after positive multi-plate method.</p> <p>In case of positive findings, the number of samples in the residues monitoring plan was increased for next year on the basis of case analysis.</p>
<b>FIN</b>	4 honey production farms (honey destroyed). 1 aquaculture farm
<b>F</b>	<p>Letters for reminder on keeping records of veterinary medicinal products use have been transmitted to the concerned farms. In most of the cases, corrective measures have been taken to solve the deficiencies in register.</p> <p>Additionally farmers have been reminded that on</p> <p>Respect of posologies and withdrawal times.</p>

	Ensuring management of stored veterinary medicines and periodical elimination of medicines out of date..
<b>D</b>	5 cattle holdings 5 pig holdings 22 mixed cattle and pig holdings or sheep holdings 8 poultry holdings 7 producers of aquacultures 1 apiary
<b>EL</b>	Fines are imposed for the detection of malachite green and antibiotics in honey and criminal penalties are imposed for the detection of antibiotics in porcine meat.
<b>IRL</b>	Inspection on farm of medicines stocks and record keeping. Verbal and written warnings issued
<b>I</b>	B1; Nicarbazine poultry; ivermectine
<b>LV</b>	2 cases – stopping of eggs realization till situation will clarified, 3 cases stopping of feed realization till situation will clarified
<b>LT</b>	The inspections were intensified in the region of private veterinarians, in working area of which findings above the MRL were detected. Heavy metals, which include lead and cadmium, are found in the environment and if absorbed by animals over a long period of time they may accumulate in animal tissues and be found in animal products.
<b>L</b>	1 bovine farm
<b>PL</b>	administrative decisions – 39
<b>P</b>	4 processes of miss minor with the payment of a fine
<b>SK</b>	<p><b>Antibacterial substances (inhibitors)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pigs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-to observe the withdrawal periods</li> <li>– to make repeated samplings</li> <li>– to make sampling of feedingstuffs and drinking water</li> <li>– exclusion of products with non compliant result from human consumption</li> <li>– to mark animals, that will be sent to the slaughterhouse for the purpose of taking repeated official samples</li> </ul> </li> <li>Bovine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to observe the withdrawal periods</li> <li>– keeping of precise recording about withdrawal periods</li> <li>– all drugs administered to animals shall be recorded in the book of veterinary intervention</li> <li>– keeping of precise records on therapeutic interventions on animals</li> <li>– to perform repeated samplings</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Dihydrostreptomycine</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bovine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-keeping of precise recording about used veterinary drugs</li> <li>– keeping of precise recording about withdrawal periods</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Tylosine</b></p> <p>Honey – to stop honey in amount of 530 kg for human consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ban on the use of antibiotics in bees</li> </ul> <p><b>DDT</b></p> <p>Raw sheep's milk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The respective veterinary administration authority issued the ban to put into circulation lumpy sheep cheese for human consumption;</li> <li>– Repeated sampling was performed by the respective veterinary administration authority;</li> <li>– <b>Pb</b></li> </ul> <p>Wild game /roe-buck/</p>

	<p>– the respective veterinary administration authority will perform the repeated sampling from the said hunting association at the next shooting.</p>
<b>E</b>	<p>Summary of administrative actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Administrative procedures open: 74</li> <li>▪ Administrative procedures resolved: 8</li> <li>▪ Administrative procedures resolved with sanctions: 8</li> <li>▪ Administrative procedures with proposed sanctions: 5 (1800 euros)</li> <li>▪ Administrative procedures via executive: 2 (1200 euros)</li> <li>▪ Administrative procedures discontinued: 7</li> <li>▪ SANCTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1 of 3005,06 euros</li> <li>○ 8 of 3300 euros</li> <li>○ 2 of 6010.14 euros</li> <li>○ 1 of 9000 euros for enrofloxacin</li> <li>○ 2 of 9005 euros</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ FINES: 1800 euros</li> <li>▪ PENALTIES: 6 months imprisonment, 18 months of withdrawal of authorisation.</li> </ul> <p>More detailed information below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3 proposals for administrative procedures, pigs inhibitors</li> <li>▪ 2 proposals for administrative procedures, bovine corticosteroids</li> <li>▪ 1 proposals for administrative procedures, poultry inhibitors</li> <li>▪ 2 administrative procedures, sulfametacin and sulfametoxipiridazine</li> <li>▪ 1 administrative procedures dexamethasone and 6 in court</li> <li>▪ 1 administrative procedures, doxycycline</li> <li>▪ 2 sanction procedures for sulfadiazine in sheep</li> <li>▪ sanction procedures in 2 sheep farms for sulphamides</li> <li>▪ sanction procedure in 1 pig farm for sulfadiazine</li> <li>▪ 3 sanction procedures on going in bovines, prednisolone</li> <li>▪ 2 holdings, Sanction procedures on going, antibiotics in milk, antibacterial (2003 samples)</li> <li>▪ 1 sanction procedure on going in feed, tetracycline</li> <li>▪ 1 sanction procedure, sulfadiazine</li> </ul>
<b>NL</b>	1 warning for a farmer. 1 warning for a veterinarian
<b>UK</b>	3 calf non-compliant samples under investigation for possible prosecution

16. Others

<b>MS</b>	<b>Actions</b>
<b>A</b>	2 verbal instructions
<b>DK</b>	Advice to wild game producers recommending legally correct ammunition, that is without lead and mercury
<b>F</b>	All farms and establishments where non-compliant results have been found in 2004 will be targeted for 2005.
<b>D</b>	6 cattle holdings 13 pig holdings

	<p>1 calf holding</p> <p>1 game holding</p> <p>1 sheep holding</p> <p>7 cattle, pig and sheep holdings</p>
<b>IRL</b>	<p>3 Aquaculture cases referred to the Attorney General for consideration.</p> <p>In 2004, a total of 6 persons/companies were convicted by the Courts of offences under Animal Remedies legislation, of whom 1 was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. In addition, fines totalling €14,576 were imposed. Since 1996, a total of 238 persons have been convicted under this legislation, with 76 persons receiving custodial sentences and fines totalling in excess of €918,576 imposed.</p>
<b>LV</b>	<p>Additional sampling plan for laying hen feed in 2004 year, 2 notifications through Rapid Alert System for food and feed (both cases – feed premixes)</p>
<b>PL</b>	<p>150 kg feedingstuffs worn-out</p>
<b>E</b>	<p><b>Follow up of procedures from previous years</b></p> <p>Procedure opened on 2002 for inhibitors in sheep. Judge sentence was favourable to the farmer.</p> <p>Apiaries (<b>clorfenvinfos</b>), information letter on veterinary medicines authorised for use in bees and obligation of keeping records has been transmitted to the money producers of the area.</p> <p>Non-compliant for HCH: traces of HCH have been found in earth samples therefore environmental contamination cannot be excluded.</p>
<b>S</b>	<p>The fish far was blocked and repeated sampling is on going.</p>

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