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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL RESIDUE MONITORING
PLANS IN THE MEMBER STATES

(Council Directive 96/23/EC)

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1. INTRODUCTION

Council Directive 96/23/EC¹ 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 the specific groups of residues. Member States shall assign the task of co-ordinating the implementation of the inspections 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 Commission each year the results of the surveys undertaken.

A laboratory network for residue analysis has been established in the EU consisting of four Community Reference Laboratories (CRLs), National Reference Laboratories (NRLs) and routine laboratories. NRLs are responsible of co-ordinating the work of other routine laboratories and assisting the competent authority in one Member State in organising the plan for monitoring of residues.

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/EC² 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 in Annexes I and III of Council Regulation (EC) 2377/90³, the maximum levels for pesticides set in Annex II of Council Directive 86/363/EEC⁴ or the maximum levels set in relevant legislation on environmental contaminants. This means that in the national plan, the Member States target those 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 of the previous year by

¹¹ 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

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 on the outcome of the checks carried out, in particular on the implementation of the national plans and on the developments of the situation in the various regions of the Community. To this end, the Commission summarised the results of national residue monitoring plans for the year 2000. Trends within the European Union are also indicated where comparison with previous reports (1998 and 1999) is possible. This summary of results of national monitoring plans, which is in Annex I to this document, was presented to the Member States within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 19 March 2002.

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 positive⁵ results for residues of non authorised substances or when maximum residue limits (MRLs) established in EU legislation are exceeded.

2. ACTIONS TAKEN AS A CONSEQUENCE OF POSITIVE RESULTS

In order to collect information on action taken as a consequence of positive results, the Commission sent a questionnaire to the Member States. This questionnaire is presented in Annex II of this document. The responses of the Member States are summarised under the three headings below.

2.1. Sampling as suspects

Suspect samples are defined as:

- 1) samples taken as a consequence of positive 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 of the withdrawal period for an authorised veterinary medicinal product (Article 24 of Directive 96/23/EC).

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

- positive results and/or

⁵⁵ Positive 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; in other terms, they are "unfavourable" results.

- suspicion of an illegal treatment at any stage of the food chain and/or
- suspicion of non compliance with the withdrawal period for a veterinary medicinal product.

Some Member States apply these conditions cumulatively, whereas others apply them separately. Therefore, there is presently no fully harmonised approach to the definition of suspect samples. The Commission is considering how to address the problem.

2.2. Modifications of the national plan for 2001

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 levels for pesticides and the maximum levels for environmental contaminants. Positive 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.

Six Member States have indicated changes in the plan for 2001 as a consequence of the positive results of the year 2000. This demonstrates that Member States apply flexibility and are willing to change their plans to reflect problems that have arisen.

Member State	Modification of the national monitoring plan for 2001
Austria	<p>Increase of the number of samples for the following animals and substances/groups of substances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bovines: 19-nortestosterone, chloramphenicol, corticosteroids, antimicrobials, sulphonamides, heavy metals; – Pigs: tranquilisers, antimicrobials, sulphonamides, heavy metals; – Poultry: antimicrobials; – Sheep: heavy metals; – Aquaculture: pesticides; – Game: heavy metals; – Honey: sulphonamides.
Finland	<p>Increase of the number of samples for narasin testing in egg production.</p>
Germany	<p>Increase of the number of samples for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pigs: nandrolone, aminoglycosides and tetracyclines; – Bovines: aminoglycosides, tetracyclines and phenylbutazone, triamcinolonacetoneid; – Eggs: DDT; – Honey: erythromycine and streptomycine. <p>Extension of the number of substances analysed belonging to the group of hormones: nadronolone, stanozolol, methyltestosterone, trenbolone and ethinylestradiol.</p> <p>Defined strategy for zeranol derivatives.</p> <p>Maintenance of a high number of samples for chloramphenicol, although the percentage of positive results have decreased. Honey has been included because of the high number of positive results for imports.</p>

Italy	<p>Explicitly responded that the number of samples was sufficiently high and well distributed and that it therefore considered that it was not necessary to increase the number of samples.</p> <p>Introduction of sampling for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bovines: thyrostats, taleranol, beta agonists in hair, sulfadiazine, NSAIDs, aflatoxin B1; – Pigs: taleranol, sulfadiazina, pyrethroids, AINS (propionic acid), aflatoxin B1; – Sheep: sulfadiazine, pyrethroids; – Rabbits: organochlorine compounds; – Poultry: benzimidazoles, pyrethroids; – Eggs: sulphamides, quinolones; – Buffalo milk: chloramphenicol, sulphamides, benzimidazoles, avermectine, aflatoxine M1.
The Netherlands	<p>Increase of the number of samples for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Poultry: tetracyclines; – Aquaculture: malachite green, inclusion of lead and cadmium. Introduction of sampling for arsenic in pig meat. <p>Introduction of sampling for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Poultry: toltrazuril; – Pigeons: stilbenes, beta agonists, nicarbazin, sodium salicylate; – Aquaculture: lead and cadmium. <p>Specific PCB-plan for bovines, pigs, sheep, poultry, milk and eggs.</p> <p>Reduction of the number of samples for lead and cadmium in pig meat</p>
United Kingdom	<p>Increase in the number of samples for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bovines: zeranol; – Broilers and turkeys: antimicrobials; – Broilers: nicarbazin; – Aquaculture: malachite green.

2.3. Other actions taken as a consequence of positive 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 positive results or infringements. For ease of reference, these Articles are reproduced in Annex III to this Communication.

The responses of the Member States in relation to this type of actions are summarised below.

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

All Member States have reported that they carry out investigations in the farm of origin to find the origin of positive samples.

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

Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands reported that animals belonging to the same farm as those tested positive are held in the farm until it can be proved that they have not been illegally treated.

(3) Animals slaughtered in case of confirmation of illegal treatment

Only Member States with positive results for Group A substances responded to this question. Austria, Belgium, Italy and Spain reported to have taken this measure in 2000.

(4) Farms subject to intensified checks after positive results

When a positive result for a Group A substance is obtained or in case of repeated infringements of MRLs, the animals and products from the farm/establishment in question should be subjected to intensified checks for a certain time. Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands and United Kingdom indicated that such action was carried out in the year 2000.

(5) Carcasses impounded at the slaughterhouse

If the veterinarian of the slaughterhouse suspects or has evidence that an animal has been subjected to illegal treatment, the carcass and offal of the concerned animal must be impounded and sampling procedures necessary to detect the substances in question should be carried out. This measure has been taken in Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom.

(6) Carcasses and products declared unfit for human consumption

If after the investigations mentioned in point (5) positive results are obtained, the meat and offal should be sent to a high-risk processing plant for destruction.

If the presence of a Group A substance is detected or if the residue level for a Group B substance exceeds the level authorised in the Community, the carcass should be declared unfit for human consumption and the recycling into the feed chain of such carcass or products derived therefrom is also prohibited. Austria, Denmark, Italy, Portugal and Spain have carried out such actions in the year 2000. It should be noted that Denmark only had positives for Group B substances in the year 2000.

(7) Administrative measures

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands and United Kingdom have reported to take administrative measures when they have found positive results.

For example in Belgium, in case of positive results for a Group A substance, all the animals belonging to the same herd are marked with an “H” which is persistent for 52 weeks. These animals can only be transported to domestic slaughterhouses where 10 % of them will be subjected to intensified testing on the concerned Group A substance. In case of further positive results during this period, the “H” status is extended to 104 weeks. In case of positive results for Group B substances, the animals are identified with an “R” and the same measures as described for Group A substances are applied for 8 weeks, or for 12 weeks in case of repetitions.

In the United Kingdom a report on positive samples was given to an advisory committee for consideration and further advice. Fines were handed down in three cases involving residues of tetracycline in pigs. Also, a heavy fine was given to a company where a positive result for ivermectine in salmon was found.

(8) Criminal penalties

Criminal penalties can be imposed on any person responsible for the transfer or for the administering of products for other purposes than those laid down in the current legislation. Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands and United Kingdom reported to have taken such action during the year 2000.

(9) Denial of the opportunity of receiving or applying for Community aid for a period of 12 months

A person found guilty of concealing the illegal use of prohibited substances can be denied any opportunity of receiving or applying for Community aid for a period of 12 months. Portugal and Spain have reported that they have taken this measure during the year 2000.

(10) Other actions

Member States were asked in the questionnaire to indicate any other actions which were not specifically covered by the above points.

Finland reported the periodical sampling of liver in reindeer (farmed game) for control of the levels of cadmium, justified by findings of residues exceeding the authorised limits in bovines and pigs used as reference. Also liver and kidney of elks older than one year are not allowed for human consumption in Finland because of high levels of cadmium.

The Netherlands reported that due to the finding of an injection site of 17-alpha methyltestosterone in one animal, the concerned establishment was subject to a special regimen of testing and administrative control with heavy financial implications.

Germany reported that strong reminder of legislation was given to the farmer after finding three positive results for chloramphenicol in fattening cattle and in one such positive result in poultry. Also additional investigations were carried out after the finding

positive results for sulfamidin in two pigs, sulfadozin in one pig, tetracyclines in four pigs, PCBs in one sample of meat of farmed game and DDT in one egg.

Annex I: Report for 2000 on the results of residue monitoring in food of animal origin in the Member States (SANCO/592/2002)

Annex II: Questionnaire addressed to the Member States

Annex III: Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
HEALTH & CONSUMER PROTECTION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Directorate D - Food Safety: production and distribution chain
D3 - Chemical and physical risks; surveillance

ANNEX I

17 July 2002
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Report for 2000 on the results of residue monitoring
in food of animal origin in the Member States

Residue control plans
Member States
Results for 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. LEGAL BASIS
2. OBJECTIVES
3. PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE OF TARGETED SAMPLES FOR BOVINES, PIGS, SHEEP AND GOATS, HORSES
4. PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE OF TARGETTED SAMPLES FOR POULTRY
5. POSITIVES FOR HORMONES: BOVINES
6. POSITIVES FOR CORTICOSTEROIDS
7. POSITIVES FOR INHIBITORS
8. POSITIVES FOR BETA-AGONISTS
9. OTHER POSITIVES
10. OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVES IN THE EU
11. AQUACULTURE: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES
12. MILK: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES
13. EGGS: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES
14. RABBIT MEAT: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES
15. FARMED GAME: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES
16. WILD GAME: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES
17. HONEY: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES
18. ACTIONS TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO POSITIVES

1. LEGAL BASIS

Council Directive 96/23/EC⁶ 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 I⁷ 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/EC⁸ 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. Results of suspect samples are not included in this report since the definition of a “suspect sample” must first be harmonised between Member States.

Member States should forward to the Commission the results of their residue monitoring by 31 March of each year at the latest.

Criteria for testing “positive”:

- Group A: substances having an anabolic effect and unauthorised substances

These substances are defined by Council Directive 96/22/EC⁹ and Annex IV of Council Regulation 2377/90/EEC¹⁰.

Any presence of these substances constitutes a positive result; results must be confirmed by an approved laboratory using validated methods.

- Group B: veterinary drugs and contaminants

For veterinary medicinal products, maximum residue levels (MRLs) are those fixed by Council Regulation 2377/90/EEC.

According to Article 14 of Council Regulation 2377/90/EEC the administration of pharmacologically active substances which are not mentioned in Annex I, II or III of Council Regulation 2377/90/EEC is prohibited. As a consequence, any presence of these substances is to be considered a “positive” result.

For pesticides MRL's are those fixed in Directive 86/363/EC¹¹.

There were only few limits on contaminants fixed at EU level at the time of the collection of these results and national tolerance levels have therefore been applied.

⁶ OJ L 125, 29.4.1996, p. 10 – 24

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

⁸ OJ L 303, 6.11.1997, p. 12-15

⁹ OJ L 125, 29.4. 1996, p.3 - 8

¹⁰ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p.1

¹¹ OJ L 221, 7.8.1986, p.43-47

2. OBJECTIVES

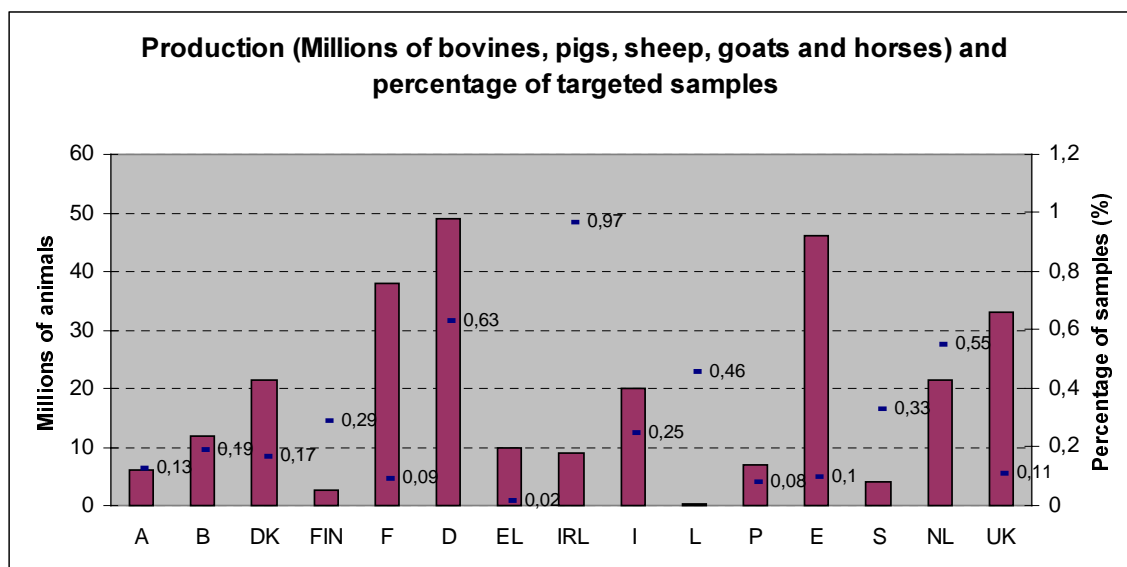
As laid down in Article 8 of Directive 96/23/EC, the Commission shall report to Member States within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on the outcome of the checks carried out in particular on the implementation of the national plans and on the developments in the situation in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

The aim of this report is to summarise the results of national residue monitoring plans during the year 2000 in the Member States. Trends within the EU are also referred to where comparison with previous reports (1998 and 1999) is possible.

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

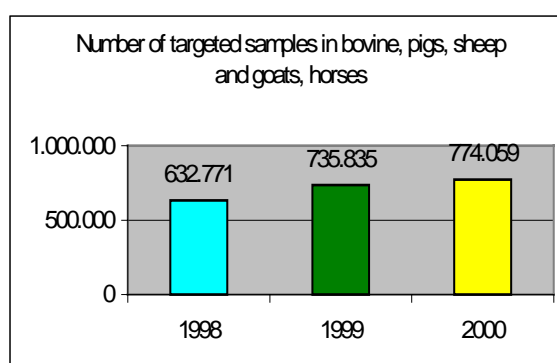
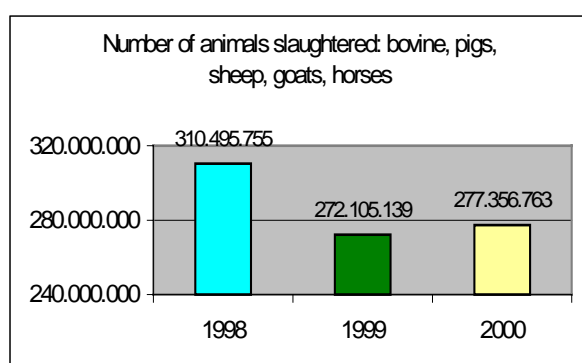
3 PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE OF TARGETTED SAMPLES FOR BOVINES, PIGS, SHEEP AND GOATS, HORSES

In the graph below, the columns show the number of bovine animals, pigs, sheep and goats, as well as horses slaughtered in 1999. The numbers at the top represent the percentage of targeted samples as a proportion of overall production figures.



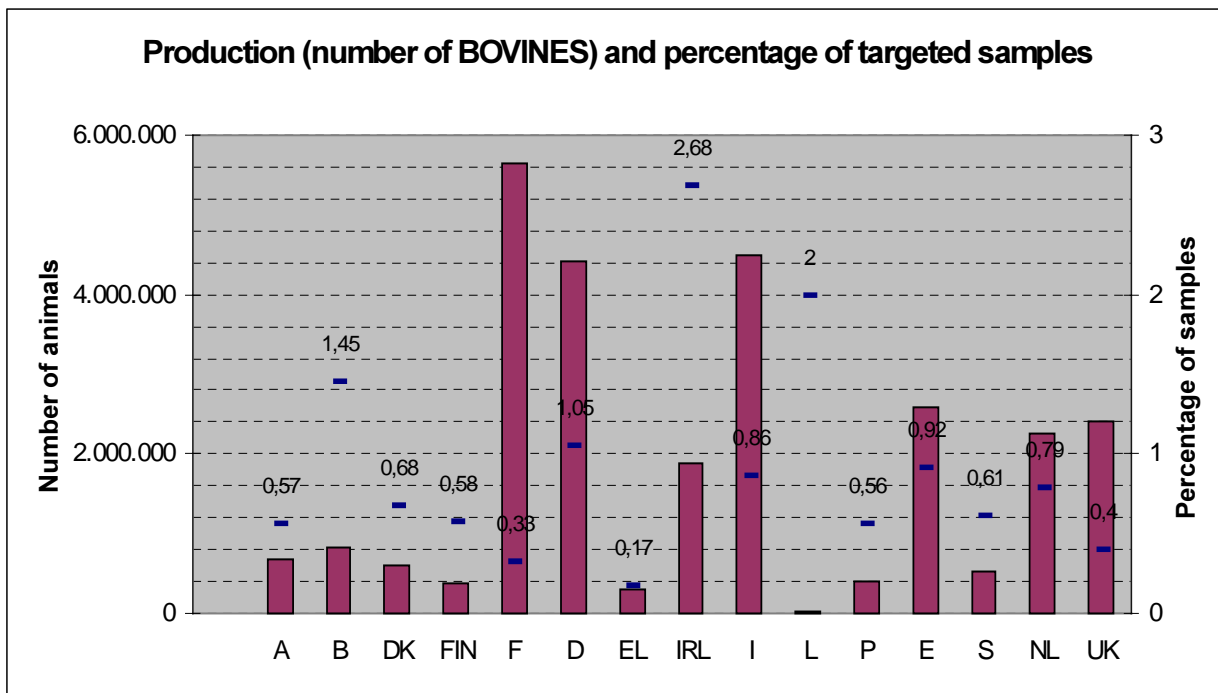
The number of animals slaughtered broken down by category is indicated below. In all cases except sheep & goats, the minimum number of samples is respected in the EU (3,000 samples are missing for sheep and goats).

2000 EU	Production	Samples	%	Minimum in 96/23
Bovines	27.483.964	223.186	0.81	0.4
Pigs	196.831.574	518.814	0.26	0.05
Sh+goats	52.700.149	23.613	0.04	0.05
Horses	341.076	3.223	0.94	Not specified

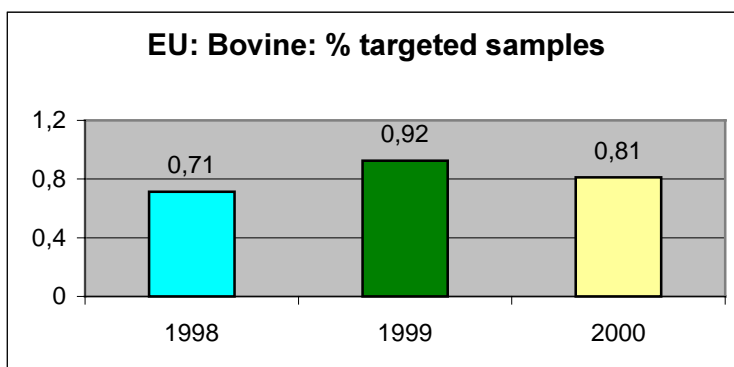
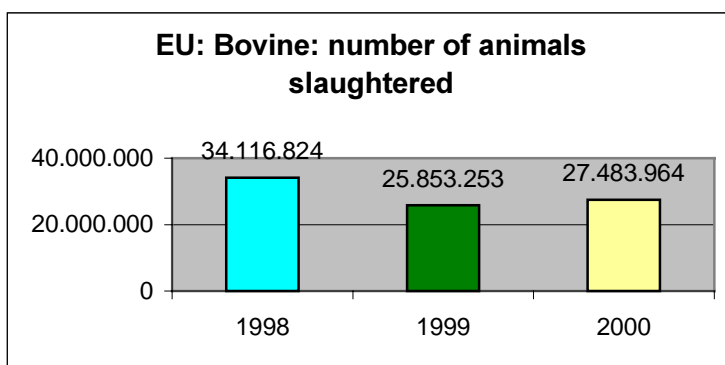


In the graph below, the columns show the production of bovine animals slaughtered in 1999. The numbers at the top represent the percentage of targeted samples as a proportion of overall production figures.

The minimum percentage of samples should be 0.4% of the total; this minimum was not achieved by Greece (0,17%) and France (0,33%).

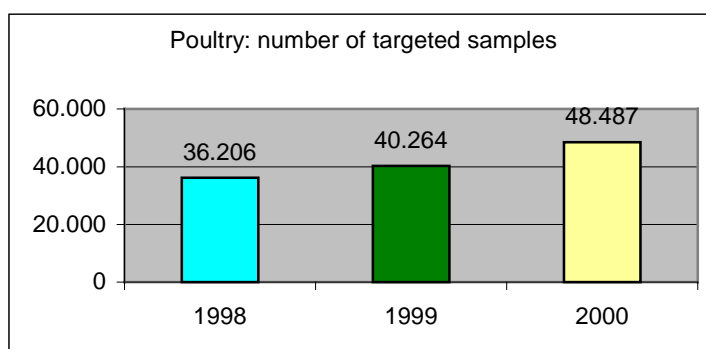
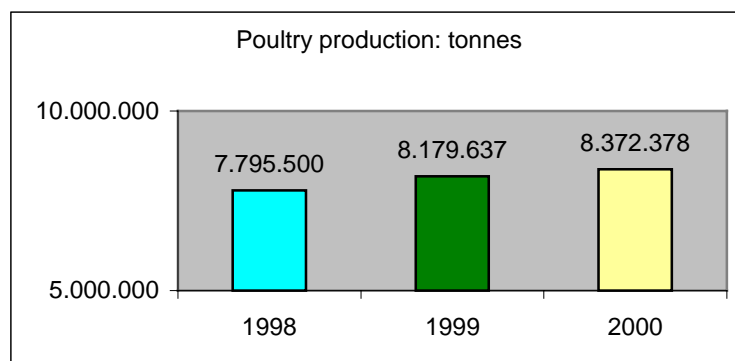
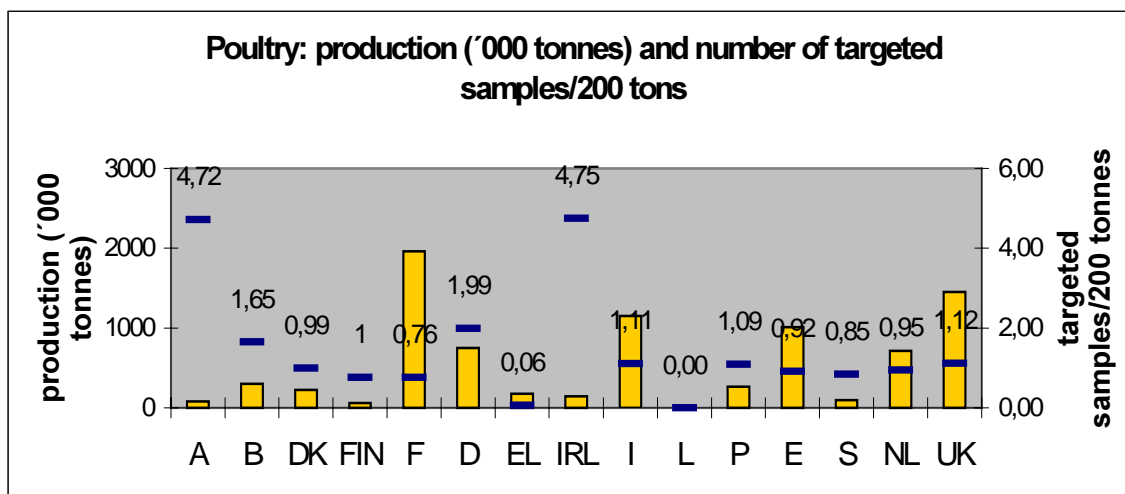


For the EU as a whole, the percentage of targeted samples is 0.81% and the following graphs show the trends since 1998.



4. PRODUCTION AND PERCENTAGE OF TARGETTED SAMPLES FOR POULTRY

The graph below shows poultry production in '000 of tonnes. According to Directive 96/23/EC, the minimum number of samples for each category must be at least one per 200 tonnes of annual production, with a minimum of 100 samples for each group of substances where annual production in the category concerned is over 5000 tonnes. The graph has been simplified by grouping together all categories of poultry (broilers, hens, turkeys, and other poultry). These simplified criteria have been used for the calculations.

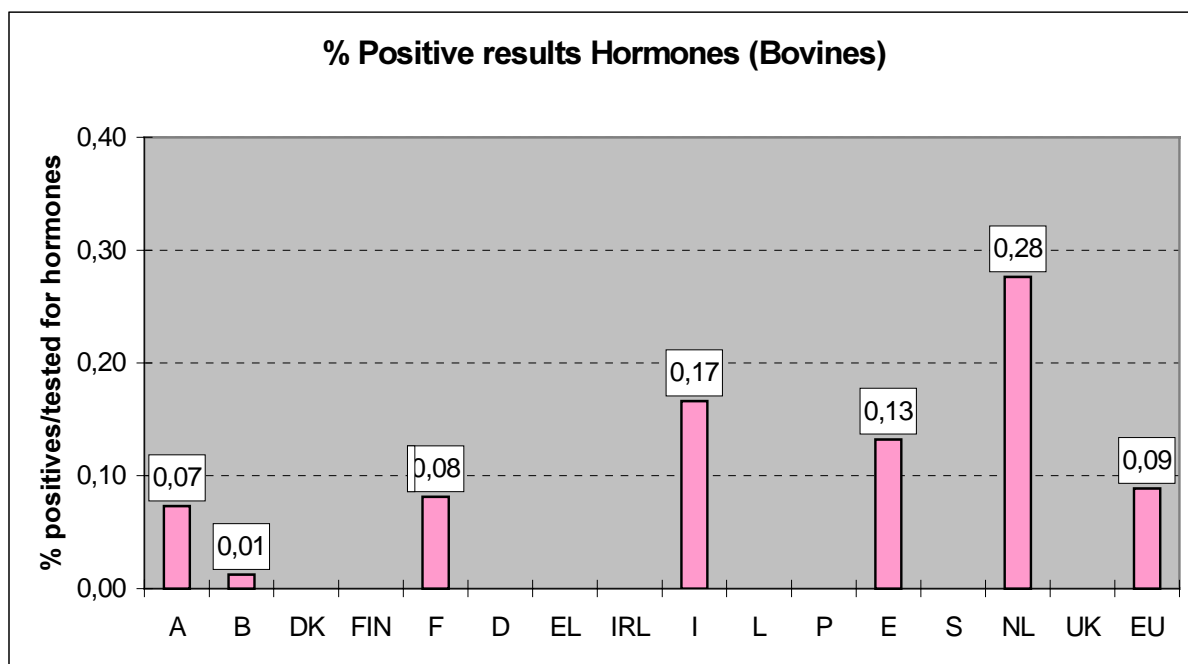


5. POSITIVES FOR HORMONES: BOVINES

Hormones include group A1 (stilbenes), A3 (steroids) and A4 (resorcilyc acid lactones). This graph shows the percentage of samples testing positive for hormones.

Italy has 32 positives (out of 19 248 tested) and Spain 10 (out of 7 559). Specific substances and detailed figures are given in the table below. The percentage of positives for hormones in the EU has decreased from 0,13 % in 1999 to 0,09 % in 2000.

There were no positives for the groups A1 (stilbenes and derivatives) or A2 (thyrostats) in 2000.



MS	Substances	Positives
A	1 dexamethasone	1 A3
B	16 OH stanozolol	2 A3
DK		
FIN		
F	2 epinandrolone; 2 17 betaestradiol	4 A3
D		
EL		
IRL		
I	1 estradiol; 6 progesterone; 1 testosterone; 8 corticoids; 6 19-nortestosterone; 1 trenbolone; 9 boldenone	32 A3
L		
P		
E	9 nortestosterone, 1 zeranol	9 A3+1 A4
S		
NL	8 16 OH stanozolol	8 A3
UK		
EU		57

6. POSITIVES FOR CORTICOSTEROIDS

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

The classification and positive results in the Member States are given in the following table:

CORTICOSTEROIDS: RESIDUE PLANS AND RESULTS

MS	Group	Species	Positives
A	A3	B,P	1 dexamethasone bovine
B	B2f		7 dexamethasone, 2 betamethasone, 1 isoflupredone
DK	B2f	B, P	
FIN	B2f	B, P	
F	B2f	B	1 dexamethasone bovine
D	B2f	B, P, H	1 flumethasone bovine
EL			
IRL	A3		
I	A3	B	8 dexamethasone
L	?		
P	B2f	B, S, G, P, M	
E	B2f	B,S,G,P,H	10 dexametasone bovine
S	B2f	B,P	
NL	A3		
UK	B2f	B,S,G,P	

B (Bovine); P (Pigs); H (Horses); S (Sheep), G (Goat); M (Milk).

7. POSITIVES FOR INHIBITORS

Inhibitors¹² include all substances in group B1: sulphonamides, penicillins, quinolones, tetracyclines, etc.

It should be pointed out that there is no harmonised approach among the Member States for interpreting positives for inhibitors for the reasons given below.

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 a positive is found by a screening test, a confirmatory test is carried out which normally involves a more sophisticated testing method that provides full or complementary information enabling the substance to be identified precisely. These tests are intended to keep the number of false positives as low as possible.

In the case of inhibitors, the screening analysis is based on microbiological tests, whereby the sample is cultivated in different bacterial media. If after the incubation period, the sample has inhibited the growth of the bacteria, it is considered to be positive, 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 always occur. Chemical analysis provides information on the specific substance present in the sample.

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

The following graph shows the percentage of positive results for bovines, pigs, sheep, goats, horses and poultry.

The country with most samples is Germany with 270 814, accounting for 51% of all EU sampling; 496 were tested positive. 99% of these samples were analysed by microbiological tests only and gave rise to 8,7% of the positives in Germany (259 945 samples, 456 positives as part of a separate programme from the plan under Directive 96/23/EC).

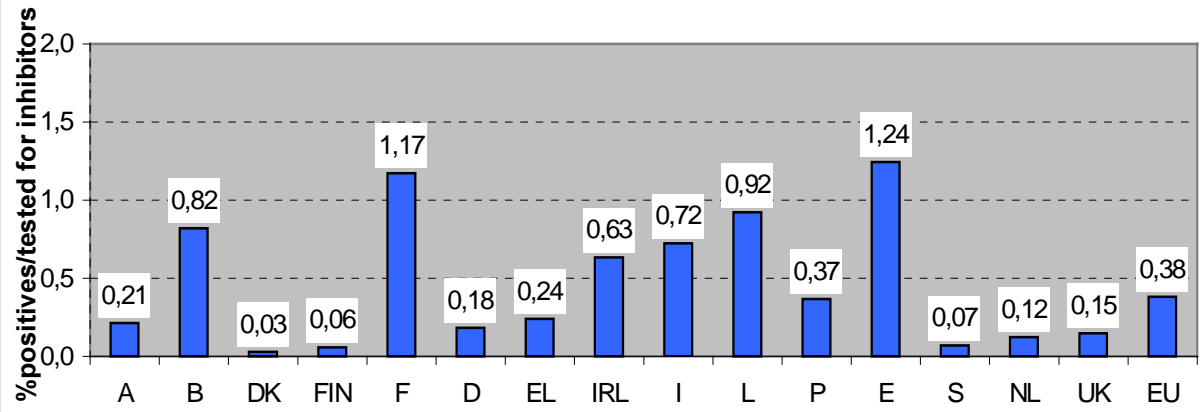
Ireland had 337 positives (out of 53 358 samples), France 155 positives (out of 13 209 samples) and Spain 133 positives (out of 18 719 samples).

In EU as a whole, there has been an increase in positive results for inhibitors from 0.36% in 1999 to 0.38% in 2000.

58 % of positives were found in pigs, 25% in bovines, and 13% in sheep and goats.

¹² In Directive 96/23/EC, the term inhibitor covers antimicrobial substances

% Positive results INHIBITORS (bovines, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, poultry)

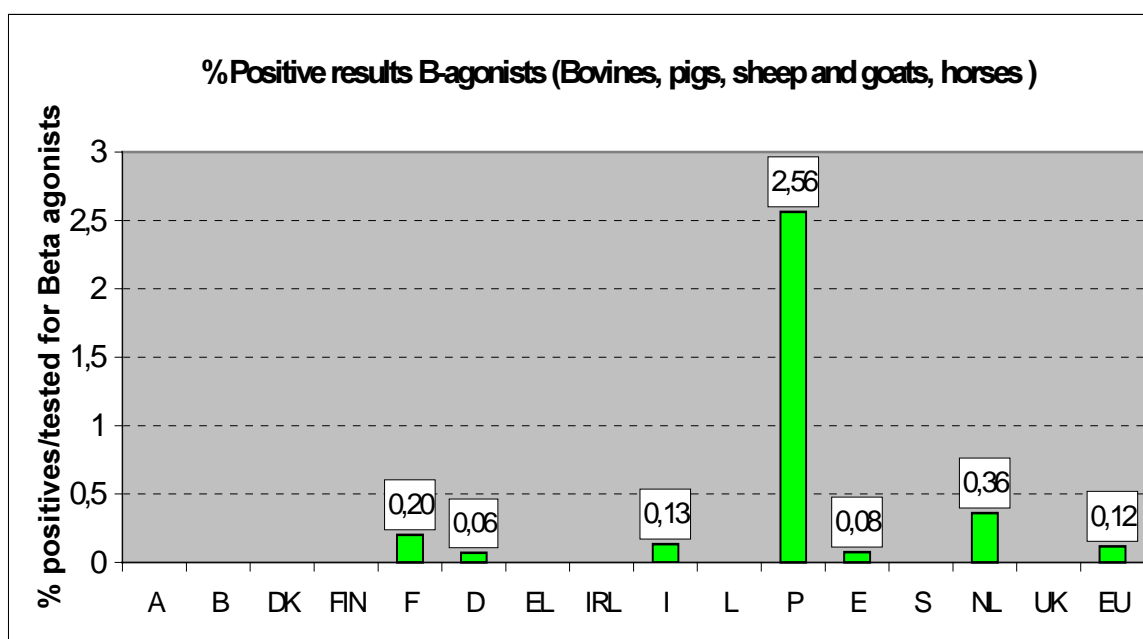


8. POSITIVES FOR BETA-AGONISTS

The percentage of positives for Beta-agonists is calculated by comparing the total number of samples in bovines, pigs, sheep, goat, horses and poultry tested for Beta-agonists with the positive results found.

In Spain, the number of positives decreased considerably from 110 in 1999 to 13 in 2000 (13 057 samples), Portugal's figure increased from 38 to 47 positives (1 835 tested). Italy had 15 positives (10 592 tested), the Netherlands 12 positives (3 336 tested). 72% of the positives were in bovines, 25% in pigs and 0,01% in sheep and goats.

The presence of Beta-agonists has been constantly falling since 1998 (0,19% in 1998, 0,16% in 1999 and 0,12% in 2000).



The list of substances is shown in the following table.

MS	Positive substances
A	
B	
DK	
FIN	
F	Clenbuterol (9 Bovine)
D	1 Clenbuterol (Bovine), 2 terbutaline (1 Bovine, 1 pig)
EL	
IRL	
I	Clenbuterol (15 Bovine)
L	
P	Clenbuterol (23 Bovine, 22 pigs, 2 sheep)
E	Clenbuterol (13 Bovine)
S	
NL	Clenbuterol (5 Bovine), Salbutamol (7 Bovine)
UK	

9. OTHER POSITIVES

1. Positives for A6 (Annex IV of Regulation (EC) n°2377/90) in bovines, pigs, sheep, goat, horses, poultry

MS	Positives	Substances
A	1 B, 1 P	Chloramphenicol
B	1 Po	Metronidazole
DK		
FIN		
F	3 B, 5 P, 1S, 4 Po	Chloramphenicol, Dimetridazole
D	6 B, 1 P, 2 Po	Chloramphenicol
EL		
IRL		
I	1 Po	Chloramphenicol
L		
P		
E	1 B	Dimetridazole
S		
NL		
UK	1 P, 5 Po	Dimetridazole

B (Bovine); P (Pigs); S (Sheep); Po (Poultry)

2. Positives for B2 and B3: bovines, pigs, sheep, goat, horses and poultry

MS	Groups and substances
A	B3c 2 (B), 2 (P), 3 (H), 1 (S) Cadmium; 1 B2d (P) Azaperone
B	1 B2b (B), 1 Po Monensine; 2 B2d (B), 27 (P), azaperone, acetylpromazine, carazolol; 5 B2e (B), 1 Po salicylic acid; 11 B2f (B) dexamethasone, betamethasone, isoflupredone; 2 B3a (B), 1 P, PCB, Dioxine; 1 B3c (B) Cadmium.
DK	
FIN	
F	3B2a(B) Ivermectine, Benzimidazol, 2 SG Ivermectine, moxidectine; 1 B2d (P) Carazolol; 1 B2f(B) dexamethasone; 1 B3a(B) endosulfan B sulfate; B3c Pb liver (1 B, 4 SG, 11H); Cd liver or muscle (11 B, 5 P, 29 SG, 180 H)
D	1 B2a (B) Doramectine; 2 B2b (P) Nicarbazine; 1 B2d (P) Azaperone; 12 B2e (10 Phenylbutazone (B), 1 salicylic acid (B), 1 salicylic acid (H)); 1 B3a (P) DDT sum; 4 B3c (H) 3 Cd, 1 Hg.
EL	21 B3a Po PCB; 1 B3c (SG)
IRL	
I	25 B3c (B) 4 Cd, 6 Pb, 15 Cr. 14 (P) 4 Cd, 2 Pb, 6 Cr. 50 (H) 45 Cd, 5 Pb. 4 (Po) 1 cd, 3 Pb; 43 B2b (Po) Nicarbazine; 1 B2a (P) Ivermectine.
L	
P	
E	1 B2d (B) Azaperone; 10 B2f(B) Dexametahsone; 1 B3a(B), 3 (P) Clordane, 3 βHCH; 3 B3c(B), 1 (P), 25 (H) All cadmium.
S	1 B3c (P) Lead
NL	1 B2a (P) levamisol, 1 SG Ivermectine; B3c (B) Cadmium
UK	5 B2a (SG), doramectin, benzimidazoles; 1 B2b (SG) salinomycin, 31 (Po) Nicarbazin; 3 B3a (Po) PCB 153; 1 B3c (SG) Lead, 3 (Po) 1 (SG) Cadmium; 2 B3f (P) feed additives carbadox;

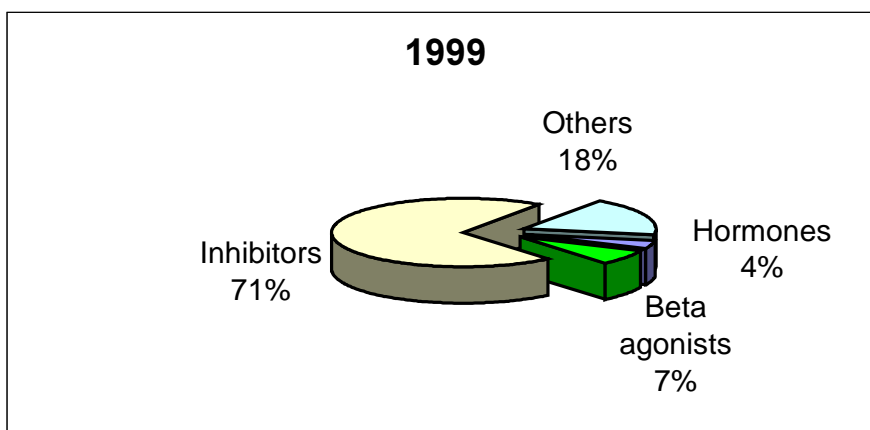
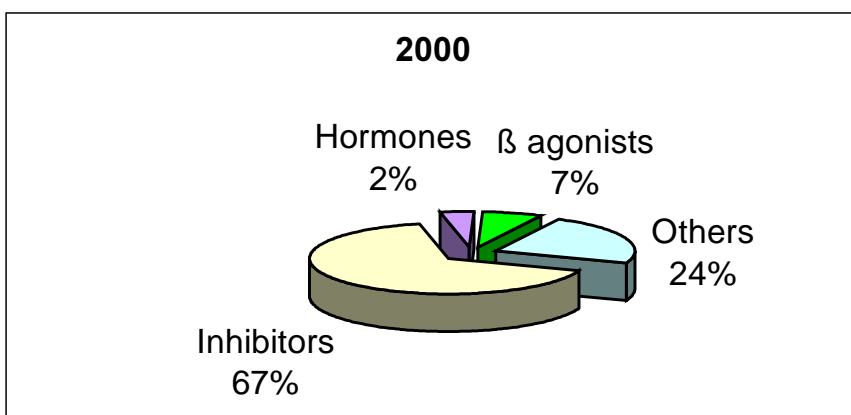
B (Bovine), P (Pigs), SG (Sheep&Goats), Po (Poultry), H (Horses)

10. OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVES IN THE EU

The box below shows the overall distribution of positives in the EU.

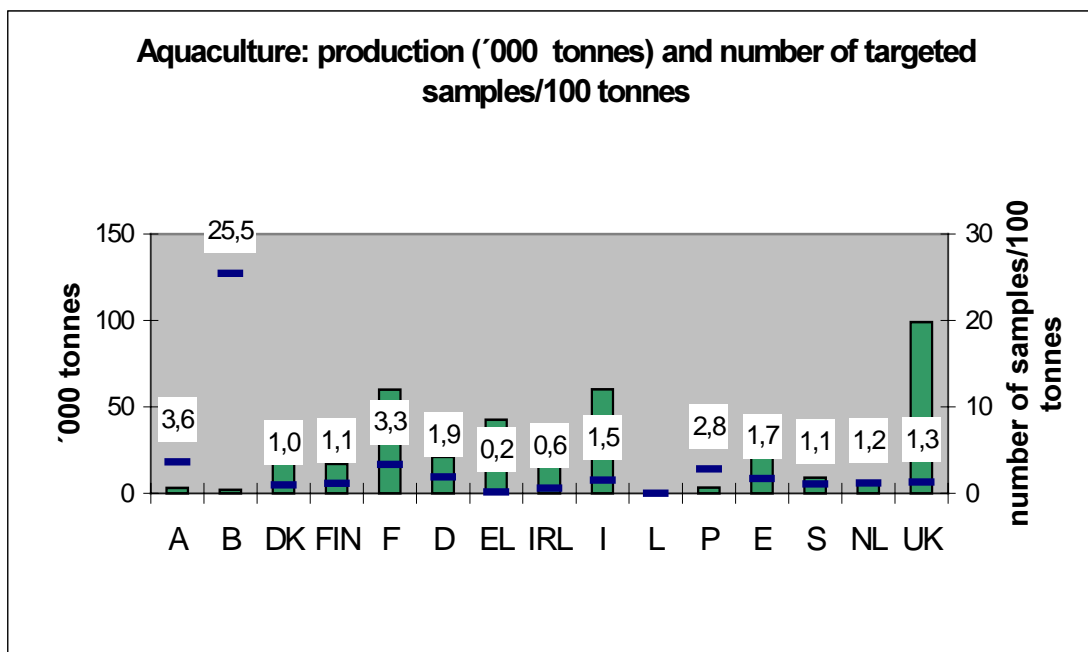
Positives for inhibitors are 67% of the total number, Beta-agonists 7%, hormones 2% and others (A6 and B2 and B3) 24%.

The overall distribution of positives has not changed significantly compared with 1999, although there has been a decrease in the percentage of inhibitors (71 to 67 %), and hormones (4% to 2 %). Beta-agonists remains at 7%. The percentage of “other” positives has increased (18 to 24%).



11. AQUACULTURE: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES

The minimum number of samples to be collected each year must be at least 1 per 100 tonnes of the annual production. In 1999, EU production was around 470 000 tonnes and 7011 targeted samples were collected.



The following table shows the number of positives and breaks these down by group.

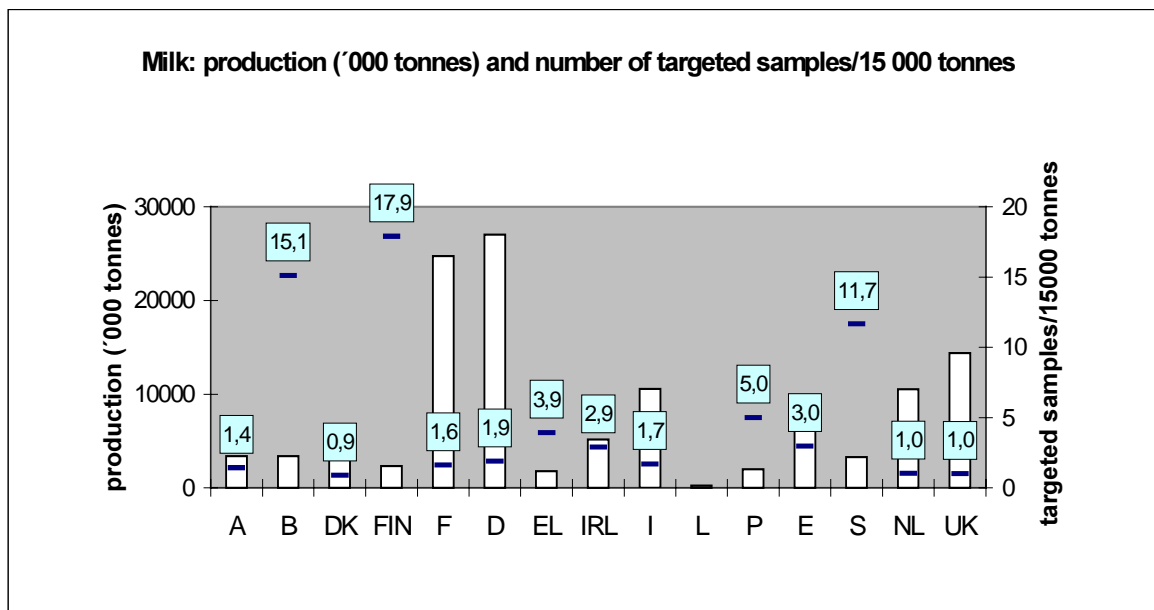
There were 4 positives for A3 (steroids) and 4 for A6. Most positives, however, were for dyes (B3e). DK, FIN, EL and P found no positives in aquaculture. There has been an increase in the number of positives in 2000 (139) compared to 1999 (101).

L had no production and took no samples. EL, IRL and UK did not achieve the minimum number of samples.

MS	Positives
A	2B3a
B	3 B1, 22 B3e
F	4 A3, 9 B1, 1 B3a, 2 B3c, 56 B3e
D	
IRL	4 B2a, 5 B3f
I	2 A6, 2 B1, 4 B3a
E	2 B1, 1 B3d
S	
NL	2 B3e
UK	4 B2a, 8 B3e
EU	4 A3, 4 A6, 16 B1, 8 B2a, 7 B3a, 2 B3c, 1 B3d, 88 B3e, 5 B3f

12. MILK: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES

The annual number of samples should be 1 per 15 000 tonnes of annual milk production with a minimum of 300 samples. In 1999, the EU produced 120 150 846 tonnes and more than 45 000 samples were analysed. The following graph shows production in '000 tonnes and the number of samples taken/15 000 tonnes. DK did not achieve the minimum 300 samples. L analysed 20 205 samples out of 269 000 tonnes, which represents 1 126 samples/15 000 tonnes, which is a figure well above the other Member States and which falls outside the graph below.

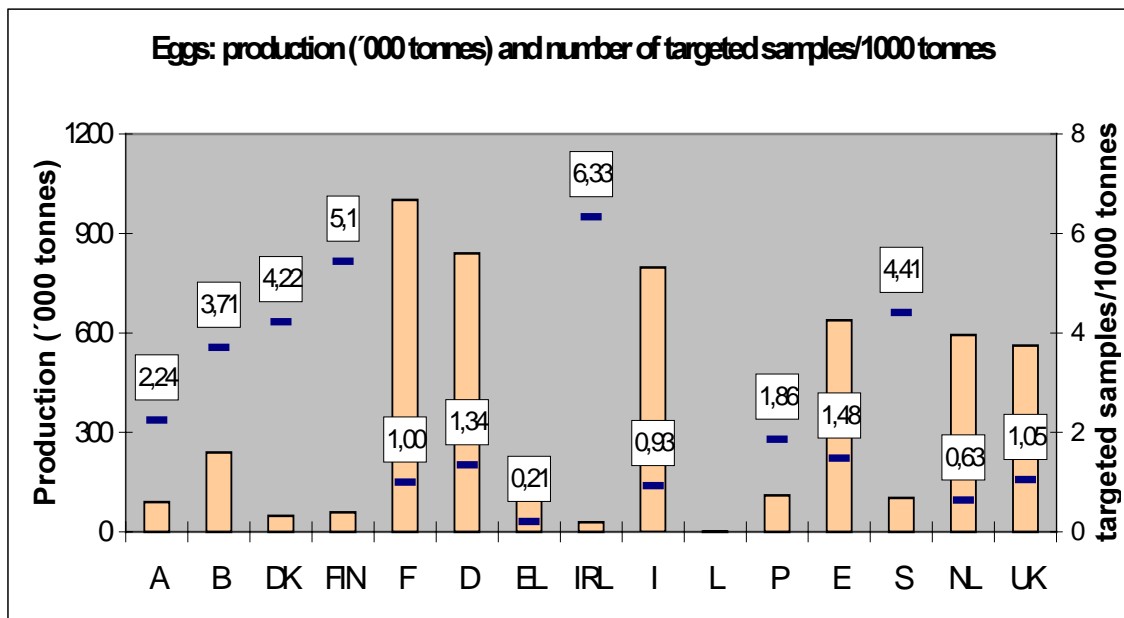


There were some positives for A6, antihelminthics (B2a), organochlorines (B3a) and mycotoxins (B3d), but the main problem was inhibitors (B1, 85%). DK, FIN and P found no positives.

MS	Positives	TOTAL
A	1 B1	1
B	1 A6, 4 B1	5
F	24 B1	24
D		
EL	1 B1, 4 B3 d	5
IRL	1 B1	1
I	1 B2a, 3 B3d	4
L	76 B1	76
E	2 B3a, 2 B3d	4
S	4 B1	4
NL	3 B2a	3
UK	2 B1, 2 B3d	4
EU	1 A6, 113 B1, 4 B2a, 5 B3a, 11 B3d	133

13. EGGS: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES

The number of samples to be taken each year must be at least equal to 1 per 1000 tonnes of annual egg production, with a minimum of 200 samples. In 1999, the EU produced 5 221 789 tonnes of eggs and 7 652 targeted samples were analysed.



There has been a slight decrease in the number of positives (36 to 29 in 2000) mainly A6, anticoccidials (B2b) and inhibitors (B1). DK, FIN, EL, IRL, E, S and NL found no positives. NL and EL did not achieve the minimum number of samples. L took no samples.

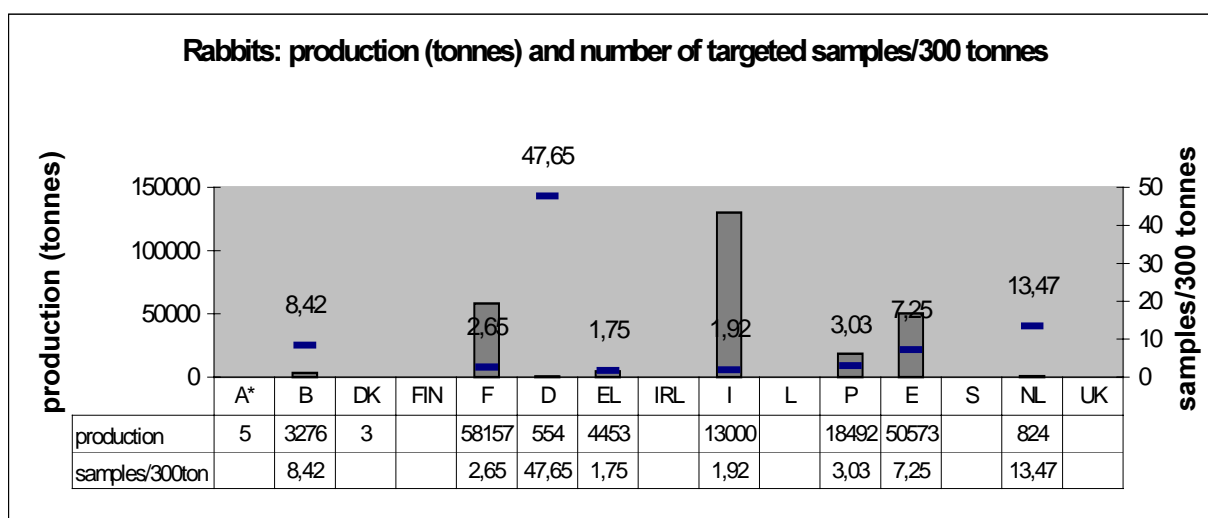
MS	Positives	TOTAL
A	1 B1, 3 B2b	4
B	11 A6, 2 B1	13
F	3 B1	3
D	2 B2b, 1 B3a	3
I	1 B2b	1
P	1 B1	1
UK	1 B1, 5 B2 b	6
EU	11 A6, 8 B1, 9 B2b, 1 B3a	29

14. RABBIT MEAT: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES

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

FIN, IRL, L, S and UK reported no production for rabbits and took no samples. DK reported 3 tonnes of production and took no samples.

Total production in the EU in 1999 was 266 337 tonnes and 1 074 samples were taken.

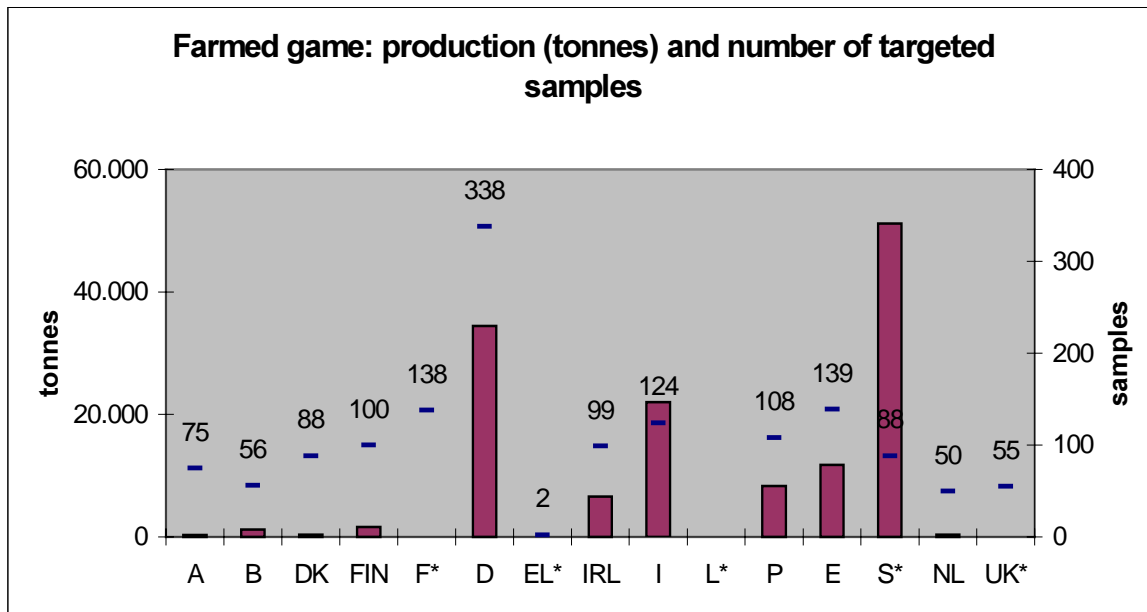


Most positives were for inhibitors (B1) and some heavy metals (B3c). B, D, EL, P and NL found no positives.

MS	Positives	TOTAL
A	1 B3c	1
F	12 B1, 1 B3C	13
I	4 B1	4
E	2 B1	2
EU	18 B1, 2 B3c	20

15. FARMED GAME: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES

The number of samples to be taken each year must be at least 100. Only F, FIN, F, D, I, P and E adhered to the minimum sample figure of 100.



EL*, L*, UK* no information on production provided.

F* information on production not available in tonnes (16.100.000 animals)

S * figure correspond to number of animals NOT tonnes.

D* figure correspond to number of animals NOT tonnes

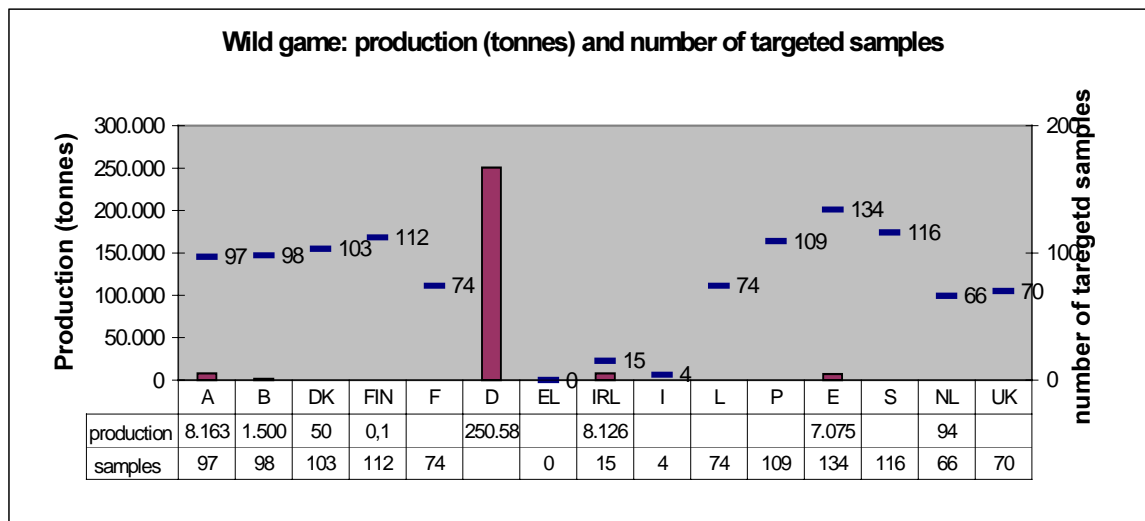
Positives were for inhibitors (B1), organochlorines (B3a) and heavy metals (B3c).

DK, EL, IRL, I, L, S, NL and UK reported no positives in farmed game.

MS	Positives	TOTAL
A	1 B3c	1
B	1 B1	1
FIN	6 B3c	6
F	1 A6, 4 B1, 1 B3C	6
D	4 B3a, 3 B3c	7
P	2 B1	2
E	1 B1	1
EU	1 A3, 1 A6, 8, B1, 11 B3a, 11 B3c	31

16. WILD GAME: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES

The number of samples to be taken each year must be at least 100. The following graph shows production in tonnes (columns) and the number of samples in each Member State. Only DK, FIN, F, E, P and S achieved the minimum figure of 100. (Germany reported results combined with farmed game*).



With the exception of two inhibitors, all positives reported were for heavy metals (B3c).

B, DK, IRL, I, P, S, NL and UK reported no positives.

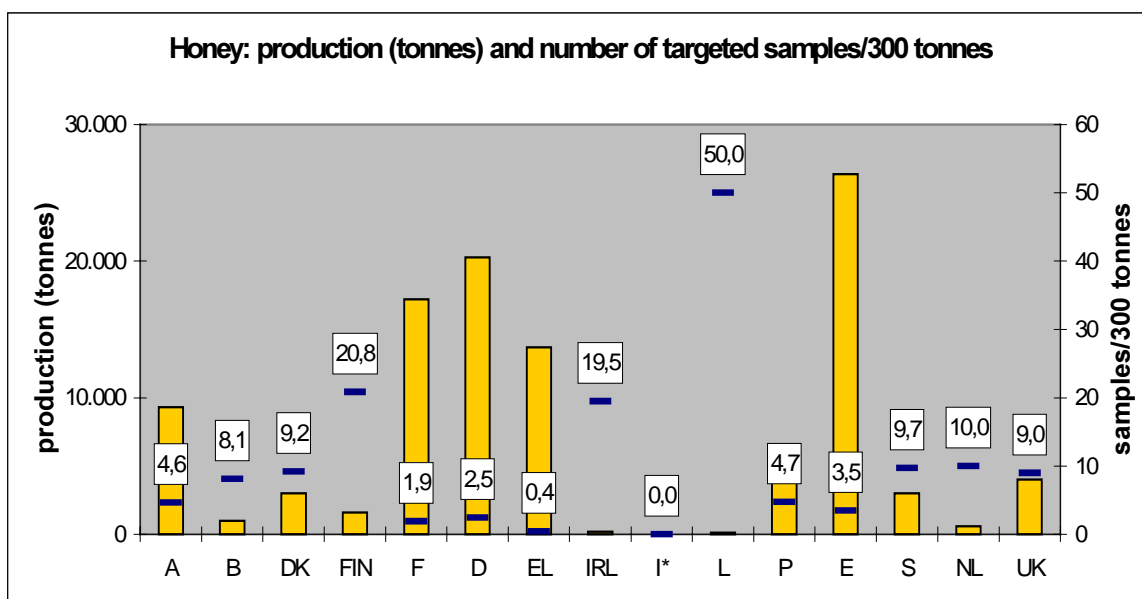
MS	Positives	TOTAL
A	5 B3c	5
FIN	83 B3c	83
F	24 B3c	24
L	2 B1	2
E	11 B3c	11
EU	2 B1, 123 B3C	125

17. HONEY: PRODUCTION, SAMPLES AND POSITIVES

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

Italy analysed 752 samples but no information on production was provided. L took 20 samples out of 120 tonnes.

Total EU production in 1999 was 104 840 tonnes and the total number of samples was 1 074.



All positives were for inhibitors (B1).

B, DK, FIN, EL, IRL, L, P, S and NL reported no positives for honey.

MS	Positives	TOTAL
A	11 B1	11
F	26 B1	26
D	1 B1	1
I	2 B1	2
E	5 B1	5
UK	3 B1	3
EU	48 B1	48

18. ACTIONS TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO POSITIVES

Directive 96/23/EC lays down that the Commission must report to the Member States within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on the outcome of the checks and surveys carried out for the implementation of the plans. The Commission then prepares a report to the Parliament and to the Council on the results of action taken in the light of the report.

In order for this report to be drafted, the Member States were asked to provide information on the actions taken in response to a positive finding (see questionnaire in Annex II).



Brussels, 22 February 2002

**2000 REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF RESIDUE-MONITORING IN FOOD OF
ANIMAL ORIGIN IN THE MEMBER STATES**

ACTIONS AS A CONSEQUENCE OF POSITIVES

QUESTIONNAIRE PRESENTED TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON THE FOOD CHAIN AND ANIMAL HEALTH

Article 8 of Directive 96/23/EC states that “ The Commission shall send the European Parliament and the Council a communication each year on the results of actions taken at regional, national or Community level, bearing in mind the report and Member States’ comments on it”.

The 2000 report on the results of residue monitoring in food of animal origin in the MS was presented in the SVC on 19 February 2002. In order to draft the communication to the Parliament and the Council, MS were invited to provide additional information on the actions taken as laid down in Article 8.

The objective is to provide an overview on specific actions taken following discovery of positives e.g.:

- subsequent sampling as suspects (this information will be taken by the Commission services from the 2000 results submitted to the Commission).
- modifications of the national plan for 2001 (please include a brief explanation on the modifications of the plan based on the positive findings).
- other actions foreseen in the Directive such as blocking of farms, intensification of checks, fines, etc. (please see enclosed questionnaire).

Following discussion in the Standing Veterinary Committee on 19 February 2002 it was requested by the delegations that the Commission should draft a short questionnaire as an example of the information requested. 15 of March was agreed as the deadline for transmission of the additional information including the enclosed questionnaire to the Commission.

QUESTIONNAIRE

A Group substances

(Aggregate data for all species and animal products)

- Investigations in the farm of origin: verification of records, additional sampling.
- Animals held in the farm as a consequence of positive findings.
- Animals slaughtered in case of confirmation of illegal treatment.
- Farms subject to intensified checks after positive findings.
- Carcasses impound at the slaughterhouses.
- Carcasses and products declare unfit for human consumption.
- Administrative measures.
- Criminal penalties.
- Denial of opportunity of receiving or applying for Community aid for a period of 12 months.
- Others.

Group B substances

(Aggregate data for all species and animal products)

- Investigations in the farm of origin: verification of records, additional sampling.
- Animals held in the farm as a consequence of positive findings.
- Intensified 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

ANNEX I TO DIRECTIVE 96/23/EC

GROUP A – Substances having anabolic effect and unauthorized substances

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

GROUP B – Veterinary drugs¹³ 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)

¹³ Including unlicensed substances which could be used for veterinary purposes.

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