

Table 2 Substances or Group of substances ⁽¹⁾ to be monitored for in the relevant commodity. E = 'essential' HD = 'highly desirable'

Animal species or food covered by the plan →		bovine	ovine/ caprine	swine	Equine ⁽⁷⁾		poultry	aquaculture		milk	eggs	rabbit	wild game	farmed game	honey
					slaughtered	live equidae for direct slaughter		finfish	crustaceans						
Substances / groups of substances to be monitored															
A1	Stilbenes (e.g. diethylstilbestrol, hexestrol, dienestrol)														
A2	Thyrostats (e.g. thiouracil, tapazol etc)														
A3	Steroids [androgens, estrogens and (pro)gestagens] ⁽³⁾														
A4	Resorcylic acid lactones (e.g. zeranol)														
A5	Beta agonists (e.g. clenbuterol, ractopamine, zilpaterol, mabuterol etc)														
A6	Compounds included in Annex IV to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90	Chloramphenicol													
		Nitrofurans ⁽⁴⁾													
		Nitroimidazoles ⁽⁵⁾													
B1	Antibacterial substances ⁽⁶⁾														
B2a	Anthelmintics														
B2b	Anticoccidials														
B2c	Carbamates and pyrethroids														
B2d	Sedatives														
B2e	Non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (e.g. phenylbutazone)														
B2f	Other pharmacologically active substances	Carbadox, olaquinox													
B3a	Organochlorine compounds including PCBs														
B3b	Organophosphorus compounds														
B3c	Chemical elements														
B3d	Mycotoxins														
B3e	Dyes (in particular malachite green and its major metabolite leucomalachite green)														

(1) Groups defined in Annex I of Directive 96/23/EC. Monitoring of E (essential) substances or group of substances is mandatory. Monitoring of HD (highly desirable) groups is mandatory in the Member States. Ideally a third country should also monitor these groups, however, if they are not monitored, evidence must be provided justifying this decision. A full list of substances is included on the DG SANCO third country residues web page.

(3) Typical steroids to be monitored for include testosterone, methyl testosterone, trenbolone, nortestosterone, boldenone, stanozolol, estradiol, ethinyl estradiol, progesterone, medroxyprogesterone acetate, megestrol acetate, flugestone etc

(4) The stable metabolites/marker residues of the four main nitrofurans drugs (furazolidone, furaltadone, nitrofurazone and nitrofurantoin) should be analysed. The metabolites are: Furazolidone: amino-oxazolidinone (AOZ); Furaltadone: 3-amino-5-morpholinomethyl-2-oxazolidinone (AMOZ); Nitrofurazone: semicarbazide (SEM) and nitrofurantoin: aminohydantoin (AHD).

(5) The nitroimidazoles include dimetridazole, ronidazole, metronidazole, ipronidazole etc

(6) Antibacterial substances should be chosen on the basis of what is authorised and used in the relevant livestock production sector. Examples include beta-lactams, tetracyclines, sulphonamides, fluoroquinolones, aminoglycosides, macrolides etc.

(7) The reduced number of substances to be looked for in live equidae exported for direct slaughter to the EU presupposes that there is no slaughter of horses in that third country, hence the substances chosen may be looked for in body fluids (i.e. blood and urine) which can be sampled from live horses. It is stressed that if there is slaughter of horses in the third country and only live horses are exported for direct slaughter, sampling should be based on the slaughtered animals and take account of the wider range of substances that can be checked.

(8) Honey should be tested for antibacterial substances including sulphonamides, tetracyclines, tylosin and streptomycin.

(9) If carbadox or olaquinox are authorised in swine production, residue testing of tissues and/or feedingstuffs should be carried out.