COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 6.8.2008
SEC(2008) 2375

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL RESIDUE MONITORING PLANS IN THE MEMBER STATES IN 2006 (Council Directive 96/23/EC)

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL RESIDUE MONITORING PLANS IN THE MEMBER STATES IN 2006 (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 2006.

A summary report, including a compilation of the results obtained in the Member States in 2006, 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 ("*Report for 2006 on the results of residue monitoring in food of animal origin in the Member States*").

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction 4

2. Actions taken as a consequence of non-compliant results 5

2.1. Sampling as suspect 5

2.2. Modifications of the national plan for 2007 6

2.3. Other actions taken as a consequence of non-compliant results 6

Annex I: Report for 2006 on the results of residue monitoring in food of animal origin in the Member States (SANCO/1313/2008) 7

Annex II: Modifications of the national residue plan for 2007 and other actions taken as a consequence of non-compliant results 48

1. INTRODUCTION

Council Directive 96/23/EC[1] 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[2] 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[3], the maximum levels for pesticides set out in Annex II of Council Directive 86/363/EEC[4] 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 2006. Trends within the European Union are also indicated by comparison with the 2004 report.

---

1 OJ L 125, 29.4.1996, p. 10-24
2 OJ L 303, 6.11.1997, p. 12-15
3 OJ L 224, 18.8 1990, p. 1
4 OJ L 221, 7.8.1989, p. 43

This summary of results of the national monitoring plans, , was presented to the Member States within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 22 April 2008 (Summary report 2006/ SANCO/1313/2008-**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[5] 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 2007

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

[5] 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.

2.2. Modifications of the national plan for 2007

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.

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 us 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 changes introduced by some Member States for the 2007 plan together with the responses of the Member States in relation to this type of actions are summarised in **Annex II** to this document.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Directorate E Safety of the Food Chain
E3 - Chemical contaminants and pesticides

ANNEX I
SANCO/1313/2008

Report for 2006 on the results of residue monitoring in food of animal origin in the Member States

Commission européenne, B-1049 Bruxelles / Europese Commissie, B-1049 Brussel –
Office: B 232-4/43. Telephone: direct line (32-2) 2959663. Fax: (32-2) 2991856.
E-mail: Ana-Maria.Blass-Rico@ec.europa.eu

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. COUNTRY CODES 9

2. LEGAL BASIS 10

3. MAIN FINDINGS IN 2006 12

4. BOVINES, PIGS, SHEEP AND GOATS, HORSES AND POULTRY 14

4.1. PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE OF TARGETED SAMPLES: BOVINES, PIGS, SHEEP AND GOATS, HORSES 14

4.2. PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE OF TARGETED SAMPLES FOR POULTRY 15

4.3. NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS 16

4.3.1. HORMONES 16

4.3.2. CORTICOSTEROIDS 19

4.3.3. BETA-AGONISTS 20

4.3.4. PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES (A6) 21

4.3.5. ANTIBACTERIALS 23

4.3.6. OTHER VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS (B2) 27

4.3.7. OTHER SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS (B3) 29

4.3.8. OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS IN THE EU BOVINES, PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS, HORSES, POULTRY 32

5. ANIMAL PRODUCTS 34

5.1. AQUACULTURE 34

5.2. MILK 36

5.3. EGGS 38

5.4. RABBIT MEAT 40

5.5. FARMED GAME 42

5.6. WILD GAME 43

5.7. HONEY 45

Annex 1: ANNEX I TO DIRECTIVE 96/23/EC

1. COUNTRY CODES

AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
FI	Finland
FR	France
DE	Germany
GR	Greece
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
MT	Malta
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovak Republic
ES	Spain
SE	Sweden
NL	The Netherlands
UK	United Kingdom

2. LEGAL BASIS

The aim of this report is to summarise the results of the national residue monitoring plans during the year 2006 in the Member States. This report includes for the first time the data obtained in Romania and Bulgaria.

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[6] 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[7] 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 sample applies to a sample taken as a consequence of:

– non-compliant results

– suspicion of illegal treatment

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

What does "non-compliant result" mean?

Commission Decision 2002/657/EC[8] 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

---

6 Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC lists the groups of substances to be covered by residue monitoring. It is presented in Annex 1 to this report for ease of reference.

7 OJ L 303, 6.11.1997, p. 12-15

8 OJ L 221, 17.8.2002, p. 8-36

"positives") is "non-compliant". A non-compliant result means that the result has a sufficient statistical certainty and can be used for legal purposes[9].

Legal basis for permitted limits

For veterinary medicinal products, maximum residue limits (MRLs) are laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90[10].

For pesticides, MRLs are laid down in Directive 86/363/EC[11].

Maximum levels for lead, cadmium and mercury are laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 466/2001[12] 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.

Minimum Required Performance Limits (MRPLs)

Annex to Commission Decision 2002/657/EC: means minimum content of an analyte in a sample, which at least has to be detected and confirmed. It is intended to harmonise the analytical performance of methods for substances for which no permitted limit has been established.

MRPLs for chloramphenicol, nitrofurans metabolites, medroxyprogesterone acetate[13] and malachite and leucho malachite green[14] have been established so far.

---

9 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.

10 OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 1

11 OJ L 221, 7.8.1986, p. 43-47

12 OJ L 37, 7.2.2002, p. 4-6

13 OJ L 71, 15.3.2003, p.17

14 OJ L 6, 10.1.2004, p.38

3. MAIN FINDINGS IN 2006

This report includes for the first time results from Bulgaria and Romania after their accession in 2006. Altogether, around 687 445 targeted samples (439 445 samples for all groups + 248 000 for inhibitor tests in Germany) and 52 000 suspect samples were taken in all Member States in 2006, i.e. 707 163 targeted samples (456 163 samples for all groups+ 251 000 for inhibitor tests) and 73 000 suspect samples in 2005.

For hormones (stilbenes, steroids, thyrostats and zeranol derivatives), **0.18 %** of the samples taken in bovines were found to be non-compliant (0.13 % in 2005) and **0.09%** in pigs, compared to 0.44% in 2005.

The number of non-compliant results for corticosteroids in bovines continue increasing for the targeted sampling, from 60 target and 126 suspect in 2005 to **74** targeted and **95** suspect in 2006; dexamethasone was the most frequently found substance for corticosteroids.

For Beta-agonists, the incidence of non-compliant results decreased from 0.08 % in 2005 to **0.06%.** However in 2005 only 2 Member States have reported non-compliant results for beta-agonists compared to five Member States in 2006. All non-compliant results were for clenbuterol except for 85 findings for salmeterol reported by NL after suspect sampling.

For prohibited substances, the percentage of non-compliant results decreased from 0.07 % in 2005 to **0.06 %** in 2006 in bovines. In pigs the percentage of non-compliant results for A6 was **0.07%** (0.05 % in 2005). Some non-compliant results were still found for chloramphenicol in different food commodities: bovines: 9 targeted; pigs: 13 targeted and 1 suspect, poultry: 11 targeted, sheep: 3 targeted, aquaculture: 1 targeted, milk: 4 targeted and 1 suspect, rabbit: 4 suspect and honey 1 target; for Nitrofurans clear decrease compared to 2006, poultry: 3 targeted , aquaculture 1 targeted and honey 1 targeted. And for nitroimidazoles also decrease: pigs: 2 targeted and 1 suspect; poultry: 1 targeted, aquaculture: 1 targeted.

The percentage of non-compliant results for antibacterials has increased from 0.20 % in 2005 to **0.30 %** in 2006. 67 % of non-compliant results found in the meat were found in pigs. In terms of number of non-compliant results antibacterials remains the main problem for meat (bovines, pigs, sheep, goats, poultry, and rabbits) and for milk, rabbit meat and honey.

For veterinary medicinal products, in bovines most of the non-compliant results were for anti-inflammatory drugs such as dexamethasone (same as in 2005), 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: phenylbutazone, flunixin meglumine and tolfenamic acid in bovines, diclofenac in pigs, phenylbutazone in horses, sodium salicilate in poultry, metamizole in farmed game and flunixin and sodium salicylate in sheep). 1 non compliant result for the sedative azaperon has been reported in pigs.

Non-compliant results for anticoccidials were reported in bovines, pigs, poultry (most of the non-compliants in poultry were for anticoccidials), eggs and rabbits; the most commonly found substances were nicarbazin, lasalocid, and diclazuril.

Antihelmintic residues were found in pigs, poultry, sheep and goats and milk (no findings in cattle or in aquaculture as in 2005; the most commonly found substance was oxfendazole.

Carbadox and olaquindox residues have been reported in poultry and rabbits. They are substances whose authorisation for use as feed additives was withdrawn due to their genotoxic effects. In addition Germany has reported findings of cotinin and nicotin residues in poultry, pigs and eggs.

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

Non-compliant results for heavy metals (cadmium, lead, mercury, zinc and arsenic) were reported for bovines, pigs, sheep and goats, horses, aquaculture, milk, rabbit meat, farmed game, wild game and honey.

Also residues of organochlorine compounds such as e.g. dioxins, PCBs, HCH, PCDD, PCDF were reported in bovines, horses, pigs, poultry, sheep and goats, aquaculture, milk, eggs, rabbits, farmed game and wild game. As well as organophosphorous compounds in sheep and goats, and milk.

Mycotoxins have been found in bovines, horses and sheep (ochratoxin A and mycotoxin F) and milk (aflatoxin M1).

Regarding animal products, in aquaculture most of non-compliant results were as in previous years for malachite green, found in fourteen Member States. The number of non-compliant results has increased from 45 targeted and 49 suspect in 2005 to 68 targeted and 101 suspect in 2006.Other non compliant results were for banned substances (chloramphenicol and nitrofurans one each), organochlorines, organophosphorous and heavy metals.

In milk, most of the non-compliant results were for antibacterials followed by organochlorine compounds (PCBs) and aflatoxin M1; chloramphenicol was also found by four Member States.

In eggs non-compliant results were mainly for anticoccidials, 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, followed by antibacterials and organochlorine compounds.

The use of antibacterials in bees is not authorised; several non-compliant results for antibacterials were reported in honey as well as for heavy metals and 1 for chloramphenicol and 1 for nitrofurans metabolites.

OVERALL CONCLUSION

Overall the picture shows a decrease of 3 % in the number of target samples taken for residue control together with an increase in the global number of non-compliant results.

There is 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 banned substance chloramphenicol has been found in 13 Member States and in several food commodities.

The issue of malachite green warrants highlighting as the prevalence rate of residues detected in 2006 **increased relative** to 2005. Again Member States are reminded to redouble their efforts to eliminate the use of this non-authorised substance in aquaculture.

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 2007 is 0.4% of the number of bovine animals slaughtered in 2006. 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.

Table 1. Number of animals slaughtered and targeted samples

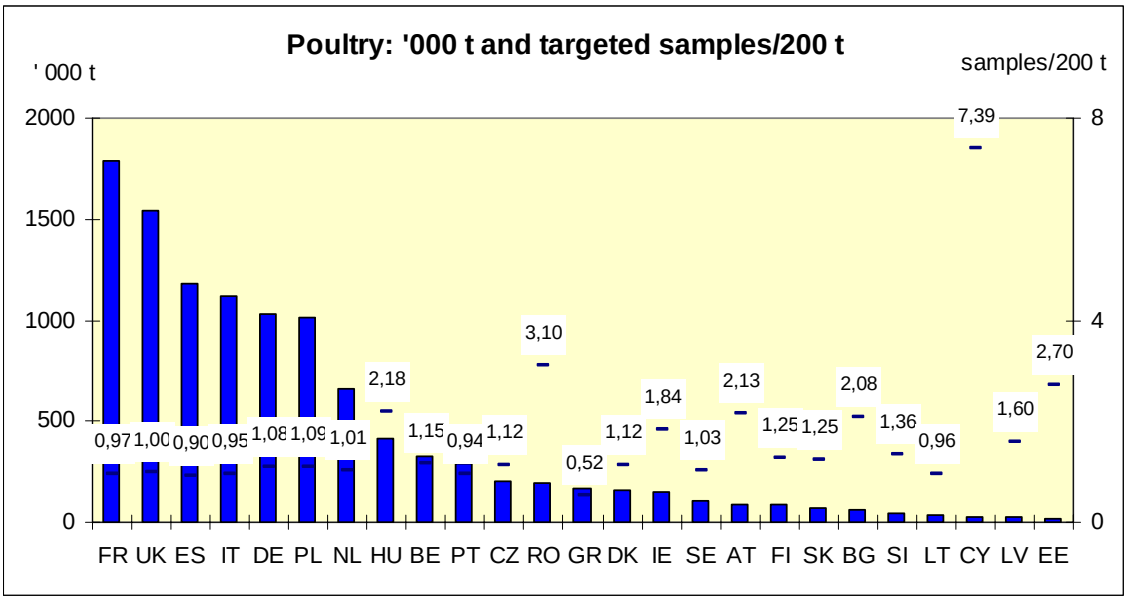
* *Without Ro and Bg*

Bovines	**Production**	**Targeted samples**	**% Animals tested**	**Minim. 96/23**
2005 (EU 25)	27 900 727	139 152	0.49	0.4
2006(EU 25)*	27 459 448	122 715	0.46	
2006 (EU 27)	27 674 217	132 675	0.48	
Pigs				
2005 (EU 25)	232 383 755	162 179	0.07	0.05
2006(EU 25)*	233 027 480	134 811	0.06	
2006 (EU 25)	235 533 027	145 788	0.06	
Sheep-goats				
2005 (EU 25)	38 534 502	26 578	0.07	0.05
2006(EU 25)*	40 054 537	25 902	0.06	
2006 (EU 25)	40 984 410	27 042	0.07	
Horses				
2005 (EU 25)	340 317	3 543	0.88	Not specified
2006(EU 25)*	251 965	3 029	1.26	
2006 (EU 25)	268 099	3 451	1.29	

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. FR, IT, ES, PT, GR and LT, did not achieve the minimum number of 1 sample per 200 tons.

Graph 1



For the EU as a whole, 60 983 targeted samples were taken in 2006 (57 420 without RO and BG), compared to 62 853 in 2005. The production increased from 10.3 million t in 2004 to 10.7 million t in 2005.

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

Poultry (t)	Production	Targeted samples	Samples tested/200t	Minimum
2005 (EU 25)	10 358 202	62 853	1.21	1/200 t
2006(EU 25)*	10 537 087	57 420	1.08	
2006(EU 27)	10 786 077	60 983	1.13	

4.3. NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS

4.3.1. HORMONES

Hormones include group A1 (stilbenes), A2 (thyrostats), A3 (steroids) and A4 (resorcylic acid lactones). There were no non-compliant (NC) results for group A1 (stilbenes and derivatives).

In 2006 there have been no NC results for thyrostatic agents to continue with the tendency on the absence of NC for this group since 2000, except in 2005 when FR reported 8 NC.

In terms of absolute results, in bovine 58 880 targeted samples were taken in 2006 for A1, A2, A3 and A4. 101 non-compliant results were found for A3 and 5 for A4 which means **0.18 %** of non-compliant results for hormones in the EU, compared to 0.13 % in 2005.

In pigs, 26 out of 11 751 were non-compliant for A3, total 27 440 targeted samples which means **0.09 %** of non-compliant results for hormones in pigs in the EU (0.4 % in 2005).

Specific substances and figures are given in Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 for both targeted and suspect sampling.

Table 3: stilbenes (A1)

Stilbenes (A1)	Targeted samples		Suspect samples	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Bovine	13 216	13 093	1 474	951
Pigs	6 473	6 502	127	38
Sheep and goats	579	565	4	
Horses	46	111	2	
Poultry	3 077	3 095	42	11
Aquaculture	201	237	10	2
Rabbit	96	69	3	7
Game	35	90	0	2

Table 4: antithyroid agents (A2)

Antithyroid agents (A2)	Targeted samples		Suspect samples	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Bovines	4 966	5 638	85	185
Pigs	2 783	2 954	62	4
Sheep and goats	493	363	6	5
Horses	85	69	1	2
Poultry	1 183	1 022	36	0
Aquaculture	6	7	0	0
Rabbit	69	46	1	0
Game	20	26	3	0

Table 5: steroids (A3)

Steroids (A3)	Targeted samples		Suspect samples	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Bovines	28 018	28 009	2 408	2 350
Pigs	11 229	11 751	440	83
Sheep and goats	1 161	1 156	21	10
Horses	157	193	6	3
Poultry	3 613	3 912	21	3
Aquaculture	364	378	31	0
Rabbit	93	94	4	0
Game	60	62	3	0

Table 6: steroids (A3) non-compliant results

Species	Substances	MS	NC
Bovines			
Target	19-Norepitestosterone	EE	1
	Betamethasone	IT	1
	Boldenone	DE	1
	Boldenone-Alpha	AT (2); DE (2); NL (1)	5
	Dexamethasone	IT (59);NL(2)	61
	Epinandrolone	IT	1
	Estradiol-17-Alpha	LT	1
	Estradiol-17-Beta	DE (1); FR(1); PL (1)	3
	Nandrolone	FR (2); UK (2)	4
	Prednisolone	IT	2
	Progesterone	UK	20
	Testosterone-17-Alpha	SI	1
		TOTAL BOVINE TARGET:	**101**
Suspect	Dexamethasone	IT	54
	Prednisolone	IT	5
	Estradiolbenzoat	BE	1*
	Progesterone	BE	
	Testosteroncypionat	BE	
		TOTAL BOVINE SUSPECT:	**60**
Pigs			
Target	Estradiol-17-Beta	FR	1
	Nandrolone	CZ (2); DE (9); FR (2); PL (11)	24
	Progesterone	SI	1
		TOTAL PIGS TARGET	**26**
Poultry			
Target	Ethinylestradiol	IT	1
		TOTAL POULTRY TARGET	**1**
Sheep/goats			
Target	Nandrolone	UK	16
		TOTAL SHEEP TARGET	**16**

*BE: Same animal

Table 7: resorcilic acid lactones (A4)

Resorcilic acid lactones (A4)	Targeted samples		Suspect samples	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Bovines	13 087	12 140	512	953
Pigs	6 558	6 233	139	50
Sheep and goats	615	588	10	7
Horses	86	95	1	2
Poultry	3 207	3 112	0	2
Aquaculture	152	82	0	0
Rabbit	38	75	3	0
Game	69	65	3	0

Table 8: resorcilic acid lactones (A4) non-compliant results

Species	**Substances**	**MS**	**NC**
Bovines			
Target	Taleranol (Beta-Zearalanol)	DE (1); IT(1)	2
	Zeranol (Alpha-Zearalanol)	DE (1); UK (2)	3
		TOTAL TARGET BOVINES:	**5**

4.3.2. CORTICOSTEROIDS

With regard to corticosteroids, some Member States (e.g. Italy, the Netherlands and Denmark) include these in group A3 because they are steroids, whereas others allocate them to B2f (other pharmacologically active substances). Though e.g. dexamethasone, betamethasone and prednisolone can be legally used in the EU it is also known their growth promotion effects if used in cocktails with other illegal substances. The Member States that include all corticosteroids in group A argue that they then have more legal powers to respond to fight against illegal use.

In 2006 an increase can be observed in the number of non-compliant results for corticosteroids target sampling compared to previous years (**74** targeted and **95** suspect non-compliant results in 2006 compared to 60 targeted and 126 suspect in 2005). It is interesting that the same MS that found NC results for corticosteroids in 2005 have also found them in 2006 (IT, ES, FR, BE, NL), except AT that had no NC in 2005 and has 1 in 2006 and DE and PL that had 1 NC each in 2005 and 0 in 2006.

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	Substances	MS	NC
Bovines Target			
A3	Betamethasone	IT	1
	Dexamethasone	IT (59);NL(2)	61
	Prednisolone	IT	2
B2f	Dexamethasone	ES (4); FR (1); BE* (1)	6
	Methylprednisolone	BE	1
	Prednisolone	BE*	3
	Triamcinolonacetonid	FR	1
		TOTAL BOVINE TARGET:	**74**
Bovines Suspect			
A3	Dexamethasone	IT	54
	Prednisolone	IT	5
B2f	Dexamethasone	AT(1); BE (1); ES (24)	26
	Prednisolone	BE (10)	10
		TOTAL BOVINE SUSPECT:	**95**

*BE same animal

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 a decrease in the percentage of target non-compliant results for Beta-agonists in bovines from 0.08 % in 2005 to **0.06 %** in 2006. In terms of absolute results, 28 targeted and 4 suspect non-compliant results were found in 2005 and **17** targeted and **87** suspects in bovines in 2006 (85 of them for salmeterol in NL); in pigs 8 targeted non-compliant results in 2005 and **10** targeted (**0.07 %)** and **3** suspect in 2006. No non-compliant results were found for sheep in 2006 compared to 4 targeted non-compliant results were found for sheep in PT in 2004 and 3 in 2005.

Table 10: beta-agonists (A5)

Beta-agonists (A5)	Targeted samples		Suspect samples	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Bovines	31 260	25 600	2 510	1 944
Pigs	14 924	13 561	399	262
Sheep and goats	2 068	1 688	29	27
Horses	290	342	2	6
Poultry	6 261	5 594	58	45
TOTAL	54 803	46 785	2 998	2 284

Table 11: beta-agonists (A5) non-compliant results

Species	**Substances**	**MS**	**NC**
Bovines			
Target	Clenbuterol	ES (1); IT (6); PT (10)	17
		TOTAL TARGET BOVINES:	**17**
Suspect	Clenbuterol	PT	1
	Salbutamol	BE	1
	Salmeterol	NL	85
		TOTAL SUSPECT BOVINES:	**87**
Pigs			
Target	Clenbuterol	PT	10
		TOTAL TARGET PIGS:	**10**
Suspect	Clenbuterol	PT	3
		TOTAL SUSPECT PIGS:	**3**

4.3.4. PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES (A6)

Group A6 lists compounds included in Annex IV to Council Regulation No 2377/90/EEC 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 decreased from 0.07 % in 2005 to **0.06%** in 2006. In absolute terms 11 NC were found in 2005 including chloramphenicol and nitrofurans and **9** in 2006 (chloramphenicol only). DE, FR and PL found non-compliant results for chloramphenicol in targeted sampling (see Table 13 for details).

For pigs, the percentage of non-compliant for targeted samples has increased from 0.05 % in 2005 to **0.07 %** in 2006. In absolute terms the number of non-compliant samples for A6 in pigs decreased from 10 in 2005 to 9 in 2006. Additionally 1 non-compliant result was found after suspect sampling for chloramphenicol and 1 for metronidazol.

For poultry, in 2006, **15** target samples were found non-compliant for A6 (11 chloramphenicol, 3 nitrofurans and metabolites and 1 ronidazol) compared to 19 for targeted samples and 48 suspect sample for A6 in 2005 (see Table 13 for details).

For sheep and goats **3** non-compliant results for target samples for chloramphenicol.

Considering all food commodities (see also 5. animal products: aquaculture (FR 1), milk (DE 1, EE 1, LT 2, LV 1), Rabbit (IT 4), Honey (BG 1) 13 MS have found chloramphenicol residues in targeted and/or suspect samples.

Table 12: prohibited substances

Prohibited substances (A6)	Targeted samples		Suspect samples	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Bovines	14 023	15 073	4 014	3 510
Pigs	15 910	18 868	759	302
Sheep and goats	1 846	2 008	71	41
Horses	148	220	19	11
Poultry	14 767	16 888	1 108	152
TOTAL	46 694	53 057	5 971	4 016

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

Table 13: prohibited substances (A6) non-compliant results

Species	Substances	MS	NC
Bovines			
Target	Chloramphenicol	DE (4); FR(4); PL (1)	9
		TOTAL TARGET BOVINES:	**9**
Pigs			
Target	Chloramphenicol	AT (1); CZ (3); DE (4); GR (2); IT (1); NL (1); PL (1)	13
	Metronidazol	DE	1
	Ronidazol	FR	1
		TOTAL TARGET PIGS:	**15**
Suspect	Chloramphenicol	AT	1
	Metronidazol	DE	1
		TOTAL SUSPECT PIGS:	**2**
Poultry			
Target	AMOZ	BG	1
	AOZ	PL	1
	Chloramphenicol	BE (1); BG (1); DE (1); ES (2); FR (3); LV (1); NL (1); PL (1)	11
	Nitrofurans	PT	1
	Ronidazol	DE	1
		TOTAL TARGET POULTRY:	**15**
Sheep/goats			
Target	Chloramphenicol	CZ (1); ES (2)	3
		TOTAL TARGET SHEEP and GOAT:	**3**

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 shall be carried out, which normally involves a more sophisticated testing method, providing full or complementary information enabling the substance to be identified precisely and confirming that the MRL has been exceeded. These tests are intended to keep the number of false non-compliant results as low as possible.

In the case of antibacterials, some of the screening tests are 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 Member States and under specific control programmes, 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 (e.g. n-plate test) and food for which positive results are obtained is considered unfit for human consumption according to national law. 19 625 samples for bovines, 224 379 for pigs, 3 975 for sheep, 55 for horses, 9 for poultry, 44 for aquaculture, 33 for rabbits and 5 for game were analysed under this scheme, giving rise to 79 positive inhibitor tests for bovines, 308 for pigs and 5 for sheep.

With regard to suspect samples, NL had the highest absolute number of non-compliant results (343 for bovines, and 282 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.

In the EU as a whole, non-compliant results for antibacterials (bovines, pigs, sheep, goats, horses and poultry) increased from 0.20% in 2005 to **0.30 %** in 2006. The number of targeted samples in 2006 was 114 508 targeted samples + 248 043 inhibitor test in Germany, total **362 551** targeted samples compared to 395 132 targeted samples for bovines, pig, sheep and goats, horses and poultry in 2005.

The number of targeted non-compliant results decreased from 1 019 in 2004 to 786 in 2005 and **702** in 2006. 67% of non-compliant targeted samples were found in pigs, 23% in bovines, 5% in sheep and goats, 4% in poultry and 0.1 % in horses.

In the table below, the number of target and suspect samples taken for antibacterials in bovines, pigs, sheep, goats, horses and poultry is listed. In addition to this some MS have reported the number of samples taken for inhibitor tests as explained above.

Table 14: antibacterials

Antibacterials (B1)	Targeted samples		Suspect samples	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Bovines	29 376	27 012	25 043	22 381
Pigs	80 950	58 884	23 158	16 825
Sheep and goats	12 320	11 715	5	407
Horses	924	585	18	33
Poultry	19 739	16 352	325	203
Total	143 309	114 548	48 549	39 849

Table 15: antibacterials non-compliant results

Species	Substances	MS	NC
Bovines			
Target	Amoxycillin	FR	2
	Antibacterials	CY (1); LT (1); PL (3)	5
	Benzylpenicillin, Penicillin G	SE	2
	Chlortetracyclin	BE (1); FR (1); UK (2); IT (1)	5
	Dihydrostreptomycin	DE (2); ES (1); FR (1)	4
	Enrofloxacin	ES	1
	Epi-Chlortetracycline	UK	2
	Flumequin	FR	1
	Gentamicin	EE	1
	Inhibitors	DE	79
	Marbofloxacin	DE (1); FR (1)	2
	Neomycin	DE	1
	Oxytetracyclin	DE (1); DK (1); ES (6); FR (15); UK (1); IE (1); IT (2); PT (1)	28
	Penicillin	FR	1
	Sulfadiazine	IT	3
	Sulfadimethoxin	ES (1); FR (1); IT (5)	7
	Sulfadoxin	NL	1
	Sulfamethazine	IT	3
	Sulfamethoxypyridazin	ES (3); FR (1)	4
	Sulphadimidine	CY	2

	Tetracyclin	DE (2); ES (1); FR (4)	7
	Tetracyclines	LT	1
	Tylosin	FR	2
		TOTAL TARGET BOVINES:	**164**
Suspect	Amoxycillin	BE	1
	Ampicillin	DK (4); IE (1)	5
	Antibacterials	IE (10); NL (343); PL (3)	356
	Benzylpenicillin,	AT (3); BE (5); DK (6)	14
	Chlortetracyclin	AT	2
	Ciprofloxacin	AT (1); IT (1)	2
	Cloxacillin	DK	4
	Dihydrostreptomycin	AT (4); DK (5)	9
	Enrofloxacin	IT	1
	Erythromycin	BE	1
	Gentamicin	DE (1); ES (1)	2
	Inhibitors	DE (23); ES (16)	39
	Lincomycin	DK	1
	Marbofloxacin	AT	2
	Oxytetracyclin	AT (2); DK (7); ES (4); UK (9); IE (5); IT (1)	28
	Penicillin	IE	1
	Spectinomycin	DK	1
	Streptomycin	DK	2
	Sulfadimethoxin	BE	1
	Sulphadimidine	AT	2
	Tetracyclin	AT (3); DE (1); DK (2)	6
	Tilmicosin	BE	4
	Tylosin	BE	8
		TOTAL SUSPECT BOVINES:	**492**
PIGS			
Target	Antibacterials	IE (6); PL (6)	12
	Benzylpenicillin,	DE (1); DK (3); ES (1)	5
	Chlortetracyclin	ES (12); UK (3); GR (2); IE (2); IT (1)	20
	Ciprofloxacin	IT	2
	Danofloxacin	AT	1
	Dihydrostreptomycin	CZ (1); FR (1)	2
	Doxycyclin	BE (4); ES (9); NL (7)	20
	Enrofloxacin	DE (1); ES (4); IT (2)	7
	Epi-Chlortetracycline	UK	3
	Inhibitors	DE	308
	Lincomycin	CY (1); DK (1)	2
	Marbofloxacin	DE	1
	Oxytetracyclin	DE (1); EE (1); ES (28); FR (3); HU (1); IT (1); NL (10)	45
	Penicillins (group)	IE	1
	Sulfadiazine	BE (4); CY (2); DE (2); ES (7); FR (1); UK (2); GR (2); IE (1); NL (2)	23
	Sulfadimethoxin	BE (2); GR (1); IT (5)	8
	Sulfamethazine	BE (1); ES (5); PT (2)	8
	Sulfamethoxazol	NL	1
	Sulphadimidine	CY (2); DE (1)	3
	Tetracyclin	DE	4
		TOTAL TARGET PIGS:	**476**

Suspect	Antibacterials	NL	282
	Chlortetracyclin	DE (1); ES (4)	5
	Doxycyclin	BE (1); ES (2)	3
	Gentamicin	DE	1
	Inhibitors	DE (6); MT (8)	14
	Oxytetracyclin	AT (1); BE (1); DE (1); ES (8)	11
	Penicillins (group)	IE	1
	Sulfadiazine	CY (1); DE (2); ES (1)	4
	Sulfadimethoxin	BE	1
	Sulfamethazine	ES	1
	Sulphadimidine	CY	8
	Tetracyclines	ES	5
	Trimethoprim	DE	2
		TOTAL SUSPECT PIGS:	**338**
SHEEP/GOAT			
Target	Antibacterials	IE	1
	Chlortetracyclin	ES	2
	Enrofloxacin	DE	1
	Inhibitors	DE	5
	Oxytetracyclin	ES (1); FR (1)	2
	Streptomycin	ES	2
	Sulfadiazine	CY (1); ES (16)	17
	Sulfadimethoxin	FR	4
	Sulfamethazine	ES	1
	Sulfaquinoxaline	FR	1
	Sulphadimidine	AT	1
		TOTAL TARGET SHEEP/GOAT:	**37**
Suspect	Antibacterials	IE (1); NL (1)	2
	Chlortetracyclin	ES	1
	Oxytetracyclin	UK	1
	Sulfamethazine	ES	1
		TOTAL SUSPECT SHEEP/GOAT:	**5**
HORSES			
Target	Oxytetracyclin	ES	1
		TOTAL TARGET HORSES:	**1**
POULTRY			
Target	Antibacterials	CY (1); PL (7)	8
	Chlortetracyclin	UK	1
	Doxycyclin	ES (2); GR (1); NL (1)	4
	Enrofloxacin	ES	6
	Oxytetracyclin	ES	3
	Sulfaquinoxaline	BE	1
	Tetracyclin	DE	3
		TOTAL TARGET POULTRY:	**28**
Suspect	Antibacterials	PL	6
	Enrofloxacin	ES	1
	Inhibitors	ES	2
		TOTAL SUSPECT POULTRY:	**59**

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.

For anthelmintics (B2a) whereas in 2005 and 2004 ivermectins accounted for the main share of non-compliant results, in 2006 it was febendazole and its metabolites. The most non-compliant results were found in milk (fenbendazol and its metabolites, see chapter 5.2). For coccidiostats (B2b) the most found substance/specie is nicarbazin/poultry (see also results for eggs see chapter 5.3).

No carbamates or pyrethroids (B2c) were found in 2006. Only 1 NC was reported for sedatives (B2d) in pigs.

NSAIDs 27 NC were found in 6 MS including target and suspect samples in bovines (16), pigs (6), horses (1), poultry (2) and sheep and goats (2).

All NC results for group B2f (other veterinary medicines) were for corticosteroids in 5 MS except for 1 for olaquindox in PT.

Table 16: other veterinary medicinal products B2

Species	Nr of samples Target	Nr of NC Target	Nr of samples Suspect	Nr of NC Suspect
Bovines	20 555	18	1 725	**38**
Pigs	28 859	10	127	
Horses	864	2	18	
Poultry	11 312	114	97	**3**
Sheep/Goats	6 439	4	43	
TOTAL	68 029	148	2 010	41

Table 17: other veterinary medicinal products B2 non-compliant results

Species	Group	Substances	MS	NC
BOVINES	**B2b Coccidiostats**	Lasalocid	DE	1
Target		Monensin	ES	1
			B2b coccidiostats:	**2**
	B2e NSAIDs	Flunixin	FR	2
		Phenylbutazon	DE	2
		Tolfenaminsacid	FR	2
			B2e NSAIDs:	**6**
	B2f others	Dexamethasone	ES (4); FR (1); BE* (1)	6
		Methylprednisolone	BE	1
		Prednisolone	BE*	3
		Triamcinolonacetonid	FR	1
			B2f other vet. medicines:	**10**
			TOTAL B2 BOVINES TARGET	**18**
Suspect	**B2e NSAIDs**	Flunixin	BE	3
		Meloxicam	BE	1

		Metamizole	AT	2
		Phenylbutazon	UK	1
		Tolfenaminsacid	BE	3
			B2e NSAIDs:	**10**
	B2f others	Dexamethasone	AT (1); BE (1); ES (24)	26
		Prednisolone	BE	10
			B2f other vet. medicines:	**36**
			TOTAL B2 BOVINES SUSPECT	**46**
PIGS	**B2a anthelmintics**	Eprinomectin	IT	1
Target		Levamisol	DE	1
			B2a anthelmintics:	**2**
	B2b coccidiostats	Lasalocid	DE	1
			B2b coccidiostats	**1**
	B2d sedatives	Azaperon	DE	1
			B2d sedatives	**1**
	B2e NSAIDs	Diclofenac	FR	6
			B2e NSAIDs:	**6**
			TOTAL B2 PIGS TARGET	**10**
HORSES	**B2b coccidiostats**	Monensin	SK	1
Target			**B2b coccidiostats**	**1**
	B2e NSAIDs	Phenylbutazon	UK	1
			B2e NSAIDs:	**1**
			TOTAL B2 HORSES TARGET	**2**
POULTRY	**B2a anthelmintics**	Oxfendazol	UK	2
Target			**B2a anthelmintics:**	**2**
	B2b coccidiostats	Diclazuril	BE (2); CY (3); PT (1)	6
		Lasalocid	BE (1); CY (1); PL (1)	3
		Nicarbazin	AT (1); BE (5); CZ (2); ES (4); UK (27); IE (13); IT (8); NL (1); PL (2); PT (36)	99
		Robenidin	BE	1
		Salinomycin	MT	1
			B2b coccidiostats	**110**
	B2e NSAIDs	Sodiumsalicylate	NL	2
			B2e NSAIDs	**2**
	B2f others	Olaquindox	PT	1
			B2f other vet. medicines:	**1**
			TOTAL B2 POULTRY TARGET	**115**
Suspect	**B2b coccidiostats**	Diclazuril	CY	1
		Nicarbazin	IE	1
		Robenidin	BE	1
			B2b coccidiostats	**3**
			TOTAL B2 POULTRY SUSPECT	**3**
SHEEP/GOATS	**B2a anthelmintics**	Ivermectin	UK	1
Target		Oxfendazol	IE	1
			B2a anthelmintics	**2**
	B2e NSAIDs	Flunixin	AT	1
		Sodiumsalicylate	LT	1
			B2e NSAIDs	**2**
			TOTAL B2 SHEEP/GOAT TARGET	**4**

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

Species	Nr of samples Target	Nr of NC Target	Nr of samples Suspect	Nr of NC Suspect
Bovines	9 161	**63**	144	**90**
Pigs	12 061	**29**	739	**49**
Horses	1 224	**115**	18	**10**
Poultry	5 706	**29**	376	**215**
Sheep/Goats	3 416	**28**	46	
TOTAL	31 568	**264**	1 323	**364**

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

Species	Group	Substances	MS	NC
BOVINES	**B3a organochlorine**	Dioxins/Dioxins like PCBs	BE	1
Target		Pentachlorophenol	DE	1
			B3a organochlorine	**2**
	B3c heavy metals	Cadmium Cd	AT (1); CZ (5); DE (1); DK (1); HU (7); IT (1); LT (3); LV (1); NL (25); RO (4); SI (3)	48
		Lead Pb	DE (1); IT (5); NL (1)	7
		Zinc Zn	ES	4
			B3c heavy metals	**59**
	B3d aflatoxins	Aflatoxin B1	IT	2
			B3d aflatoxins	**2**
			TOTAL B3 BOVINES TARGET	**63**
Suspect	**B3c heavy metals**	Cadmium Cd	CZ (8); ES (10); NL (1); FR (2); MT(1); PL (1); PT (58); RO (6); SI (1)	88
		Lead Pb	ES (1); FR (1);	2
			B3c heavy metals	**90**
			TOTAL B3 BOVINES SUSPECT	**90**
PIGS	**B3a organochlorine**	DDE, pp'-	ES	1
Target		DDT: Sum DDT, DDE, DDD	DE	1
		HCH-Gamma (lindane)	IE	1
		PCB 138	DE	1
		PCB 153	DE	1
		PCB 180	DE	1
		Pentachlorphenol	DE	1
			B3a organochlorine	**7**

	B3c heavy metals	Cadmium Cd	DE (1); ES (2); HU (2); PL (2)	7
		Lead Pb	DE (1); ES (3); IT (3)	7
		Mercury Hg	CY (1); ES (1)	2
		Zinc Zn	ES	2
			B3c heavy metals	**18**
	B3d mycotoxins	Ochratoxin A	CY (1); PL (3)	4
			B3d aflatoxins	**4**
			TOTAL B3 PIGS TARGET	**29**
Suspect	**B3a organochlorine**	Dioxins	BE	21
		PCB sum	CZ	1
			B3a organochlorine	**22**
	B3c heavy metals	Lead Pb	ES (2) CY (1); GR (1);	4
		Mercury Hg	CY	3
		Cadmium Cd	HU (1);	1
			B3c heavy metals	**8**
	B3d mycotoxins	Zearalenone (Mycotoxin F)	ES	4
			B3d mycotoxins	**4**
			TOTAL B3 PIGS SUSPECT	**48**
HORSES	**B3a organochlorine**	PCB 153	DE	1
Target		PCB 180	DE	1
			B3a organochlorine	**2**
	B3c heavy metals	Cadmium Cd	AT (1); DK (5); FR (2); IT (12); MT (1); PL (1); PT (58); RO (6); SI (1); UK (1); GR (7); PL (2)	97
		Lead Pb	ES (1); FR (1); IT (5); UK (2); IT (2)	11
		Zinc Zn	ES	1
			B3c heavy metals	**109**
	B3d mycotoxins	Ochratoxin A	CY	1
			B3d mycotoxins	**1**
			TOTAL B3 HORSES TARGET	**113**
Suspect	**B3c heavy metals**	Cadmium Cd	ES (6); MT (1)	7
		Lead Pb	ES	3
			B3c heavy metals:	**10**
			TOTAL B3 HORSES SUSPECT	**10**
POULTRY	**B3a organochlorine**	DDE, pp'-	ES	3
Target		Dioxins	BE	1
		PCB 138	DE	1
		PCB 153	DE	1
		PCB sum	IT	1
			B3a organochlorine	**7**
	B3c heavy metals	Cadmium Cd	FR (4); HU (1); IT (12)	17
		Lead Pb	CY (1); GR (1); IT (2)	4
			B3c heavy metals	**21**
	B3f others	Nicotin	DE	1
			B3f others	**1**
			TOTAL B3 POULTRY TARGET	**29**
Suspect	**B3a organochlorine**	Dioxins	BE	11

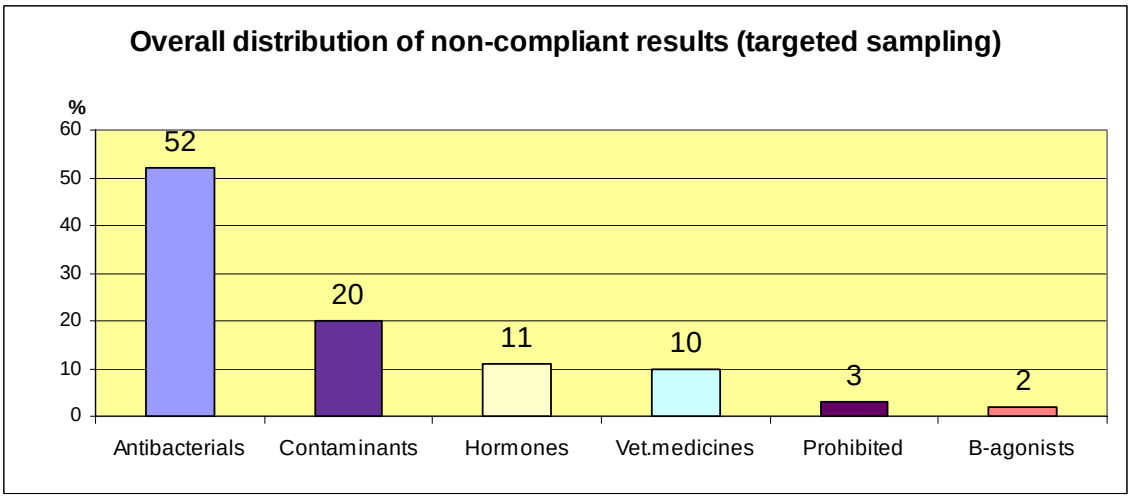
			B3a organochlorine	**11**
	B3d mycotoxins	Aflatoxin B1	IT	1
			B3d mycotoxins	**1**
	B3f others	Cotinin	DE	4
		Nicotin	DE	199
			B3f others	**203**
			TOTAL B3 POULTRY SUSPECT	**215**
SHEEP/GOATS	**B3a organochlorine**	DDE, pp'-	ES	1
Target		HCH-Beta	BG (1); ES (1)	2
		HCH-Gamma (lindane)	FR	1
		PCB 153	ES	1
		PCB 180	ES	1
		PCB sum	FR	1
			B3a organochlorine	**7**
	B3b organophosph.	Diazinon	ES (1); IE (1)	2
			B3a organophosphorous	**2**
	B3c heavy metals	Cadmium Cd	DE (2); UK (1); GR (7); PL (2)	12
		Lead Pb	DE (1); UK (2); IT (2)	5
		Zinc Zn	ES	1
			B3c heavy metals	**18**
	B3d mycotoxins	Ochratoxin A	CY	1
			B3d mycotoxins	**1**
			TOTAL B3 SHEEP/GOATS TARGET	**28**

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, 52% of the non-compliant results were non-compliant for antibacterials, 20% for environmental contaminants, 11 % for hormones, 10% for veterinary medicinal products, 3 % for prohibited substances and 2 % for Beta-agonists.

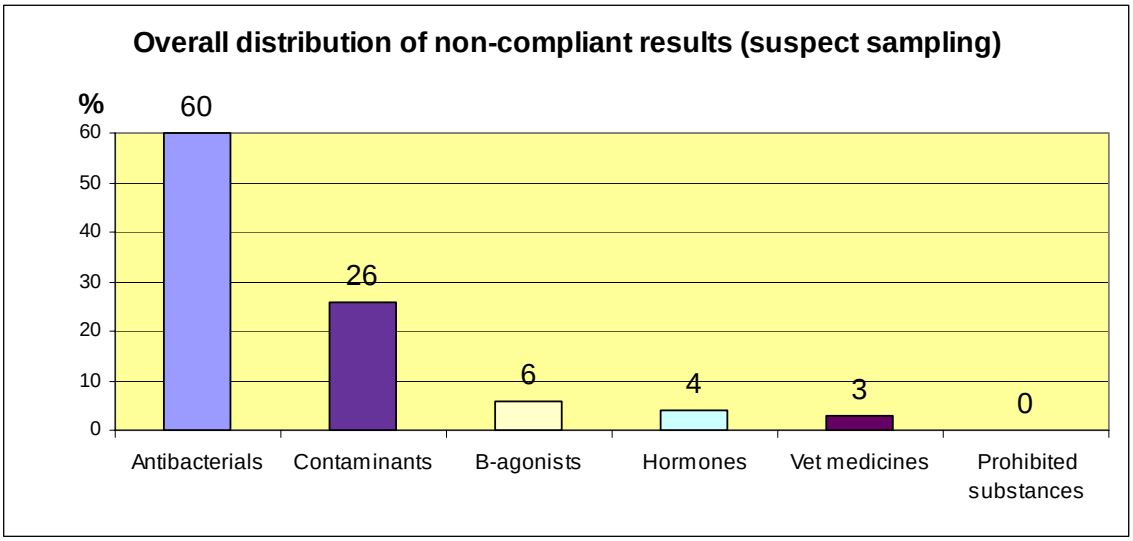
Graph 2



For suspect samples, 60% were non-compliant for antibacterials, 26% for environmental contaminants, 6 % for Beta-agonists, 4 % for hormones, 3% for veterinary medicinal products and 0 for prohibited substances.

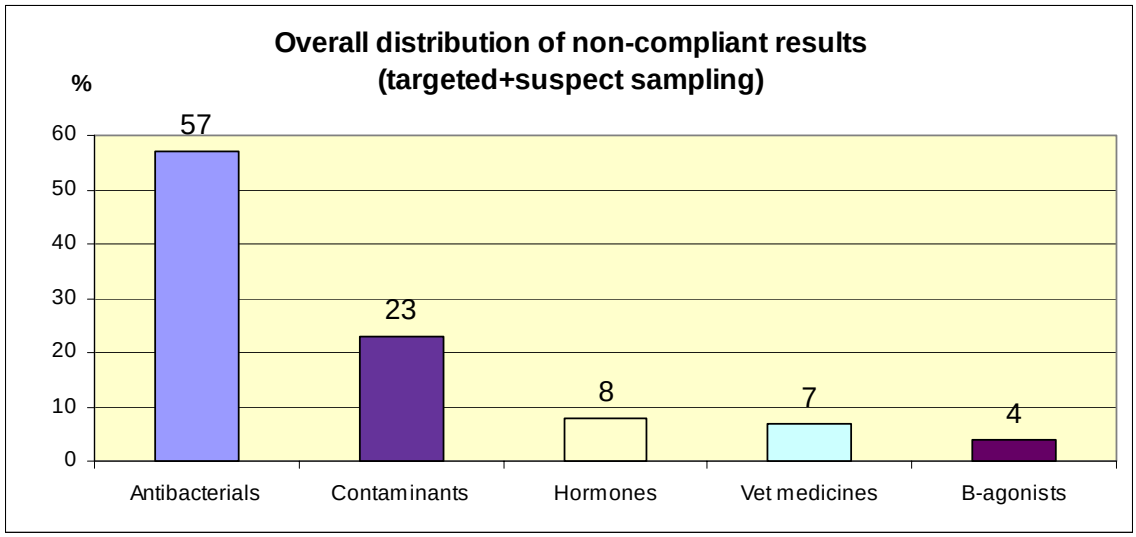
The number of non-compliant results after suspect sampling is not indicative of the prevalence of non-compliance since investigations of one single case of a non-compliant targeted sample may imply many suspect samples taken in the same farm.

Graph 3



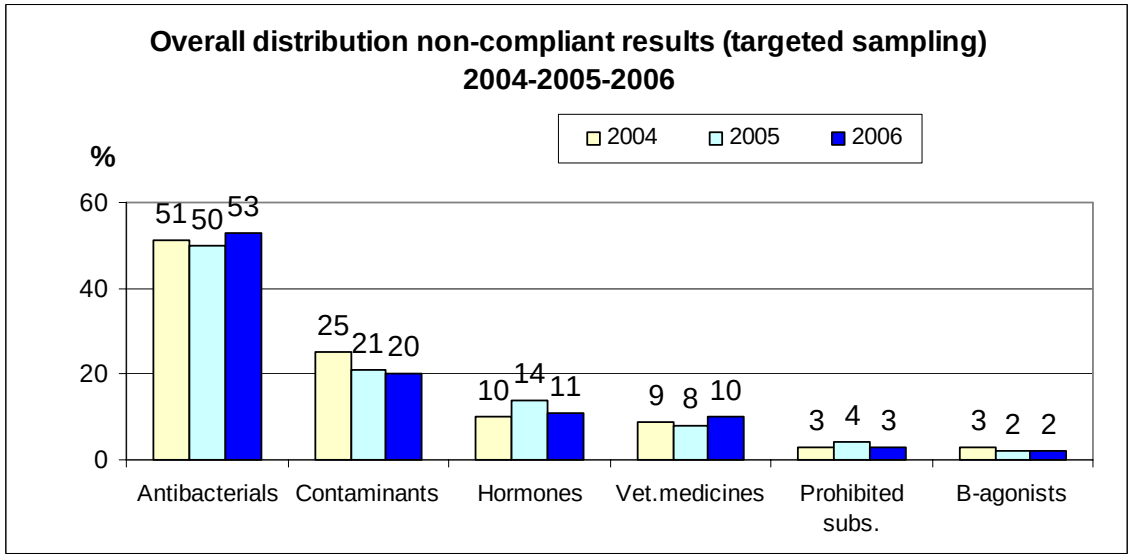
The box below shows the overall distribution of non-compliant results, including targeted and suspect samples.

Graph 4



The following boxes show the pattern of the overall distribution for targeted sampling in 2004 (EU 25), 2005 (EU 25) and 2006 (EU 27) with no significant changes on the overall distribution of NC.

Graph 5



5. ANIMAL PRODUCTS

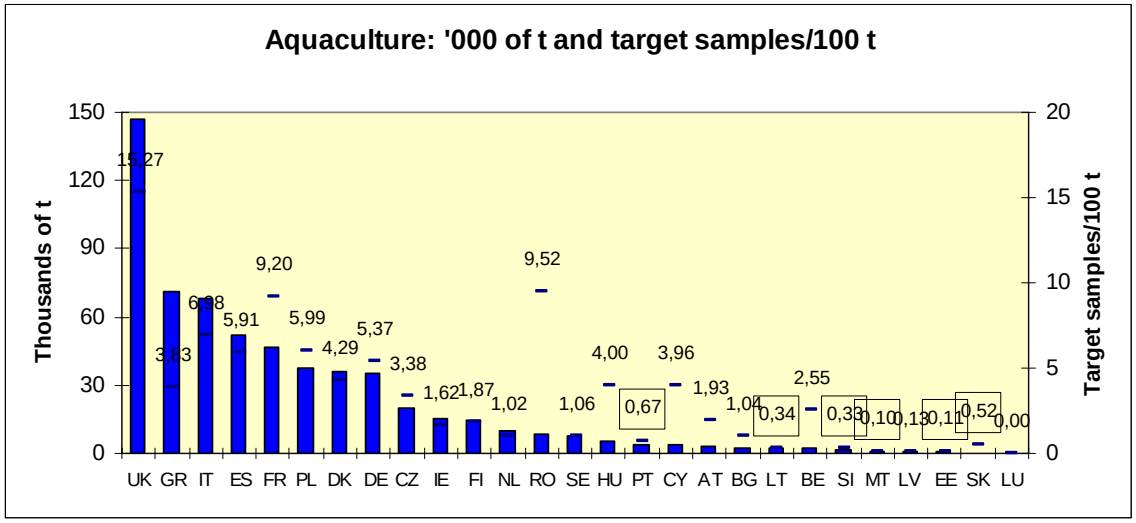
5.1. AQUACULTURE

The number of samples to be collected each year must be at least 1 per 100 t of annual production. In 2005, EU production was 596 558 t (compared to 583 814 t in 2004).9 099 targeted samples were taken (8 289 targeted samples in 2005) and 355 suspect samples in 2006 were collected (1 005 in 2005).

In the graph below, the columns show aquaculture production in '000 t in 2005. Member States are classified by volume of production. The numbers at the top represent the number of targeted samples per 100 t.

LU had no production and took no samples. PT, LT, SI, MT, LV, EE and SK did not achieve the minimum number of samples.

Graph 6



There was a decrease in the number of non-compliant results in 2006 (81 target and 101 suspect) compared to 2005 (95 targeted and 96 suspect) with 2% increase in production and 10 % decrease in the number of targeted samples.

In 2006 there were **2** non-compliant results for banned substances targeted, **2** for antibacterials, **4** for organochlorines, **1** for organophosphorous, **4** for heavy metals. Most non-compliant results were as in previous years for **malachite green** (**68** targeted and **101** suspect compared to 45 targeted and 49 suspect in 2005). 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.

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

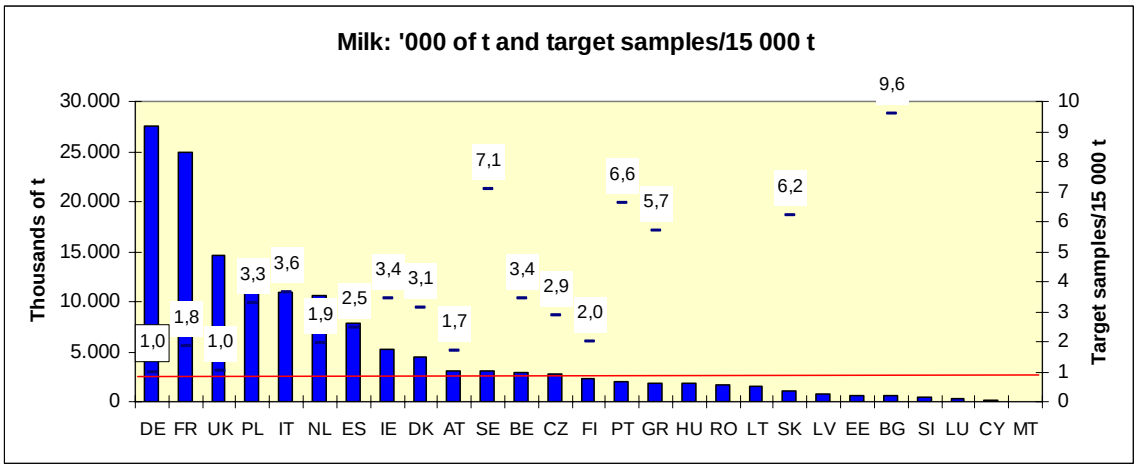
Table 20: aquaculture non-compliant results

Group	MS	Substances	Samples	NC
Target				
A6	DE	AOZ	40	1
	FR	Chloramphenicol	76	1
A6 banned		**2**	**116**	**2**
B1	DE	Inhibitors	44	0
	ES	Oxytetracyclin	45	1
	HU	Flumequin	87	1
B1 antibacterials		**3**	**176**	**2**
B3a	BG	PCB sum	69	3
	CY	Endosulfan	45	1
B3a organochlorines		**2**	**114**	**4**
B3b	CY	Diazinon	43	1
B3b organophosporous		**1**	**43**	**1**
B3c	ES	Cadmium Cd	98	1
	ES	Mercury Hg	94	2
	UK	Cadmium Cd	15	1
B3c heavy metals		**3**	**207**	**4**
B3e	AT	Malachite Green	69	3
	AT	Malachite Green-Leuco	69	13
	BE	Malachite Green	87	3
	CY	Malachite Green	30	4
	CZ	Malachite Green-Leuco	82	5
	DE	Malachite Green	388	1
	DE	Malachite Green-Leuco	377	8
	FR	Malachite Green	380	5
	FR	Malachite Green-Leuco	380	5
	GB	Malachite Green	241	1
	IT	Malachite Green	135	13
	PL	Malachite Green-Leuco	129	6
	SI	Malachite Green	7	1
B3e dyes		**13**	**2374**	**68**
		Target	**3030**	**81**
Suspect				
B3e	AT	Malachite Green	48	9
	AT	Malachite Green-Leuco	48	26
	CY	Malachite Green-Leuco	12	9
	CZ	Malachite Green	47	5
	DE	Malachite Green	21	5
	DE	Malachite Green-Leuco	50	12
	ES	Malachite Green-Leuco	26	14
	PL	Malachite Green-Leuco	26	13
	SI	Malachite Green	91	8
B3e dyes		**9**	**369**	**101**
		Suspect	**374**	**101**

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 2005, the EU produced 145 066 930 t (140 401 801 t in 2004) and 32 771 targeted samples were analysed in 2006 (29 000 in 2005). 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 2006 (109 targeted and 22 suspect)) compared to 2005 (127 targeted, 207 suspect).

Graph 7



Cyprus, Malta number of samples/15 000 t fall out of the scale of the graph.

There were **4** targeted non-compliant results for chloramphenicol (DE, EE and LT) and **1** suspect (LV), **67** for antibacterials, **8** for anthelmintics, **17** for organochlorines, **1** for heavy metals and **2** for mycotoxins. No NC for NSAIDs compared to 5 targeted non-complaint results for Salicilic acid in 2005. The number of non-compliant results for mycotoxins has decreased from 29 targeted and 110 suspect in 2005 to **10** targeted and **10** suspect in 2006.

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

Table 21: milk non-compliant results

Group	MS	Substances	Samples	NC
Target				
A6	DE	Chloramphenicol	1128	1
	EE	Chloramphenicol	100	1
	LT	Chloramphenicol	72	2
A6 banned		**3**	**1300**	**4**
B1	BE	Cefalonium	99	1
	CY	Antibacterials	1666	37
	DE	Benzylpenicillin, Penicillin G	291	1
	FR	Amoxycillin	872	1
	UK	Benzylpenicillin, Penicillin G	1384	1
	LT	Inhibitors	1208	12

	LT	Penicillins (group)	36	6
	PL	Antibacterials	1597	6
	SE	Benzylpenicillin, Penicillin G	910	2
B1 antibacterials		**9**	**8063**	**67**
B2a	BE*	Fenbendazol	44	1
	BE*	Oxfendazol	44	
	FR	Fenbendazol	443	2
	FR	Oxfendazol	443	2
	FR	Oxfendazol sulfon	443	2
B3a organochlorines		**5**	**1417**	**7**
B3a	BE	Dioxins	158	1
	CY	Endosulfan	69	1
	DE	HCH-Gamma (lindane)	188	4
	IT	PCB sum	187	1
	RO	HCH-Alpha	405	2
	RO	HCH-Beta	405	7
	RO	HCH-Gamma (lindane)	405	1
B3a organochlorines		**7**	**1817**	**17**
B3b	CY	Diazinon	33	2
B3b organophosphorous		**1**	**33**	**2**
B3c	MT	Lead Pb	9	1
B3c Heavy metals		**1**	**9**	**1**
B3d	UK	Aflatoxin M1	105	1
	IT	Aflatoxin M1	980	9
B3d mycotoxins		**2**	**1085**	**10**
		Total target	**13724**	**109**
Group	**MS**	**Substances**	**Samples**	**NC**
Suspect				
A6	LV	Chloramphenicol	9	1
A6 banned		**1**	**9**	**1**
B1	IT	Amoxycillin	16	2
	IT	Ampicillin	16	1
	IT	Benzylpenicillin, Penicillin G	35	2
	MT	Inhibitors	1	1
	PL	Antibacterials	14	1
B1 antibacterials		**5**	**82**	**7**
B3a	IT	HCH-Beta	7	1
	IT	PCB sum	4	3
B3a organochlorines		**3**	**12**	**4**
B3d	IT	Aflatoxin M1	126	10
B3d mycotoxins		**1**	**126**	**10**
		Total suspect	**231**	**22**

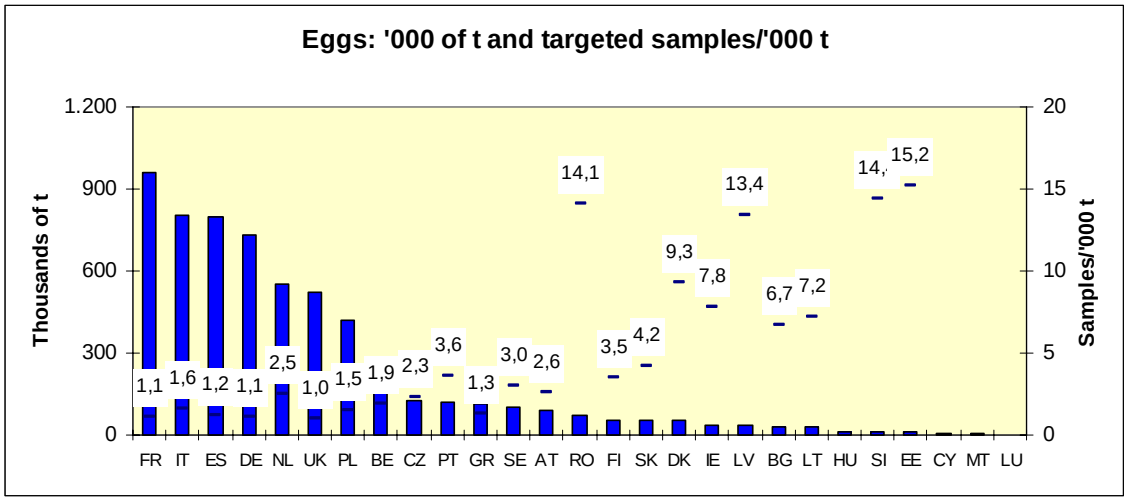
5.3. EGGS

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 2005, the EU produced 5 956 800 t of eggs (6 038 225 t in 2004) and 13 013 targeted samples (compared to 11 880 targeted samples in 2005) were analysed.

In the graph below, the columns show egg production in '000 t in 2005. Member States are classified by volume of production. The numbers at the top represent the number of targeted samples per 1 000 t. CY, HU, LU and MT produced less than 15 000 t and compared with the number of samples give to figures well above the other Member States falling outside the graph below.

Graph 8



The number of non-compliant results has decreased for the targeted sampling (82 targeted, in 2006 and 88 targeted in 2005) and increased for the suspect (56 suspect sampling 2006 and 7 suspect in 2005). Non-compliant results were mainly for anticoccidials (63 targeted and 8 suspect found in 10 different MS), followed by antibacterials (12 targeted) and organochlorine compounds (7 targeted). In 2006 again no MS reported non-compliant results for A6 substances as it was the case in 2005.

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

Table 22: eggs non-compliant results

Group	MS	Substances	Samples	NC
Target	FR	Sulfadimethoxin	192	1
B1	UK	Chlortetracyclin	276	1
	UK	Epi-Chlortetracycline	276	1
	GR	Sulfonamides	98	3
	IT	Norfloxacin	128	1
	MT	Tilmicosin	15	4
	PT	Sulfadiazine	123	1
B1 antibacterials		**7**	**1108**	**12**
B2b	CY	Lasalocid-Sodium	15	1
	DE	Lasalocid	181	4
	DE	Nicarbazin	221	1
	ES	Diclazuril	11	1
	ES	Nicarbazin	11	2
	ES	Robenidin	11	1
	FR	Diclazuril	87	1
	FR	Maduramicin	87	2
	FR	Nicarbazin	87	14
	FR	Robenidin	87	4
	FR	Semduramicin	87	1
	UK	Lasalocid	249	4
	UK	Nicarbazin	22	1
	IE	Nicarbazin	57	1
	IT	Robenidin	127	4
	PL	Lasalocid	62	1
	PT	Lasalocid	123	1
	PT	Maduramicin	123	1
	PT	Nicarbazin	123	17
	SI	Narasin	34	1
B2b anticoccidials		**20**	**1805**	**63**
B3a	CZ	DDT: Sum DDT, DDE,	66	1
	DE	Dioxins	14	3
	IT	PCB sum	373	1
	PL	DDT: Sum DDT, DDE, DDD	102	1
B3aorganochlorine		**4**	**555**	**6**
		Total target	**3508**	**82**
Suspect				
B2b	DE	Narasin	11	1
	DE	Nicarbazin	13	3
	FR	Nicarbazin	1	1
	FR	Robenidin	1	1
	PL	Lasalocid	4	2
		6	**32**	**8**
B3a	BE	Dioxins	9	5
		1	**9**	**5**
B3f	DE	Cotinin	253	16
	DE	Nicotin	254	27
		2	**507**	**43**
		Total suspect	**548**	**56**

5.4. RABBIT MEAT

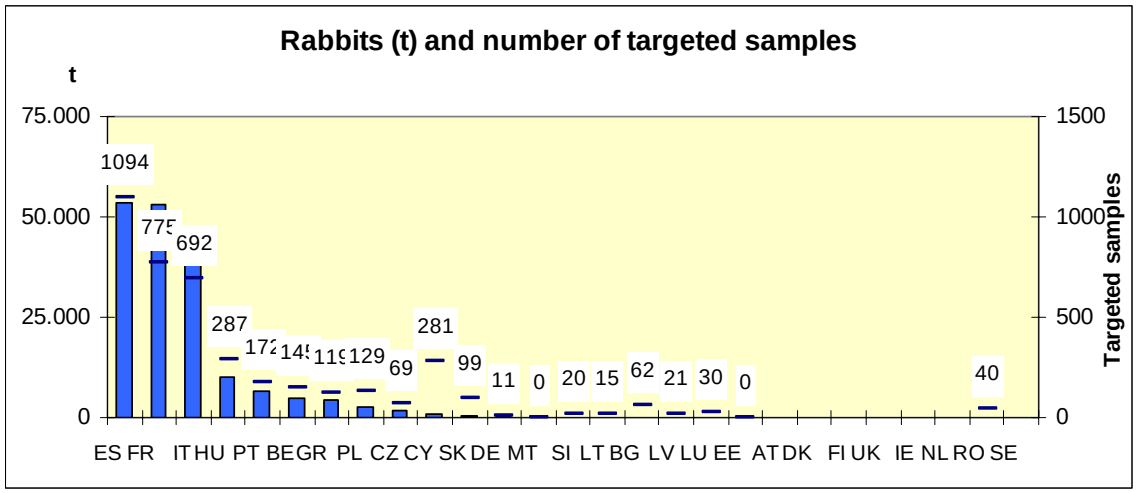
The number of samples to be taken each year must be equal to 10 per 300 t of annual production for the first 3 000 t, plus one sample for each additional 300 t. The following graph shows the production in t and the number of samples taken/300 t.

AT, DK, FIN, IRL, NL, RO, SE and UK reported no production for rabbits.

Total production in the EU in 2005 was 181 603 t (234 931 t in 2004) and 4 061 targeted samples (4 502 in 2005) were taken.

In the graph below, the columns show rabbit meat production in t in 2005. Member States are classified by volume of production. The numbers at the top represent the number of targeted samples.

Graph 9



The number of non-compliant results for targeted samples has not changed in relation to 2005 and 2004 (38 targeted). In 2005 there were 24 non-compliant results after suspect sampling in rabbits and 23 in 2006.

Most non-compliant results were for antibacterials (**29** targeted and **18** suspect). IT reported 4 non-compliant results for A 6 substances (chloramphenicol) for targeted samples.

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

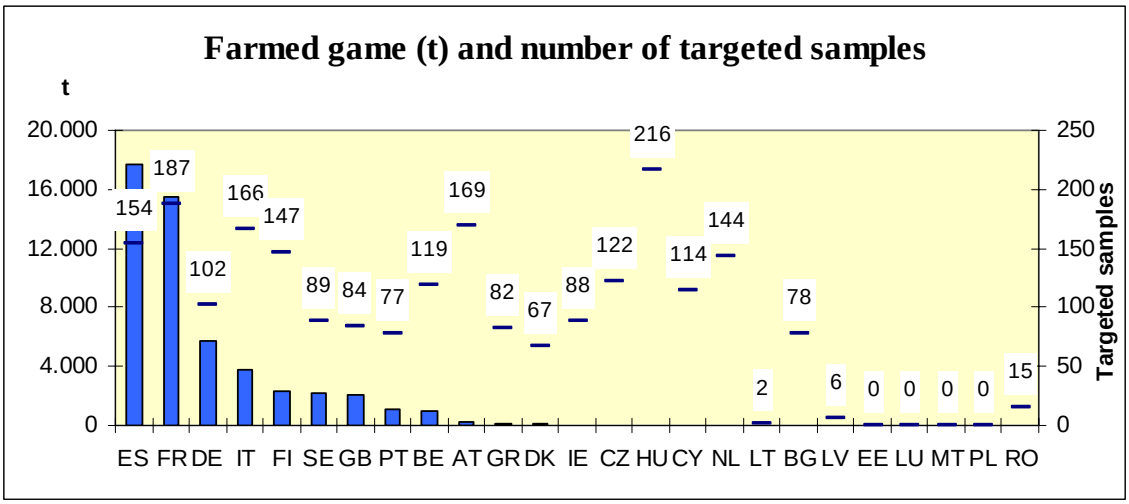
Group	MS	Substances	Samples	NC
Target				
B1	CY	Antibacterials	38	1
	CY	Sulfadiazine	40	1
	CY	Sulphadimidine	40	1
	ES	Enrofloxacin	28	3
	ES	Oxytetracyclin	70	11
	FR	Sulfadimethoxin	196	9
	FR	Sulfaquinoxaline	196	2
	IT	Sulfadimethoxin	127	1
		9	**768**	**29**
B2b	BE	Robenidin	25	1
		1	**25**	**1**
B2f	IT	Olaquindox	9	1
	PT	Olaquindox	39	1
		2	**48**	**2**
B3a	ES	HCH-Gamma (lindane)	79	5
		1	**79**	**5**
B3c	FR	Lead Pb	15	1
		2	**29**	**1**
		Total target	**949**	**38**
Suspect				
A6	IT	Chloramphenicol	62	4
		1	**62**	**4**
B1	ES	Doxycyclin	17	2
	ES	Enrofloxacin	8	2
	ES	Inhibitors	19	2
	ES	Oxytetracyclin	18	12
		6	**66**	**18**
B3c	ES	Cadmium Cd	4	1
		1	**4**	**1**
		Total suspect	**132**	**23**

5.5. FARMED GAME

The number of samples to be taken each year must be at least 100. SE, UK, PT, GR, DK, IE, LT, BG, LV did not achieve this minimum of 100 samples (the minimum number of samples was set as a provisional rule to be reviewed in light of the information provided by the Member States on their production figures). Total production in the EU in 2005 was 51 944 t (42 290 t in 2004). 2 236 targeted samples were taken (1 894 in 2005).

In the graph below, the columns show farmed game production in t in 2005. The Member States are classified by volume of production. The numbers at the top represent the number of targeted samples.

Graph 10



EE, LU, MT, PL, RO, SI and SK * reported no production.

There were **13** non-compliant targeted results in 2006 (22 in 2005). There have been changes in the substances identified as non-compliant, 1 non-compliant results were for antibacterials, 1 for NSAIDs, 1 for dioxins and 10 for heavy metals (compared to 2 NC for A6 (nitrofurans) 3 antibacterials, 1 organochlorine and 15 heavy metals in 2005).

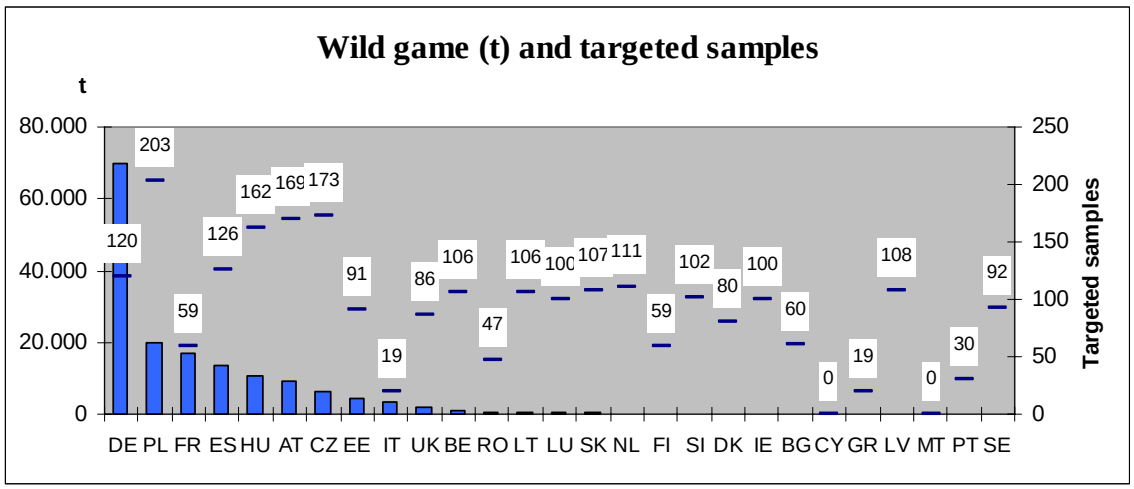
Table 24: farmed game non-compliant results

Group	MS	Substances	Samples	NC
Target				
B1	AT	Benzylpenicillin	36	1
		2	**41**	**1**
B2e	AT	Metamizole	5	1
		1	**5**	**1**
B3a	BE	Dioxins	8	1
		1	**8**	**1**
B3c	ES	Cadmium Cd	13	2
	FI	Cadmium Cd	51	6
	NL	Cadmium Cd	9	2
		3	**73**	**10**
		Total target	**127**	**13**

5.6. WILD GAME

The number of samples to be taken each year must be at least 100. In the graph below, the columns show farmed game production in t in 2005. The Member States are classified by volume of production. The numbers at the top represent the number of targeted samples. The minimum number of 100 samples was not achieved by some MS. However, the minimum number of 100 samples was set as a provisional rule to be reviewed in light of the information provided by the Member States on their production figures.

Graph 11



There was an increase in the number of non-compliant results (191 in 2005 and **203** in 2006). With the exception of **7** non-compliant results for organochlorine compounds and **17** for organophosphorous compounds the rest (**185** targeted) of the non-compliant results reported were for chemical elements. 1 animal was reported positive for nandrolone in Germany.

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

Table 25: wild game non-compliant results

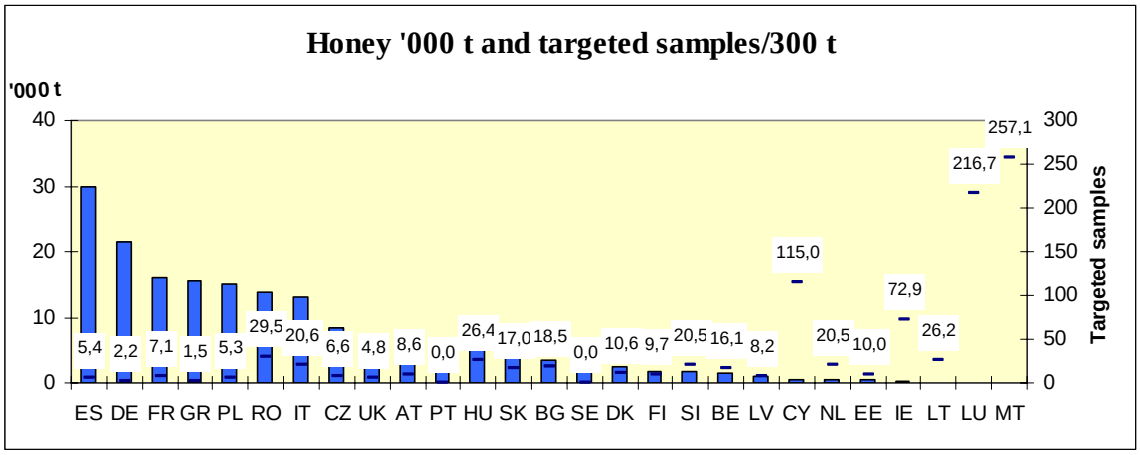
Group	MS	Substances	Samples	NC
Target				
A3	DE	Nandrolone	1	1
		1	**1**	**1**
B3a	DE	DDE, pp'-	71	1
	DE	DDT: Sum DDT, DDE, DDD	66	2
	DE	HCH-Alpha	73	1
	DE	HCH-Beta	73	1
	DE	HCH-Gamma (lindane)	73	1
	DE	PCB 138	73	1
	DE	PCB 153	73	1
	ES	HCH-Alpha	53	1
	ES	HCH-Beta	53	2
	LU	HCB	30	1
	LU	HCH-Gamma (lindane)	30	3
	RO	HCH-Beta	19	1
	SK	HCB	23	1
		13	**710**	**17**
B3c	AT	Lead Pb	169	6
	CZ	Cadmium Cd	107	1
	CZ	Lead Pb	107	1
	EE	Cadmium Cd	50	37
	ES	Cadmium Cd	43	7
	FI	Cadmium Cd	44	20
	FR	Cadmium Cd	40	4
	GB	Lead Pb	49	1
	HU	Lead Pb	49	4
	LT	Cadmium Cd	66	8
	LT	Lead Pb	66	6
	LU	Cadmium Cd	30	2
	LU	Lead Pb	30	2
	LV	Cadmium Cd	108	32
	LV	Lead Pb	108	7
	NL	Cadmium Cd	111	12
	NL	Lead Pb	111	7
	PL	Cadmium Cd	120	8
	PL	Lead Pb	120	4
	PL	Mercury Hg	120	1
	RO	Cadmium Cd		2
	RO	Lead Pb		6
	SI	Lead Pb	102	7
		23	**1750**	**185**
		Total target	**2461**	**203**
Suspect				
B3a	DE	DDE, pp'-	6	1
	DE	DDT: Sum DDT, DDE, DDD	6	1
	SK	HCB	1	1
		3	**13**	**3**

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 179 211 t in 2005 (in 2004 was 163 441 t) and the total number of targeted samples was 5891 (3 855 in 2005).

Graph 12



Most of the non-compliant results were for antibacterials (**28** targeted and **16** suspects, compared to 66 targeted and 14 suspect in 2005). Additionally 5 targeted non-compliant results were found for chemical elements (compared to 3 in 2005) and 2 for carbamates.

Table 27 shows the number of non-compliant results for **honey,** broken down by group of substances.

Table 27: honey non-compliant results

Group	MS	Substances	Samples	NC
Target				
A6	BG	Chloramphenicol	142	1
	DE	SEM (semicarbazide)	34	1
		2	**176**	**2**
B1	AT	Sulfathiazol	127	1
	BG	Streptomycin	142	1
	BG	Sulfonamides	141	2
	BG	Tetracyclin	140	3
	CY	Oxytetracyclin	14	1
	CY	Tetracyclin	14	1
	DE	Sulfathiazol	79	1
	FR	Oxytetracyclin	48	1
	FR	Tetracyclin	48	2
	IT	Chlortetracyclin	196	1
	IT	Oxytetracyclin	196	1
	IT	Sulfathiazol	185	1
	IT	Tetracyclin	196	3
	IT	Tylosin	123	1
	PL	Sulfonamides	123	3
	RO	Tetracyclines	318	2
	SK	Sulfathiazol	100	1
	SK	Sulphadimidine	100	1
	SK	Tylosin	100	1
		19	**2390**	**28**
B2c	CY	Carbofuran	14	1
	CY	Fenpropathrin	14	1
		2	**28**	**2**
B3c	AT	Lead Pb	48	1
	DK	Lead Pb	28	1
	FR	Lead Pb	47	3
		3	**123**	**5**
		Total target	**2717**	**37**
Suspect				
	IT	Sulfathiazol	3	1
	IT	Tetracyclines	6	3
	PL	Sulfonamides	18	12
		6	**27**	**16**
		Total suspect	**27**	**16**

ANNEX 1

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. Resorcyclic 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

ANNEX II

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE ACTIONS TAKEN AS A CONSEQUENCE OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS IN 2006

Member State	**AUSTRIA**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	**Aggregate for all animal products and substances**
Information with regard to the recommendations of the European Commission	**Nitrofuranes (A6):** Nitrofuranes will be analysed in milk and honey as it was recommended by the Commission in 2006.
Information with regard to the recommendations of the CRL Bilthoven (plan 2006)	**Steroids (A3):** due to the delay of the supply of the LC-Ms, the use of a multi-residue method will be postponed until 2008.
Information with regard to the recommendations of the CRL Berlin (plan 2006)	**Beta-agonists (A5):** the spectrum of substances of subgroup A5 will be extended in the middle of 2007. **Nitroimidazoles (A6):** It is planned to analyse nitroimidazoles in eggs, but due to the lack of capacity, the project has been postponed preferably until 2008.
Due to compliant results over a two or more years period, the number of samples will be decreased	**Trenbolon (A3)** in bovine animals **A 4** in sheep and goats **A 5** in porcine animals at slaughterhouse level
Due to non-compliant results in 2005, the number of samples will be increased	**Nortestosterone (A3):** lambs **Boldenone (A3):** young bovines (yb) at farm level and veal calves (vc) at the slaughterhouse **Zeranol (A4):** lambs **Chloramphenicol (A6):** fattening pigs (fp) - slaughterhouse
General information	**Rabbits:** For years the production of rabbits was almost none existing. Since 2005, Austria stopped testing for residues in the species rabbits.

Non-compliant results	Follow-up actions
Bovines	
17a-Boldenone-2.6 µg/L-urine veal calf (targeted sample, slaughterhouse)	• This veal calf was slaughtered in Austria, but originated from the Czech Republic. • The State Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic had been informed by letter (BMGF-74320/0007-IV/2007).
17a-Boldenone-3.7 ppb-urine young bovine (targeted sample, on farm)	• The farm (small farm, 10 young bovine animals were kept on farm) was investigated by the official veterinarian. • Verification of the records carried out and official samples were taken (3 urine samples taken from animals on farm), the analyses showed negative results. The result of one sample which was taken at the slaughterhouse was negative as well. • Intensified checks for the next twelve months. There was no indication of an illegal use of Boldenone.
Pigs	
Chloramphenicol-2.23 ppb-muscle fattening pig (targeted sample, slaughterhouse)	• The farm was investigated and placed under official control (9 days) by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act; 60 fattening pigs and 5 sows were held in the farm as a consequence of the positive finding. • Verification of the records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. • Official samples were taken at the slaughterhouse (6 samples-muscles); the analyses showed negative results. • Intensified checks for the next twelve months. There was no indication of an illegal use of Chloramphenicol.
Chloramphenicol-0.33 ppb-muscle fattening pig (suspect sample, slaughterhouse)	• The farm was investigated and placed under official control (7 days) by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act. 120 fattening pigs were held in the farm as a consequence of the positive finding. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. • Verification of the records and official samples (8 blood samples were taken from live animals); the analyses showed negative results. • Ban was recorded in a database (Veterinary Information System – VIS). • Intensified checks for the next twelve months. There was no indication of an illegal use of

	Chloramphenicol.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	**Aggregate for all animal products and substances**
Information with regard to the recommendations of the European CommissioN	**Amitraz (B2f):** Amitraz will be tested for in honey by GC-MS and is part of the plan 2007.
Information with regard to the recommendations of the CRL Berlin (plan 2006)	**Benzimidazoles (B2a):** Since the beginning of 2007 a multi-residue-method is used for Benzimidazoles in milk.
New in the plan 2007	**Anticoccidials (B2b):** Nicarbazin is tested for in eggs. **Tranquilizer (B2d):** the subgroup Tranquilizer is tested for in farmed game. **Metamizole (B2e):** muscles of cows are analysed for Metamizole.
General information	**Rabbits:** For years the production of rabbits was almost none existing. Since 2005, Austria stopped testing for residues in the species rabbits.
Due to compliant results over a two or more year period, the number of samples will be decreased	B 1, B 3a, B 3b in horses; B 3c in turkey;
Due to non-compliant results in 2005, the number of samples will be increased	**Inhibitors (B1):** yb, cows , fp , other pigs (op), lambs and farmed game; **NSAIDs (B2e):** vc, fp, lambs and other horses (oh) –slaughterhouse; **Chemical elements (B3c):** cows, deer (wild game), wild boar (wild game); **Dyes (Malachite green) (B3e):** rainbow trouts and carps;

Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	

1 Sulfadimidin- 427.04 ppb and Chlortetracycline 357.25 ppb-kidney- veal calf (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records (incomplete documentation). The withdrawal period had been observed. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. • Oral instruction and oral caution.
1 Dihydrostreptomycin-8565.5 ppb-kidney- veal calf (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records (incomplete documentation). During this investigation 20 animals were held on the farm. • Farmer is a member of the Animal Health Association for Pigs; the farmer administered veterinary medicines without consultation of the veterinarian who is responsible for the farm. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer.
1 Dihydrostreptomycin-13.668.5 ppb-kidney- veal calf (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. • Intensified checks for the next six monthss. • The veterinary practitioner's dispensary of the veterinarian in charge of the farm was checked, too. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. Withdrawal period not observed
1 Chlortetracyclin -373.65 ppb- kidney- veal calf (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption.

1 Dihydrostreptomycin -441.36 ppb-kidney- cow (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The viscera were impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption.
1 Oxytetracyclin-254,63 ppb-kidney-cow (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. Emergency slaughter

1 Tetracycline 336 ppb- kidney- cow (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The veterinary practitioner's dispensary of the veterinarian in charge of the farm was checked, too. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer.
1 Marbofloxacin-419.67 ppb-muscle-cow (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption.
1 Penicillin G- 390,000 ppb- muscle-young bovine (suspect sample/injection site)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. • Intensified checks for the next six months.
1 Tetracyclin-1,106 ppb-muscle-cow (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption.
1 Tetracyclin-1,265 ppb-muscle-cow (suspect sample)	• This cow was slaughtered in Austria, but originated from Germany. • The competent authority of Germany had been informed by letter (BMGF-74320/0050-IV/4/2006). • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption.
1 Sulphadimidine-390.07 ppb-muscle-cow (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. Emergency slaughter
1 Ciprofloxacin-300.15 ppb-muscle-cow (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. Emergency slaughter
1 Marbofloxacin-152.85 ppb and Penicillin G-90.15 ppb-muscle- veal calf (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption.

	• Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer and the veterinarian in charge. Feeding of milk from a treated dairy cow
1 Oxytetracycline-4,619.4 ppb and Metamizol-1135.93 ppb- muscle- cow (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. • Intensified checks for the next six months. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. Withdrawal period not observed
Penicillin G-504.70 ppb and Dihydrostreptomycin-792 ppb and Dexamethasone-1.4 ppb- muscle- cow (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. • Intensified checks for the next six months. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. Withdrawal period not observed
1 Metamizol 1,349 ppb-muscle- cow (suspect sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. Withdrawal period not observed
1 lead-1.30 ppm-kidney-cow (targeted sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records; Additional sampling is planned.
	Pigs
1 Danofloxacin-199.6 ppb-muscle-fattening pigs (targeted sample)	• The fattening pig was slaughtered in Austria, but originated from Germany. • The competent authority of Germany had been informed by letter (BMGF-74320/0050-IV/4/2006). • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption.
1 Oxytertracyclin-356/447/3,020 ppb-2 muscles/1 injection site- fattening pig (suspect sample)	• This fattening pig was slaughtered in Austria, but originated from Germany (Bavaria). • The official veterinarian of the farm of origin had been informed by the Provincial Governor directly. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human

	consumption. • Follow-up samples of the same farm had been tested negative.

Poultry	
1 Nicarbacin-31 ppb-liver-broiler (targeted sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarians including verification of records; • Oral instruction to take all necessary corrective actions (exact cleaning of feeding troughs and fodder silo).
Sheep and goats	
1 Sulfadimidin-607.55 ppb-muscle-lamb (targeted sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption. • Intensified checks for the next six months. • No administrative proceedings were started against the farmer; caution was issued to keep records.
1 flunixin-0.27 ppb–blood-lamb (targeted sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarians including verification of records; • The veterinary practitioner's dispensary of the veterinarian in charge of the farm was checked, too. • There was no indication of an illegal use of this substance. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer.

Horses	
1 cadmium-5.1 ppm-liver-other horse (targeted sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records; Additional sampling is planned.

Aquaculture	
1 Leukomalachite green-2.6 ppb-muscle-trout (targeted sample)	• The farm was investigated and placed under official control (25 days) by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act; about 4000 trouts (6 ponds) were held in the farm as a consequence of the positive finding. • Check of the farm which supplied the farm. • Verification of the records; Official samples

	were taken (8 samples); the analyses showed negative results. • Intensified checks for the next twelve months. There was no indication of an illegal use of this substance.
1 Leukomalachite green-1.1 ppb-muscle-carp (targeted sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • Official samples were taken (3 samples); the analyses showed negative results. • Intensified checks for the next twelve months. There was no indication of an illegal use of this substance.
2 Leukomalachite green-7.8/ 5.1 ppb-muscle-trout/ carp (targeted samples)	• The farms were investigated and placed under official control (20 days/25 days) by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarians) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act; about 2150 trouts/ 5 carps were held in the farm as a consequence of the positive finding. • Verification of the records; Official samples were taken (2/2 samples); the analyses showed again non-compliant results. • All fish were killed and sent to a processing plant of category 1 material as defined by Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002. • Intensified checks for the next twelve months. • Administrative proceedings were started against both farmers.
2 Leukomalachite green-13.7/22.5 ppb-muscle-trouts (suspect samples)	• Official samples (follow-up sampling) to above mentioned trout (7.8 ppb). • Follow-up samples to above mentioned carp were taken in 2007 (5.1 ppb).

1 Malachite green 1.2 ppb and Leukomalachite green-12.3 ppb-muscle-trout (targeted sample)	• The farm was investigated and placed under official control by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act (the farm is still blocked); about 10 t of trouts were held in the farm as a consequence of the positive finding. • Verification of the records; Official samples were taken (8 samples); the analyses showed again non-compliant results. • All fish intended for human consumption were killed and sent to a processing plant of category 1 material as defined by Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002. • The rest (young fish) will be under official control for a minimum of twelve months. • Administrative proceedings were started against

	the farmer. Verification of the illegal use of malachite green.
3 Malachite green 3.2/4.3/0.9 ppb and Leukomalachite green-829/810/15 ppb-muscle-trouts (suspect samples)	• Official samples (follow-up sampling) to above mentioned trout (MG 1.2 ppb and LMG 12.3 ppb).
5 Leukomalachite green-0.9/20.1/21.6/80/260 ppb-muscle-trouts (suspect samples)	• Official samples (follow-up sampling) to above mentioned trout (MG 1.2 ppb and LMG 12.3 ppb).
1 Malachite green 13.3 ppb and Leukomalachite green-884 ppb-muscle-trout (targeted sample)	• The farm was investigated and placed under official control (7 months) by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act; about 2600 trouts (2 ponds) were held in the farm as a consequence of the positive finding. • Verification of the records; Official samples were taken (1 sample from the second pond); this analyse showed a negative result. • Checks of 2 farms which supplied the farm. • All fish of one pond (160 kg) were killed and sent to a processing plant of category 1 material as defined by Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. Verification of the illegal use of malachite green. Age-related, the production of aquaculture products had been stopped by the farmer.
1 Leukomalachite green-<1 ppb-muscle-trout (targeted sample)	• The farm was investigated and placed under official control (35 days) by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act; about 40 trouts (2 ponds) were held in the farm as a consequence of the positive finding. • Verification of the records; Official samples were taken (2 samples); these analyses showed a negative result. • Check of 1 farm which had been supplied by the farm. • All fish (< 1ppb) were killed and sent to a processing plant of category 1 material as defined by Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002. • Intensified checks for the next twelve months. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. There was no indication of an illegal use of this

	substance.
1 Leukomalachite green-1.7 ppb-muscle-trout (targeted sample)	• The farm was investigated and placed under official control by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act. • Until this date, the proceedings have not been concluded. Final report will be part of questionnaire 2007.
1 Malachite green 1.4 ppb and Leukomalachite green-412 ppb-muscle-trout (targeted sample)	• The farm was investigated and placed under official control (5 months) by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act; about 3.300 trouts were held in the farm as a consequence of the positive finding. • Verification of the records; Official samples were taken (6 samples); these analyses showed non-compliant results. • All fish from each pond where the fish had been tested positive were killed and sent to a processing plant of category 1 material as defined by Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002. • Intensified checks for the next twelve months • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. The farmer admitted to having used malachite green.
3 Malachite green 0.8/2.2/4.7 ppb and Leukomalachite green-250/660/2,420 ppb-muscle-trouts (suspect samples)	• Official samples (follow-up sampling) to above mentioned trout (MG 1.4 ppb and LMG 412 ppb).
3 Leukomalachite green-77/80/2,610 ppb-muscle-trouts (suspect samples)	• Official samples (follow-up sampling) to above mentioned trout (MG 1.4 ppb and LMG 412 ppb).
1 Leukomalachite green-2.4 ppb-muscle-trout (targeted sample)	• The farm was investigated and placed under official control (2 months) by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act; about 5600 trouts (10 ponds) were held in the farm as a consequence of the positive finding. • Verification of the records; Official samples were taken (16 samples); the analyses showed a negative result. • Intensified checks for the next twelve months. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer.

	There was no indication of an illegal use of this substance.
1 Leukomalachite green-2.5 ppb-muscle-carp (targeted sample)	• The farm was investigated and placed under official control (94 days by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act); about 14,420 kg carps were held in the farm as a consequence of the positive finding. • Verification of the records; Official samples were taken (3 samples); the analyses showed 2 non-compliant results and 1 negative result. • 320 kg of fish were killed and sent to a processing plant of category 1 material as defined by Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002. • Intensified checks for the next 18 months. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. There was no indication of an illegal use of this substance.
2 Leukomalachite green-2.2/<1 ppb-muscle-carps (suspect samples)	• Official samples (follow-up sampling) to above mentioned carp (LMG 2.5 ppb).
1 Leukomalachite green-2.9 ppb-muscle-carp (targeted sample)	• Investigations in the farm by the official veterinarian including the verification of the records; • Intensified checks for the next twelve months. • Oral instruction and oral caution. There was no indication of an illegal use of this substance.
1 Leukomalachite green-440 ppb-muscle-trout (targeted sample)	• The farm was investigated and placed under official control (73 days) by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act; about 5000 trouts were held in the farm as a consequence of the positive finding. • Verification of the records; Official samples were taken (4 samples taken in 2006, 8 samples taken in 2007); the analyses showed non-compliant results. • All fish were killed and sent to a processing plant of category 1 material as defined by Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002. • Intensified checks for the next twelve months. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. Verification of the illegal use of malachite green.

3 Malachite green 0.9/1.4/8 ppb and Leukomalachite green-370/680/760 ppb-muscle-trouts (suspect samples)	• Official samples (follow-up sampling) to above mentioned trout (LMG 440 ppb).
1 Leukomalachite green-400 ppb-muscle-trout (suspect sample)	• Official sample (follow-up sampling) to above mentioned trout (LMG 440 ppb).
3 Leukomalachite green-1.1/3.7/4 ppb-muscle-trouts (suspect samples)	• Official samples (follow-up sampling referring to a targeted sample (LMG 14.4 ppb trout) taken in 2005). The report about the follow-up measures was part of the questionnaire 2005.
1 Leukomalachite green-<1 ppb-muscle-carp (suspect sample)	• Official sample (follow-up sampling referring to a suspect sample (LMG 15 ppb carp) taken in 2005). • All fish were killed and sent to a processing plant of category 1 material as defined by Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002. • Decontamination of the mud, the farm will be under official control until test results of samples of new fish will be negative. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. • Intensified checks for the next twelve months. Verification of the illegal use of malachite green.
Farmed game	
1 Penicillin G-422.53-muscle-fallow deer (targeted sample)	• Investigations in the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records. • Intensified checks for the next 6 months. • There was no indication of a use of this substance.
1 Metamizol-260.17 ppb-muscle-fallow deer (targeted sample)	• The farm was investigated and placed under official control (9 days) by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act; 160 fallow deer were held in the farm as a consequence of the positive finding. • Verification of the records. • One official sample was taken at the slaughterhouse (muscle); the analysis of the sample showed a negative result. • Intensified checks for the next twelve months.
Wild game	
4 lead-0.59-6.17 ppm-muscle-fallow deer (1) and wild boar (3)	• In wild game (deer), the detection of lead can be traced back more or less to the pollution and sometimes to bullets, especially to the modern

(targeted samples)	construction of bullets and the type of bullets. The contamination of the meat is also depending from the way how the bullets penetrate the body of the animals.
Honey	
1 sulfathiazol-94.2 ppb (targeted sample)	• Investigations in the bee farm by official veterinarian including verification of records. • One follow-up sample. • Official detention of the honey was not necessary because there was no rest of honey. • Administrative proceedings were started against the bee keeper.
1 Lead-6.3 ppm (targeted sample)	• Investigations in the bee farm by official veterinarian including verification of records. • During 2006 the bee farm had been checked five times. • As a consequence of the positive finding, all colonies of bees (32) were held in the bee farm. • Official detention of the honey was not necessary because there was no rest of honey. • Administrative proceedings were started against the bee keeper. Defective drum

Member State	**BELGIUM**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
- A risk assessment has been used to set the number of samples for A6 group in animals/animal matrices. A score is allocated to the nature of the hazard (0-4), the non compliance history/the risk of contamination (0-3) and the contribution to the diet of the meat. The total score sets a prevalence to check and a confidence level to respect and the number of samples to take is determined using a statistics software. The number of samples is then distributed between the different species/animal categories using several criteria (non compliance history, probability of environmental contamination, probability of use, age of animals at slaughtering, etc); - Nitroimidazoles analyses have been added in bovine and calf. For nitroimidazoles analyses, plasma samples have been increased; - Nitrofuranes analyses have been added in sheep and horses; - The number of samples for groups A1-A3-A4 and A5 in horses was decreased; - Nitrofurans analyses were added in sheep and horses; - A risk assessment has been used to set the number of samples for all substance groups in milk and eggs. A score is allocated to the nature of the hazard (0-4), the non compliance history/the risk of contamination (0-3) and the contribution to the diet of the product. The total score sets a prevalence to check and a confidence level to respect and the number of samples to take is determine using a statistics software; - Until 2006, several species were sampled for farmed game but often number of samples was very low (1 or 2). From this year we have chosen to target each year on one species in the aim to increase the statistical value of the results. In 2007 we target on quails. Nitroimidazoles analyses were foreseen also in pigeons.;	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
1 Beta nortestosterone, esters and medroxyprogesterone acetate– materials-bovine	The farm was investigated as follow up after observation of abnormal use of dexamethasone by a veterinarian. Samples of animal matrices and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. Material samples (6) were also non compliant for dexamethasone, dexamethasone phenyl propionate and prednisolone.
1 Natural Testosterone, testosterone cypionate, estradiol benzoate, progesterone- injection site-bovine	The injection site was found by a butcher and was analysed by FASFC. Carcass destroyed. Farm was investigated, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. Results were compliant. H –status was allocated.
Beta oestradiol-materials-bovine (8)	The farm was investigated as follow up after a non compliant result for prednisolone in suspect samples taken at slaughterhouse. Samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. Material samples (8) were also non compliant for dexamethasone, methyl

	prednisolone acetate and methyl prednisolone.
1 Medroxyprogesterone, beta nortestosterone, beta-oestradiol-material-bovine	In 2006, an investigation was made concerning the use of aqueous premixture for farm animal (Alert Notification 2006.0056) containing dexamethason-medroxyprogesterone acetate and prednisolone. 3 farms were investigated, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. In 2 farms, materials samples were non compliant (see also group B substances). In this farm, material samples were also non compliant for dexamethasone and prednisolone. H-status was allocated.
Methyltestosterone-materials-bovine (3)	The farm was investigated following a result on urine target sample taken in slaughterhouse which led to suspicion of use of prednisolone despite it could not been considered as non compliant. Samples of animals, feed and material are taken and fattening animals are put under temporary seizure. Materials were also non compliant for hydrocortisone acetate. H-status was allocated.
1 Chloramphenicol-10 ppb-muscle-broiler	Target sample. Investigation on farm. Samples of broilers (3), feed (1) and water (1) taken : all compliant. No more products in stock. A Pro Justicia was established. A RASFF was sent.
1 Salbutamol- muscle-calf	Suspect samples at slaughterhouse. Carcass destroyed.
Some results from target samples taken during monitoring in farm or at slaughterhouse levels showed presence of some hormones but could not been considered as non compliant. 1/alpha boldenone (15 ppb), beta boldenone (2 ppb), alpha testosterone (35 ppb)-feces-bovine 2/ Thiouracyl (> 10 ppb)-feces-bovine 3/ Progesterone (2.27 ppb), beta testosterone (> 50 ppb)-muscle-bovine 4/ Beta testosterone (185 ppb)-muscle-bovine 5/Progesterone (11.74 ppb), beta testosterone (107.01 ppb)-muscle-bovine	In all of these cases, an investigation on farm is performed, samples of animals, feed and material are taken and fattening animals are put under temporary seizure. These analyses enter in the account of suspect samples. 1/ Material samples (3) were non compliant for oestradiol benzoate, dexamethasone and prednisolone. 2/ to 8/ No non compliant results.

6/ Progesterone (23.73 ppb), beta testosterone (203.75 ppb)-muscle-bovine 7/Progesterone (82.3 ppb)-muscle-bovine 8/ Beta nortestosterone (190 ppb)-muscle-pig	
Non compliant results when samples are taken in the frame of quality label standards or private analysis are non compliant are forwarded to FAFCS. 1/ fluoxymesterone (< 3ppb)-feces-pig	In all of these cases, an investigation on farm is performed, samples of animals, feed and material are taken and fattening animals are put under temporary seizure. These analyses enter in the account of suspect samples. 1/ Material samples (2) were non compliant for dexamethasone, dexamethson phenylpropioate
	dministrative measures H status : 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 new infringement during this period, another period of 104 weeks is added to the first one. H status was allocated to 5 bovine farms due to mix of hormones and corticosteroids, to 1 bovine farm due to hormones, and to 3 bovine farms due to corticosteroids.
	6. CRIMINAL PENALTIES In all cases of infringements relating to group A substances (except A6), a Pro Justicia is sent to prosecutor who decides whether prosecution or not (Law 15 July 1985 Hormones[1] e.a.). In 2006, there were verdicts and judgements imposing or confirming criminal penalties to 2 individuals relating to the Law 15 July 1985 Hormones and to 2 individuals relating to the Law 24 February 1921 Traffic of substances[2] Two individual were sentenced to effective jail sentence and an effective fine. sentenced to suspended jail sentence. Two were sentence fines.

[1] 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.

[2] Loi du 24 Février 1921 concernant le trafic de substances vénéneuses, soporifiques, stupéfiantes, désinfectantes ou antiseptiques.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
- A risk assessment has been used to set the number of samples for B3 group in animals/animal matrices. A score is allocated to the nature of the hazard (0-4), the non compliance history/the risk of contamination (0-3) and the contribution to the diet of the meat. The total score sets a prevalence to check and a confidence level to respect and the number of samples to take is determine using a statistics software. The number of samples is then distributed between the different species/animal categories using several criteria (non compliance history, probability of environmental contamination, probability of use, age of animals at slaughtering, etc).; - The minimal number of samples fixed by Directive 96/23/EC for group B2 and the balance for B2 were distributed proportionally to a ranking established on the basis of the risk assessment. When this allocation led to a lowering of the samples for a group of substances for which several non compliant results were observed previous years, then we kept the same number of samples than the year before; - Until 2006, several species were sampled for farmed game but often number of samples was very low (1 or 2). From this year we have chosen to target each year on one species in the aim to increase the statistical value of the results. In 2007 we target on quails; - A risk assessment has been used to set the number of samples for all substance groups in milk and eggs. A score is allocated to the nature of the hazard (0-4), the non compliance history/the risk of contamination (0-3) and the contribution to the diet of the product. The total score sets a prevalence to check and a confidence level to respect and the number of samples to take is determine using a statistics software; - Antibiotics analyses in fish were decreased; - In game : benzimidazoles and anticoccidials analyses have been added in pheasant and deer.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
thasone, dexamethasone + esters-material-	Five farms were investigated following the noticing of abnormal use of dexamethasone by a veterinarian (see also group A substance). Samples of animal matrices and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure.
thasone, dexamethasone phenyl propriona lone-material-bovine (2)	
thasone, dexamethasone + esters-material-	
Dexamethasone, dexamethasone phenyl proprionate, prednisolone-material-bovine (15)	

Dexamethasone, dexamethasone phenyl proprionate, prednisolone-material-bovine (2)	
lone-material-bovine (1)	In 2006, an investigation was made concerning the use of aqueous premixture for farm animal (Alert Notification 2006.0056) containing dexamethason-medroxyprogesterone acetate and prednisolone. 3 farms were investigated (see also group A substances), samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. H-status were allocated.
solone->10ppb-feces-calf	Target sample. Investigation in farm, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. All samples were compliant. H-status allocated.
lone and dexamethasone-muscle-bovine	Target sample. The carcass was already seized due to non compliant result for antibiotics. Carcass destroyed. Investigation in farm, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. Material samples (1) were non compliant for prednisolone.
rednisolone (3 ppb)-liver-calf	Target sample. Investigation in farm, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. All samples were compliant.
lone (± 5 ppb)-urine-bovine	Target sample. Investigation in farm, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. Material samples (6) were non compliant for dexamathasone, dexamethasone phenyl proprionate and prednisolone.
lone (2.8 ppb)-urine-bovine	Suspect sample. Carcass destroyed. Investigation in farm, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. All samples were compliant. H-status allocated.
lone-urine-bovine	Suspect sample. Carcass destroyed. Investigation in farm, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. All samples were compliant.
lone-urine-bovine	Suspect sample. Carcass destroyed. Investigation in farm, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. All samples were compliant.

lone-urine-bovine	Suspect sample. Carcass destroyed. Investigation in farm, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. Material samples (2) were non compliant for prednisolone. H-status allocated.
lone-urine-bovine	Suspect sample. Carcass destroyed. Investigation in farm, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. All samples were compliant.
lone-urine-bovine	Suspect sample. Carcass destroyed. Investigation in farm, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. Material samples (1) were non compliant for dexamethasone and prednisolone. H-status allocated.
lone-urine-bovine	Suspect sample. Carcass destroyed. Investigation in farm, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. All samples were compliant.
lone-urine-bovine	Suspect sample. Carcass destroyed. Investigation in farm, samples of animal matrices, feed and materials were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. Material samples (1) were non compliant for dexamethasone.
alysis results made on target samples take ng at farm or slaughterhouse levels showe of some corticosteroids. These results cou sidered as non compliant but were consid solone-urine-bovine solone-urine-bovine solone-urine-bovine solone-urine-bovine solone-urine-bovine	In all of these cases, an investigation on farm is performed, samples of animals, feed and material are taken and fattening animals are put under temporary seizure. These analyses enter in the account of suspect samples. 5/ Material samples (4) were non compliant for dexamethasone and dexamethasone phenyl proprionate
	In case of heavy carcasses in slaughterhouse, an investigation is made in farm of origin and samples of animals, feed and material are taken. Fattening animals

prednisolone-material-bovine (1)	are put under temporary seizure. These analyses enter in the account of suspect samples. Two farms have been investigated. Only one of them showed non compliant results.
npliant results when samples are taken in t f quality label standarts or private anaysis a nt are forwarded to FAFCS. ethasone-feces-bovine isolone(<2ppb)-urine-calf isolone(<2ppb)-urine-bovine	In all of these cases, an investigation on farm is performed, samples of animals, feed and material are taken and fattening animals are put under temporary seizure. These analyses enter in the account of suspect samples. 1/ Material sample (1) was non compliant for dexamethasone and dexamethasone nicotinoat 2/ Samples were compliant 3/ Material sample (1) was non compliant for dexamethasone
cosine-Injection site and muscle-bovine	Suspect samples. Investigations on farm. Checks of the medicinal product register. The two carcasses were destroyed. R-status allocated to one of the farms
amic acid- injection site-bovine	Suspect samples. Investigation on farm. Check of the medicinal product register. Withdrawal time not respected. Carcass destroyed. R-status allocated.
n-injection site and muscle	Investigation on farm. Check of the medicinal product register.
omycin-injection site-bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation on farm. Check of medicinal product register. Carcass destroyed.
line G and tylosine-injection site-bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation on farm. Check of medicinal product register. Carcass destroyed. Pro Justicia allocated. R-status allocated.
amic acid-injection site-bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation on farm. Check of medicinal product register. Carcass destroyed.
in- injection site-bovine	Suspect samples. Investigations on farms. Checks of medicinal product registers. 1 Pro Justicia allocated. Carcasses destroyed.
cilline-injection site-bovine	Suspect sample. Carcass destroyed.
line G and procain-injection site-bovine	Suspect samples. Investigations on farms. Checks of medicinal product registers. Carcasses destroyed.

cosine-injection site and muscle-bovine	Suspect sample. Investigations on farms. Checks of medicinal product registers. Carcasses destroyed. Warning of the veterinarian (1).
ne and flunixine-injection site and muscle-	Suspect sample. Investigation on farm. Check of medicinal product register. Carcass destroyed. R-status allocated.
line G-injection site and muscle-bovine	Suspect samples. Investigations on farms. Checks of medicinal product registers. Carcasses destroyed. 1 R-status allocated.
ne-injection site-bovine	Suspect samples. Investigation on farms (3). Checks of medicinal product registers (3). One of the animal came from Luxembourg. Carcasses destroyed (4).
ne and tolfenamic acid-injection site-bovir	Suspect sample. Animal with endocarditis. Carcass destroyed.
etracyclin-muscle-calf	Target samples. Investigation on farm. Check of medicinal product register.
ne-injection site and muscle-bovine	Suspect samples. Investigation on farm. Check of medicinal product register. Carcass destroyed. R-status allocated.
hoprim, sulfadimethoxiine and meloxican site-bovine	Suspect samples. Investigation on farm. Check of medicinal product register. Carcass destroyed
+ dioxin-like PCB-fat-bovine	Investigation on farm.
Pigs	
1 Phenylbutazone-injection site and muscle-pig	Suspect sample. Injection site also non compliant for tylosine. Investigation on farm. Check of medicinal products register. Carcass destroyed. H status allocated.
4 Doxycycline-kidney and muscle-pig	Target samples. Investigations on farms. Checks of medicinal product registers. For one of them, 1430 kg destroyed. The other products were already consumed. 1 Pro Justicia allocated. 4 R-status allocated.
1 Sulfadimethoxine and trimethoprim-injection site-pig	Suspect sample. Investigation on farm. Check of the medicinal product register. Carcass destroyed. 1 R-status allocated.
3 sulfadiazine-kidney-pig	Target samples. Investigations on farms. Checks of the medicinal product registers.
1 Sulfamethazine-kidney and muscle-	Target sample. Investigation on farm. Check of the medicinal product register. 1 Pro Justicia allocated. R-

sow	status allocated.
2 Sulfadimethoxine-kidney-(1pig and 1 sow)	Target samples. Investigations on farm. Checks of the medicinal product registers. 2 Pro Justicia allocated. 2 R-status allocated.
1 Oxytetracycline-injection site-pig	Suspect sample. Carcass destroyed. Animal came from the Netherlands.
1 Doxycycline-muscle-pig	Suspect sample. Investigation on farm. Check of the medicinal product registers. R-status allocated.
15 Dioxins-fat-pig	Suspect samples taken as follow-up of the contamination by dioxins of fat used for compound feedstuffs. The fat was produced by the firm "PB Gelatin". The contamination was due to the use of HCl (Tessenderlo Chemie) contaminated by dioxins for the extraction of fat of pig's bones. Investigation was made to identify the source of contamination, the duration of the contamination of HCl and the customers of the HCL and fat contaminated. 423 pig and poultry farms which could have received contaminated feed were blocked, the entry in food chain of these animals and animal products was forbidden. Farms were released after it was proven that they didn't received contaminated feed or after compliant analysis on animals or animals products (eggs).
6 Dioxins-fat-sow	
Poultry	
1 Lasalocide-muscle-broiler	Target sample. Investigation on farm. Two samples of feed analyzed : compliant.
1 Diclazuril-muscle-broiler	Target sample. Investigation. Broiler came from France
3 Nicarbazine-muscle-broiler	Target sample. Investigation on farm. No more products in slaughterhouse (1). Additional samples of feed taken in one farm : compliant.
uril-muscle-guinea fowl	Target sample. Farm no more in activity.
1 Robenidine-muscle-broiler	Target sample. Investigation on farm. No more products in slaughterhouse. Additional sample (1) : non compliant.
1 Dioxins-muscle-duck	Target sample. Investigation on farm, samples of feed analyzed : compliant. Samples of liver and fat taken at slaughterhouse : compliant. 300 kg fat, 158 gizzards and 1100 carcasses destroyed.
2 Nicarbazine-muscle-chick	Target samples. No more products in slaughterhouse.

Sulfaquinoxaline-muscle-broiler.	Target sample. Investigation on farm. No more products.
ns-fat-broiler	Suspect samples. See dioxins in pigs (PB Gelatins).
Sheep and goat	
No non compliant results	
Horses	
No non compliant results	
Milk	
Dioxin- dioxin-like PCB-milk-bovine	Sampling after information in the frame of the mandatory notification by the dairy. Delivery of milk from suspected farms banned Investigation on farm. 7 additional milk samples taken : 6 non compliant. Feed samples (3) : compliant. Grass samples in field (11) : contamination of the field by dioxin-like PCB > dioxins and PCB marker. After the compliant result in milk, delivery of milk authorised. Non compliant milk destroyed.
2 Benzylpenicilline-milk-bovine	Samples taken in the frame of a monitoring of antibacterials in milk (not 96/23/CE). 1 money penalty by diary.
1 Cefalonium-milk-goat	Target sample. Investigation on farm. Check of medicinal product register.
1 Oxfendazole, fenbendazole-milk-sheep	Target sample. Investigation on farm. Check of medicinal product register.
Eggs	
5 Dioxins-egg	Suspect samples. See dioxins in pigs (PB Gelatins).
Rabbit	
1 Robenidine- muscle-rabbit	Target sample. Investigation on farm. Check of medicinal product register.
Aquaculture	
3 Malachite green-muscle	Target samples. Investigations in 3 farms. Fish put in seizure on farms until compliant results were obtained.
Farmed game	

1 Dioxins-fat-pigeon	Target sample. Fat from pigeons from several locations. No more products in slaughterhouse.
Wild game	
compliant result	
Honey	
No non compliant results	
5.3. Administrative measures	
	R status : 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. R-status were allocated to 6 bovine farms : 1 for penicilline G and tylosine residues, 1 for tylosine and flunixine residues, 1 for penicilline G residues, 1 for tylosine residues, 1 for tilmycosine residues and 1 for tolfenamic acid residues. R-status were allocated to 9 pig farms : 5 for doxycycline residues, 1 for sulfamethazine residues, 2 for sulfadimethoxine residues and 1 for sulfadiazine residues. H-status was allocated to 1 pig farm due to not. authorised medicinal product.
	Official reports sent to the legal service for the attribution of administrative penalty : 11. Fines paid : 7. Prosecution : 3 In 2006, there were verdicts and judgements imposing or confirming criminal penalties to 6 individuals relating to the Law 24 February 1921 Traffic of substances[2]. Three individual were sentenced to suspended jail sentences, to effective fines and also to suspended fines. Two were sentenced to suspended jail sentences, to effective fines and to seizure of earnings. One was

	sentenced to effective fine.

Member State	**BULGARIA**

Group A substances

Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Chloramphenicol - 14 µg/kg ducks muscle	investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records, additional sampling, intensified checks. Stopping of meat realization /ban of the batch/ till situation will clarified. Origin of the contamination was not find.
Chloramphenicol - 1.04 µg/kg honey	investigations in the farm of origin, additional sampling, intensified checks on the products from the farm, product after the ban was disposed, administrative measures.

Group B substances

non-compliant results	**follow-up actions**
Poultry	
Muscle of poultry – nitrofurans /AMOZ/ - 3.5µg/kg.	investigation in the farm of origin, verification of records, lack of VMP, additional sampling, ban of the batch, second sample - negative, intensified checks
Sheep and goat	
Fat of lamb - PCBs - 0.203mg/kg	investigations in the farm of origin, feed was made in feed kitchen /in the farm/, using own cereals, treatment with permit pesticides. Marking of animals and taking second samples-result was negative. Carcass of animal was disposed in rendering plant. The farm was liquidated.
Aquaculture	
3 samples with PCBs 236.84 µg/kg.	investigation in the reservoir of origin:, verification of records, the holding was banned. No high thermal process establishments, additional sampling of feeding staff and fish – result is negative, intensified checks. Not found contamination sources.

572.63 µg/kg. 217.22 µg/kg	investigation in the reservoir of origin, the holding was banned, additional sampling of feeding staff and fish – result is negative. intensified checks. Not found contamination sources. investigation in the reservoir of origin, the holding was banned, additional sampling of fish – result is negative. intensified checks. Not found contamination sources.
Honey	
Tetracyclin - above 200 µg/kg. Tetracyclin - above 28 µg/kg.	Investigation on presence of contamination source, the honey was banned, second sample was taken. Prescription to the owner on no using of antibiotics and chemical medicines for prophylaxis and treatment of bees. Iintensified checks. Investigation on presence of contamination source, the honey was banned, second sample was taken – still no result. No VMP were found. Prescription to the owner on no using of antibiotics and chemical medicines for prophylaxis and treatment of bees. The product was used only for own consumption. No data for illegal treatment. Investigation was made, the honey was banned, second sample was taken – the result was negative. The honey was used only for own consumption. No evidence for illegal treatment. Investigation was made , the honey was banned, second sample was taken - the result was negative. The product was directed for processing. The apiary was stopped.

Streptomycin - above 175 µg/kg Sulfathiazol - above 200 µg/kg. Sulfathiazol-above 200 µg/kg.	No evidence for illegal treatment. The product was directed for processing.

Member State

CYPRUS

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
NONE	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
NONE	***NONE***

Member State	**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Increase in number of samples tested for CAP within the national monitoring plan. Dedicated control excercise will be perfomed focused on the CAP issue on farms farming various species of food animals (cattle, pigs, sheep/goats, poultry). Instructions for the veterinary inspectors – take maximum care when taking the samples from pigs, exclude cryptorchids, recently castrated males and animals under stress (19-nortestosterone).	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Chloramphenicol (CAP) – 0,5 ppb and 3,0 ppb – muscle – pigs	Actions: investigations at the farm concerned and at the attending vet have been performed; extraordinary veterinary measures were imposed, ban prohibiting the movement of the animals was issued, additional samples of muscle, urine, feeds and water were taken (14 samples in total) – CAP was not found. Financial penalty was imposed, the farm remains under intensive surveillance for 12 months; before the animals are moved to the slaughterhouse, sample of urine is taken from each batch of animals.
Chloramphenicol (CAP) – 0,2 ppb - muscle - pigs	Actions: investigations at the farm and at the attending vet were conducted, additonal samples of feeds and urine from 3 animals were taken – CAP was not found. Financial penalty was imposed, the farm remains under intensive surveillance for 12 months. Sample of urine is taken from each batch of animals before the animals are moved to the slaughterhouse.
Chloramphenicol (CAP) – 0,3 ppb - muscle - sheep	Actions: investigations at the farm (about 30 sheep) and at the attending vet were conducted, ban to move and slaughter the animals until the compliance status is reached was issued, samples of urine, muscle of other animals and feeds (5 samples) - CAP was not found. Farm is still under supervision.
19-nortestosteron – 1,7 ppb – urine - pig	Actions: investigation at the farm was conducted, samples of urine from 3 animals were taken for further testing - these samples were compliant Probably, original samples were taken from a cryptorchid animal or from the animal under stress in error. Actions: investigation at the farm was conducted, additional samples were taken from 3 other pigs – these samples were compliant. Ban to move the

19-nortestosteron – 17 ppb – urine - pig	animals was imposed until the testing has been completed. Probably, original samples were taken from a cryptorchid animal in error.
Aggregate: CAP - pigs - 3x non-compliant (2x from one farm, , 1x from another farm) CAP - muscle sheep - 1x non-compliant 19-nortestosteron - pigs - 2x non-compliant	 More than 20 additional samples (compliant), extraordinary veterinary measures were imposed, financial penalties were imposed, the farms are subject to intensive official surveillance for 12 months. Testing of 5 additional samples – CAP has not been found. 6 additional samples (compliant).

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Malachite green (MG/LMG) more intensive checks in the trout farms; increased number of samples of trouts tested within the monitoring programme; a dedicated control exercise focused at MG/LMG residues will be conducted.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Cadmium (Cd) - 4x - kidney (cow) and 1x kidney young bovine	Actions: follow-up testing of feed and repeated testing of kidney tissues were carried out at the farms concerned. At one farm, coating compositions to which the cows at the farm were in contact were identified as a possible source of cadmium. (Cd - 6,3 mg/kg and 4,8 mg/kg of the stuff). Paintings were removed. Non-compliant findings occurred in the cows older than 6 years, in one case the cow was 15 years old. Repeated testing for Cd in kidneys in the young cattle showed compliant results.
Pigs	
Dihydrostreptomycin - 1x - muscle pigs (4,36 ppm)	Actions: extraordinary veterinary measures were imposed, the farmer must announce to the Regional veterinary administration his intention to move the animals for slaughter in advance (3 days). Samples for the presence of residues of inhibitory substances were taken form all batches of pigs set for slaughter (8 samples). Financial penalty was imposed.
Poultry	
Nicarbazin - 1x (liver)	Actions: at the time of investigation at the broiler farm,

	the farm was closed due to the economic reasons According to the statement of the farmer, the withdrawal period was followed.
Eggs	
DDT – 1x (hen eggs)	Actions: Eggs originated in a small farm of laying hens (less then 300 hens) with a free hen-run; the farm was closed due to the economical reasons just before the results of the testing were available. Remaining eggs were declared to be unfit for human consumption and were destroyed.
Aquaculture	
Malachite green (MG) - 5x (trout) form 3 sites	Actions: in the first case, extraordinary veterinary measures were imposed prohibiting the sale of the trouts. Mixed samples from 43 trouts were tested at the costs of the owner (1 sample non-compliant). Destruction of all trout fish was ordered. (820 kg) in accordance with the Regulation 1774/2002. (category I of the animal by-products). In the second case, extraordinary veterinary measures were imposed prohibiting marketing of the trout, additional testing of trout in two suppliers (40 trout fish in total – compliant), ponds were cleaned and disinfected, financial penalties were imposed. The third case concerned small number of trouts intended for sale. 10 kg of trout was destroyed and financial penalty was imposed.
Wild game	
Cadmium (Cd) and Lead (Pb) – 1x meat of wild board	Actions: sample of muscle was non-compliant within long term surveillance. Result of the testing was forwarded to the owner of the hunting district. Testing of additional samples will be conducted in this hunting district.
Honey	
Sulfadimidine and tylosin – 1x (found in the Slovak Republic, communicated through the RASFF)	Actions: honey from organic beekeeping from Italy. Honey was packed in the glass bottles each weighting 250g (3 072 pieces). Honey was partly marketed in the territory of the Czech Republic and partly exported to the Slovak Republic. Czech Republic performed repeated testing and confirmed non-compliant result after the information has been communicated via the RASFF. 638 pieces of packaging were withdrawn from the market, which will be shipped back to the Italy. The

	rest will be destroyed by the retailers under the supervision of the Czech veterinary administration bodies

Member State	**DENMARK**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
No Non-compliant results were found for group A substances in 2006.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Targeted > 1 Oxytetracyclin – kidney 1 Cadmium - 1,24 mg/kg kidney 2 Suspect Sick animals > 1 Benzylpenicillin – kidney 1 Oxytetracyclin – muscle 5 Suspect Bovine Farms > 15 B1: Ampicillin, Benzylpenicillin, Cloxacillin, Dihydrostreptomycin, Lincomycin, Oxytetracyclin, Spectinomycin, Streptomycin and Tetracyclin in Syringes, Water and/or Milk.	Investigation in the farm of origin: Verification of records, carcasses and products declared unfit for human comsumption, information of the police No information yet Not for consumption 5 Verification of records, 3 administrative fines, 2 information of the police
Pigs	
Targeted > 4 sow kidneys = 3 Benzylpenicillin + 1 Linomycin	Investigation in the farm of origin: Verification of records, carcasses and products declared unfit for human comsumption, administrative fines, information of the police
Horses	
Targeted > 5 horse kidneys 5 Cadmium : 2,3 – 16,9 mg/kg	Not for consumption

Eggs	
Compliant. One result was reported as Non-Compliant due to editorial mistake.	
Wild game	
Lead (Pb) in 6 wild feathered games: 0,4 – 9,9 mg/kg. Lead (Pb) in 1 wild deer: 78 mg/kg.	No information yet
Honey	
Lead (Pb) in 1 honey: 0,123 mg/kg.	No information yet.

Member State	**ESTONIA**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
CAP-0,45 µg/kg- raw milk- cow	During the follow-up inspection the use on medical feedingstuffs, feed and the use of veterinary medicines were checked also the outbreaks of animal diseases within last three month. Selling of milk and animals, movement of animals from farm to other facilities or movement to the slaughterhouse was temporarily stopped. Additional sample for CAP was taken. Explanatory letter from veterinarian and owner of the animals was taken. Findings: Within last 6-month period there was no evidence of use of medical feedingstuffs, the registration of the use of veterinary medicines was correct etc. In the explanatory letter was declared that animals have never been treated with medicines, which may contain prohibited substance as CAP etc. Additional sample gave a negative result. The follow-up inspection didn't give as any evidence of use CAP.
Nortestosterone - β-nortestosterone <4µg/kg; α-nortestosterone 4,5 µg/kg- urine-young bovine at farm	During the follow-up inspection in the farm of origin it became obvious that sample which was taken in 31st of January 2006 was taken from pregnant young bovine (inseminated in 25th of November 2005).

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
1 gentamycin - kidney	List actions: **1.** 10 plate method test gave a positive result; **2.** As follows it was analysed further for *gentamycin* with LC-MS/MS method - the result was 147 mg/kg. During the i*nspection in the farm of origin* the use of medical feedingstuffs, feed and the use of veterinary

	medicines were checked also the outbreaks of animal diseases within last three month. At the time of inspection animals, which were under the treatment, were marked correctly and the withdrawal periods were followed. The clear reason of presence of this substance over MRL was not detected.
Pigs	
Tetracycline - kidney	List actions: 1. 10 plate method test gave a positive result; 2. As follows it was analysed further for *tetracyclines* with HPLC method - the result: 7330 µg/kg. During the i*nspection in the farm of origin* the use of medical feedingstuffs, feed and the use of veterinary medicines were checked also the outbreaks of animal diseases within last 6 month; Medicated feedingstuffs were not used. At the time of inspection pigs, which were under the treatment, were marked correctly and the withdrawal periods were followed. Probable reason of presence of oxytetracycline is: pig that was treated with Engemycine 10% the withdrawal period (5 days) was not followed. As during follow-up control it was not detected any problems in registration of the use of veterinary medicines and injected pigs were correctly marked then we consider this as single case, humane mistake, were pig was sent for slaughter without unnoticed the special marking or marking was vanished already during withdrawal period.

Member State	**FINLAND**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Modifications 2006 → 2007 • A1: Hexestrol is added to the plan for bovine, pigs, sheep, poultry (broiler and turkey), farmed game • A2: Tapazole is added to the plan for bovine, pigs, sheep, farmed game, • A5: Cimaterol, mapenterol, clenpenterol, clenproperol and zilpaterol (liver and plasma) are added for bovine, pigs, sheep, poultry, farmed game and aquaculture. The screening and confirmation of liver and plasma in group A5 are made using LC-MS • A 6: Ipronidazole, OH-ipronidazole and OH-metronidatzole (plasma) are added to the plan for pigs, poultry (broiler and turkey) and eggs. Dimetridazole, ronidazole and metronidazole are added to the plan for eggs (screening and confirmation are made using GC-MS). • The screenig and confirmation of malachite green are made using LC-MS • Some changes are made do to changes in production numbers.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
There were no non-complinat results in 2006 in group A substances.	

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan Aggregate for all animal products and substances

Modifications 2006 → 2007

- Sulfamerazin is added to the plan for bovine, pigs, farmed game
- Enro-, cipro- and danofloxacin are analyzed insteadt of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin in milk.
- Nicarbazin is added to the plan for farmed game.
- The number of farmed game samples will be at the same level as 2006 (even there were positive reindeer liver and kidney)
- The number of wild game samples will be at the same level as 2006 (even there were positive elks liver and kidney)
- Some changes are made do to changes in production numbers.

Non-compliant results	Follow-up actions
	Farmed game
3/29 liver samples and 3/10 kidney samples were positive for cadmium.	
	Wild game
9 / 14 liver samples and 11/15 kidney samples were positive for cadmium.	@ According to Finnish legislation livers and kidneys of over one year old elks are not accepted for human

consumption

Member State	**FRANCE**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
En France, toute mise en évidence de substances interdites par une DDSV (direction départementale des services vétérinaires) doit être transmise à la Brigade Nationale d'Enquêtes Vétérinaires et Phytosanitaires (BNEVP) qui mène les enquêtes et informe les autorités juridiques. Dans le but de démanteler des trafics de substances interdites, les enquêtes sont longues et les rapports ne parviennent à la DGAL (Direction Générale de l'Alimentation) qu'une fois l'affaire jugée (secret de l'instruction). Tous les élevages et établissements ayant eu des résultats non conformes au cours des plans de contrôle 2006 seront ciblés prioritairement pour les plans 2007.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Chloramphénicol - 1µg/kg - muscle – vache de réforme	La Brigade Nationale d'Enquêtes Vétérinaires et Phytosanitaires (BNEVP) a été informée de ce résultat non conforme.
Chloramphénicol - 1,34µg/kg - muscle – vache de réforme	La BNEVP a été informée du dossier. Une enquête est en cours.
Chloramphénicol – 0,7 et 1,9µg/l - urine - veau	La BNEVP a été informée du dossier. Une enquête est en cours.
Chloramphénicol – 1,10 ; 1,64 et 4,9µg/kg – muscle – poulet de chair et dinde	La BNEVP a été informée. Un enquêteur a été désigné et mène des investigations dans les élevages concernés.
Chloramphénicol – 26µg/kg - chair – truite arc-en-ciel	La BNEVP a été informée du dossier. Une enquête est en cours.
Nitroïmidazoles : ronidazole - 1,8µg/kg - muscle - porcin	La BNEVP a été informée du dossier. Une enquête est en cours.
Thyréostatique : thiouracile – 12,1 ; 13,3; 22,5µg/l – urine - veau	La BNEVP a été informée de ces cas de non-conformité. Deux affaires sont en cours.
Thyréostatique : thiouracile – 6,7µg/l - urine – jeune bovin **Thyréostatique : thiouracile** – 6,6µg/l – urine – autre bovin **Thyréostatique : thiouracile** – 21,4 ; 12,4 ; 11 ; 12µg/l – urine – veau	La BNEVP a été informée de ces cas de non-conformité. Deux affaires sont en cours.

Stéroïdes : béta-nandrolone et 17 béta-oestradiol – deux urines - porc charcutier castré	La BNEVP a été informée de ces non-conformités.
Stéroïdes : 17 béta-oestradiol - 6µg/l - urine – vache de réforme	
Stéroïdes : 17 béta-nandrolone – deux muscles – autre bovin	

- *Information to be included for each non-compliant result. In case of several non-compliant results for the same substance in the same holding or related holdings, data could be aggregated. Data on concentration and matrix is very useful to be used as background information for the monitoring of the prevalence of use of group A substances.*

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Tous les élevages et établissements ayant eu des résultats non conformes au cours des plans de contrôle 2006 seront ciblés prioritairement pour les plans 2007. Des courriers rappelant la bonne tenue obligatoire du registre d'élevage ont été transmis aux éleveurs concernés. Dans la plupart des cas, des mesures correctives ont été mises en place pour pallier les erreurs de gestion du registre d'élevage (conservation des ordonnances). Il a été rappelé aux éleveurs : - Le respect des posologies et des durées de traitement. - L'importance de la traçabilité des animaux ou lot d'animaux traités afin d'éviter de les envoyer à l'abattage avant la fin du temps d'attente réglementaire - La nécessité du respect du temps d'attente après administration de médicaments vétérinaires et avant abattage. - D'assurer la gestion des stocks de médicaments vétérinaires par une surveillance accrue et une élimination régulière des médicaments périmés.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
La matrice est le muscle **sulfaméthoxypyridazine** **Sulfadimérazine** – jeune bovin **OTC** – 8 vaches de réforme, 2 veaux, 1 bovin et 2 jeunes bovins **Tétracycline** – 1 bovin	Les DDSV ont envoyé des courriers de

Tétracycline/Chlortétracycline – 1 bovin **OTC/sulfadiméthoxine** – 1 vache de réforme **OTC/Tylosine** – 1 jeune bovin **OTC/Tétracycline** – 1 jeune bovin **Marbofloxacine** – 1 jeune bovin **Amoxycilline** – 1 jeune bovin et 1 vache **Tylosine** – 1 vache de réforme **Dihydrostreptomycine** – 1 vache de réforme **Péniciclline** – 1 veau **Fluméquine** – 1 veau **AINS** – muscle de bovin (acide tolfénamique : 4800µg/kg et 2925µg/kg ; flunixine : 110µg/kg et 305µg/kg) 1 **triamcinolone acétonide** – muscle et poils de bovin	rappel aux éleveurs. Les enquêtes menées dans les élevages ont souvent mis en évidence la mauvaise tenue du registre d'élevage : absence des temps d'attente, absence de l'identification de l'animal traité, absence de la date de fin de traitement. Le non respect des temps d'attente est généralement à l'origine des non-conformités.
1 **dexaméthasone** - foie et poils de vache de réforme (10,50µg/kg)	La DDSV a constaté au cours des enquêtes que les temps d'attente avant abattage n'ont pas été respectés suite à des administrations de médicament. L'enquête menée en élevage n'a pas permis de déterminer la cause de la non-conformité. Cet élevage sera prélevé en priorité en 2007. L'enquête en élevage pour la dexaméthasone a permis de montrer que le temps d'attente avant l'abattage de l'animal n'a pas été respecté.
Pigs	
<u>La matrice est le muscle</u> 1 **Oxytétracycline+dihydrostreptomycine** (3240 et 4785µg/kg) 3 **Oxytétracycline** (103 ; 155 et	Pour un résultat non conforme en oxytétracycline, l'ordonnance de délivrance du médicament était conforme mais ne précisait pas la durée de traitement. Les animaux traités sont marqués au crayon mais ne sont pas placés dans une loge spéciale. L'animal a

4868µg/kg) 1 **Sulfadiazine** (102µg/kg) 6 **diclofénac** – (7 ; 10 ; 30 ; 85 ; 100 et 160µg/kg)	sans doute été mélangé avec ceux destinés à l'abattage. Pour un autre résultat en oxytétracycline, la DDSV a constaté que ni les traitements vétérinaires, ni les temps d'attente n'étaient enregistrés dans le registre destiné à cet effet (sauf pour les porcs charcutiers dans le dernier mois d'engraissement). L'élevage concerné sera reprélevé en 2007. Pour la présence de sulfadiazine, l'enquête a montré un mauvais enregistrement des traitements administrés aux animaux et des problèmes d'identification des animaux traités en lot ou individuellement. Le temps d'attente avant abattage n'a pas été respecté.
Poultry	
Anticoccidiens : Nicarbazine (seule molécule présente dans 35 échantillons et couplée à d'autres molécules dans 7 échantillons), maduramycine, salinomycine, robénidine, lasalocid, diclazuril	Les enquêtes menées en élevage n'ont pas permis de mettre en évidence la cause des non-conformités. Les registres d'élevage sont généralement bien tenus avec consignation des traitements vétérinaires et des aliments médicamenteux distribués. Le temps d'attente de 5 jours préconisé après distribution d'aliment médicamenteux contenant un ou des anticoccidiens et avant abattage est respecté. La gestion des silos dédiés aux aliments n'est pas optimale dans certains élevages (un silo peut servir à un aliment croissance puis à un aliment finition sans qu'il soit nettoyé entre temps). Une demande d'appui scientifique et technique a été transmise à l'Agence Française pour la Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments (AFSSA) en mai 2007 afin de trouver une explication aux résultats non conformes.

Sheep and goat	
1 **Oxytétracycline** – muscle caprin – 515µg/kg 4 **sulfadiméthoxine** – muscle d'ovin – 570 ; 5630, 5351 et 8250µg/kg	Les enquêtes en élevage ont permis de montrer que les temps d'attente avant abattage n'ont pas été respectés.
Lindane - graisse périrénale et rein d'ovin – 28,5µg/kg **Somme des PCB** - graisse périrénale et rein d'ovin – 359,7µg/kg	L'inspection en élevage n'a pas révélé d'utilisation de pesticides, désherbants ni tout autre produit similaire. Les animaux sont maintenus en permanence en bâtiment et sont nourris au foin. Une éventuelle contamination des animaux par les compléments alimentaires utilisés pourrait expliquer le résultat non conforme (ces compléments contiennent des cendres et des graisses).
Horses	
Aucune non-conformité n'a été mise en évidence en 2006.	
Milk	
1 **antibiotiques** - amoxycilline (5.35µg/kg) – lait de vache	La DDSV va cibler ce producteur en 2007.
2 **benzimidazoles** – somme d'oxfenbendazole, fenbendazole, oxfendazole sulfone (90 et 305µg/kg) – lait de vache	Une enquête en élevage a montré qu'un traitement délivré par un vétérinaire a été administré aux vaches laitières 2 jours avant le prélèvement de lait. Ce médicament a un temps d'attente de « zéro jour ».
Eggs	
1**sulfadiméthoxine** (26,3µg/kg) – œufs de cailles	L'enquête réalisée n'a pas permis de définir la cause de la non-conformité sachant que les traitements à base de sulfamides ne sont pas autorisés chez les cailles dont les œufs sont destinés à la consommation humaine.

Anticoccidiens : narasin, robénidine, nicarbazine, diclazuril, semduramycine et maduramycine – 17 œufs de poules et 5 œufs de cailles	La DDSV a effectué un **contrôle renforcé** sur un prélèvement d'œufs de caille suite à cette non-conformité. Le résultat est conforme. L'enquête en élevage n'a pas permis de relever l'origine de la contamination en sulfamides compte tenu que le silo stockant l'aliment du bâtiment en cause n'est jamais livré avec de l'aliment médicamenteux contenant des sulfamides (cependant, les installations étaient précédemment utilisées pour l'élevage de lapins jusqu'en 2004). Les DDSV ont réalisé des enquêtes dans les élevages concernés. La présence d'anticoccidiens dans les prélèvements n'a pas pu être expliquée. Des contaminations croisées lors du transport des aliments sont éventuellement envisagées. Une demande d'appui scientifique et technique a été transmise à l'Agence Française pour la Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments (AFSSA) en mai 2007 afin de trouver une explication aux résultats non conformes.
Rabbit	
7 **sulfadiméthoxine** et 2 **sulfaquinoxaline et sulfadiméthoxine** – muscle	Les non-conformités sont souvent dues à des contaminations croisées. Une enquête a montré que l'aliment blanc a été stocké accidentellement dans un silo contenant un reliquat d'aliment médicamenteux contenant de la sulfadiméthoxine. Un éleveur a évoqué la possibilité qu'une fuite de trappe au niveau du silo contenant les aliments médicamenteux pouvait être à l'origine de la contamination. La DDSV lui a demandé de vérifier ce point lors des prochaines manipulations. Des enquêtes auprès des fabricants d'aliments n'ont pas permis de mettre en évidence la cause de la non-conformité. Un contrôle renforcé sur du muscle de lapins a été réalisé suite à des non-

	conformités, et le résultat est conforme.
Aquaculture	
5 **vert malachite** – chair de poisson - truite (9 et 2315µg/kg) ; salmonidé (501,5µg/kg) ; truite arc en ciel (1,7 et 71,6µg/kg)	Pour un des résultats non conformes, le pisciculteur a déclaré, au cours d'une visite conjointe par la DDSV et la BNEVP, avoir utilisé du vert malachite uniquement sur les reproducteurs, après la période de ponte et que ces poissons ne sont pas destinés à la consommation humaine. L'interdiction du vert malachite concerne les poissons à n'importe quel stade de la production. Un procès-verbal a été dressé pour l'utilisation du vert malachite. Pour un autre résultat non conforme, suite à une enquête de la brigade chez le pisciculteur concerné, il s'est avéré que les poissons contrôlés positifs ont été achetés dans une pisciculture du département voisin. L'enquête se poursuit donc chez le fournisseur des poissons et un procès-verbal a été établi. Pour un autre résultat non conforme concernant une pisciculture d'engraissement, la DDSV a effectué une visite qui n'a pas permis d'affirmer une activité douteuse de l'éleveur. Cet établissement sera ciblé en 2007. Pour un autre résultat non conforme, la DDSV suppose que, suite à une longue interruption de l'activité de la pisciculture, le bassin dans lequel a été réalisé le prélèvement, n'avait jamais été nettoyé, ni refait. Des contrôles renforcés sont prévus dans cet établissement en 2007
Farmed game and Wild game	
Aucune non-conformité n'a été mise en évidence en 2006 pour les substances du groupe B.	

Honey	
3 **tétracyclines** – miel – tétracycline (23,8µg/kg) ; tétracycline et doxycycline (502,8 et 14,3µg/kg) ; oxytétracycline (16,3µg/kg)	Les DDSV vont prélever en priorité ces apiculteurs dans le cadre du plan de contrôle 2007.Lors d'une enquête, il a été rappelé à l'apiculteur d'enregistrer tous les traitements réalisés sur les ruches et de disposer des ordonnances de délivrance des médicaments.

Member State	**GERMANY**

Regarding analyses in cattle, there is only a division into two groups (adult cattle / calves) in the 2007 NRCP, because a more detailed prescription of sampling groups has always led to problems in sampling the right animals.

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances

Cattle, swine, sheep/goat, and horses (producers and slaughtering establishments)

Group-A5 substances

The CRL/NRL recommended that further *β*-agonists be included in the plan. Some other Member States, too, look for a wider range of *β*-agonists in the samples (for instance, BE 18, FR 14). Some of Germany's *Bundeslaender* (federal states) are not able to extend the range of substances to be looked for because of methodical difficulties (in particular, there is no suitable screening method) and high expenses (new validation would be necessary). Yet, three states have said they would additionally look for the following substances in 2007: carbuterol, cimbuterol, clencyclohexerol, clenisopenterol, clenpenterol, fenoterol, hydroxymethyl clenbuterol, isoxsuprin, mapenterol, and tulobuterol.

Group-A6 substances

While there was 1 positive residue finding concerning the group of nitroimidazoles in 2005, there were already 2 in 2006 (1 for metronidazole because of dysentery in pigs, 1 for ronidazole because of blackhead disease). The number of samples taken in fattening pigs for analysis of β-agonists – which have produced no positive findings – is therefore reduced by one third, while analyses for nitroimidazoles will be increased by the corresponding number.

Poultry, rabbits, farmed game

Group A5

See under point "Cattle, swine, sheep/goat, and horses"

Eggs

Group A6

Ipronidazole, HMMNI, IPZOH, and MNZOH have been included in the plan for 2007.

Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
1 Chloramphenicol 4,3 µg/kg- Urine Fattening cattle	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, examination of the records, 4 additional sampling
1 Chloramphenicol 0,12 µg/kg- Plasma Fattening cattle	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, examination of the records, 8 additional sampling, criminal proceeding, Withdrawal of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU-subsidies, increased controls in the establishment of origin

1 Chloramphenicol 1,55 µg/kg- Urine Cow	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, examination of the records, 1 additional sampling, ban on transport and delivery of livestock (1 animal)
1 Chloramphenicol 0,3 µg/kg- Cow Milk	No information's
1 Chloramphenicol 0,39 µg/kg Urine Fattening calves	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, no further findings in follow-up samples, inspection of veterinary drug dispensary
1 Chloramphenicol 0,8 µg/kg Muscle Fattening pigs	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, no further findings in follow-up samples, inspection of veterinary drug dispensary
1 Chloramphenicol 0,9 µg/kg Muscle Fattening pigs	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, no further findings in follow-up samples, inspection of veterinary drug dispensary
1 Chloramphenicol 1,9 µg/kg Muscle Fattening pigs	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, no further findings in follow-up samples, criminal proceedings, inspection of veterinary drug dispensary
1 Chloramphenicol 0,6 µg/kg Muscle Fattening pigs	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, no further findings in follow-up samples, criminal proceedings, inspection of veterinary drug dispensary
1 Chloramphenicol 0,31 µg/kg- Muscle Ducks	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, examination of the records, 5 additional sampling, criminal proceedings
1 Metronidazol 0,146 µg/kg, Metronidazol-OH - 0,746 µg/kg Plasma Fattening pigs	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, examination of the records, 22 additional sampling, ban on transport and delivery of livestock (1200 animals), criminal proceedings
1 Ronidazol 30,7 µg/kg Plasma Turkeys	Dutch livestock, complaint forwarded to the competent Dutch authority
1 17-beta-19-Nortestosterone - 1,4 µg/kg Urine Fattening pigs	Dutch livestock, complaint forwarded to the competent Dutch authority
1 17-beta-19-Nortestosterone – 23,6 µg/kg Urine Fattening pigs	Cryptoorchidism (abdominal testicle) in a boar
7 17-beta-19-Nortestosterone - 15; 44; 81; 83,47; 124; 127 and 486 µg/kg Urine Fattening pigs	No sign of illegal treatment, probably endogenous origin
1 17-beta-19-Nortestosterone – 50 µg/kg Urine other game	Most likely endogenous
4 Beta-Boldenone 6 µg/kg Urine Fattening cattle and 12; 17; 20 µg/kg Urine Fattening pigs	Action unknown

1 alpha-Boldenone 0,5 µg/kg Urine Fattening cattle	Action unknown
1 alpha-Boldenone 0,49 µg/kg Urine Cows	Farm of origin is situated in another federal state, until now no feedback about action, probably endogenous finding because it concerns a cow
1 Zeranol (alpha-Zearalanol) 1,5 µg/kg und Zeranol (alpha-Zearalanol) 3,2 µg/kg Urine Fattening cattle	Mycotoxin contamination of feed On-site investigation at the farm of origin Examination of the records
1 17-beta-Estradiol 0,5 µg/kg Plasma Fattening cattle	Action unknown
1 Semicarbazid (SEM) 0,73 µg/kg honey	SEM probably migrated from the jar

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances

Cattle, swine, sheep/goat, horses (producers and slaughtering establishments)

Group-B1 substances

Amino glycosides:

There were some positive residue findings of gentamycin, neomycin, and dihydrostreptomycin. They resulted from positive inhibitor tests, but also from some other positive findings (1.4%) in the framework of the National Residue Control Plan. There are still some methodical difficulties. Therefore, three federal states which have an established method will analyse one third of the samples in this group for these substances.

Sulfonamides:

Swine displayed a few positive samples with sulfonamides. Therefore, it was agreed to examine one third of samples from groups B1 to B3 “free choice” for sulfonamides.

Group B2f

In 2005, there were positive findings of dexamethasone in sheep and cattle. The finding in cattle was a non-compliance with the maximum residue level as a result of non-compliance with the waiting period after treatment of a cow with an authorised veterinary drug containing dexamethasone. It was agreed to increase the number of samples in cattle and sheep. One third of samples taken for substances B1 to B3, which have so far been free choice, shall now be examined for corticosteroids.

Group B3c

According to Regulation (EC) No. 854/2004, liver and kidney must be declared unfit for consumption when they are from animals more than 2 years of age and stemming from regions where it has been determined, while carrying through the plans approved according to Article 5 of Directive 96/23/EC, that the environment is in general contaminated with heavy metals. In this context, it has been fixed that the following spectrum of substances representing the group of heavy metals shall be analysed:

lead, cadmium, arsenic, copper, selenium, zinc.

In addition to that, the plan for 2007 prescribes the following:

- Half of the samples of cattle, swine, and sheep shall be drawn from animals aged more than 2 years.
- All samples of horses shall be taken from animals aged more than 2 years.
- It is assumed that cows are aged over 2 years, anyhow.
- Samples shall be taken primarily from animals stemming from regions known to be contaminated.

Aquaculture products

Group B1

The following substances with fixed MRLs have been included in the 2007 plan: oxilinic acid, flumequine, and sarafloxacin.

Group B3e

Because of a relatively high number of findings of malachite green in 2005, all samples will again be additionally tested for leuco-malachite green in 2007.

Milk of cows

Group B2e

5-hydroxyflunixin and meloxicam were included in the plan.

Eggs

Group B2b

Maduramicin, monesin, narasin, arprinocid, diclazuril, dinitolmide, meticlorpindol, robenidin, laidlomycin propionate potassium, toltrazuril, and halofuginone were included as obligatory substances.

Group B3a

Eggs will continue to be analysed for dioxins in the framework of the 2007 National Residue Control Plan in order to increase the amount of data about dioxins in eggs from various ways of production.

Alpha-HCH, beta-HCH, lindane, hexachlorobenzene, aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, delta-ketoendrin, chlordane, oxychlordane, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, bromocyclene, endosulfan, endosulfan sulphate, and nitrofen are included again in the 2007 NRCP.

Game

Groups B3a, c, and f

100 samples of wild bore raised in the framework of the National Food Monitoring Scheme will be integrated in the 2007 NRCP and analysed for group-B3 substances.

Honey

Group B1 According to the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed, there were repeated findings of tylosin. Tylosin was therefore included in the 2007 National Residue Control Plan.	
Bovine	
1 Tetracycline - Muscle & Kidney, 1 Tertracycline – Muscle, 1 Oxytetracycline - Kidney	2 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 2 examination of the records
1 Cadmium - Kidney	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 examination of the records, 6 additional sampling
2 Phenylbutazon-Plasma	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 document review, 1 procedures against breaches of the rules, 1 notification of slaughter (2 cattle of the livestock)
1 Lead - Kidney	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 examination of the records, 3 additional sampling, 1 ban on transport and delivery of livestock
1 Lasalocid - Liver	Clarification whether a technically unavoidable dispersion can be considered as the cause in the sector of feed production and feeding.
1 Dihydrostreptomycin - Kidney	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 Examination of the records, 1 Criminal proceedings, 1 referral of a report according to Art. 9 (e) of Regulation (EC) No. 796/2004
1 Neomycin - Kidney	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin
1 Pentachlorphenol - Liver	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, additional sampling, removal of all wooden floors
2 Dihydrostreptomycin - Kidney	2 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 2 Examination of the records, 2 Criminal proceedings, 2 Instructions
1 Marbofloxacin – Kidney and Muscle	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 Examination of the records, 1 Criminal proceedings
Pigs	
1 Sulfadiazin Sulfapyrimidin - Muscle	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 examination of the records, 1 additional sampling
1 Sulfadimidin - Kidney	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 Examination of the records, 1 Criminal proceedings, 1 Instruction

3 Tetracycline - Muscle	2 On-site investigations at the farm of origin, 2 examination of the records, 1 additional sampling, 1 written instruction of the farm's veterinarian, 1 criminal proceedings, 1 hearing, 1 Cross-Check, 1 action unknown
1 Tetracycline - Kidney	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 examination of the records, 1 criminal proceedings, 1 Withdrawal of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU-subsidies
1 Cadmium - Kidney	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 examination of the records, 1 additional sampling, ban on transport and delivery of livestock, increased controls / sampling at the farm of origin (samples of 2 animals of the same age and feed group)
1 Enrofloxacin - Kidney, Muscle	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 document review, 1 verbal official order, 1 criminal proceeding
1 Marbofloxacin – Kidney and Muscle	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 Examination of the records, 1 Criminal proceedings
1 Pentachlorphenol - Liver	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, increased controls / sampling at the farm of origin
1 Levamisole - Liver	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 document review, 1 criminal proceeding
1 Sulfadiazine - Muscle	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 document review, 1 criminal proceeding
1 PCB 138, P 153, PCB 180 - Fat	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, examination of the records, 7 additional sampling, no cause found, no residues in follow-up samples
1 Azaperon - Kidney	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 Examination of the records, 1 Criminal proceedings
1 Lead - Kidney	Action unknown
1 WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ (WHO-TEF 1997) - Liver	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 Examination of the records
1 Lasalocid - Liver	Clarification whether a technically unavoidable dispersion can be considered as the cause in the sector of feed production and feeding.
Poultry	
3 Tetracycline - Muscle	Action unknown

1 Sum PCDD/F+dl PCB – Layers - Muscle	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, layers livestock and eggs classified as not suitable for human consumption, harmless disposal
1 Nikotin and Cotinin, Feather	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, increased controls / sampling at the farm of origin
1 Nicarbazin - Muscle	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 examination of the records, 1 additional feed samples
Sheep / Goats	
2 Lead – 1 Liver, 1 Kidney	2 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 2 examination of the records
1 Cadmium - Kidney	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 examination of the records
Horses	
1 P 153, PCB 180 - Fat	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 examination of the records, 7 additional sampling, no cause found, no residues in follow-up samples
Milk	
1 Benzylpenicillin	1 On-site investigation at the farm of origin, 1 document review
Eggs	
4 Lasalocid	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, examination of the records, animals and products classified as not suitable for human consumption, criminal proceedings, increased controls / sampling, 1 action unknown, 1 no complaint, since the determined value lay within the range of variations, 1 no complaint, since the determined value lay below the preliminary minimum limit of quantification to Commission Decision 93/256/EEC (3 µg/kg)
3 WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ (WHO-TEF 1997)	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, layers livestock and eggs classified as not suitable for human consumption, harmless disposal
1 PCB 138, 153 and 180	Action unknown
Aquaculture products	
6 Endosulfan - Muscle	Action unknown

6 Leuco-malachite green - Muscle, Trout	6 On-site investigations at the farm of origin, 3 examination of the records, 15 additional sampling, 3 bans of livestock of origin, 4 animals and products classified as not suitable for human consumption, 2 criminal proceedings, 1 killing and harmless disposal of the affected animal, 1 action unknown
1 Leuco-malachite green, 1 Leuco-malachite green & 1 Malachite green - Muscle, Carp	2 On-site investigations at the farm of origin, 2 ban on transport and delivery of livestock, 2 criminal proceedings, 1 action unknown
Game	
1 PCB 138, 1 PCB 153 – Fat	Additional sampling of wild boar within the affected areas
1 alpha-HCH – Fat	No information about cause of residue
2 DDT sum – Fat, 1 pp-DDE, 1 Lindane	No information about cause of residue
1 beta-HCH - Fat	additional sampling of wild boar within the affected areas
Honey	
1 Sulfathiazole	On-site investigation at the farm of origin, examination of the records, 4 additional sampling, confiscation of the remaining honey

Member State	**GREECE**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Chloramphenicol-2 NC- urine-pig	*These investigations are still in progress.*

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Pigs	
Chlortetracyclin – kidney **2 Sulfadiazine kidney** **1 Sulfadimethoxin**	*Investigation in the farm of origin, record checks, investigation ongoing* *Investigations in the farm of origin, check records, additional sampling, intensified checks in the farm of origin*
Poultry	
Doxycyclin - muscle	Investigation ongoing
Sheep and goat	
6 - Cd – kidney **1 – Cd - liver**	
Eggs	
3 Sulfonamides	

<u>Modifications to the residue monitoring plan for the year 2007</u>

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 and the fact that there were positive results in several groups of substances, the number of samples is slightly changed.

Member State	**HUNGARY**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
According to the FVO suggestions and CRL comments we have modified the annual (2007) plan: OH-metronidasole, Cimaterol, Mabuterol, terbutaline, tulobuterol standards have arrived and we continue validation.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
	There was no *non-compliant results*

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Flunixin, avermectin, triclabendasole have been added into the plane in case of. every animal target tissues. Aminoglycosides and macrolides method development ongoing.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Pigs	
1 OTC -liver 2 Cd kidneys	Additional sampling:intensified checks on animal
Poultry	
& 1 Cd turkey-liver	@ Additional sampling intensified checks on animal
Aquaculture	
& 1 Flumequin fish	@ Additional sampling intensified checks on animal
Wild game	
& 4 Pb muscle	@

Member State	**IRELAND**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
AGRICULTURE • Ethynyloestradiol analysis added to the plan for Bovines (slaughter & live) and Farm deer (slaughter). • Nitromidazole analysis added to plan for hen eggs. • Thyrostats, 17β Oestradiol & Ethynyloestradiol added to the plan for milk in order to facilitate veterinary certification of dairy produce for the Russian market. **AQUACULTURE** • A5 substances have been analysed as part of the plan since 1999. As there is no evidence that these substances are being used in the aquaculture sector and no non-compliant results have been identified, the Department of Communications, Marine & Natural Resources has decided to remove this analysis from the plan.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
NO NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS IN 2007	

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Agriculture • In the honey sector, sulphonamide analysis has been added to the plan • Analysis for Ochratoxin A is now included for equines • Analysis of antibiotics in milk has been taken over by the NRL and with effect from 01/01/2007 the method of analysis will change from the Delvo test to the EEC 6 Plate test. This facilitates the expansion of the range of antibiotics that can be detected.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
• 18 non-compliant results* • Antimicrobials • Muscle	**5.3. Target samples** 1 target sample confirmed positive for Oxytetracycline at 1890µg/kg. A full on farm investigation was carried out.

	5.3. Suspect samples ct samples screened positive for antimicrobials prior to tion of confirmation analysis. t samples confirmed positive for antimicrobial substances g levels: • 5 x Oxytetracycline = (1) 2880-2950µg/kg (2) 154µg/kg (3) 2340-3440µg/kg (4) 152µg/kg (5) 1460-1640µg/kg • 1 x Penicillin = 754/599µg/kg • 1 x Ampicillin = 157-154µg/kg ect carcases declared unfit for human consumption. Full ations including examination of animal remedies record ca
Pigs	
• 1 non-compliant result* • OC's & PCB's • Fat	1 target sample confirmed positive for Lindane at 38µg/kg. On Farm investigation carried out. Further fat samples taken from detained carcases and samples also taken from feed suppliers for analysis. No further evidence of Lindane found.
• 11 non-compliant results* • Antimicrobials • Muscle	samples screened positive for antimicrobials prior to intro mation analysis. 5 full on farm investigations including tion of animal remedies record carried out. 1 pig originate rn Ireland herd and the appropriate authorities were notifi ive result. samples confirmed positive for antimicrobials as follows: • 2 x Chlortetracycline at 114µg/kg & 115.5 µg/kg (Northern Ireland herds) • Penicillin G at 75.8 – 74.4 µg/kg (Northern Ireland herd) • Sulfadiazine at 3760 - 3930µg/kg

	se of the Northern Ireland herds, the relevant authorities i ion were notified of the positive results. In the case of th d in full on farm investigations including examination of anim s records were carried out. 1 suspect sample confirmed positive for Penicillin at 56.2µg/kg and the carcase was declared unfit for human consumption. A full on farm investigation including examination of the animal remedies record was carried out.
Poultry	
• 14 non-compliant results* • Anticoccidials • Liver	t samples confirmed positive for Nicarbazin above the na 200µg/kg. The levels found ranged from 202µg/kg to kg. t sample confirmed positive for Nicarbazin at 293µg/kg a vas declared unfit for human consumption. ses, full on farm investigations including examination of f was carried out.
Sheep and goat	
• 1 non-compliant result* • OP's • Fat	1 target sample confirmed positive for Diazinon at 2031.1 µg/kg. Full on farm investigation including examination of animal remedies record carried out.
• 1 non-compliant result* • Benzimidazoles • Liver	1 Target sample confirmed positive for Oxfendazole at 2000µg/kg. A full on farm investigation including examination of the animal remedies record was carried out.
• 2 non-compliant results* • Antimicrobials • Muscle	1 target and 1 suspect sample screened positive for antimicrobials prior to introduction of confirmation analysis. Suspect carcase declared unfit for human consumption. Full on farm investigations including examination of animal remedies record carried out.
Eggs	
• 1 non-compliant* • Anticoccidials • Egg	1 target sample confirmed positive for nicarbazin at 451µg/kg, which is in excess of the national level of 200µg/kg. A full on farm investigation including examination of animal remedies record carried out.

* All of the above positives have been reported to the relevant Services of the Department of Agriculture & Food for the purposes of implementation of Commission Regulation (EC) No 796/2004.

Member State	**ITALY**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances

- In view of the non-compliances encountered during the course of 2005 and 2006, the number of samples for research into the following substances has been increased proportionally: cortisones, zeranol and metabolites, clenbuterol and clenbuterol-like substances, nitroimidazoles, chloramphenicol, metabolites of nitrofuranes. Nortestosterone in Cattle

- On the basis of the instructions from the NRL for residues and while awaiting a definition of the matter at a European level, and on the basis of the limits that determine whether a treatment is unlawful, the sampling for *Nortestosterone* in cattle will be carried out exclusively on bullocks, otherwise the sample will be deemed unsuitable.

- In view of the low number of samples anticipated for Group A3 substances in sheep/goats, this search will be restricted to trenbolone and metabolites only.

Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
1. Dexamethasone - 2 ppb- liver – bovine;	*1. Investigations in the farm of origin, intensified sampling in related farms, denial EC aid, administrative measures.*
2. Dexamethasone – 2,9 ppb- liver – bovine;	*2. Investigations in the farm of origin, criminal penalties, carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1.*
3. Dexamethasone – 4,2 ppb- liver – bovine;	*3. Investigations in the farm of origin, check records, criminal penalties, products declared unfit for human consumption: 100 kg frozen boned meat.*
4. Dexamethasone – 4,2 ppb- urine – bovine;	*4. Investigations in the farm of origin, intensified sampling in related farms. Additional samples of animals, materials and feed have been take (n. 3): no non compliance results in these samples. Administrative measures and criminal penalties.*
5. Dexamethasone – 11,9 ppb- liver – bovine;	*5. Investigations in the farm of origin, intensified sampling in related farms. Additional samples (6) have been take. Administrative measures and criminal penalties.*
*6. Dexamethasone – **6 nc** (n° 5*	*6. Carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1, product/carcasses declare unfit for human*

samples enter in the account of target samples and n° 1 in the account of others samples) - liver - bovine - no value;	*consumption: n° 1.* *Investigations in the farm of origin was made from NAS.*
*7. Dexamethasone – **4 nc** - urine – bovine* – *6,8 ppb;* – *2,6 ppb;* – *3,1 ppb;* – *4,7 ppb.*	*7. Record checks and investigations in the farm of origin, additional sampling (n° 3 samples of feed), intensified checks in one farm, administrative measures, denial EC aid.* *The use of the drugs hasn't been registered. Thus the authorization to have drug's supplies has been suspended.* *Products sequestrated at farm: 360.*
8. Dexamethasone –11,9 ppb - liver - bovine	*8. Record checks and investigations in the farm of origin, additional sampling (n° 6 samples), administrative measures.*
9. Dexamethasone - liver - bovine	*9. Carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1, product/carcasses declare unfit for human consumption: n° 1, record checks and investigations in the farm of origin, additional sampling (n° 22 samples), intensified checks in the farm of origin, intensified checks in one farm, administrative measures, animals sequestrated at farm of origin: n° 280.*
10.Dexamethasone – 21 ppb – urine – bovine	*10.Record checks and intensified checks in the farm of origin, n° 21 samples have been taken in the farm, administrative measures and criminal penalties. Animals sequestrated at farm of origin: n° 594, product/carcasses declare unfit for human consumption: n° 1, intensified checks in n° 2 farms.*
11.Dexamethasone – 115 ppb – urine – bovine	*11.Record checks and intensified checks in the farm of origin. These investigations are still in progress.*
12.Dexamethasone – urine – bovine	*12.Product/carcasses declare unfit for human consumption: n° 1, record checks and intensified checks in the farm of origin, additional sampling (n° 10 samples), administrative measures and criminal penalties, animals sequestrated at farm: 594, intensified checks in n° 2 farms.*
*13.Dexamethasone – **3 nc** - urine – bovine:* – *544 ppb;*	*13.Record checks and investigations in the farm of origin, additional sampling (n° 3 samples of urine which enter in the account of suspect samples), administrative measures, criminal penalties, denial*

– *481 ppb;* – *28 ppb.*	*EC aid. Carcasses sequestrated: 7.* *These investigations are still in progress.*
14.Dexamethasone – liver - bovine	*14.Carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: n°1, product/carcasses declare unfit for human consumption: n° 1, record checks and investigations in the farm of origin, additional sampling (n° 26 samples), intensified checks, administrative measures and criminal penalties, animals sequestrated at farm of origin n° 302, intensified checks in farms (n° 1).*
15.Dexamethasone – urine – bovine	*15.Record checks and investigations in the farm of origin, additional sampling (n° 11 samples), intensified checks, administrative measures and criminal penalties. Animals sequestrated at farm n° 1, a total of 1 animal was killed as a consequence of illegal treatment and it declared unfit for human consumption. Intensified checks in n° 1 farm.*
16.Dexamethasone – liver – bovine	*16. Record checks, additional sampling (n° 2 samples), intensified checks in the farm of origin, administrative measures and criminal penalties, denial EC aid. Farm was put under surveillance.*
17.Dexamethasone – liver – bovine	*17.Suspect sample. Carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1, product/carcasses declare unfit for human consumption: n° 1, record checks on the farm of origin, additional sampling (n° 2 samples), intensified checks in n° 1 farm, administrative measures and criminal penalties, denial EC aid. Animals sequestrated at farm n° 2.*
*18.Dexamethasone – **4 nc** - urine – bovine*	*18.These samples enter in account of suspect samples. Record checks in the farm of origin and additional sampling (n° 13 samples). Intensified checks on one farm, administrative measures and criminal penalties, denial EC aid. Animals sequestrated at farm n° 4, animals destroyed n° 4.*
*19.Dexamethasone – **3 nc** – urine – bovine*	*19.Record checks and additional sampling (n° 8 samples). Intensified checks on the farm of origin, administrative measures and criminal penalties, denial EC aid. Animals sequestrated at farm n° 3, animals destroyed n° 3.*
	20. Suspect sampling. Record checks and additional sampling (n° 7 samples). Intensified checks on the

*20.Dexamethasone – **7 nc** – urine – bovine*	*farm of origin, administrative measures and criminal penalties, denial EC aid. Animals sequestrated at farm n° 7, animals destroyed n° 7*
*21.Dexamethasone – **7 nc** – urine – bovine*	*21. Suspect sampling. Record checks and intensified checks on one farm, administrative measures and criminal penalties, denial EC aid. Animals sequestrated at farm n° 5, animals destroyed n° 5.*
*22.Dexamethasone – **1 nc** – urine – bovine*	*22. Record checks and additional sampling (n° 22 samples). Intensified checks on n° 4 farms, administrative measures and criminal penalties, denial EC aid. Animals sequestrated at farm n° 1, animals destroyed n° 1.*
23.Dexamethasone – urine – bovine	*23.Record checks and additional sampling (n° 19 samples). Intensified checks on the farm of origin, administrative measures and criminal penalties. Animals sequestrated at farm n° 89, (**n° 5** non compliant results), no animals destroyed. Intensified investigations in n° 6 farms. Intensified checks on n° 6 farms.* *These investigations are still in progress.*
24.Dexamethasone – urine –131 ppb - bovine	*24.Record checks in the farm of origin, no additional sampling, intensified investigations in the farm, administrative measures. Intensified checks in one farm.*
25.Dexamethasone – liver – 4,5 ppb - bovine	*25.Record checks and additional sampling (n° 10 samples). Intensified checks on the farm of origin, administrative measures and criminal penalties, denial EC aid. Animals sequestrated at farm n° 215.*
26.Dexamethasone – liver – 11 ppb - bovine	*26.Record checks and additional sampling (n° 21 samples). Intensified checks on the farm of origin, administrative measures and criminal penalties.*
27.Dexamethasone – urine – bovine	*27. Carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1, product/carcasses declare unfit for human consumption: n° 1, record checks in the farm of origin, additional sampling (n° 12 plus 6 in two different farms), intensified checks in the farm of origin. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. In*

	two farms have been intensified the checks.
28.Dexamethasone – liver – bovine	*28.Record checks in the farm of origin, additional sampling (n° 52 samples). Intensified checks on the farm of origin. Animals sequestrated at farm n° 253, intensified checks in n° 6 farms.*
29.Dexamethasone – liver – bovine: – *85 ppb;* – *55 ppb.*	*29.Record checks and additional sampling (n° 5 samples). Intensified checks on the farm of origin and in n° 1 farm. Animals sequestrated at farm n° 6.*
30.Dexamethasone – 99 ppb -urine – bovine	*30.Record checks in the farm of origin, additional sampling (n° 4 samples), administrative measures and criminal penalties, denial EC aid. Animals sequestrated at farm n° 24.*
*31.Dexamethasone – **14 nc** -liver – bovine*	*31.Target samples. Carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1, carcasses declare unfit for human consumption: n° 1, Record checks and intensified checks in the farm of origin, additional samples (n° 64: **13 nc results**), administrative measures and criminal penalties, denial EC aid. Animals sequestered at the farm: 1216, products unfit for human consumption: 12.*
*32.Dexamethasone – **2 nc** - liver – bovine*	*32.Record checks and intensified investigations in the farm of origin, n° 4 additional samples, administrative measure and criminal penalties, denial EC aid. Animals sequestrated at farm: n° 986, products declare unfit for human consumption: n° 2.*
33.Dexamethasone – liver – bovine	*33.Record checks and intensified investigations in the farm of origin, n° 42 additional samples. Animals sequestrated at farm: n° 2.*
*34.Dexamethasone – **16 nc** - urine – bovine*	*34.Record checks and intensified investigations in the farm of origin, additional samples have been taken, denial EC aid.*

– *45 ppb;* – *12 ppb;* – *3,1 ppb;* – *1,87;* – *20,6 ppb;* – *22,4 ppb;* – *1,88 ppb;* – *3,9 ppb;* – *2,08 ppb;* – *20,4 ppb;* – *27 ppb.* – *6,6 ppb;* – *3,9 ppb.*	
*35.Dexamethasone – **3 nc** - urine – bovine* – *2,5 ppb;* – *2,4 ppb;* – *0,95 ppb.*	*35.Record checks and intensified investigations in the farm of origin, additional samples have been taken (n° 21), denial EC aid.*
*36.Dexamethasone – **4 nc** - urine – bovine* – *4,1 ppb;* – *4,3 ppb;* – *3,1 ppb;* – *2,9 ppb.*	*36.Record checks and intensified investigations in the farm of origin, additional samples have been taken, animals sequestrated at farm: n° 4, denial EC aid.*
*37.Dexamethasone – **6 nc** - liver – bovine*	*37.Record checks and intensified investigations in the farm of origin, additional samples have been taken, denial EC aid, carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1.*

– *3,4 ppb;* – *5,1 ppb;* – *180 ppb;* – *0,9 ppb;* – *6,5 ppb ;* – *6,4 ppb.* *38.Dexamethasone – 15 ppb -liver – bovine* *39.Dexamethasone – **2 nc** – liver – bovine* – *18,5 ppb;* – *20,2 ppb.*	*38.Record checks and intensified investigations in the farm of origin, additional samples have been taken (n° 19), denial EC aid, carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1.* *39.Record checks and intensified investigations in the farm of origin, additional samples have been taken, denial EC aid, carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 2.*
1. Chloramphenicol – muscle - rabbit: – *1.6 ppb* *2. Chloramphenicol – **3 nc** - feed (sulphur) - rabbit:* – *21 ppb;* – *13.9 ppb;* – *581 ppb.* *3. Chloramphenicol – 0,55 ppb – muscle - pig*	*1. Investigations in the farm of origin, intensified sampling in related farms. Additional samples, 1 of water at the same time of muscle's sample, and 71 samples of animals, materials and feed have been take. No non compliance results in muscle's sample* *2. Investigations in the farm of origin, intensified sampling in related farms. Additional samples of muscle, feed (n° 2 - feed) and materials have been take: no non compliance results in muscle's samples* *These analysis enter in the account of suspect samples.* *3. Investigations in the farm of origin, carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1, product/carcasses declare unfit for human consumption: n° 1, additional samples of muscle (n° 3), additional samples compliant, intensified checks on the farm, criminal penalties and administrative measures, denial EC aid, animals sequestrated at farm of origin n° 2.*
Ethinylestradiol – 12,4 ppb - muscle – broiler chicken;	*Investigations and intensified checks in the farm of origin.*

1. Prednisolone – urine – bovine	*1. Investigations in the farm of origin, check records, intensified sampling in related farms. Additional samples haven't been take. Administrative measures*
2. Prednisolone – urine – bovine	*2. Suspect sampling. Record checks in the farm of origin, no additional sampling, intensified checks on the farm of origin and in n° 6 farms.* *These investigations are still in progress.*
*3. Prednisolone – **3 nc** - urine – bovine*	*3. Suspect sampling. Record checks in the farm of origin, additional sampling (n° 15 samples). N° 3 non compliant results in additional samples. Intensified checks on the farm of origin. Animals sequestrated at farm: n° 15.*
2 Nandrolone – 3,7 ppb – urine	*Check records, intensified sampling in related farms, additional samples. Intensified checks in n° 1 farm.*
*1. Clenbuterol – **6 nc** - eye – bovine:* – *0,9 ppb;* – *0,7 ppb;* – *3,8 ppb;* – *1,8 ppb;* – *3,5 ppb;* – *0,9 ppb.*	*1. Carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1, carcasses declare unfit for human consumption: n° 1.* *Investigations in the farm of origin was made from NAS.*
2. Clenbuterol – 30 ppb — bovine	*2. Record checks and intensified investigations in the farm of origin, additional samples have been taken (n° 24), animals sequestrated at farm: 2.*
3. Clenbuterol – 30 ppb – urine – bovine	*3. Record checks and intensified investigations in the farm of origin, additional samples have been taken (n° 21), denial EC aid, animals sequestrated at farm: n° 5.*
4. Clenbuterol – 0,6 ppb – urine – bovine	*4. Record checks and intensified investigations in the farm of origin, additional samples have been taken (n° 21), denial EC aid, animals sequestrated at farm: n° 4.*

Zearalanone – presence – urine - bovine	*Investigations in the farm of origin ,carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1, product/carcasses declare unfit for human consumption: n° 1, additional samples of muscle (n° 2), intensified checks on the farm, administrative measures, denial EC aid.*

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
• In view of the non-compliances encountered during the course of 2005 and 2006, the number of samples for research into the following substances has been increased proportionally: coccidiostatics, organochlorate pesticides and green malachite. • Moreover, searches for quinoxaline in the drinking water of rabbits and for macrolides in eggs and in the drinking water of cattle have been added. • In particular, the search for macrolides (tilosine) in eggs will be carried out by the department of Study of Food Products of Animal Origin of the IZS of Lombardy & Emilia Romagna in Bologna. To this end, the samples gathered will be entrusted to the competent IIZZSS for the area and sent by them to the laboratory in Bologna.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
3 Sulfamethazine – muscle	*Investigations in the farm of origin, additional sampling (number 2 samples), intensified checks in the farm (number 1), products declare unfit for human consumption:600 kg of boned meat, administrative measures and criminal penalties.*
Lead Pb – muscle	*Investigations in the farm of origin and intensified checks on the forage.*
4 Sulfadimethoxin – muscle	*Record checks and investigation in the farm of origin and in one farm, products declare unfit for human consumption: n° 2 pallets of boned meat (about 1000 kg), intensified checks, additional sampling (n° 2), animals sequestrated at farm: n° 30, administrative measures and criminal penalties.*
Ciprofloxacin/Enrofloxacin – muscle	*Carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1, products declare unfit for human consumption: 1, investigations in the farm of origin, intensified sampling in related farms, additional samples have been taken, administrative measures and criminal penalties, denial EC aid.*

Benzylpenicillin - muscle *Tetracyclin - muscle*	*Carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1, products declare unfit for human consumption: 1.* *Carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1, products declare unfit for human consumption: 1, 1 farm was investigated.*
Pigs	
4 Sulfadimethoxin – muscle *Doxycyclin - muscle* *3 Pb – muscle* *Chlortetraciclin – muscle* *2 Enrofloxacin – muscle + 1 Ciprofloxacin*	*Target samples: carcasses declare unfit for human consumption: 3, investigations in the farm of origin and check records, additional samples of muscle (n° 1), carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 3.* *Investigations in the farm of origin, intensified sampling in related farms, additional samples have been taken, administrative measures, carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1, products declare unfit for human consumption: 1* *Record checks and investigation in the farm of origin, additional samples of feed (n° 4), additional samples of muscle (n° 20), intensified sampling in the related farms, carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 2 (n° 1 of lot (10 pig's shoulder and 32 pig's leg). These investigations are still in progress.* *Record checks, administrative measures.* *Record checks and investigation in the farm of origin, products/carcasses unfit for human consumption: 2, administrative measures. Six farms were investigated.*
Poultry	
Oxytetracyclin – water - poultry	*Investigations in the farm of origin, additional*

	sampling (number 2 samples), intensified checks in 1 farm, administrative measures.
7 Nicarbazin – muscle	*Investigation and record checks in the farm of origin, additional samples of feed and muscle have been taken, administrative measures. Muscle's samples have been taken from chicken at different age. All animals have been put under temporary seizure until the results. Additional samples of muscle were compliant thus the animals have been released. Investigations in the feed establishment which are still in progress.*
Lead Pb - muscle	*Record checks, intensified checks in the farm of origin, no additional sampling*
Sheep and goat	
Lead Pb – muscle	*Investigation in the farm of origin and intensified checks on the forage*
Milk	
20 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	*Investigations in the related farm of origin and in the farms (n° 13), additional sampling (number 24 samples), n° 2 additional samples enter in account of the PNAA, samples of feed also have been taken, intensified checks in the farms, products declare unfit for human consumption: 29 cheese moulds, 138 parmigiano reggiano moulds, 191 caciotte, 209 ricotta cheese, about 31280 l of milk.*
2 Amoxycillin – bovine	*Record checks of farm and investigations, additional sampling (n° 1), intensified checks, products declare unfit for human consumption: 3300 l of milk, administrative measures,.*
Ampicillin – bovine	*Record checks of farm and investigations, additional sampling (n° 1), investigation at 1 farm.*
PCB - bovine	*Investigations in the farm of origin, additional sampling (number 21 samples), intensified checks in the farm, milk temporary seized at farm, separated processing.*
2 Benzylpenicillin – bovine	*Record checks, additional sampling (n° 2), intensified checks, products declare unfit for human consumption: 2800 l of milk, criminal penalties.*

	These investigations are still in progress.
Eggs	
Norfloxacin *3 Robenidin*	*Investigations in the farm of origin and intensified checks on the farm, additional sampling (number 1 samples).* *Record checks of farm. One farm was empty (no animals, no eggs, no feed,). The production cycle was terminated; another farm have been dismissed., denial EC aid.*
Rabbit	
Robenidin – muscle *Oxitetracyclin – feed* *Sulfadimethoxin - muscle*	*Investigations in the farm of origin, additional sampling (number 2 samples), intensified checks in 1 farm, administrative measures.* *Investigations and record checks in the farm of origin, additional sampling (number 1 of feed and n° 1 of muscle), intensified checks in related farms, carcasses sequestrated at slaughterhouse: 1803, administrative measures.* *The feed samples was different because at the moment of sampling the feed supplier was not the same.* *The animals have been put under sanitary bond.* *Record checks and investigations in the farm, n° 2 samples of feed have been taken (this sample enters in the account of suspect samples), administrative measures and criminal penalties.*
Aquaculture	
13 Malachite Green – muscle	*Target samples n° 2. By mistake, n°11 samples have been enclosed like target sampling, in the national system. They are in the account of suspect samples. Investigations in the farm, additional sampling (n° 21), intensified checks in the farm of origin, fish sequestrated at farm: 21,5 ton. These investigations are still in progress.*
Honey	
3 Tylosin	*Investigations in the establishment of origin, no additional sampling because the whole annual production have been sequestrated, intensified checks in the establishment, administrative measures; additional sampling (number 2 samples), products*

	declare unfit for human consumption: about 3747 kg.
6 Tetracyclin	*Investigations and checks of records in the establishment of origin, intensified checks in the establishments, administrative measures, products declare unfit for human consumption: 453,5 ql.* *Suspect sampling has been carried out: n° 3 samples have been take. These cases are still under prosecution proceeding.* *These investigations are still in progress.*
Sulfathiazol	*Suspect samples. Investigations and checks of records in the establishment of origin, intensified checks in the establishment, additional sampling (number 1 samples) have been taken, administrative measures, denial EC aid.* *These investigations are still in progress.*
Chlortetraciclin	*Record examined, Additional sampling (n° 3). Results are compliant, intensified checks in the establishment. This investigation is still in progress.*

Member State	**LATVIA**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
1) The testing range of A2 compounds has been completed with tapazol 2) The NRCP were completed with testing of taleranol using GC-MS method 3) The number of samples of poultry was increased due to non-compliant result (A6-chloramphenicol) in the year 2006	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Chloramphenicol - 0,49 µg/kg - poultry muscle	1 farm (79858 birds held in the farm) was investigated and the origin of CAP was not identified. Additional sampling – 2 feed samples, 2 meet samples.
Chloramphenicol* - 0,53 µg/kg -bovine milk	1 farm (42 cows, 5 calves held in the farm) was investigated and levomycetin tablets were found. Additional sampling – 1 milk sample.
Chloramphenicol* - 1,38 µg/kg -bovine milk	1 farm (14 cows, 4 calves held in the farm) was investigated and the origin of CAP was not identified. Stopping of milk realization till situation will clarified. Additional sampling – 3 milk samples.
Chloramphenicol* - 2,67 µg/kg -bovine milk	1 farm (6 cows, 3 calves held in the farm) was investigated and the origin of CAP was not identified. Stopping of milk realization till situation will clarified. Additional sampling – 1 milk sample.
Chloramphenicol* - 0,17 µg/kg -bovine milk	1 farm (31 cows held in the farm) was investigated and the origin of CAP was not identified. Stopping of milk realization till situation will clarified. Additional sampling – 1 feed sample, 1 milk sample.
Chloramphenicol* - 0,17 µg/kg -bovine milk	1 farm (389 cows, 28 calves held in the farm) was investigated and the origin of CAP was not identified. Stopping of milk realization till situation will clarified. Additional sampling – 1 milk sample.
Chloramphenicol* - 0,21 µg/kg -bovine milk	1 farm (6 cows held in the farm) was investigated and the origin of CAP was not identified. Stopping of milk realization till situation will clarified. Additional sampling – 1 milk sample.

* Chloramhenicol was found within additional control programme for antibacterial substances (the results are indicated in results table “Others”)

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
1) The LC-MS-MS analysis of the following compounds of the group B2a were introduced in the National Monitoring program: albendazole sulfone, albendazole sulfoxide, mebendazols, 5-hydroxythiabendazole, aminomebendazole, flubendazole, 2-aminoflubendazole, oxfendazole, oxfendazole sulfone, oxybendazole, triclabendazole and 1-albendazole sulfonamine. 2) The method for the detection of levamisol has been changed from GC-MS to the LC-MS-MS. 3) The testing of NSAID compounds group (B2e) were completed with ketoprofen. The LC-MS method has been introduced.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Cadmium – 3,67 mg/kg – 1 cow kidney	1 farm (2 cows held in the farm) was investigated. Additional sampling – 1 feed sample, 1 water sample.

Member State	**LITHUANIA**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Number of bovine samples was decreased due to the production drop (by 100); number of farmed animals was increased (twice). More samples from slaughtered horses are foreseen to be taken (total number of samples is the same). National Veterinary Laboratory has finished the validation of the group A analyses in accordance with Council Decision 2002/657 and values of CCα and CCβ are determined in the plan. Confirmatory method for A1 was validated and more analytes were introduced: DES, dienestriol, hexestrol for all animal species. Confirmatory method for A2 was validated for 6 tyrostats (thiouracyl (TU), tapazol (TAP), 4-methyl-2-thiouracyl (MTU), 2-merkaptobenzimidazol (MBI), 4-propyl-2-thiouracyl (PTU) and 4-phenyl-2-thiouracyl (PhTU)) and the Community action limit of 100 mg/kg has been satisfied. Confirmatory method for A3 was validated and extended scope of tested A3 steroids (additionally – α -nor-testosterone, β -nor-testosterone, β -boldenone, methyltestosterone) for all animal species. Analytical method for A4 (zeranol and taleranol) was validated for all animal species.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
1 oestradiol in bovine plasma	Naturally occuring hormone, increased levels are observed at the end of pregnancy. The animals were restricted to leave the farm till the results of additional analyses. Additional sample revealed no presence of oestradiol.
2 chloramphenicol in milk	Milk farms were identified and milk collection from the farms was suspended for 15 days and after the control of the farms was strengthened for 6 months. Additional samples revealed no presence of CAP.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Contract with one more foreign laboratory (Rikilt, the Netherlands) for the detection of NSAIDs was made. Number of bovine samples was decreased due to the production drop (by 100); number of farmed animals was increased (twice). More samples from slaughtered horses are foreseen to be taken (total number of samples is the same). The limit for detection of some penicillin's (ampicillin, benzylpenicillin, amoxycillin) (as it is too high comparing with the MRLs), but as the final limits are still not validated, the old ones are	

presented in the Plan. Extended scope of tested sulfonamides B1 group (sulphadiazine, sulphatiazole, sulphapiridine, sulphametazine, sulphamerazine, sulphametoxazole, sulphadimetoxine) for all animal species. Samples for NSAIDs testing are sent to the foreign laboratory where multianalyte method is used (pyroxicam, propyphenazone, indoprofen, tolmetine, ketoprofen, naproxene, phenbufen, flunixin, karprofen, diclofenac, niflumic acid, phenylbutazone, flufenaminic acid, mefenamic acid, meclofenamic acid, salycilate sodium). Testing of dioxinesfor different commodities (bovine, swine, poultry, eggs, milk) is included into the national residue monitoring plan.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
2 antibacterials in muscle (tetracyclines confirmed in **1** sample) **3** cadmium – kidney.	Farm was investigated. On spot checks showed that no more animals were held in the farm. **3** farms were investigated. On spot checks showed that no more animals were held in the farms. 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.
Sheep	
1 salicylate sodium in muscle	Farm was investigated and origin of substance was not identified. Control of the farm was strengthened for 6 months.
Milk	
18 inhibitors – bovine milk by DELVO-SP method (penicillines were confirmed in **6** samples)	**18** farms were investigated and the origin of antimicrobial substances was identified in **3** cases. Milk samples usually are taken from milk-collecting points, milk collecting reservoir in farms and milk floats, so it is difficult to identify exact number of animals held in the farm. In every case administrative warning was made to the milk establishment and the establishment was obliged to prepare plan for elimination of violations. Milk collection from the farms was suspended for 15 days and notifications together with financial measures (fine) were applied. The inspections were intensified in the region of private veterinarians, in working area of which findings

	were detected.
Wild game	
6 lead – kidney (wild game). **8** cadmium – kidney.	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. Carcasses with levels of contaminants above MRL were sent for incineration.

Member State	**LUXEMBURG**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
0 Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
0 Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**

Member State	**MALTA**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
A3 (Steroids): 16-beta-stanozolol analysis included for bovine urine samples taken on farm and from slaughterhouse. A3 (Steroids): Methyltestosterone analysis included for pig urine samples taken from slaughterhouse.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
thiouracil; poultry liver	On farm investigation found no evidence of use of this substance. Targeted sample collected from establishment resulted compliant.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
B2e (NSAIDs): Metamizole analysis included in tissues and milk.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Poultry	
mycin; liver	Investigation on farm of origin. Withdrawal period of zootechnical feed (containing salinomycin) not respected. Warning letter sent to farmer. Targeted sampling from establishments.
Horses	
um, kidney; 3.64 mg/kg	Muscle and liver samples from same animal were compliant. Additional kidney sample collected from another horse also resulted non-compliant. Survey to be planned for monitoring of cadmium in horse kidney and liver in order to determine further action to be taken.
Milk	
.021 mg/kg	Investigation on farm. Source of lead could not be identified. Additional sample of milk collected resulted compliant.
Eggs	
4 tilmicosin: 7 µg/kg, 8 µg/kg, 6	On farm investigations found no evidence of use of this

µg/kg, 5 µg/kg,	substance. Additional samples of eggs collected from 2 farms; results not yet available.

Member State	**The NETHERLANDS**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Numbers of samples have been adjusted in accordance with 2006 production figures. For beta-agonists the finding of salmeterol in calves and the observation that this substance could best be detected in hair has triggered a change of matrix for the detection of beta-agonist. During 2007 the matrix urine will be replaced partially by hair (live animals on the holding) and eye (slaughtered animals). In accordance with the recommendation of the CRL the scope of the method for nitroimidazoles has been extended and now covers dimetridazole, ronidazole, metronidazole and their respective hydroxyl-metabolites. The NL-MRPL has been lowered to 2 µg/kg. Nitroimidazoles have been included for fish as well. The NL-MRPL for dapsone has been lowered to 5 µg/kg.
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
2 non-compliant results for dexamethasone in bovine	On-farm investigated, in one case no explanation for the presence of dexamethasone could be found. In the second case the use of Voreen was observed but the withdrawal time had not been respected. Penalty applied
9 non-compliant results for salmeterol in young bovine	In all cases on-farm investigated. Farms were placed under strict surveillance including blocking of all transportation of any animals to and from the farm. Positive animals were confiscated and destroyed. A major follow-up investigation was started. Twenthy-five farms were found to be involved, all part of the same company. All farms were placed under the strict surveillance regime indicated above. Hair samples of 2940 animals were taken and 470 animals originating from seven of the 25 farmhouses were found non-compliant for salmeterol. Those animals were confiscated and destroyed. 2470 animals were found to be compliant *i.e.* did not contain salmeterol and those animals were released for human consumption. The owner decided to have an additional

	130 animals killed and destroyed without investigating the presence or absence of salmeterol in those animals. In addition to animal samples, 85 preparations were investigated, nine of which contained salmeterol. Criminal prosecution was initiated and is still on-going. The seven farms where non-compliant animals were found are currently under intensified surveillance from the Ministry of Agriculture including administrative controls of movement of animals and random on-site inspections. This situation will apply for one year.
1 non-compliant result for CAP in porcine	On-farm investigated, a syringe and needle containing CAP were found. Additional sampling was performed with no further positive findings. The non-compliant animal was confiscated and destroyed. Further legal prosecution was undertaken.
1 non-compliant result for CAP in poultry	On-farm investigated. Additional sampling was performed with no further positive findings. Supply chain and customers were investigated but no further indications for distribution or use of CAP were found. Penalty applied.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Numbers of samples have been adjusted in accordance with 2006 production figures. The number of samples for the analysis of pyrethroïds in sheep has been increased from 5 to 55 in view of the blue-tongue issue and the substances (temporarily) registered for control of this disease. The number of samples for calves has been decreased accordingly. The NL-MRPLs for antibiotics in honey have been adjusted in accordance with the recommended values for detection of those substances.
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
ompliant results for cadmium in kidney	Fiveteen on-farm investigations were started, no explanation was found for the high cadmium levels. Three animals originated from import. Investigated but no explanation for high cadmium levels was found. On-farm investigated, no explanation for the high

	cadmium levels was found. Not investigated
mpliant result for cadmium and lead in ki	On-farm investigated. No abnormalities observed.
mpliant result for lead in young bovine ki	
mpliant result for sulfadoxine	
Pigs	
7 non-compliant results for doxycycline	Four on-farm investigations were initiated, three warnings issued for incomplete administration
9 non-compliant results for oxytetracycline	Seven on-farm investigations, in four cases no abnormalities were observed. Two warnings issued for incomplete administration, one penalty for not respecting withdrawal period
1 non-compliant result for oxytetracycline and doxycycline	Not investigated
2 non-compliant results for sulfadiazine	On-farm investigated. One warning issued for incomplete administration, a repeated on-farm inspection showed satisfactory improvement. One penalty for not respecting the withdrawal period.
1 non-compliant result for sulfamethoxazole	On-farm investigated. A warning issued for incomplete administration, repeated on-farm inspection showed satisfactory improvement.
Poultry	
mpliant result for doxycycline	On-farm investigation indicated use of doxycycline with appropriate withdrawal period respected. No further action. Not investigated. On-farm investigated, no use of sodium salicylate observed, one warning issued for poor administration

mpliant result for nicarbazin. mpliant results for sodium salicylate	of veterinary drug use.
Rabbit	
1 non-compliant result for lead in wild rabbit.	Concerned a pooled sample of imported rabbit from UK, investigation closed.
Aquaculture	
None	
Farmed game	
2 non-compliant result for cadmium in deer	Investigated, in one case additional sampling of feed was carried out, cadmium was found but in very low quantities. The explanation for the high cadmium level could be accumulation. In the other case no explanation for the high cadmium level was found.
Wild game	
1 non-compliant result for cadmium in wild duck 5 non-compliant results for lead in wild duck 11 non-compliant results for cadmium in wild roe deer	No investigation started Three investigations. The origin of the animals was not traceable. No further action. Five investigations, no explanation for the high cadmium levels could be found.

Member State	**POLAND**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Increased number of samples of bovine (617), swine (577) and poultry (chickens – 137, turkey – 27) for many substance groups, but mainly for substances from group A. A3 Steroids – Methylboldenon has been added to the plan for bovine. Methods changes: A2 Antithyroid agents – HPLC-DAD (screening), GC/MS (confirmatory), A3 Stanozolol – Elisa (screening), GC/MS (confirmatory), A3 Boldenon, methylboldenon – GC/MS (screening), GC/MS (confirmatory), A6 Nitroimidazoles and hydroxymetabolites of nitroimidazoles – LC-MS/MS (screening and confirmatory).	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
11 – A3 Nandrolone – urine - pigs **Results: 2.8 ppb, 6.9 ppb, 7.0 ppb, 8.4 ppb, 15.8 ppb, 16.1 ppb, 25.5 ppb, 29.5 ppb, 71.7 ppb, 85.4 ppb, 130.0 ppb.**	11 investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records, additional sampling, origin of Nandrolone was not identified, natural occuring hormones, no evidence of misuse was proved after investigation, in all cases animals were held until the results of additional analysis were available, all farms subject to intensified checks, 11 administrative measures
1 – A3 Estradiol-17-Beta – **0.34 ppb – serum – bovine**	1 investigation in the farm of origin, additional sampling, origin of estradiol was not identified, animals were held until the results of additional analysis were available, 1 farm subject to intensified checks, 1 administrative measure
1 – A6 AOZ – 2.9 ppb – muscle - ducks	1 investigation in the farm of origin, additional sampling, origin of AOZ was not identified, additional sampling, 1 farm subject to intensified checks, 1 administrative measure
3 – A6 Chloramphenicol – **2.4 ppb – urine – bovine** **1.2 ppb - muscle - pig**	3 investigation in the farm of origin, additional sampling, origin of CAP was not identified, animals were held until the results of additional

1.3 ppb – muscle – chickens	analysis were available, 3 farms subject to intensified checks, 3 administrative measures

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
B2b Anticoccidials – Multiresidue method for anticoccidials (Halofuginon, Narasin, Maduramicin, Nicarbazin, Robenidin, Salinomycin, Semduramicin, Amprolium, Monensin, Lasalocid) in liver of bovines, pigs, sheep/goats, poultry and rabbit, in eggs and muscle of fish by LC-MS/MS has been included to the plan. B3c Heavy metals – Increased number of samples of horses from 150 to 200; Pb, Cd, As and Hg testing only in muscle samples. Matrix changes – B2e NSAIDs in bovine, pigs, sheep/goats, horses, poultry and rabbit from plasma and liver to muscle. B2f Corticosteroids – Methylprednisolone has been added to the plan for bovine, pigs and horses. Aquaculture sampling has been expanded to include B2a - Macrocyclic lactones and Benzimidazoles, B2b – Anticoccidials and B2c – Pyretroids.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
6 (3 target +3 suspect) – Antibacterials – muscle+kidney	6 investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records, additional sampling, in all cases animals were held until the results of additional analysis were available, carcasses declare unfit for human consumption (200 kg), 6 administrative measures
Pigs	
6 – Antibacterials–muscle+kidney **3 - Ochratoxin A - kidney**	9 investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records, additional sampling, all animals were held in the farms until the results of additional analysis were available, 7 administrative measures
Poultry	
13 (7 target + 6 suspect) – Antibacterials - muscle + liver	12 investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records, additional sampling,

1 – Lazalocyd – liver **2 – Nicarbazin – liver**	in all cases animals were held until the results of additional analysis were available, carcasses declare unfit for human consumption (2370 kg), 10 administrative measures
Sheep and goat	
2 – Cadmium – liver	2 investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records, additional sampling
Horses	
1 – Cadmium – muscle	1 investigation, verification of records
Milk	
7 (6 target + 1 suspect) – Antibacterials – milk	6 investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records, additional sampling, products declare unfit for human consumption (1200 l), 5 administrative measures
Eggs	
3 (1 target + 2 suspect) – Lazalocyd – eggs **1 – DDT – eggs**	3 investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records, additional sampling, products declare unfit for human consumption (2828 kg), 2 administrative measures
Aquaculture	
31 (6 target + 13 suspect + 12 import) – Malachite green – muscle (fish) **1 (import) – Cadmium – muscle (fish)** **1 (import) – Arsenic – muscle (fish)**	10 investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records, additional sampling, animals held in the farm (about 94000 kg of carp or trout), 5 intensified checks on the animals from the farm in the event of repeated infringements, 12 administrative measures
Wild game	
8 Cadmium – liver (7)+ muscle (1) **4 Lead – liver (1) + muscle (3)**	investigations, verification of records, additional sampling,

1 Mercury - liver	carcasses declare unfit for human consumption, 8 administrative measures
Honey	
15 (3 target + 12 suspect) – Sulfonamides - honey	9 investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records, additional sampling, products declare unfit for human consumption (1417 kg), 9 administrative measures

Member State	**PORTUGAL**

Group A substances

PNCR- Details of 2007

We kept a high number of samples for Clenbuterol due to the non compliant results for this substance.

Following the Directive 96/23/EC, the remaining samples were distributed, this year, according the non compliant results in Portugal and the non compliant results in other MS stated in the Report for 2005 on the results of residue monitoring in food of animal origin in the Member States (SANCO/3635/2006).

Laboratorial executive plan

The detection limits were lowered for:

Nitrofurans metabolites	**2006**	**2007**
AOZ	0.5	0.29
AMOZ	0.5	0.02
SEM	1	0.10
AHD	1	0.01

Nitroimidazoles metabolites	**2006**	**2007**
HMMNI	5	3
OH-Ipronidazol	10	3
OH-Metronidazol	10	3

Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
<u>Clenbuterol</u> **Bovines** 8 non-compliant results in liver 1 non-compliant result in feed 1 non-compliant result in urine	Investigations in 9 bovine farms origin and 6 swine origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance Additional sampling of urine, feed and water. All animals held in the farm origin and related holdings, until the results were available. Administration measures: yes

Swine 2 non-compliant results in urine 8 non-compliant results in liver	Denial EC aid: yes
<u>Nitrofurans</u> **Poultry** 1 non-compliant result	Investigations. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. There were no collect samples because there weren't animals in the farm. Administrative measures: yes

Group B substances

PNCR- Details of 2007

Rabbits - We kept a high number of samples, due we have found one non compliance forbidden result in quinoxalin

Horses - In 2006 we planned more samples due to a specific study carried out about cadmium in liver and muscle. The results of this study are under evaluation.

Aquaculture – We maintained a high number of samples, as the results of last year continued compliant, which seems awkward when compared with the other MS results, specially the malaquite green one's.

Following the Directive 96/23/EC, the remaining samples were distributed, this year, according the non compliant results in Portugal and the non compliant results in other MS stated in the Report for 2005 on the results of residue monitoring in food of animal origin in the Member States (SANCO/3635/2006).

Laboratorial executive plan

The detection limits were lowered for:

Tetracyclines	**2006**	**2007 (µg/kg)**
Chlortetracycline	50	12
Oxyitetracyclin	50	8
Doxitetracyclin	50	5
Tetracyclines	50	11

Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**

Bovines	
Oxitetracicline - 2121µg/kg 1 non – compliant result in muscle	Investigation in the farm origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. .Administration measures: Yes
Pigs	
Sulphametazine – 141 µg/kg; 6140 µg/kg 2 non – compliant results in muscle	Investigation in the farms origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. .Administration measures: Yes
Poultry	
Olanquidox – 0,007 mg/kg 1 non-compliant result in liver **Nicarbazine** – a range between 2 µg/kg - 90 µg/kg in muscle A range between 24,4 µg/kg - 207 µg/kg in liver 25 non-compliant results in muscle 10 non-compliant results in liver **Diclazuril -** 11 µg/kg 1 non-compliant result in muscle	**Olanquidox -** Investigation in the farm origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. Additional samplings in liver and feed. No positive findings. All animals held in the farm origin until the results were available. Administrative measures: yes **Nicarbazine** – Investigation in 22 farms origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. .Administration measures: Yes. Investigation in 13 farms origin ongoing **Diclazuril -** Investigation in the farm origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. Administration measures: Yes
Horses	
Cadmio – 1 non-compliant result in muscle – 1.58 mg/kg A range between 0,0013mg/kg – 26,6 mg/kg in liver 57 non-compliant results in liver	In 2006 we planned more samples due to a specific study carried out about cadmium in liver and muscle. The results of this study are under evaluation.
Milk	
Ivermectine – 3,4 µg/kg	Investigation in the farm origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance.

1 non- compliant result	Administration measures: Yes
Eggs	
Sulfadiazine – 20 µg/kg 1 non- compliant result **Nicarbazine** – a range between 1.8µg/kg - 227 µg/kg 17 non-compliant results **Maduramicin –** 38,8 µg/kg 1 non-compliant result **Lasalocid –** 50 µg/kg 1 non-compliant result	**Sulfadiazine** – Investigation in the farm origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. Administration measures: Yes **Nicarbazine –** Investigation in 3 farms origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. Administration measures: Yes Investigation in 14 farms on going. **Maduramicin;** investigations ongoing **Lasalocid** -investigations ongoing
Rabbit	
Olanquidox – 0,010 mg/kg 1 non – compliant result in liver	Investigation in the farm origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. Additional samplings in liver feed and water. No positive findings. All animals held in the farm origin until the results were available. Administrative measures: yes

Member State	**ROMANIA**

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
1,012 mg/kg Cadmium in bovine kidney tissue	-Identification of the bovine animal -Identification of the batch of meat coming from this carcass - Confiscation and destroy of the meat - increment of sampling frequency
1,94 mg/kg Cadmium in bovine kidney tissue	-Identification of the bovine animal -Identification of the batch of meat coming from this carcass - Confiscation and destroy of the meat - increment of sampling frequency
2,336 mg/kg Cadmium in bovine kidney tissue	-Notification - Identification of the bovine animal - Confiscation of organs
0,4 mg/kg Cadmium in bovine kidney tissue	- Notification - sampling of water, soil, feedingstuffs from the area and the holding the animal is coming from
Horses	
0,46 mg/kg Cadmium in horse muscle tissue	- Notification -Taking of official samples - Confiscation and destroy of carcasses with positive results - Strengthening of checks in slaughterhouses and farms during 12 months.

0,38 mg/kg Cadmium in horse muscle tissue	- Notification -Taking of official samples - Confiscation and destroy of carcasses with positive results - Strengthening of checks in slaughterhouses and farms during 12 months.
0,37 mg/kg Cadmium in horse muscle tissue	- Notification -Taking of official samples - Confiscation and destroy of carcasses with positive results - Strengthening of checks in slaughterhouses and farms during 12 months.
0,26 mg/kg cadmium in horse muscle tissue	- Notification -Taking of official samples - Confiscation and destroy of carcasses with positive results - Strengthening of checks in slaughterhouses and farms during 12 months.
0,24 mg/kg Cadmium in horse muscle tissue	- Notification -Taking of official samples - Confiscation and destroy of carcasses with positive results - Strengthening of checks in slaughterhouses and farms during 12 months.
0,26 mg/kg Cadmium in horse muscle tissue	- Notification -Taking of official samples - Confiscation and destroy of carcasses with positive results - Strengthening of checks in slaughterhouses and farms during 12 months.
Milk	
2,881 mg/kg alfa- HCH in raw milk	-Notification

	- Interdiction on the overtaking of the raw milk from the route of the incriminated sample was taken. - Identification of al milk collecting center of the route - Sampling of centers in order to identify the presence of organochlorinated pesticides, while the analysis bulletins are appropriate. - Raising of restrictions imposed previously
0,245 mg/kg alfa -HCH in raw milk	- Notification - statement of the fact that the milk obtained in the household, is not fit for consumption - ceasing of collection of the milk from that center - Sampling in feeding stuffs, water, milk in order to identify the source of contamination
0,111 mg/kg beta-HCH in raw milk	-Notification -Inquiry at the level of the milk collection center -Identification of all producers having delivered milk on the date of taking of the inappropriate sample - Notification of the beneficiary of the milk - Strengthening of checks and samplings
0,472 mg/kg beta-HCH in raw milk	-Notification - Interdiction on the overtaking of the raw milk from the route of the incriminated sample was taken. - Identification of al milk collecting center of the route - Sampling of centers in order to identify the presence of organochlorinated pesticides, while the analysis bulletins are appropriate. - Raising of restrictions imposed previously
beta-HCH 0,099 mg/kg in raw milk	Notification - Abeyance of the processing activity in the establishment - taking of individual samples from producers
0,235 mg/kg beta-HCH in in raw milk	Notification

	- Abeyance of the processing activity in the establishment - taking of individual samples from producers
0,300 mg/kg beta-HCH in raw milk	- Notification - ceasing of collection of the milk from that center - Sampling in feeding stuffs, water, milk in order to identify the source of contamination
0,266 mg/kg gamma-HCH in raw milk	- Notification - ceasing of collection of the milk from that center - Sampling in feeding stuffs, water, milk in order to identify the source of contamination
Wild game	
0,68 mg/kg Lead in wild game muscle tissue	- Notification - Confiscation of carcasses - strengthening of checks and sampling @
0,76 mg/kg Lead in wild game muscle tissue	- Notification - Confiscation of carcasses - strengthening of checks and sampling
1,64 mg/kg Lead in wild game muscle tissue	- Notification - Confiscation of carcasses - strengthening of checks and sampling
0,32 mg/kg Lead in wild game muscle tissue	- Notification - Identification, confiscation neutralization of the carcass. - Identification of the hunted wild game population - Increment of sampling frequency
0, 68 mg/kg Lead in wild game muscle	- Notification

tissue	- Identification, confiscation and neutralization of the carcass. - Identification of the hunted wild game population - Increment of sampling frequency
75,21 mg/kg Lead in wild game muscle tissue	- Identification of wild game carcasses - Confiscation and neutralization of carcasses. - Identification of the hunted wild game population - Increment of sampling frequency
0,06 mg/kg cadmium in wild game muscle tissue	Identification of contamination source. Accidental contamination
7,212 mg/kg cadmium in wild boar kidney	Identification of contamination source. Accidental contamination
0,150 mg/kg beta-HCH in wild game muscle tissue	-Identification of carcasses - Confiscation and neutralization of carcasses - Identification of the hunted wild game population - Increment of sampling frequency
Honey	
Tetracycline in honey	-Notification - Identification of all bee families fed with that honey - Restrictions on the placing on the market of bee families fed with the honey containing residues of tetracycline - Strengthening of the clinical surveillance of bee families - sampling of death bees, honeycombs, young bees, etc - Interdiction on use of antibiotics in feeding of bees - increment of sampling frequency in honey

Tetracycline in honey	-Notification - Identification of all bee families fed with that honey - Restrictions on the placing on the market of bee families fed with the honey containing residues of tetracycline - Strengthening of the clinical surveillance of bee families - sampling of death bees, honeycombs, young bees, etc - Interdiction on use of antibiotics in feeding of bees - increment of sampling frequency in honey

Member State	**SLOVAKIA**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
- Changed confirmatory limit of detection for A1: Dienestrol to cc alpha: 0,06 µg/kg , Diethylstilbestrol to cc alpha: 0,07 µg/kg and Hexestrol to cc alpha: 0,08 µg/kg. - Changed confirmatory limit of detection for A3: trenbolone to CC alpha 0,09 µg/kg, Nandrolone to CC alpha 0.13 µg/kg. - Introduced the control of 17 Alpha-acetoxyprogesteron and Melengestrol acetat in the fat by the ELISA method in bovines and pigs; - Changed matrix for A3 Methyltestosterone and Ethinylestradiol to urine in bovine and confirmatory limit of detection to 0.5 µg/kg , introduced in Pigs. - Changed confirmatory limit of detection for A4: Zeranol (Alpha-Zearalanol) tocc alpha: 0,17 µg/kg in Bovines. - Changed confirmatory method for A5: Clenbuterol, Salbutamol, Brombuterol, Mabuterol, Cimaterol, Cimbuterol, Mapenterol, Terbutalin to LC-MSMS with limit 0.5 µg/kg, introduced in horses, poultry, milk, rabbit, farmed game. - Introduced Terbutalin in bovines, pigs, poultry, rabbit, farmed game	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
NONE	N/A

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
- Changed confirmatory limit of detection for B1: Dihydrostreptomycin and Streptomycin to 50 µg/kg. - Changed screening limit of detection for B2a: Doramectin to 20 µg/kg in Bovines, introduced in pigs. - Changed level of action for B3a: PCB 101, PCB 180, PCB 28, PCB 52 to national level 0.08 mg/kg , PCB 138, PCB 153 to national level 0.1 mg/kg - Changed confirmatory limit of detection for B3d: Aflatoxin B1 to 0.09 µg/kg and Ochratoxin A to 0.07 µg/kg in Bovines - Introduced B2a: Diclofenac in muscle in horses LOD and LOC 2 µg/kg - Introduced B2b: Narasin Detection method HPLC-DAD limit 20 µg/kg confirmatory method LC-MSMS limit 5 µg/kg in hens	

- Introduced B2b: Nicarbasin Detection method HPLC-DAD limit 10 µg/kg confirmatory method LC-MSMS limit 5 µg/kg in hens - Introduced B3c: Crystal violet, Leucocrystal violet, Briliant green method LC-MSMS LOD and LOC 1 µg/kg in aquaculture. - Introduced B2b: Lasalocid Detection method HPLC limit 25 µg/kg confirmatory method LC-MSMS limit 5 µg/kg in eggs	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
& Number of non-compliant results-substance (if possible matrix) *Example: 2 difloxacin-kidney*	@ List actions: *(investigations in the farm of origin: verification of records, additional sampling; animals held in the farm, iintensified checks on the animals and products from the farm/establishment in the event of repeated infringements, carcasses and products declare unfit for human consumption, administrative measures, others).*
Iron - Water	Sample taken on cattle farm. Concentration of Iron in water (0,66mg/l) was slightly above national level (0,5mg/l) set for human drinking water. None actions taken as water does not represent health risk for animals or human consumer.
Pigs	
DON, Zearalenon – Feed	400 pigs held on farm. By the time result was received feed was already consumed by animals. Farmer was warned about feed quality. Next sample was planed for January 2007.
Poultry	
Iron – water	Sample take on hen farm. There was 29 500 animals held on farm. Another sample taken on 28.04.2006 witch was due to change in national level already within limit. During investigation discovered that water in this area naturally contains higher level of Iron. None actions taken as water does not represent health risk for animals or human consumer.
Sheep and goat	
None	N/A
Horses	
Monensin – Liver	Sample from slaughterhouse. Meat declared unfit for human consumption. 198Kg of horse meat sent for processing in

	rendering plant.
Milk	
None	N/A
Eggs	
None	N/A
Rabbit	
Robenidin – Feed	Rabbit farm. 5000 rabbits held at farm. Investigation showed that producer of feed declared feed as coccidiostats free. Animals were held on farm by order of district veterinary and food administration until the end of protection period. Feed producer was informed about findings of Robenidine in feed.
Aquaculture	
None	N/A
Farmed game	
None	N/A
Wild game	
Hexachlorbenzen – muscle	Positive carcass of Fallow Deer (*Dama Dama)* was sent for processing at rendering plant. Targeted sample taken from same area of first positive animal was also positive. By the decision of District veterinary and food administration all Fallow Deer in this hunting area are unfit for human consumption and cannot be placed on market.
Honey	
Sulfathiasole	60Kg of honey was already spent by producer at the time when results have been received. District veterinary and food administration ordered to beekeeper not to sale or transfer bees, forbidden sale of honey from future harvest. As there was no honey left there was no suspect samples taken.
Tylosine	20 jars of honey were sealed and declared unfit for human consumption. By decision of District veterinary and food administration beekeeper is forbidden to place on the market honey from future harvests.
Sulfadimidine	280Kg of honey was declared unfit for human consumption and ordered witdrawal from market. Producer is not keeping

	bees anymore.

Member State	**SLOVENIA**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan in 2007	**Aggregate for all animal products and substances**
1. Bovine animals, category - calves / on-farm sampling: as it was impossible to ensure painless urine sampling due to too large catheters we decided, for animal welfare concerns, to exclude the on-farm sampling of calves from this year's programme. In case of calves, compliance with provisions of regulations on A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 and A6 substance groups will be controlled at slaughterhouses in the current year. 2. In A3 substance group, the following substances were newly added to the package: Boldione/Androsteneione CAS 897-06-3, Epitestosterone / testosterone 17 α CAS 481-30-1 and Ethinylestradiol CAS 57-63-6. 3. In case of bovine animals, 5 samples of feed and water for watering were newly added this year, and will be analysed for group A5 substances. 4. Porcine animals: A3 package (Oestradiol and Testosterone 17 β) is excluded from this year's programme. 5. Nitroimidazoles (A6): Controls for Nitroimidazoles will be extended this year to include also pig-rearing and poultry holdings. Controls in case of horses and rabbits are excluded from this year's programme. 6. Aquaculture: Stilbenes (A1) are excluded from this year's programme. 7. Milk: Dapsone (A6) is excluded from this year's programme.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
1x EPITESTOSTERONE -1,9 µg / kg – urine - female calf	- Checks at the farm of origin; - Checks of the on-farm registers of veterinary treatments and of the farm registry; - Official (suspect) sample of urine is planned to be taken from the first female animal that will be submitted to slaughterhouse from that farm; - No indication of illegal use of this substance was found.
Pigs	
1x PROGESTERONE – 4 µg / kg – urine – fattening pig	- Checks at the farm of origin; - Official (suspect) sample of urine was taken from a pig, with compliant analysis results; - No indication of illegal use of this substance was found.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan in 2007	**Aggregate for all animal products and substances**
1. Anthelmintics: The programme was extended to include the following substances: Thiabendazol-5- Hydroxy CAS 948-71-0, Oxfendazole Sulphone CAS 54029-20-8, Flubendazole CAS 31430-15-6, Albendazole CAS 54965-21-8, Mebendazole CAS 31431-39-7. 2. Organophosphorous compounds: The programme was extended to include the following substance: Oxydemeton-methyl CAS 301-12-2. 3. Organochlorous compounds: The programme was extended to include the following substance: PCB-167 CAS 57-63-6. 4. Bovine animals: Analyses for B3d were excluded from the programme in case of cows (old bovines), increasing the number of samples taken for B3d in young bovine animals for fattening as these are slaughtered in much greater quantities than old bovine animals. 5. Horses: Analyses for sulfonamides (B1) were excluded from the programme as, to date, no non-compliant results have been found within the monitoring programme. Analyses for quinolones and antibiotics have been retained. On proposal by the NVI (NRL), kidney matrix was exchanged for muscle matrix in samples for B3c. 6. Milk: Ovine and caprine milk has been added to the programme of analyses for anthelmintics (B2a). Analyses for Dexamethasone (B2f) were excluded from the programme. Controls of this substance are carried out in case of bovine animals. 7. Eggs (hens): Analyses for anthelmintics (B2a) were added to the programme, as well as analyses for mycotoxins (B3d). 8. Honey: Analyses for mycotoxins (B3d) were excluded from the programme as, to date, no non-compliant results have been found within the monitoring programme. 9. Rabbits: Analyses for sulphonamides (B1) were excluded from the programme as, to date, no non-compliant results have been found within the monitoring programme. Analyses for quinolones and antibiotics have been retained. Analyses for anthelmintics (B2a) have been added to the programme, as well as analyses for Organochlorous compounds (B3a): dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs. 10. Poultry: Analyses for sulphonamides (B1) have been added to the programme. Analyses for anthelmintics (B2a) have been extended also in case of hens. Analyses for Dexamethasone (B2f) were excluded from the programme. 11. Wild game : The programme was extended to include the B2a subgroup of substances.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
3x **CADMIUM** 4.63 mg/kg, 1.82 mg/kg, 1.44 mg/kg –	- Checks of feed intended for cattle at the farm of origin (in two cases); - Checks of slaughterhouse storage premises and of meat dispatch records were carried out - it was found

kidneys – cows	that the raw material was out of stock; - No additional samples were taken. - From samples planned, 3 additional samples were added to the 2007 programme.
Horses	
1x **CADMIUM** 22 mg/kg -kidneys – horse	- Checks of slaughterhouse storage premises and of meat dispatch records were carried out - it was found that the raw material was out of stock; - No additional samples were taken. - From samples planned, 2 additional samples were added to the 2007 programme.
Eggs	
1x **NARASIN** 49 µg/kg – hen eggs	- On the farm checks at the holder of animals; - Control of the logbook of veterinary services; - Official (suspect) samples were undertaken: 1 sample of eggs, 1 sample of feed and 1 sample of water for watering; - Results of re-samples were compliant; - The animals were detained, banning all movements of and trade with animals and eggs from them, utnil the suspect of abuse wasn't excluded. - From samples planned, 5 additional samples were added to the 2007 programme.
Aquaculture	
1x **MALACHITE GREEN & LEUCOMALACHITE GREEN** 22 µg/kg malachite green, 139 µg/kg leucomalachite green - musculature - trout	- The fish farm was investigated and placed under official control; - Fish meat dispatch records were checked; - One official (suspect) sample was taken, with compliant analysis results. Illegal use of malachite & leucomalachite green was not confirmed; - In addition, large scale sampling (91 official samples) was carried out in all the registered fish farms throughout the country. The result was 8 NC of the suspect samples. Consequently, 44 additional samples were taken as statistically representative samples (considering 5% predominance with 95 % probability) → 13 NC statistically representative samples. - Checks at the farms of origin included checks of the on-farm registers of veterinary treatments, use of

	medicinal products and disinfectants, farm registry, origin of spawn, traceability of fish, sales network of the fish farm, type of feed used, purchasing and use of feed, and overall checks of the fish farm. - On account of NC results of official samples and statistically representative samples, the animals were detained, banning all movements of and trade with such animals. - On account of NC results of statistically representative samples, the current state at one farm is at the point of killing the fish, whilst this process has already been done at another farm and all animal products declared unfit for human consumption. Animal waste has been harmlessly disposed of in a high risk processing plant, and an attestation thereof has been submitted to the veterinary hygiene service. 790 kg of fish were detained and killed in the process. - All the procedures have not been completed yet. A final report will be issued within the Report on NC samples in June 2007. We are still awaiting analysis results of some samples. - Investigations have not been completed yet. - From samples planned, 10 additional samples were added to the 2007 programme. - (Explanation about the aplication of data of non-compliant into the software programme : we enter only malachite green, nevertheless that leucomalachite green was also non-compliant – because both two substances were analysed in 1 sample. But if we enter data in the software programme also for the leucomalachit green, there would be 2 non-compliant samples.)
	Wild game
7x **LEAD** 0.13 mg/kg, 0.27 mg/kg, 0.31 mg/kg, 1.7 mg/kg, 3.6 mg/kg, 6 mg/kg, 24 mg/kg – musculature - wild game	- In two cases, wild game meat cutting and processing plants were subjected to checks; - Storage premises and wild game meat dispatch records were checked and it was found that the raw material was out of stock; - One additional sample was taken from the wild game that originated from the same hunting area as the non-compliant one. Analysis results of that sample proved compliant; - In other cases it was found that raw material(wild game meat) was out of stock.

RESULTS OF RESIDUE MONITORING PROGRAMME AT BIPs

Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
1x **PROGESTERONE** 5 µg/kg – bovine - meat	- European Commission representative was notified of the situation. - Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Croatia was notified of the situation and requested to carry out an enquiry as to the origin of the meat and to inform us of any measures implemented. - Veterinary Administration of the Republic of Croatia sent us a letter, explaining that a thorough enquiry into the origin of the meat had been done at animal owner and at the slaughterhouse, where the animal had been slaughtered. Re-sampling could not be carried out as all the animals of that animal owner had already been slaughtered, and title to holding had passed to another owner in the interim. The veterinarian responsible for the holding in question declared that he had administered no progesterone to the animals at the holding. Documentary checks carried out at the slaughterhouse veterinarian showed that no signs of misuse/use of the above substance had been found at the ante- and post-mortem examinations of the animals in question. - VARS decided that the first consignment of bovine meat originating from Croatia should be subjected to sampling at the BIP but, after this event, there arrived no subsequent consignments of bovine meat originating from Croatia.

SPAIN

Member State	**SWEDEN**

Group A substances

0 Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
2penicillin-G,-kidney 2penicillin-G, milk	investigations in the farm of origin: verification of records, carcasses and products declare unfit for human consumption, administrative measures, investigation ongoing

Member State	**UNITED KINGDOM**

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Progesterone 0.5, 0.5, 0.6, 0.6, 0.7, 0.7, 0.7, 0.8, 0.8, 0.9, 0.9, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3µg/kg cattle serum.	36 follow up samples 8 tested positive Investigations showed no evidence of abuse
Progesterone 0.6, 1.2, 2.1µg/kg cattle urine	Residues due to natural occurrence.
Nortestosterone 5.8, 10µg/kg cattle urine	Both animals female and either pregnant or recently calved. Residue due to natural occurrence.
Testosterone 1.9µg/kg cattle urine	
Zeranol 3.6 and 7µg/kg cattle urine	Low level feed contamination. Farm notified and advice provided on how to avoid in future
Nortestosterone 06, 0.6, 0.6, 0.6, 0.9 ,0.9 ,1, 1, 1, 1, 1.3, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 2, 2 sheep urine	No evidence of abuse. R&D on naturally occurring levels of steroid hormones being undertaken.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	Aggregate for all animal products and substances
Florfenicol has been included as part of the testing for antibiotics in salmon Crystal violet and leucocrystal violet are included as part of a multi-residues screening test for dyes in aquaculture samples Sample numbers for aflatoxins in poultry has been reduced and number allocated to cadmium and lead has been increased. Sheep sample numbers for aflatoxins has been reduced and sample numbers for organochlorines and organophosphates have been increased. Flunixin has been included for horse liver. Carbadox has not been detected in pig feed in Northern Ireland for several years as a result these samples	

have been removed from the 2007 programme. Ochratoxin A is being tested for in pig liver. Florfenicol has been included for calf kidney samples. Flunixin analysis has been included in GB for cattle liver samples. Sample numbers for dexamethasone have been increased for older cattle. Heavy metal analysis for cattle is being targeted at animals greater than 30months.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Oxytetracycline 1380µg/kg calf kidney	Sent to slaughter before withdrawal observed. Animals from this producer to be targeted at slaughterhouse.
Chlortetracycline 1670, 2235µg/kg calf kidney	Cause of residue not established treatment not recorded. Producer to be targeted at slaughterhouse. Calf was sold at market farmer thought to be grown on, animal slaughtered within withdrawal period.
Cadmium 1320, 1570, 1610, 1980µg/kg cattle kidney	Animals >36months old natural accumulation. Possible environmental factors contributed to residue.
Phenylbutazone 1.3µg/kg cattle plasma	Farm visit found treatment records update to date but no record of treatment of this animal with phenylbutazone. Source of residue not established.
Pigs	
Chlortetracycline 750, 1390, 3750µg/kg kidney	Cause of residue not established animals from this producer to be targeted. Investigated showed withdrawal period not observed, producer to be targeted in the future. Sent to slaughter before withdrawal period complete. Warning letter sent.
Sulphadiazine 260, 260µg/kg kidney	Possible feed contamination. Medicated feed placed in bin supplying house with finisher pigs. Producer to be targeted.
Poultry	
Nicarbazin 210, 220, 230, 230, 240, 250, 250, 260, 280, 330, 350, 350, 380, 400, 400, 480, 490, 680, 690, 780,	Feed contamination on farm.

880, 920, 980, 1700, 2000, 3100µg/kg broiler liver	
Oxfendazole 13, 15µg/kg broiler liver	Free range birds allowed on land grazed by sheep cross contamination from faeces. Further investigation.
Chlortetracycline 150µg/kg duck muscle	Possible feed contamination on farm. Producer to be targeted.
Cadmium 640µg/kg hen liver	Source of residue likely to be accumulation in offal due to age of the bird. No further action.
Sheep and goat	
Ivermectin 180µg/kg sheep liver	Source of residue not established. Animal sold to dealer no evidence of treatment on natal farm.
Lead 840, 10070µg/kg sheep kidney	Source of residue not established. Animal may have been exposed to lead on the natal farm as it is in a lead mining area.
Cadmium 1210µg/kg sheep kidney	In sufficient data to trace animal. Sampling agency reminded of need to record sufficient data for tracing.
Horses	
Phenylbutazone 25µg/kg	Source of residue not established animal not treated but may have had accidental access to medicated feed. Passports for all horses on these premises have been marked not for human consumption.
Milk	
Aflatoxin M1 >0.05µg/kg	2 follow up samples taken, results negative. Possible feed contamination on farm
Pencillin G 10µg/kg	Source of residue not established. Producer to be targeted.
Eggs	
Lasalocid 190, 260, 270,360µg/kg	3 follow up samples tested negative. Probable feed contamination.
Nicarbazin 40µg/kg	Probable feed contamination.
Chlortetracyline 380µg/kg	Withdrawal period not observed. Product

	requirements changed.
Rabbit	
N/A	N/A
Aquaculture	
Cadmium 60µg/kg trout muscle	River known to contain elevated levels of heavy metals.
Malachite green 1, leucomalachite green 500µg/kg in trout muscle	16 follow up samples taken 2 tested positive. Illegal use of Malachite green. Fish slaughtered
Farmed game	
No non compliant samples	
Wild game	
Lead 16000µg/kg partridge muscle	Bird shot. Concentration due to lead shot.
Honey	
No non compliant samples	