COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL RESIDUE MONITORING PLANS IN THE MEMBER STATES IN 2012

(Council Directive 96/23/EC)

The aim of this document is to communicate to the European Parliament and to the Council of the European Union a summary of the Member States' findings and actions taken 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 2012.

This Communication report consists of two parts. The first part is a compilation and analysis of data of the results obtained in the Member States in 2012. This compilation and analysis of data is broken down by food commodities (bovines, pigs, sheep and goats, horses, poultry, rabbit, farmed game, wild game, aquaculture, milk, eggs and honey) and groups of substances (hormones, corticosteroids, beta-agonists, prohibited substances, antibacterials, other veterinary medicinal products, "other" substances and contaminants).

At the request of the European Commission, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) produces a technical report ("*Report for 2012 on the results from the monitoring of veterinary medicinal product residues and other substances in live animals and animal products*") in the framework of Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002[1]. This technical report serves as the basis for the first part of the Communication.

The second part of the report enumerates the follow-up actions in case of non-compliant findings performed by the individual Member States.

(1) Introduction

Council Directive 96/23/EC[2] 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

[1] Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food [law], establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety. OJ L 31/1, 1.2.2002, p. 1-24.

[2] OJ L 125, 29.4.1996, p. 10-24.

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[3] 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 Table I in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010[4], the maximum levels for pesticides set out in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005[5] 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 2012. Trends within the European Union are also indicated by comparison with previous reports. These aspects were presented to the Member States in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health – section toxicological safety held on 26 November 2012.

The results of the national monitoring plans for 2012 are summarised into the annual report in 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

[3] OJ L 303, 6.11.1997, p. 12-15.
[4] OJ L 15, 20.1.2010, p. 1.
[5] OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1-16.

actions taken as a consequence of non-compliant[6] 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: sampling as suspect, modifications of the national plans and other actions.

(a) 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.

(b) Modifications of the national plan

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.

[6] 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.

(c) 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:

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

The changes introduced by some Member States for the 2012 plan together with the responses of the Member States in relation to this type of actions are summarised in **Annex II** to this document.

Report for 2012 on the results from the monitoring of veterinary medicinal product residues and other substances in live animals and animal products [7]

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy

SUMMARY

The present report summarises the monitoring data from 2012 on the presence of residues of veterinary medicinal products and certain substances in live animals and animal products in the European Union (EU).

The presence of unauthorised substances, residues of veterinary medicinal products or chemical contaminants in food may pose a risk factor for public health. The EU legislative framework defines maximum limits permitted in food and monitoring programmes for the control of the presence of these substances in the food chain. Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 establishes maximum limits for residues of veterinary medicinal products in food-producing animals and animal products. Maximum residue levels for pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. Commission Regulation (EC) 1881/2006 lays down the maximum limits for the presence of certain contaminants in animal products. Council Directive 96/23/EC lays down measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof, mainly veterinary medicinal products, in live animals and animal products. Additionally, Commission Decision 97/747/EC lays down levels and frequencies of sampling for certain animal products.

In the framework of Article 31 of Regulation EC 178/2002, the European Commission (EC) asked the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) to produce an annual compilation of the monitoring results obtained under the provision of Council Directive 96/23/EC. Animal categories and animal products covered in the monitoring are: bovines, pigs, sheep and goats, horses, poultry, rabbit, farmed game, wild game, aquaculture, milk, eggs and honey.

Data were collected in aggregated form in a database managed by the European Commission (EC). Data collected in this form do not allow for an in-depth analysis. The limitations described in the previous EFSA reports (EFSA, 2010a, b, 2011, 2012, 2013) were still applicable in the present analysis. Therefore, the recommendations made with regard to the collection of data in the EFSA format similar to pesticides and contaminants data remain valid.

Altogether, 772,540 samples were reported by the 27 EU Member States in the framework of the residue monitoring in 2012. They consisted of 427,193 targeted samples and 23,102 suspect samples reported under Council Directive 96/23/EC, 318,081 samples collected in the framework of other programmes developed under the national legislation and 4,164 samples checked at import. The data analysis presented in this report was focused on the targeted samples

[7] On request from the European Commission, Question No EFSA-Q-2013-00656, approved on 18 December 2013.

reported under Council Directive 96/23/EC. Samples collected through other sampling strategies (suspect, import or 'other') do not follow a designed monitoring plan; therefore results on those samples were reported separately from the results on targeted samples.

The majority of the 27 EU Member States fulfilled the minimum requirements for sampling frequency laid down in Council Directive 96/23/EC and in Commission Decision 97/747/EC.

Of the total targeted samples 1,071 samples (0.25 %) out of the 427,193 target samples were non-compliant in 2012.

Similarly to the previous five years, there were no non-compliant samples for stilbenes and derivatives (A1). For antithyroid agents (A2), there were 0.33 % non-compliant samples, all for thiouracil, most likely due to feeding diets rich in cruciferous plants. In the group of steroids (A3), there were 0.09 % non-compliant samples in all animal and product categories. The non-compliant results for steroids (n = 40) were found in bovines (n = 4), pigs (n = 31), aquaculture (n = 4) and farmed game (n = 1). The relatively high percentage of non-compliant results in pigs was most likely the endogenous production. For corticosteroids, non-compliant results for authorised substances were reported under "other pharmacologically active substances" (B2f) in 2012. In the group of resorcyclic acid lactones (A4), 0.07 % of the samples were non-compliant for zearalanone and derivatives. For beta-agonists (A5), there were 0.01 % non-compliant samples. Prohibited substances (A6) were found in 0.05 % of samples. Substances identified were chloramphenicol (n = 16), nitrofurans (n = 11) and nitroimidazoles (n = 8).

For antibacterials (B1), 0.18 % of the samples analysed under the Directive 96/23/EC monitoring were non-compliant. The highest frequency of non-compliant samples for antibacterials was found in honey (1.5 %).

In group B2 (other veterinary drugs), the highest proportion of non-compliant samples was found for "other pharmacologically active substances" (0.26 %; B2f), this value is higher than previous years and is considered to be due to the Member States reporting authorised corticosteroids under this group only, in 2012.

For anticoccidials (B2b), the percentage of non-compliant samples was lower in 2012 (0.15 %) compared to the previous five years (0.26 % - 1.6 %). Across the different species, the non-compliant results were reported as follows; in pigs (0.03 %), horses (1.25 %), poultry (0.16 %), eggs (0.35 %), rabbits (0.34 %) and farmed game (1.18 %). An important decrease has been observed in the frequency of non-compliant samples for anticoccidials in poultry (0.15 % in 2012 compared to 0.22 % in 2011, 0.96 % in 2010 and 2.05 % in 2009). Instances of non-compliance for anthelmintics (B2a) were reported in bovines (0.02 %), pigs (0.04 %), sheep and goats (0.36 %), horses (0.40 %), aquaculture (0.29 %), milk (0.09 %), rabbits (0.64 %) and farmed game (0.39 %). There were no non-compliant samples for pyrethroids (B2c). Non-compliant samples (0.05 %) were reported for sedatives (B2d) in bovines, pigs and horses. For non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e), non-compliant samples were found in bovines

(0.11 %), pigs (0.05 %), horses (1.58 %), poultry (0.34 %), milk (0.09 %) and rabbits (1.08 %).

In the group B3 (other substances and environmental contaminants), the chemical elements (B3c) had the highest overall percentage of non-compliant samples (2.9 %), with cadmium, lead, mercury and copper being most frequently identified. Non-compliant samples were reported for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and organophosphorus compounds (B3b); 0.21 % and 0.04 %, respectively. For mycotoxins (B3d), there were non-compliant samples for zearalenone and derivatives in bovine and pigs, ochratoxin A in pigs, aflatoxin B_1 in bovines and pigs and aflatoxin M_1 in milk. Prevalence of dyes (B3e) in aquaculture samples remained relatively high in 2012 (1.95 %), a value slightly higher compared to the previous four years. Substances found were malachite green, leuco malachite green, crystal violet and leuco crystal violet.

The overall frequency of non-compliant samples in 2012, was slightly lower (0.25 %) compared to the previous five years (0.28 % - 0.34 %). For several substance groups there were no notable variations in the frequency of non-compliant samples in 2012 compared to previous years. However, a decrease was observed for antithyroid agents (A2), steroids (A3), resorcyclic acid lactones (A4), antibacterials (B1), anticoccidials (B2b) and carbamates and pyrethroids (B2c). The proportion of non-compliant samples for chemical elements (mainly metals) in 2012 was higher compared to 2007, 2008 and 2009, but lower compared to 2010 and 2011. The decrease in the frequency of non-compliant samples for anticoccidials is most likely the result of the awareness and the measures that followed the implementation of the Commission Directive 2009/8/EC setting up maximum levels of unavoidable carry-over of coccidiostats in non-target feed.

The sampling plans and the pattern of substances analysed are not necessarily the same every year and the prescribing patterns of veterinary medicines vary between species. Therefore, the outcome of the data analysis at EU level may not accurately reflect the residue situation in each individual EU Member State and for each species or product category.

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BACKGROUND AS PROVIDED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Council Directive 96/23/EC[8] requires Member States to adopt and implement a national residue monitoring plan for specific groups of residues. The Directive lays down sampling levels and frequency, as well as the group of substances to be monitored for each category of live animals or animal products. Member States must submit to the Commission, by no later than 31 March of each year, the national monitoring plans together with the monitoring results for the previous year. According to Article 8.4 of the aforementioned Directive, each year or whenever it deems it necessary, the Commission shall report to the Member States on the outcome of the surveys. According to Article 8.5, the Commission sends to the European Parliament and the Council a Communication on the results and actions taken at regional, national or Community level. The Communication is drafted on the basis of a summary report which includes the main results reported by the Member States as the outcome of the implementation of national residue plans. Summary reports have been published since 1998. Since 2001, the Commission has published the annual Communication to the Parliament and the Council[9].

TERMS OF REFERENCE AS PROVIDED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

In the framework of Article 31 of Regulation EC No 178/2002[10], the European Commission asked EFSA to prepare an annual compilation (report) of the results of residue monitoring in live animals and animal products in the Member States. EFSA shall present its report to the Member States in the Standing Committee of the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCFCAH). Together with the comments from the Member States and the answers to the questionnaires on actions taken as a consequence of non-compliant results, the Commission will use EFSA's report for the drafting of the Annual Report and the Communication to the European Parliament and the European Council.

Data used in the report were collected from Member States under Directive 96/23/EC and stored in the Commission's residue application. Directorate General for Health & Consumers (DG SANCO) is in charge of the overall coordination of the residue data collection from Member States; it performs a preliminary format check and examines the data for inconsistencies, omissions or misreporting. It also requests that, where appropriate, the Member States check and update data that have been uploaded onto the application. When DG SANCO considers that data provided are in line with the requirements of Directive 96/23/EC, EFSA starts to produce its contribution.

[8] Council Directive 96/23/EC on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC. OJ L 125, 23.5.96, p. 10 – 32.

[9] Available online: http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/chemicalsafety/residues/control_en.htm

[10] Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety. OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1-24.

ANALYSIS OF RESIDUE MONITORING DATA

Introduction

The presence of unauthorised substances, residues of veterinary medicinal products or chemical contaminants in food may pose a risk factor for public health. The EU legislative framework defines maximum limits permitted in food and monitoring programmes for the control of the presence of these substances in the food chain.

Council Directive 96/23/EC 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 groups of residues detailed in its Annex I in accordance with the sampling rules referred to in Annex IV. The Directive lays down sampling levels and frequency for bovines, pigs, sheep and goats, equine animals, poultry and aquaculture, as well as the groups of substances to be monitored for each food commodity. Commission Decision 97/747/EC[11] lays down rules for levels and frequencies of sampling for milk, eggs, honey, rabbit meat and game.

Member States should forward to the European Commission (EC) the results of their residue monitoring by 31 March of each year at the latest. National residue control plans should be targeted to take the following minimum criteria into account: species, gender, age, fattening system, all available background information and all evidence of misuse or abuse of substances. Additionally, suspect samples may also be taken as part of the residue control.

The requirements for the analytical methods to be applied in the testing of official samples and the common criteria for the interpretation of analytical results are laid down in Commission Decision 2002/657/EC[12] of 12 August 2002 implementing Council Directive 96/23/EC.

Targeted samples are taken with the aim of detecting illegal treatment or controlling compliance with the maximum levels laid down in the relevant legislation. This means that, in their national plans Member States target the groups of animals (species, gender, age) where the probability of finding residues is the highest. Conversely, the objective of random sampling is to collect significant data to evaluate, for example, consumer exposure to a specific substance.

Suspect samples are taken as a consequence of i) non-compliant results on samples taken in accordance with the monitoring plan, ii) possession or presence of prohibited substances at any point during manufacture, storage, distribution or sale through the food and feed production chain, or iii) suspicion or evidence

[11] Commission Decision 97/747/EC fixing the levels and frequencies of sampling provided for by Council Directive 96/23/EC for the monitoring of certain substances and residues thereof in certain animal products. OJ L 303, 6.11.1997, p. 12–15.

[12] Commission Decision 2002/657/EC of 12 August 2002 implementing Council Directive 96/23/EC concerning the performance of analytical methods and the interpretation of results. OJ L 221, 17.8.2002, p. 8-36.

of illegal treatment or non-compliance with the withdrawal period for an authorised medicinal veterinary product.

Residues of pharmacologically active substances mean active substances, excipients or degradation products and their metabolites, which remain in food.

Unauthorised substances or products mean substances or products prohibited under European Union legislation.

Illegal treatment refers to the use of unauthorised substances or products or the use of substances or products authorised under EU legislation for purposes or under conditions other than those laid down in EU legislation or, where appropriate, in the various national legislation.

Withdrawal period represents the period necessary between the last administration of the veterinary medicinal product to animals under normal conditions of use and the production of foodstuffs from such animals, in order to ensure that such foodstuffs do not contain residues in quantities in excess of the maximum limits laid down in EU legislation.

Non-compliant result: since the entry into force of Decision 2002/657/EC[13], the term for analytical results exceeding the permitted limits (in previous reports termed "positives") is "non-compliant". The result of an analysis shall be considered non-compliant if the decision limit of the confirmatory method for the analyte is exceeded.

Non-compliant sample: is a sample that has been analysed for the presence of one or more substances and failed to comply with the legal provisions for at least one substance. Thus, a sample can be non-compliant for one or more substances.

Maximum residue limit (MRL) means the maximum concentration of residue resulting from the use of a veterinary medicinal product which may be accepted by the Community to be legally permitted or recognised as acceptable in or on a food. For veterinary medicinal products, MRLs are established according to the procedures laid down in Regulation (EC) No 470/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009[14]. Pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits are set out in Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010[15] of 22 December 2009. In addition, Commission Directive No 2009/8/EC[16] lays down maximum levels of unavoidable

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13 Commission Decision 2002/657/EC of 12 August 2002 implementing Council Directive 96/23/EC concerning the performance of analytical methods and the interpretation of results. OJ L 221, 17.8.2002, p. 1-29.

14 Regulation (EC) No 470/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 laying down Community procedures for the establishment of residue limits of pharmacologically active substances in foodstuffs of animal origin. OJ L 152, 16.6.2009, p. 11-22.

15 Commission Regulation (EC) No 37/2010 of 22 December 2009 on pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits in foodstuffs of animal origin. OJ L 15, 20.1.2010, p. 1-72.

16 Commission Directive 2009/8/EC of 10 February 2009 amending Annex I to Directive 202/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels of unavoidable carry-over of coccodiostats or histomonostats in non-target feed. OJ L 40, 11.2.2009, p. 19-25.

carry-over of coccidiostats or histomonostats in non-target feed and Commission Regulation (EC) No 124/2009[17] lays down maximum levels for the presence of coccidiostats or histomonostats in food resulting from the unavoidable carry-over of these substances in non-target feed.

For pesticides, MRLs are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005[18]. Some substances (e.g. carbamates, pyrethroids, organophosphorus compounds) are recognised both as veterinary medicinal products and pesticides and therefore they might have different MRLs in the corresponding legislation.

Maximum levels for contaminants are laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006[19]. For contaminants where no EU maximum levels had been fixed at the time when data included in this report were collected, national tolerance levels were applied.

Minimum Required Performance Limits (MRPLs). According to the Annex to Commission Decision 2002/657/EC, MRPL means the minimum content of an analyte in a sample which 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 and medroxyprogesterone acetate were established by Commission Decision 2003/181/EC[20] and for malachite and leuco malachite green were established by Commission Decision 2004/25/EC[21].

Objectives

The present report summarises the monitoring data from 2012 submitted by the Member States to the European Commission. Data analysis was mainly focused on data submitted under Directive 96/23/EC and aimed to provide an overview on:

- Production volume and number of samples collected in each Member State. These data were used to check whether the Member States had fulfilled the minimum requirements on sampling frequency as stated in Directive 96/23/EC and Commission Decision 97/747/EC.

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17 Commission Regulation (EC) No 124/2009 of 10 February 2009 setting maximum levels for the presence of coccidiostats or histomonostats in food resulting from the unavoidable carry-over of these substances in non-target feed. OJ L 40, 11.2.2009, p. 7-11.

18 Regulation (EC) 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 20005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC. OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1-16.

19 Commission Regulation (EC) 1881/2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs. OJ L 364, 20.12.2006, p. 5-24.

20 Commission Decision 2003/181/EC of 13 March 2003 amending Decision 2002/657/EC as regards the setting of minimum required performance limits (MRPLs) for certain residues in food of animal origin. OJ L 71, 15.3.2003, p. 17-18.

21 Commission Decision 2004/25/EC of 22 December 2003 amending Decision 2002/657/EC as regards the setting of minimum required performance limits (MRPLs) for certain residues in food of animal origin. OJ L 6, 10.1.2004, p. 38-39.

- Number of samples analysed in each animal species or food commodity for substance groups and subgroups as defined in Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC (see Appendix E).
- Summary of non-compliant results per animal species or food commodity and substance group.
- Identification of main substances contributing to non-compliant results within a group.
- EU overall distribution of non-compliant samples in the substance groups.

Materials and methods

Materials

Data used in this report have been collected from Member States under Directive 96/23/EC and stored in the residue database of Directorate General for Health and Consumers (DG SANCO). The samples included in the monitoring were taken from the production process of animals and primary products of animal origin (live animals, their excrements, body fluids and tissues, animal products, animal feed and drinking water).

DG SANCO is in charge of the overall coordination of the residue data collection from Member States (see "Terms of reference"). Each Member State assigns the coordination of the national monitoring plan to a central public department or body which is also in charge of the data collection at national level (Directive 96/23/EC Art. 4). The respective institution is also in charge of the aggregation of the data received from the various central and regional departments. DG SANCO verifies whether or not the transmitted results are in line with the established monitoring plan and indicates misreporting. In case of misreporting, the Member States in question are asked to update their data.

Aggregate data are transmitted to the Commission at the following level of detail:

- Animal category and animal products: bovines, pigs, sheep and goats, horses, poultry, rabbit, farmed game, wild game, aquaculture, milk, eggs and honey.
- Production volume expressed in number of animals for bovines, pigs, sheep and goats, and horses, and in tonnes for poultry, rabbit, farmed game, wild game, aquaculture, milk, eggs and honey.
- Sampling strategy: targeted, suspect, import and 'others'.
- Number of samples analysed for each substance group as defined in Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC.
- Number of non-compliant results within each substance group or subgroup and within each animal category or animal product. Non-compliant results are listed by the substance identified. Additional information about the

non-compliant samples is given in a separate document (Questionnaires) provided by the Member States. This information is not included in the database.

In this context, it is important to note that the number of non-compliant samples is not necessarily the same as the number of non-compliant results. One sample can be non-compliant for more than one substance and therefore the sum of non-compliant results might be higher than the sum of non-compliant samples. The information on sample identification, sample matrix and the corresponding results was not available in the database and thus it was impossible to perform a more elaborate statistical analysis at the matrix level (e.g. meat, liver, blood, etc.) and to identify the samples non-compliant for more substances (multi-residues samples).

Since information on the number of total analyses performed for an individual substance was only transmitted by the Member States which reported at least one non-compliant result for the respective substance, it was not possible to extract the full spectrum of substances analysed within one group or subgroup.

Methods

For the data analysis, the database and the data extraction tools available in DG SANCO's residue application were used. Making use of those tools it was possible to extract the production volume reported by the Member States and the number of samples analysed for each animal species or animal product category and for each substance group or subgroup. To check whether the minimum required sampling frequencies had been fulfilled, the number of samples collected in 2012 was referred to the production of 2011. The number of non-compliant samples could be extracted at the group or subgroup level. At the substance level, only Member States which found at least one non-compliant result reported the total number of samples analysed for that substance. The shortcomings mentioned in 3.1 represented considerable limitations in performing a more elaborate statistical analysis.

Results

The structure and the data analysis performed in the present report follows the one of the 2010 report:

- The EU overall assessment includes all animal/animal product categories and is presented for each main substance group.
- Assessment of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results are presented for each animal/animal product category separately.
- Suspect samples are evaluated separately from the targeted samples.
- Results which were not reported under the Council Directive 96/23/EC (import and 'others') are not included in the overall assessment but

treated separately. Non-compliant results for the individual substances in each animal/animal product category are listed in Appendix A (targeted samples), Appendix B (suspect samples), Appendix C (import samples) and Appendix D ('other' samples).

EU overall assessment

The aim of this assessment was to give an overview of the total number of samples analysed for the individual substance groups and to summarise the non-compliant samples for the major substance groups at EU level. Further details on the non-compliant samples found in each animal/product category are presented in chapters 4.2 to 4.13.

In 2012, 772,540 samples were reported by the 27 Member States for analysis of substances and residues covered by Directive 96/23/EC. Out of this, 427,193 were targeted samples collected in conformity with the specifications of the National Residue Control Plans (NRCPs) for 2012. Additionally, 23,102 suspect samples were reported as follow-up of non-compliant targeted samples or suspicion of illegal treatment or non-compliance with the withdrawal period. Apart from the data submitted in accordance to NRCPs, Member States reported in total 318,081 samples collected in the framework of other programmes developed under the national legislation. Only a relatively limited number of data (n = 4,164) was reported for samples checked at import. This is because the control of samples at import is more linked to the third country monitoring than to the residue monitoring in EU; thus Member States report those results to the EC (using other tools e.g. the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES) and the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF).

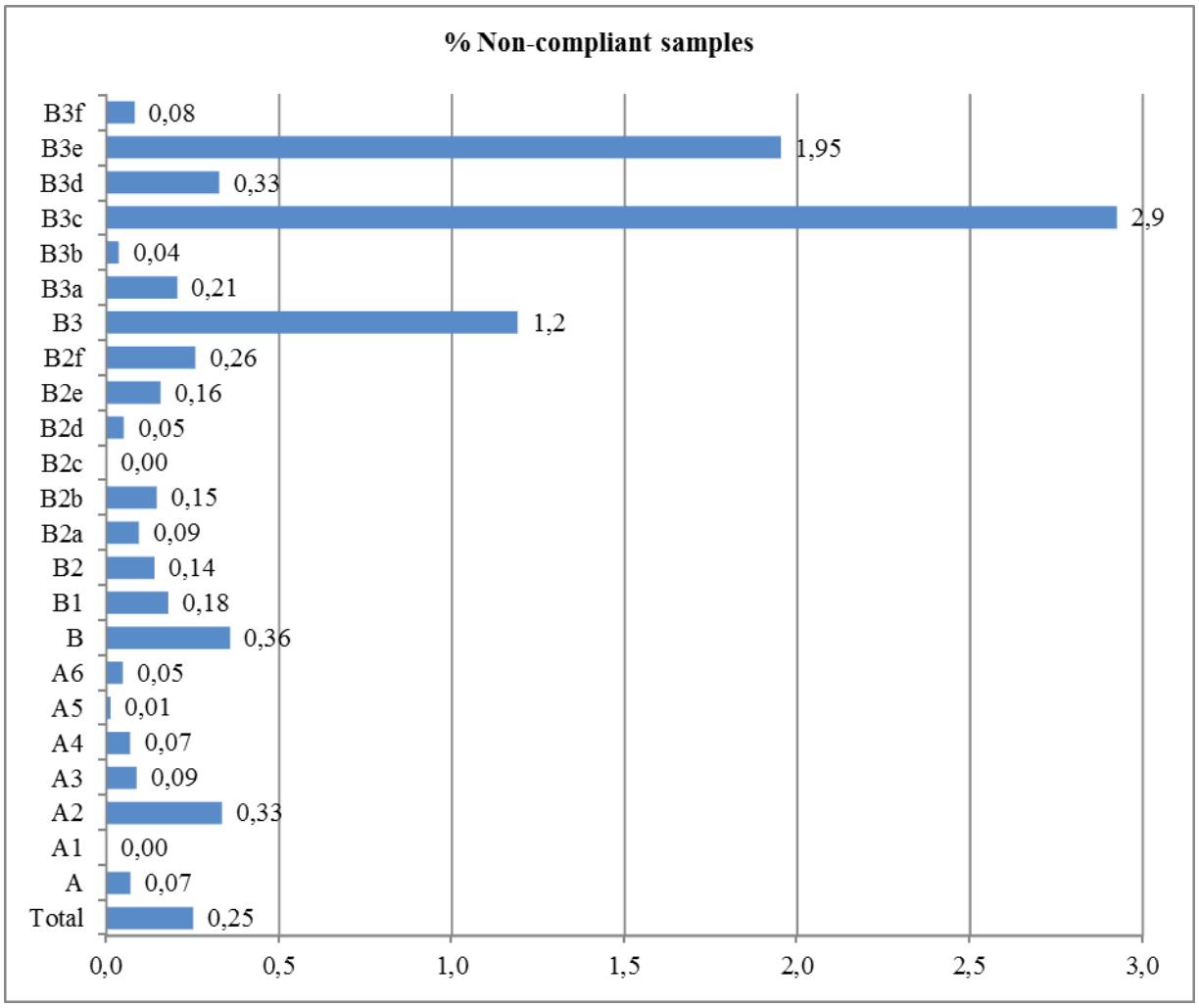
Of the total targeted samples, 44 % were analysed for substances having an anabolic effect and unauthorised substances (group A) and 62 % for veterinary drugs and contaminants (group B)[22]. Of the 427,193 targeted samples, 1,071 were non-compliant (0.25 %) (1,129 non-compliant results). The percentage of non-compliant samples calculated from the total number of samples analysed for substances in that category was: 0.07 % for substances having an anabolic effect and unauthorised substances (A), 0.18 % for antibacterials (B1), 0.14 % for the "other veterinary drugs" (B2) and 1.2 % for "other substances and environmental contaminants" (B3) (Table 1, Figure 1).

[22] Some samples were analysed for substances in both groups therefore the sum of percentages is higher than 100.

Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in all species and product categories.

Substance group (a)			Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
			n(b)	%	n(c)	%	n(d)
A			186,524	44	129	0.07	130
	A1		22,783	5.3	0	0	0
	A2		10,157	2.4	34	0.33	34
	A3		45,610	11	40	0.09	40
	A4		22,019	5.2	15	0.07	16
	A5		41,399	10	5	0.01	5
	A6		74,164	17	35	0.05	35
B			263,269	62	942	0.36	999
	B1		126,889	30	227	0.18	238
	B2		97,794	23	136	0.14	147
		B2a	26,574	6.2	25	0.09	31
		B2b	22,016	5.2	32	0.15	33
		B2c	9,459	2.2	0	0	0
		B2d	9,889	2.3	5	0.05	5
		B2e	14,742	3.5	23	0.16	23
		B2f	19,824	4.6	51	0.26	55
	B3		48,563	11	578	1.2	614
		B3a	17,015	4.0	35	0.21	36
		B3b	8,431	2.0	3	0.04	3
		B3c	16,340	3.8	478	2.9	511
		B3d	6,740	1.6	22	0.33	22
		B3e	1,998	0.47	39	1.95	40
		B3f	2,433	0.57	2	0.08	2
Total			427,193	100	1,071	0.25	1,129

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.



Percentage of non-compliant samples in each substance group.

Hormones

Directive 96/22/EC prohibits the use of hormones in food producing animals except for well-defined therapeutic and zootechnical purposes and under strict veterinary control.

This group includes also synthetic, hormonally active substances such as stilbenes and their derivatives (A1), antithyroid agents (A2) and steroids (A3). Resorcyclic acid lactones (A4) are hormonally active as well and potentially used for growth promoting purposes, but their presence in animals and products of animal origin could also be linked to the ingestion of feed contaminated with fungi belonging to the genus *Fusarium*.

Of all the targeted samples analysed for the category "hormones" in all animal/product categories (100,569 samples) there were 89 non-compliant samples (0.09 %) (90 non-compliant results).

The number of targeted samples analysed for stilbenes and derivatives (A1) in all animal/product categories together was 22,783. Similar to the previous years, no non-compliant sample was reported for this group.

Antithyroid agents (A2) were analysed in 10,157 targeted samples of which 34 samples were non-compliant (0.33 %) (34 non-compliant results). All non-compliant samples in the group A2 were for thiouracil. They were found in bovines (n = 29; 0.53 %), pigs (n = 4; 0.13 %) and sheep and goats (n = 1; 0.39 %). Residues of thiouracil resulted most probably from feeding diets rich in cruciferous plants. Pinel et al. (2006) demonstrated that urinary excretion of thiouracil in adult bovines fed with cruciferous plants can give erroneous indications of the possible illegal use of thyrostats in meat production animals.

For steroids (A3), of the 45,610 samples analysed in all animal species and product categories, 40 samples were non-compliant (0.09 %) (40 non-compliant results) for nandrolone (n = 18), androstene-5-3-beta (n = 14) and (alpha-) boldenone (n = 8). The non-compliant samples were found in bovines (n = 4; 0.01 %), pigs (n = 31; 0.26 %), aquaculture (n = 4; 1.11 %) and farmed game (n = 1; 1.49 %). Some Member States indicated that residue findings on steroid hormones may not be attributable to illegal treatment, as the source was most likely the endogenous production as reported in previous studies (Clouet et al., 1997; Samuels et al., 1998).

The legal utilisation of corticosteroids (e.g. dexamethasone, betamethasone and prednisone) in the therapy of food producing animals in the EU, as for any other veterinary medicine, is strictly regulated in the EU, with withdrawal periods given between treatment and slaughtering. In previous years, some Member States included authorised corticosteroids under the group A3, whereas others allocated them to the subgroup B2f (other pharmacologically active substances). The Member States that included all corticosteroids in group A3 claimed that in this way they have more legal action power against illegal use. However in 2012, following a move towards a common approach in the reporting of corticosteroids, all Member States with non-compliant results have allocated them under subgroup B2f and no longer under A3.

For resorcyclic acid lactones (A4), of 22,019 samples analysed in all animal species and product categories, 15 were found non-compliant (0.07 %) (16 non-compliant results). The non-compliant results were for bovines (n = 15) and horses (n = 1).

Beta-agonists

Beta-agonists (A5) are used therapeutically in human and animal medicine for specific effects on smooth muscle. When misused at higher doses, they can also act as growth promoters by stimulating the increase of the muscular mass and reducing the adipose tissue. Directive 96/22/EC prohibits the use of beta-agonists in food producing animals except for well-defined therapeutic purposes and under strict veterinary control. In 2012, 41,399 targeted samples were analysed for beta-agonists and five non-compliant samples (0.01 %) were reported (in bovines, four for clenbuterol; in poultry, one for terbutaline).

Prohibited substances

This group (A6) includes substances listed in Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 under prohibited substances for which MRLs cannot be established. These substances are not allowed to be administered to food-producing animals. Examples of substances belonging to this group are chloramphenicol, nitrofurans and nitroimidazoles.

In the framework of the 2012 residue monitoring, 74,164 targeted samples were analysed for prohibited substances and 35 samples (0.05 %) were non-compliant (35 non-compliant results). Altogether, there were 16 non-compliant results for chloramphenicol, 11 for nitrofurans and eight for nitroimidazoles (Table 2). For nitrofurans however, the reliability of SEM as an unambiguous sole marker residue for nitrofurazone treatment is no longer uncontested.

The distribution of the non-compliant results by individual substances and Member States is presented in Appendix A.

Overview on the non-compliant results for prohibited substances.

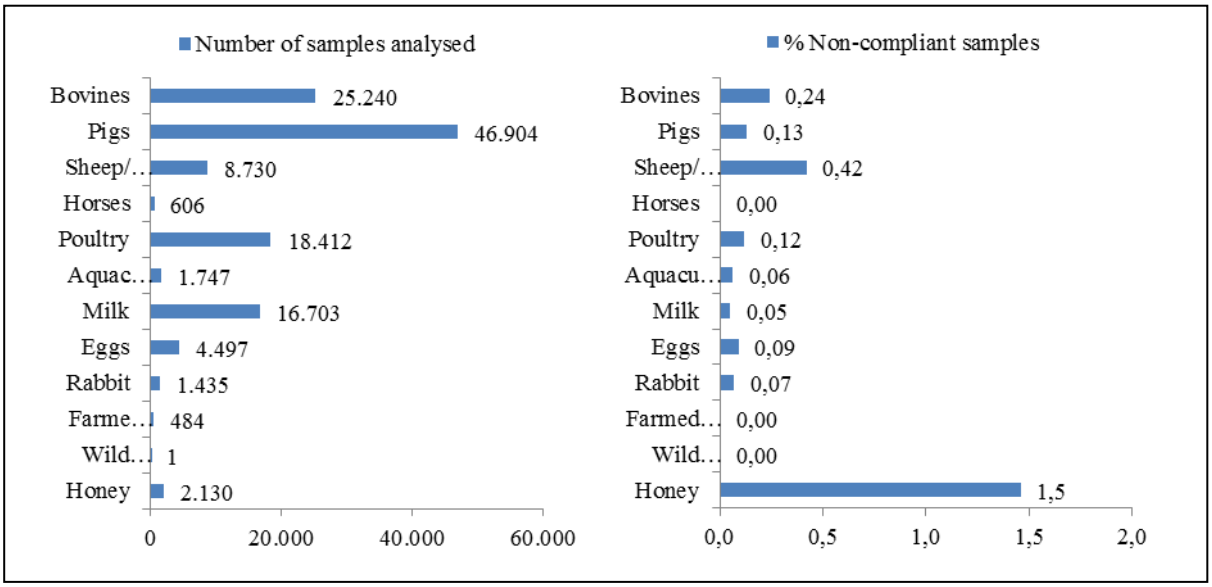
Substance	Species	Number of non-compliant results	Member States reporting non-compliant results
Chloramphenicol	bovine	2	CZ, IT
	pigs	10	BG, ES, FR, LT, PT, SE
	sheep/goats	1	AT
	poultry	1	IT
	milk	1	ES
	rabbit	1	CY
Nitrofurans			
SEM (semicarbazide)	bovine	6	IE
	sheep/goats	1	IE
AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	poultry	2	GR
AMOZ (5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	farmed game	1	BE
Nitrofurazone	pigs	1	FR
Nitroimidazoles			
Metronidazole	bovines	1	DE
	pigs	2	DE
	poultry	1	FR
Dimetridazole	sheep/goats	1	SK
Nitroimidazoles (group)	poultry	3	SK

Antibacterials

The group of antibacterials (B1) includes antibiotics (e.g. beta-lactams, tetracyclines, macrolides, aminoglycosides) but also sulphonamides and quinolones.

The total number of analyses carried out in 2012 for antimicrobials in targeted samples was 126,889, of which 227 (0.18 %) were non-compliant (238 non-compliant results) (Table 1). The highest frequency of non-compliant samples for antibacterials was observed in honey (1.5 %) (Figure 2).

It is important to mention that in some Member States there are specific control programmes which use microbiological tests (inhibitor tests). 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 thus there is no conclusive identification of the substance concerned. In other cases, a positive result in the screening test is confirmed by means of an immunochemical or physico-chemical test and it is then possible to identify the substance and establish whether its concentration is above the MRL or not.



Number of targeted samples analysed and percentage of non-compliant samples for antibacterials (B1) in animal/product categories.

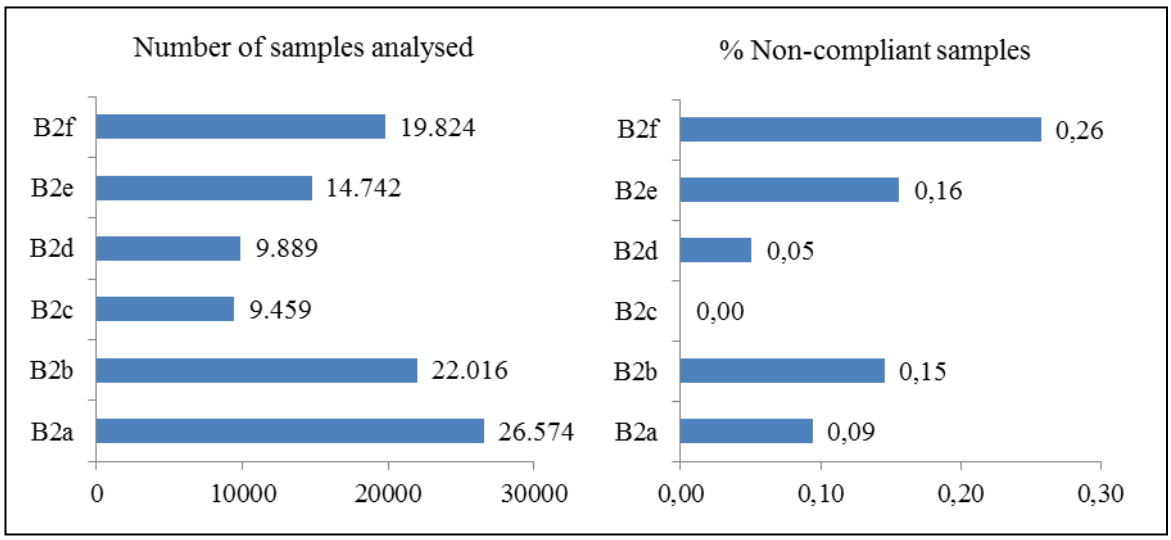
In Germany, for instance, there are two different strategies. One is to fulfil the requirements of Directive 96/23/EC. The second strategy is based on national law and means that at least 2 % of all commercially slaughtered calves and 0.5 % of all other commercially slaughtered hoofed animals must be officially sampled and analysed for residues of antimicrobials using inhibitor tests. To finally assess compliance with MRLs, all positive or suspicious results obtained with the inhibitor tests must be confirmed using chemical instrument analyses, as it is also the case with the screening results of tests performed pursuant to Directive 96/23/EC. In 2012, 308,536 samples were analysed in Germany under this scheme (27,669 for bovines, 278,040 for pigs, 2,625 for sheep and goats, 10 for horses, 140 for poultry, 37 for aquaculture, seven for farmed game and eight for rabbit meat) giving rise to 532 positive inhibitor tests (122 in bovines, 404 in pigs, four in sheep and goats, one in horses and one in poultry). A similar monitoring programme for residues of antibiotics exists in the Netherlands. The control program concerns suspect animals and therefore those results are included in the data on suspect samples (Section 4.14).

Other veterinary drugs

The group "other veterinary drugs" (B2) includes a variety of veterinary medicinal products classified according to their pharmacological action in:

- Anthelmintics (B2a)
- Anticoccidials (B2b)
- Carbamates and pyrethroids (B2c)
- Sedatives (B2d)
- Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (B2e) and
- Other pharmacologically active substances (B2f)

In the 2012 monitoring, 97,794 targeted samples were analysed for substances in the group B2 and 136 samples (0.14 %) were non-compliant. The total number of targeted samples analysed for each subgroup in the group B2 and the percentage of non-compliant samples is presented in Figure 3. It is important to note that the frequency of analyses for substances in the B2 subgroups follows a different pattern in each species, depending on their animal specific therapeutic application. For example, in bovines, the anthelmintics, NSAIDs and other pharmacologically active substances (corticosteroids are largely represented in this subgroup) were more frequently analysed than anticoccidials or sedatives. Conversely, in poultry, anticoccidials was the largest subgroup. An overview of the number of samples analysed and the percentage of non-compliant samples for the B2 subgroups in the specific animal/product category is presented in Table 3.



Number of targeted samples analysed within the group "other veterinary drugs" (B2) and the percentage of non-compliant samples.

Number of targeted samples analysed for B2 subgroups in different animal categories and the frequency of non-compliant samples (percentage from the total number of samples analysed in each animal category).

Group	B2a		B2b		B2c		B2d		B2e		B2f	
	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc
Bovines	5,028	0.02	1,913	0	1,659	0	2,203	0.05	4,757	0.11	11,006	0.40
Pigs	7,915	0.04	6,456	0.03	2,495	0	6,829	0.04	4,440	0.05	5,760	0.02
Sheep/goats	3,039	0.36	901	0	1,171	0	604	0	482	0	557	0.18
Horses	247	0.40	80	1.25	79	0	161	0.62	568	1.58	241	0.41
Poultry	3,105	0	7,974	0.16	1,973	0	7	0	876	0.34	699	0.43
Aquaculture	685	0.29	74	0	368	0	0.00	0	0	0	155	0
Milk	5,727	0.09	352	0	359	0	59	0	3,436	0.09	879	0
Eggs	262	0	3,765	0.35	187	0	7	0	17	0	117	0
Rabbit	157	0.64	296	0.34	107	0	10	0	93	1.08	45	0
Farmed game	259	0.39	169	1.18	129	0	9	0	73	0	13	0
Wild game	108	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honey	42	0	36	0	893	0	0	0	0	0	352	0

n: Number of samples analysed; % nc: Percentage of non-compliant samples.

Regarding the number of samples analysed in each B2 subgroup, the highest proportion of non-compliant samples was observed for subgroup B2f "other pharmacologically active substances", (0.26 %): 0.40 % in bovines, 0.02 % in pigs, 0.18 % in sheep and goats, 0.41 % in horses and 0.43 % in poultry. This finding for group B2f is different compared to previous years. However, this increase is considered to be due to a move by the Member States in reporting authorised corticosteroids under the subgroup B2f, only (see Section 4.1.1).

For corticosteroids, 51 non-compliant results were reported by seven Member States and all except three results were reported for bovines. Substances identified were dexamethasone (n = 34), prednisolone (n = 13) and prednisone (n = 4) (Table 4). It is important to note that recent studies suggest that prednisolone could be produced endogenously by animals, especially by those found in a state of stress (Pompa et al., 2011; Fidani et al., 2012).

Overview on corticosteroids non-compliant results (B2f).

Substance	Substance group [a]	Species	Number of non-compliant results	Member States reporting non-compliant results
Dexamethasone	B2f	Bovine	33	DE, ES, FR, IT, NL
	B2f	Sheep/goats	1	FR
Prednisolone	B2f	Bovine	11	BE, FR, IT, RO
	B2f	Pigs	1	RO
	B2f	Horses	1	BE
Prednisone	B2f	Bovine	4	IT

(a): as detailed in Appendix E.

Non-compliant samples for anthelmintics (B2a) were reported in bovines (0.02 %), pigs (0.04 %), sheep and goats (0.36 %), horses (0.40 %), aquaculture (0.29 %), milk (0.09 %), rabbits (0.64 %) and farmed game (0.39 %).

For anticoccidials (B2b), non-compliant samples were reported in pigs (0.03 %), horses (1.25 %), poultry (0.16 %), eggs (0.35 %), rabbits (0.34 %) and farmed game (1.18 %).

There were no non-compliant samples for pyrethroids (B2c).

There were non-compliant samples reported for sedatives (B2d) in bovines (0.05 %), pigs (0.04 %) and horses (0.62 %).

For non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e), non-compliant samples were reported in bovines (0.11 %), pigs (0.05 %), horses (1.58 %), poultry (0.34 %), milk (0.09 %) and rabbits (1.08 %).

More details on the number of samples analysed and the non-compliant samples found in each category are given in Sections 4.2 to 4.13 and in Appendix A.

Other substances and environmental contaminants

The group "other substances and environmental contaminants" (B3) includes the following subcategories:

- Organochlorine compounds including PCBs (B3a)
- Organophosphorus compounds (B3b)
- Chemical elements (B3c)
- Mycotoxins (B3d)
- Dyes (B3e) and
- Others (B3f)

In the 2012 residues monitoring, 48,563 samples were analysed for substances in group B3 of which 578 samples were non-compliant (1.2 %) (614 non-

compliant results). The total number of targeted samples analysed for each subgroup in group B3 and the percentage of non-compliant samples is presented in Figure 4. Similar to group B2, the frequency of analyses for certain B3 subgroups is highly variable with the targeted animal/product category. While chemical contaminants (B3c) are analysed in all animal/product categories, dyes (B3e) are analysed only in aquaculture products. An overview of the number of samples analysed and the percentage of non-compliant samples for the B3 subgroups in the specific animal group and animal product category is presented in Table 5.

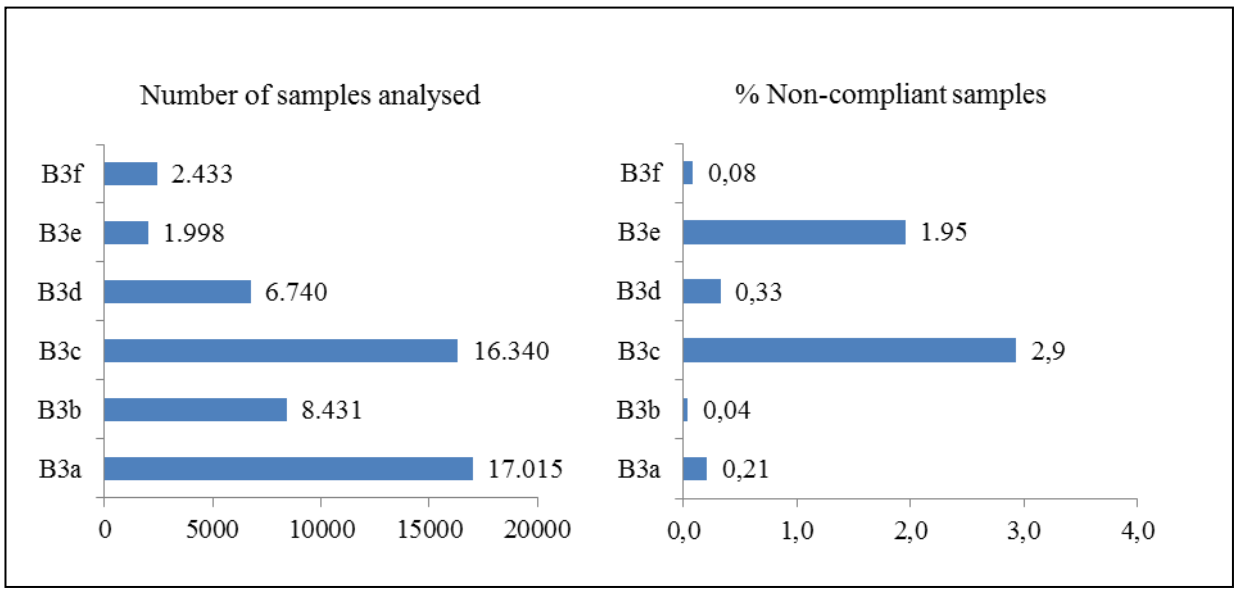
The highest percentage of non-compliant samples was found, in almost all species, in the subgroup B3c "chemical elements" (2.9 %). Similar to previous years, cadmium, lead, mercury and copper were the chemical elements frequently identified as responsible for non-compliance.

Instances of non-compliance for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and organophosphorus compounds (B3b) were 0.21 % and 0.04 %, respectively.

For mycotoxins (B3d), there were non-compliant samples for zearalenone and derivatives in bovines (n = 4) and in pigs (n = 3), ochratoxin A in pigs (n = 3), aflatoxin B_1 in bovines (n = 1) and in pigs (n = 1) and aflatoxin M_1 in milk (n = 9).

Dyes (B3e) were reported in aquaculture (39 non-compliant samples; 1.95 %). Substances found were malachite green, leuco malachite green, crystal violet and leuco crystal violet. In the subgroup "others" (B3f), two non-compliant sample were reported in honey for diethyltoluamide.

More details on the number of samples analysed and non-compliant samples in each category are given in the Sections 4.2 to 4.13 and in Appendix A.



Number of samples analysed within the group "other substances and environmental contaminants" (B3) and the percentage of non-compliant samples.

Number of targeted samples analysed for B3 subgroups in different animal and product categories and the frequency of non-compliant samples (percentage from the total number of samples analysed in each animal/product category).

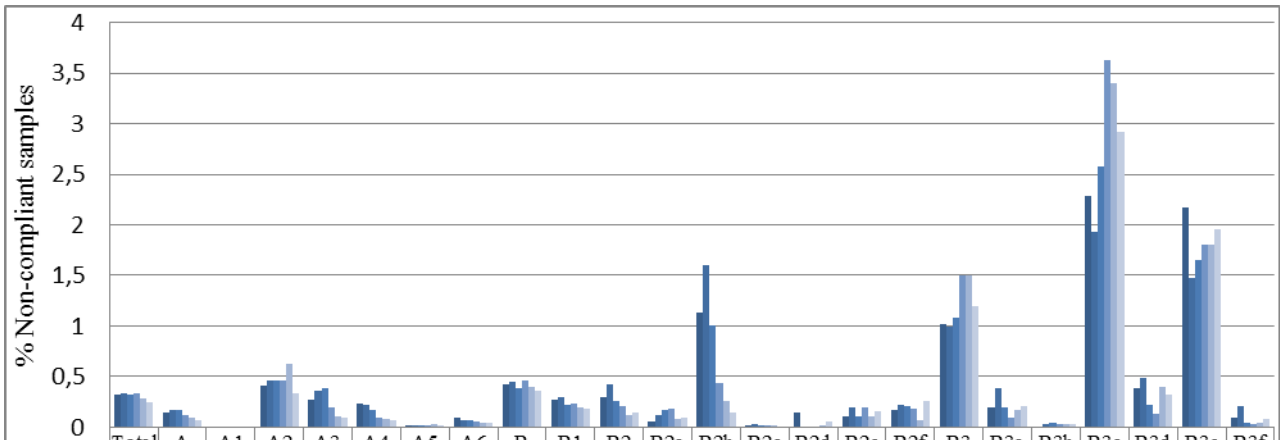
Group	B3a		B3b		B3c		B3d		B3e		B3f	
	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc
Bovines	3,098	0	1,657	0	3,014	2.6	1,136	0.44	0	0	300	0
Pigs	4,446	0.02	2,539	0.04	4,393	3.4	1,972	0.41	0	0	834	0
Sheep/goats	1,145	1	1,193	0	1,043	2.0	251	0	0	0	29	0
Horses	139	0	99	0	718	5.0	78	0	0	0	5	0
Poultry	2,790	0.11	841	0	2,008	0.05	877	0	0	0	265	0
Aquaculture	678	0.29	141	0	787	0	246	0	1,996	1.95	147	0
Milk	1,585	0.00	803	0	1,099	0.0	2,090	0.43	0	0	206	0
Eggs	1,723	0.35	325	0	158	0	7	0	2	0	220	0
Rabbit	162	0.00	58	0	187	0	22	0	0	0	6	0
Farmed game	209	1	55	0	316	5.7	36	0	0	0	48	0
Wild game	322	0.62	53	0	2,052	8.0	0	0	0	0	166	0
Honey	718	0.00	667	0	565	1.8	25	0	0	0	207	1

n: number of samples analysed; % nc: percentage of non-compliant samples.

Multi-year comparison

It is important to note that this analysis is based on data that were partially aggregated. In addition, the number of samples analysed for each substance and animal/product category was not necessarily the same over the six years. Therefore this analysis should be regarded as having a certain degree of uncertainty. The purpose of this exercise was to check whether major variations of the proportion of non-compliant samples occurred at substance group level in the EU. When such variations are noted, a more in-depth analysis of the monitoring plans per species, country and pattern of substances analysed has to be carried out in order to identify the trigger for the differences observed and in consequence to take corrective measures.

An overall picture covering the period 2007 - 2012 (EU 27) is presented in Figure 5. The percentage of overall non-compliant samples in 2012 (0.25 %) was slightly lower compared to the previous five years (0.28 % - 0.34 %).



	Total	A	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	B	B1	B2	B2a	B2b	B2c	B2d	B2e	B2f	B3	B3a	B3b	B3c	B3d	B3e	B3f
2007	0,32	0,15	0	0,41	0,27	0,23	0,02	0,09	0,42	0,27	0,30	0,05	1,1	0,01	0,15	0,1	0,17	1,0	0,2	0	2,3	0,39	2,2	0,09
2008	0,34	0,17	0	0,46	0,36	0,22	0,01	0,07	0,45	0,29	0,42	0,12	1,6	0,03	0	0,2	0,22	0,99	0,38	0,03	1,9	0,48	1,5	0,21
2009	0,32	0,18	0	0,46	0,39	0,17	0,01	0,07	0,39	0,21	0,26	0,16	1,0	0,02	0	0,11	0,21	1,1	0,19	0,04	2,6	0,22	1,7	0,05
2010	0,33	0,11	0	0,47	0,19	0,09	0,02	0,05	0,46	0,23	0,21	0,18	0,43	0,01	0	0,19	0,18	1,5	0,10	0,03	3,6	0,14	1,8	0,03
2011	0,28	0,09	0	0,63	0,11	0,08	0,03	0,04	0,40	0,19	0,12	0,08	0,26	0,01	0,01	0,11	0,07	1,5	0,17	0,03	3,4	0,40	1,8	0,04
2012	0,25	0,07	0	0,33	0,09	0,07	0,01	0,05	0,36	0,18	0,14	0,09	0,15	0	0,05	0,16	0,26	1,2	0,21	0,04	2,9	0,33	1,95	0,08

Percentage of non-compliant samples reported in relation to the total number of targeted samples analysed for the respective group in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (substance groups are detailed in Appendix E).

Among hormones and prohibited substances (group A) the proportion of non-compliant samples was lower in 2012 (0.07 %), compared to previous years. However, between 2007 and 2011 the percentage of non-compliant samples in this group still only accounted for less than 0.2 %. There were no non-compliant samples for stilbenes (A1) in the six years included in the analysis and only a very limited number of non-compliant samples for beta-agonists (A5) (0.01 % - 0.03 %). The percentage of non-compliant samples for antithyroid agents (A2) was lower in 2012 (0.33 %) compared to 2007 - 2011 (0.41 %- 0.63 %), the same trend was noted for steroids (A3), (0.09 % in 2012 compared to 0.11 % - 0.39 % in 2007 - 2011). With regard to steroids, it is important to note that in 2012 authorised corticosteroids were not reported under this group, instead they were allocated to group B2f and thus they have not been included in the calculation for group A3. The percentage of non-compliant samples reported in 2012 for resorcyclic acid lactones (A4) was similar to those reported in 2010 and 2011 (0.07 % - 0.09 %) but lower compared to 2007 - 2009 (0.17 % - 0.23 %). For prohibited substances (A6), the proportion of non-compliant samples remained at very low levels over the six years (0.04 % - 0.09 %).

In the group of antibacterials (B1), the percentage of non-compliant samples was lower in 2012 (0.18 %) compared to the previous five years (0.19 % - 0.29 %).

In the group B2 (other veterinary drugs), the proportion of non-compliant samples for anthelmintics (B2a) increased slightly from 0.05 % in 2007 to 0.18 % in 2010, however in 2011 and 2012 the number of non-compliant samples decreased to 0.08 and 0.09 %, respectively.

For anticoccidials (B2b), in the previous five years this subgroup had the highest proportion of non-compliant samples (0.26 % - 1.6 %), however in 2012 the percentage of non-compliant samples was lower compared to previous years

(0.15 %). Since 2009 a decrease in the number of non-compliant samples has been recorded for this group, with the most notable effect present in poultry where the frequency of non-compliant samples dropped from 2.05 % in 2009, to 0.96 % in 2010, to 0.22 % in 2011 and to 0.16 % in 2012. This development is most likely the result of the awareness raised by and the measures taken after Commission Directive 2009/8/EC laying down maximum levels of unavoidable carry-over of coccidiostats in non-target feed entered into force.

Non-compliant samples for carbamates and pyrethroids (B2c) were found in only a few isolated cases in the previous five years (0.01 %- 0.03 %), however in 2012 no non-compliant samples were reported. For sedatives (B2d), no non-compliant samples were reported between 2008 – 2010 and only one sample was reported in 2011 (0.01 %). In 2012, this number had risen slightly, with five non-compliant samples in total being reported for bovines, pigs and horses (0.05 %).

In the group B2e (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) the proportion of non-compliant samples has remained relatively constant over the six years (around 0.1 % - 0.2 %). For "other pharmacologically active substances" (B2f), the percentage of non-compliant samples decreased from 0.17 % - 0.22 % in the period 2007 – 2010 to 0.07 % in 2011. However in 2012, the highest percentage of non-compliant samples was reported (0.26 %) for this subgroup. This increase is considered to be due to Member States reporting authorised corticosteroids under the subgroup B2f only, in 2012 (see Sections 4.1.1 and 4.1.5).

In the group of "other substances and environmental contaminants" (B3), the percentage of non-compliant samples increased from 1 % in 2007 – 2009 to 1.5 % in 2010 and 2011, however in 2012 the number decreased slightly to 1.2 %.

The highest proportion of non-compliant samples in the group B3 has been noted for chemical elements (B3c) over the six years. The non-compliant samples accounted for around 2 % in 2007 and 2008 and for 3.6 % in 2010, 3.4 % in 2011 and 2.9 % in 2012. This evolution is mainly explained by the practice introduced since 2009 with regard to the legal basis applied for compliance checking for mercury and copper. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 specifies maximum limits for mercury only in aquaculture and does not specify any maximum limits for copper in food. Since 2009, the maximum limits laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 149/2008[23] amending Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 are applied to evaluate the compliance for copper and mercury (except for aquaculture) which led to a substantial higher proportion of non-compliant samples for the two chemical elements. For example, in 2007 and 2008 only 30 and 47 non-compliant samples, respectively, were reported for mercury in all species and product categories whereas in 2010 and 2011 their number reached 269 and 218, respectively, although in 2012 the number had decreased to 170. Similarly, no non-compliant samples were reported for copper in 2007, 2008 and 2009 but after applying the new legal provision, in 2010,

[23] Commission Regulation (EC) No 149/2008 of 29 January 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing Annexes II, III and IV setting maximum residue levels for products covered by Annex I thereto. OJ L 58, 1.3.2008, p. 1-348.

2011 and 2012 there were respectively 73, 67 and 72 non-compliant samples for copper.

Non-compliant samples in the groups of organochlorine compounds (B3a), mycotoxins (B3d) and "other substances" (B3f) represented about 0.1 % - 0.5 % of the total number of samples analysed each year. For organophosphorus compounds (B3b), the number of non-compliant samples remained very low over the six years (zero to three samples per year (0.04 %)). The proportion of non-compliant samples for dyes (B3e) remained relatively constant over the six years (1.5 – 2.2 %), although in 2012, the value was slightly higher compared to the last four years.

Taking into account the limitations mentioned at the beginning of this section, it appears that the frequency of non-compliant samples for antithyroid agents (A2), steroids (A3), resorcyclic acid lactones (A4), antibacterials (B1), anticoccidials (B2b) and carbamates and pyrethroids (B2c) were lower in 2012 compared to the previous years. The frequency of non-compliant samples reported under "other pharmacologically active substances" (B2f) was higher in 2012 compared to the previous five years. The move by the Member States in 2012 to report non-compliant samples for authorised corticosteroids under one group only (i.e., B2f), rather than under either A3 or B2f, can account for the increase noted for B2f and the decrease noted for A3, in 2012. The proportion of non-compliant samples for chemical elements (B3c; mainly metals) in 2012 was higher compared to 2007, 2008 and 2009, but lower compared to 2010 and 2011. For the other substance groups, there were no notable variations over the six years (see also EC, 2007; EFSA, 2010a, 2011, 2012, 2013).

Bovines

Council Directive 96/23/EC requires that the minimum number of bovine animals to be controlled each year for all kinds of residues and substances is 0.4 % of the bovine animals slaughtered the previous year. The minimum requirements for the number of samples were fulfilled in 2012 for the EU overall (Table 6), and by each of the Member States (Table 7).

Production of bovines and number of targeted samples over 2007-2012.

Year	Production (animals)	Targeted samples	% Animals tested[(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	27,087,367	129,201	0.47	
2008 (EU 27)	26,898,702	122,648	0.48	
2009 (EU 27)	26,677,946	127,897	0.48	0.4
2010 (EU 27)	26,267,917	128,130	0.48	
2011 (EU 27)	26,566,593	126,540	0.48	
2012 (EU 27)	25,759,645	130,554	0.49	

(a): in relation to the production of the previous year.

Production volume and number of targeted samples collected in bovines.

Country	Production 2011 (animals)	Number of samples 2012	Animals tested (%)	Country	Production 2011 (animals)	Number of samples 2012	Animals tested (%)
Austria	688,486	3,877	0.56	Latvia	90,760	366	0.40
Belgium	837,290	5,444	0.65	Lithuania	170,632	824	0.48
Bulgaria	23,405	195	0.83	Luxemburg	24,752	100	0.40
Cyprus	15,998	606	3.79	Malta	4,252	57	1.34
Czech Republic	273,426	2,073	0.76	Netherlands	2,057,000	15,841	0.77
Denmark	517,998	2,093	0.40	Poland	1,591,060	6,604	0.42
Estonia	41,194	207	0.50	Portugal	402,297	1,640	0.41
Finland	263,771	1,295	0.49	Romania	133,510	600	0.45
France	5,059,481	20,222	0.40	Slovakia	50,830	369	0.73
Germany	3,767,004	14,992	0.40	Slovenia	117,242	520	0.44
Greece	253,764	1,021	0.40	Spain	2,352,103	10,806	0.46
Hungary	98,600	440	0.45	Sweden	432,509	1987	0.46
Ireland	1,660,634	7,686	0.46	United Kingdom	2,819,000	12,559	0.45
Italy	2,819,595	18,130	0.64	**Total (EU 27)**	**26,566,593**	**130,554**	**0.49**

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in bovines are presented in Table 8. Of the 130,554 samples analysed in this category, 262 (0.20 %) were non-compliant (271 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 22 Member States.

Number of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in bovines.

Substance group (a)	Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples	Non-compliant results	
	n(b)	%	n(c)	%	n(d)
A	76,836	59	60	0.08	61
A1	12,228	9.4	0	0	0
A2	5,478	4.2	29	0.53	29
A3	27,199	21	4	0.01	4
A4	11,955	9.2	14	0.12	15
A5	22,481	17	4	0.02	4
A6	15,997	12	9	0.06	9
B	58,537	45	202	0.35	210
B1	25,240	19	61	0.24	62
B2	26,075	20	51	0.20	55
B2a	5,028	3.9	1	0.02	1
B2b	1,913	1.5	0	0	0
B2c	1,659	1.3	0	0	0
B2d	2,203	1.7	1	0.05	1
B2e	4,757	3.6	5	0.11	5
B2f	11,006	8.4	44	0.40	48
B3	8,657	6.6	90	1.04	93
B3a	3,098	2.4	7	0.23	7
B3b	1,657	1.3	0	0	0
B3c	3,014	2.3	78	2.59	81
B3d	1,136	0.9	5	0.44	5
B3e	0	0.0	0	0	0
B3f	300	0.23	0	0	0
Total	**130,554**	**100**	**262**	**0.20**	**271**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.

No non-compliant samples were reported for the group A1. In the group A2, seven Member States reported a total of 29 non-compliant samples, all for thiouracil. In the group A3, a total of 4 non-compliant samples were reported by one Member State, for boldenone-alpha. In the group A4, four Member States reported 14 non-compliant samples (15 non-compliant results) for alpha and beta-zearalanol and zearalanone. There were four non-compliant samples reported in Group A5 for beta-agonists (clenbuterol) by one Member State. In group A6, four Member States reported prohibited substances in nine samples. The substances identified were: chloramphenicol, metronidazole and semicarbazide.

For antibacterials (B1), 12 Member States reported a total of 61 non-compliant samples (62 non-compliant results). Among the substances identified, oxytetracycline was the most frequent one (12 non-compliant samples).

In the group B2, 51 non-compliant samples (55 non-compliant results) were reported by seven Member States, for anthelmintics (n = 1; B2a), sedatives (n = 1; B2d) and non-steroidal (n = 5; B2e) and steroidal (n = 48; B2f) anti-inflammatory drugs.

In the group B3, there were 7 non-compliant samples for organochlorine compounds (B3a), 78 non-compliant samples for heavy metals (B3c) and five non-compliant samples for mycotoxins (B3d) (aflatoxin B_1 and zearalenol-alpha and –beta). Within the 78 non-compliant samples for heavy metals (81 non-compliant results) there were 38 non-compliant results for cadmium, 21 for copper, 16 for mercury, five for lead and one for arsenic.

A detailed presentation on the specific substances identified and the number of non-compliant results reported by each Member State is given in Appendix A.

Pigs

Council Directive 96/23/EC requires that the minimum number of pigs that have to be controlled each year for all kinds of residues and substances is 0.05 % of the pigs slaughtered the previous year. The minimum requirements for the number of samples to be taken were fulfilled in 2012 for the EU overall (Table 9), and by each of the Member States (Table 10).

Production of pigs and number of targeted samples over 2007-2012.

Year	Production (animals)	Targeted samples	% Animals tested[(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	241,501,638	144,378	0.06	
2008 (EU 27)	244,965,996	137,281	0.06	
2009 (EU 27)	242,260,526	138,137	0.06	0.05
2010 (EU 27)	245,149,546	136,792	0.06	
2011 (EU 27)	249,082,904	133,255	0.05	
2012 (EU 27)	246,691,569	135,745	0.05	

(a): in relation to the production of the previous year.

Production volume and number of targeted samples collected in pigs.

Country	Production 2011 (animals)	Number of samples 2012	Animals tested (%)	Country	Production 2011 (animals)	Number of samples 2012	Animals tested (%)
Austria	5,555,567	3,318	0.06	Latvia	246,236	123	0.05
Belgium	11,924,052	6,040	0.05	Lithuania	770,676	576	0.07
Bulgaria	759,781	860	0.11	Luxemburg	13,150	66	0.50
Cyprus	703,628	1,632	0.23	Malta	83,622	55	0.07
Czech Republic	3,129,970	2,729	0.09	Netherlands	14,450,000	8,608	0.06
Denmark	20,789,856	10,554	0.05	Poland	20,395,020	10,560	0.05
Estonia	420,537	631	0.15	Portugal	4,772,481	2,527	0.05
Finland	2,242,343	1,450	0.06	Romania	3,223,418	1,759	0.05
France	24,930,625	12,615	0.05	Slovakia	757,690	556	0.07
Germany	59,100,910	30,511	0.05	Slovenia	292,325	166	0.06
Greece	1,895,473	900	0.05	Spain	39,411,858	19,804	0.05
Hungary	4,329,830	2,214	0.05	Sweden	2,853,300	1,579	0.06
Ireland	2,828,205	2,531	0.09	United Kingdom	9,438,000	4,756	0.05
Italy	13,764,351	8,625	0.06	**Total (EU 27)**	**249,082,904**	**135,745**	**0.05**

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in pigs are presented in Table 11. Of the 135,745 samples analysed in this category, 279 (0.21 %) were non-compliant (306 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 19 Member States.

Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in pigs.

Substance group (a)	Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
	n(b)	%	n(c)	%	n(d)
A	55,285	41	48	0.09	48
A1	6,629	4.9	0	0	0
A2	3,139	2.3	4	0.13	4
A3	12,027	8.9	31	0.26	31
A4	6,337	4.7	0	0	0
A5	11,185	8.2	0	0	0
A6	23,445	17	13	0.06	13
B	90,342	67	231	0.26	258
B1	46,904	35	60	0.13	63
B2	33,048	24	11	0.03	12
B2a	7,915	5.8	3	0.04	4
B2b	6,456	4.8	2	0.03	2
B2c	2,495	1.8	0	0	0
B2d	6,829	5.0	3	0.04	3
B2e	4,440	3.3	2	0.05	2
B2f	5,760	4.2	1	0.02	1
B3	12,594	9.3	159	1.26	183
B3a	4,446	3.3	1	0.02	1
B3b	2,539	1.9	1	0.04	1
B3c	4,393	3.2	149	3.39	173
B3d	1,972	1.5	8	0.41	8
B3e	0	0.0	0	0	0
B3f	834	0.6	0	0	0
Total	**135,745**	**100**	**279**	**0.21**	**306**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.

There were no non-compliant samples in the group A1. In the group A2, two Member States reported a total of four non-compliant samples, all for thiouracil. In the group A3, three Member States reported 31 non-compliant samples (16 for nandrolone, 14 for androstene-5-3-Beta and one for boldenone). In group A6, seven Member States reported prohibited substances in 13 samples: 10 for chloramphenicol, two for metronidazole and one for nitrofurazone.

For antibacterials (B1), 11 Member States reported a total of 60 non-compliant samples (63 non-compliant results). The most frequent substances reported were: sulfamides (n = 22), benzylpenicillin (n = 7), doxycycline (n = 7) and enrofloxacin (n = 7).

In the group B2, seven Member States reported 11 non-compliant samples (12 non-compliant results). They were distributed as follows: four for anthelmintics (B2a), two for anticoccidials (B2b), three for sedatives (B2d), two for NSAIDs (B2e) and one for prednisolone (B2f). There were no non-compliant samples for the group B2c.

In the group B3, there were 159 non-compliant samples (183 non-compliant results). The non-compliant results were distributed as follows: one for organochlorine compounds (B3a), one for organophosphorus compounds (B3b), 173 for heavy metals (B3c) and three for ochratoxin A, three for zearalenol-alpha and two for aflatoxin B_1 (B3d). Of the 173 non-compliant results for heavy metals, 109 were reported as non-compliant for mercury, 46 for copper, 16 for cadmium and two for lead.

The specific substances identified and the number of non-compliant results reported by each Member State, are presented in Appendix A.

Sheep and goats

Council Directive 96/23/EC requires that the minimum number of sheep and goats that have to be controlled each year for all kinds of residues and substances is 0.05 % of the sheep and goats slaughtered the previous year. The minimum requirements for the number of samples were fulfilled in 2012 for the EU overall (Table 12), and by the vast majority of the Member States (Table 13). Romania did not achieve the minimum sampling frequency for sheep and goats.

Production of sheep and goats and number of targeted samples over 2007-2012.

Year	Production (animals)	Targeted samples	% Animals tested[(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	40,935,665	26,599	0.06	
2008 (EU 27)	41,435,268	24,320	0.06	
2009 (EU 27)	39,584,954	26,265	0.06	0.05
2010 (EU 27)	36,121,283	23,894	0.06	
2011 (EU 27)	37,217,484	23,112	0.06	
2012 (EU 27)	36,558,080	23,441	0.06	

(a): in relation to the production of the previous year.

Production volume and number of targeted samples collected in sheep and goats.

Country	Production 2011 (animals)	Number of samples 2012	Animals tested (%)	Country	Production 2011 (animals)	Number of samples 2012	Animals tested (%)
Austria	132,597	403	0.30	Latvia	8,555	18	0.21
Belgium	143,196	247	0.17	Lithuania	5,352	16	0.30
Bulgaria	231,706	168	0.07	Luxemburg	4,620	11	0.24
Cyprus	262,270	293	0.11	Malta	4,522	17	0.38
Czech Republic	12,993	82	0.63	Netherlands	740,000	502	0.07
Denmark	82,727	55	0.07	Poland	23,304	101	0.43
Estonia	8,506	18	0.21	Portugal	1,108,122	606	0.05
Finland	35,511	43	0.12	Romania	380,626	165	0.04
France	4,277,775	2,349	0.05	Slovakia	83,960	111	0.13
Germany	1,038,787	600	0.06	Slovenia	9,616	34	0.35
Greece	1,447,720	793	0.05	Spain	8,599,162	5,595	0.07
Hungary	33,484	96	0.29	Sweden	261,740	122	0.05
Ireland	2,399,081	1,942	0.08	United Kingdom	15,308,000	7,978	0.05
Italy	573,552	1,076	0.19	**Total (EU 27)**	**37,217,484**	**23,441**	**0.06**

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in sheep and goats is presented in Table 14. Of the 23,441 samples analysed in this category, 88 (0.38 %) were non-compliant (92 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 13 Member States.

Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in sheep and goats.

Substance group (a)			Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
			n(b)	%	n(c)	%	n(d)
A			5,024	21	4	0.08	4
	A1		344	1.5	0	0	0
	A2		259	1.1	1	0.39	1
	A3		1,178	5.0	0	0	0
	A4		425	1.8	0	0	0
	A5		1,245	5.3	0	0	0
	A6		1,890	8.1	3	0.16	3
B			18,659	80	84	0.45	88
	B1		8,730	37	37	0.42	38
	B2		6,666	28	12	0.18	13
		B2a	3,039	13	11	0.36	12
		B2b	901	3.8	0	0	0
		B2c	1,171	5.0	0	0	0
		B2d	604	2.6	0	0	0
		B2e	482	2.1	0	0	0
		B2f	557	2.4	1	0.18	1
	B3		3,501	15	35	1.00	37
		B3a	1,145	4.9	12	1.05	13
		B3b	1,193	5.1	2	0.17	2
		B3c	1,043	4.4	21	2.01	22
		B3d	251	1.1	0	0	0
		B3e	0	0.0	0	0	0
		B3f	29	0.12	0	0	0
Total			**23,441**	**100**	**88**	**0.38**	**92**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.

There were no non-compliant samples for the group A1, A3, A4 and A5. In the group A2, one Member State reported one non-compliant sample, for thiouracil. In the group A6, three Member States reported prohibited substances in three samples: one for chloramphenicol, one for dimetridazole and one for semicarbazide.

For antibacterials (B1), six Member States reported a total of 37 non-compliant samples (38 non-compliant results). Sulfamides were the most frequent substances reported (n = 21).

In the group B2, three Member States reported 12 non-compliant samples (13 non-compliant results: 12 for anthelmintics (B2a) and one for corticosteroids (B2f)). There were no non-compliant samples in the groups B2b, B2c, B2d and B2e.

In the group B3, there were 35 non-compliant samples (37 non-compliant results). The non-compliant results were distributed as follows: 13 for organochlorine compounds (B3a), two for organophosphorus compounds (B3b) and 22 for heavy metals (B3c): 13 for cadmium, four for lead, three for copper and two for mercury.

A detailed presentation on the specific substances identified and the number of non-compliant results reported by each Member State is given in Appendix A.

Horses

For horses, Council Directive 96/23/EC requires that the number of samples is to be determined by each Member State in relation to the identified problem. The number of targeted samples taken in 2012 at EU level was similar to previous years (Table 15). The percentage of targeted samples taken in each Member State for the reported horse production is presented in Table 16. Cyprus, Estonia, Greece and Luxembourg did not report horse production and thus no samples have been taken. Although Slovakia did not report production in 2011, samples were taken in 2012.

Production of horses and number of targeted samples over 2007-2012.

Year	Production (animals)	Targeted samples	% Animals tested[(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	312,969	3,115	1.16	
2008 (EU 27)	386,302	2,545	0.81	
2009 (EU 27)	264,538	3,000	0.78	Not specified
2010 (EU 27)	258,362	3,094	1.17	
2011 (EU 27)	249,403	3,309	1.28	
2012 (EU 27)	272,286	3,850	1.54	

(a): in relation to the production of the previous year.

Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for horses.

Country	Production 2011 (animals)	Number of samples 2012	Animals tested (%)	Country	Production 2011 (animals)	Number of samples 2012	Animals tested (%)
Austria	1,003	69	6.9	Latvia	445	22	4.9
Belgium	7,962	344	4.3	Lithuania	1,939	17	0.9
Bulgaria	73	25	34.2	Luxemburg	0	0	NA
Cyprus	0	0	NA	Malta	76	15	19.7
Czech Republic	395	49	12.4	Netherlands	3,626	155	4.3
Denmark	2,169	94	4.3	Poland	43,230	357	0.8
Estonia	0	0	NA	Portugal	774	41	5.3
Finland	1,453	55	3.8	Romania	28,243	123	0.4
France	17,085	457	2.7	Slovakia	0	3	NA
Germany	10,703	160	1.5	Slovenia	1,578	33	2.1
Greece	0	0	NA	Spain	32,229	404	1.3
Hungary	486	26	5.3	Sweden	4,500	240	5.3
Ireland	15,702	332	2.1	United Kingdom	8,727	181	2.1
Italy	67,005	648	1.0	**Total (EU 27)**	**249,403**	**3,850**	**1.54**

NA: not applicable.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in horses is presented in Table 17. Of the 3,850 samples analysed in this category, 50 samples (1.30 %) were non-compliant (53 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 12 Member States.

Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in horses.

Substance group [a]	Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
	n[b]	%	n[c]	%	n[d]
A	901	23	1	0.11	1
A1	104	2.7	0	0	0
A2	71	1.8	0	0	0
A3	167	4.3	0	0	0
A4	86	2.2	1	1.16	1
A5	238	6.2	0	0	0
A6	309	8.0	0	0	0
B	2,986	78	49	1.64	52
B1	606	16	0	0	0
B2	1,359	35	13	0.96	13
B2a	247	6.4	1	0.40	1
B2b	80	2.1	1	1.25	1
B2c	79	2.1	0	0	0
B2d	161	4.2	1	0.62	1
B2e	568	14.8	9	1.58	9
B2f	241	6.3	1	0.41	1
B3	1,025	27	36	3.51	39
B3a	139	3.6	0	0	0
B3b	99	2.6	0	0	0
B3c	718	18.6	36	5.01	39
B3d	78	2.0	0	0	0
B3e	0	0.0	0	0	0
B3f	5	0.13	0	0	0
Total	**3,850**	**100**	**50**	**1.30**	**53**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.

In the group A, there was only one non-compliant sample for zeranol (A4). No non-compliant samples were reported for the groups A1, A2, A3, A5, A6 and B1.

In the group B2, seven Member States reported 13 non-compliant samples. They were distributed as follows: nine for NSAIDs, one for anthelmintics (B2a), one for anticoccidials (B2b), one for sedatives (B2d) and one for corticosteroids (B2f). There were no non-compliant samples in the group B2c.

In the group B3, there were 36 non-compliant samples (39 non-compliant results), all from the heavy metal subgroup B3c: 35 for cadmium and four for mercury.

A detailed presentation on the specific substances identified and the number of non-compliant results reported by each Member State is given in Appendix A.

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 minimum requirement of one sample analysed per 200 t production was achieved in 2012 for the EU overall (Table 18).

Percentage of targeted samples taken in each Member State for the reported production of poultry is given in Table 19. Greece did not achieve this requirement. Luxembourg did not report poultry production for 2011 and as a result no samples were taken in 2012.

Production of poultry and number of targeted samples over 2007-2012.

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples	% Samples tested/200 t[(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	10,912,500	62,101	1.15	
2008 (EU 27)	12,421,566	60,406	1.11	
2009 (EU 27)	11,383,434	61,989	1.00	1/200 t
2010 (EU 27)	11,804,262	61,259	1.08	
2011 (EU 27)	12,417,108	65,942	1.12	
2012 (EU 27)	12,845,333	68,770	1.11	

(a): in relation to the production of the previous year.

Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for poultry.

Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012	Samples tested/ 200 t	Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012	Samples tested/ 200 t
Austria	106,860	797	1.5	Latvia	24,000	197	1.6
Belgium	408,683	2,505	1.2	Lithuania	62,425	307	1.0
Bulgaria	77,531	716	1.8	Luxemburg	0	0	NA
Cyprus	21,646	1,419	13.1	Malta	4,155	196	9.4
Czech Republic	156,332	1,200	1.5	Netherlands	833,054	4,410	1.1
Denmark	150,907	789	1.0	Poland	1,245,901	6,398	1.0
Estonia	15,317	200	2.6	Portugal	295,010	1,874	1.3
Finland	95,903	652	1.4	Romania	340,022	1,651	1.0
France	1,829,078	9,046	1.0	Slovakia	73,247	507	1.4
Germany	1,492,095	9,073	1.2	Slovenia	53,266	329	1.2
Greece	188,878	416	0.4	Spain	1,379,150	6,931	1.0
Hungary	503,052	2,681	1.1	Sweden	119,780	586	1.0
Ireland	155,816	1,162	1.5	UK	1,564,000	7,970	1.0
Italy	1,221,000	6,758	1.1	**Total (EU 27)**	**12,417,108**	**68,770**	**1.11**

NA: not applicable.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in poultry are presented in Table 20. Of the 68,770 samples analysed in this category 54 (0.08 %) were non-compliant (56 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 13 Member States.

Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in poultry.

Substance group [a]	Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
	n[b]	%	n[c]	%	n[d]
A	33,269	48	8	0.02	8
A1	3,163	4.6	0	0	0
A2	1,116	1.6	0	0	0
A3	4,465	6.5	0	0	0
A4	3,023	4.4	0	0	0
A5	5,490	8.0	1	0.02	1
A6	18,825	27.4	7	0.04	7
B	38,515	56	46	0.12	48
B1	18,412	27	23	0.12	25
B2	14,544	21	19	0.13	19
B2a	3,105	4.5	0	0	0
B2b	7,974	11.6	13	0.16	13
B2c	1,973	2.9	0	0	0
B2d	7	0.01	0	0	0
B2e	876	1.3	3	0.34	3
B2f	699	1.0	3	0.43	3
B3	6,194	9.0	4	0.06	4
B3a	2,790	4.1	3	0.11	3
B3b	841	1.22	0	0	0
B3c	2,008	2.9	1	0.05	1
B3d	877	1.3	0	0	0
B3e	0	0.0	0	0	0
B3f	265	0.4	0	0	0
Total	**68,770**	**100**	**54**	**0.08**	**56**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.

No non-compliant samples were reported in the groups A1, A2, A3 and A4. In the group A5, one non-compliant sample was reported for terbutaline. Prohibited substances (A6) were reported by four Member States. They included nitroimidazoles (n = 3), AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone) (n = 2), chloramphenicol (n = 1) and metronidazole (n = 1).

For antibacterials (B1), six Member States reported a total of 23 non-compliant samples (25 non-compliant results). Similar to previous years, the most frequent substance reported was doxycycline (n = 16).

In the group B2, the highest number of non-compliant samples reported was for anticoccidials (B2b): 13 samples from six Member States. Other non-compliant results reported in the group B2 were for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e) (n = 3) and other pharmacologically active substances (B2f) (n = 3). No non-compliant samples were reported in the groups B2a, B2c and B2d.

In the group B3, there were four non-compliant samples, which were distributed as follows: three for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and one for copper (B3c).

The specific substances identified and the number of non-compliant results reported by each Member State are presented in Appendix A.

Aquaculture

Directive 96/23/EC specifies that the minimum number of samples to be collected each year must be at least one per 100 t of annual production. The minimum requirements for the number of samples to be taken were fulfilled in 2012 for the EU overall (Table 21) and by the vast majority of Member States. The production volume and the number of samples analysed in each Member State are given in Table 22. Only Greece and Sweden did not analyse at least one sample/100 t of production. Luxembourg did not report aquaculture production and consequently no samples were taken.

Production of aquaculture and number of targeted samples over 2007-2012.

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples	% Samples tested/100 t[(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	602,555	9,257	1.5	
2008 (EU 27)	644,875	8,751	1.4	
2009 (EU 27)	627,109	8,606	1.3	1/100 t
2010 (EU 27)	622,032	8,668	1.4	
2011 (EU 27)	655,772	8,241	1.3	
2012 (EU 27)	631,117	8,264	1.3	

(a): related to the production of the previous year.

Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for aquaculture.

Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012	Samples tested/ 100 t	Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012	Samples tested/ 100 t
Austria	2,920	241	8.3	Latvia	548	13	2.4
Belgium	2,000	160	8.0	Lithuania	3,338	36	1.1
Bulgaria	3,738	383	10.2	Luxemburg	0	0	NA
Cyprus	5,005	409	8.2	Malta	6,881	31	0.5
Czech Republic	21,000	258	1.2	Netherlands	6,400	106	1.7
Denmark	36,000	363	1.0	Poland	32,400	584	1.8
Estonia	765	15	2.0	Portugal	4,142	42	1.0
Finland	11,772	173	1.5	Romania	6,021	58	1.0
France	49,964	737	1.5	Slovakia	616	105	17.0
Germany	38,073	585	1.5	Slovenia	1,307	28	2.1
Greece	104,923	562	0.5	Spain	49,236	520	1.1
Hungary	8,229	133	1.6	Sweden	10,000	83	0.8
Ireland	16,793	169	1.0	United Kingdom	170,101	1,714	1.0
Italy	63,600	756	1.2	**Total (EU 27)**	**655,772**	**8,264**	**1.3**

NA: not applicable.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in aquaculture are presented in Table 23. Of the 8,264 samples analysed for aquaculture 51 samples (0.62 %) were non-compliant (54 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 14 Member States.

Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in aquaculture.

Substance group [a]			Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
			n[b]	%	n[c]	%	n[d]
A			2,546	31	4	0.16	4
	A1		194	2.3	0	0	0
	A2		2	0.0	0	0	0
	A3		360	4.4	4	1.11	4
	A4		74	0.9	0	0	0
	A5		354	4.3	0	0	0
	A6		1,752	21.2	0	0	0
B			5,957	72	47	0.79	50
	B1		1,747	21	1	0.06	1
	B2		1,029	12	2	0.19	2
		B2a	685	8.3	2	0.29	2
		B2b	74	0.9	0	0	0
		B2c	368	4.5	0	0	0
		B2d	0	0.0	0	0	0
		B2e	0	0.0	0	0	0
		B2f	155	1.9	0	0	0
	B3		3,614	44	44	1.22	47
		B3a	678	8.2	2	0.29	2
		B3b	141	1.7	0	0	0
		B3c	787	9.5	3	0.38	5
		B3d	246	3.0	0	0	0
		B3e	1,996	24.2	39	1.95	40
		B3f	147	1.8	0	0	0
Total			**8,264**	**100**	**51**	**0.62**	**54**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.

No non-compliant samples were reported in the groups A1, A2, A4, A5 and A6. In the group A3, three non-compliant samples were reported for boldenone and one nandrolone. For antibacterials (B1), one non-compliant sample was reported.

In the group B2, two non-compliant samples were reported for anthelmintics (B2a). There were no non-compliant samples in the groups B2b, B2c and B2f. No monitoring is required for substances in the groups B2d (sedatives) and B2e (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) in aquaculture (Annex II to Council Directive 96/23/EC).

In the group B3, there were 44 non-compliant samples (47 non-compliant results). The non-compliant results were distributed as follows: two for organochlorine compounds (B3a), two for arsenic and three for mercury (B3c), and 40 for dyes (B3e) (malachite green, leuco-malachite green, crystal violet and leuco-crystal violet). It is evident that with 1.95 % non-compliant samples in group B3e, residues of dyes are the most frequently found residues in aquaculture.

The specific substances identified and the number of non-compliant results reported by each Member State are presented in Appendix A.

Milk

Commission Decision 97/747/EC lays down that the annual number of samples taken should be one per 15,000 t of annual milk production, with a minimum of 300 samples. The minimum requirements for the number of samples to be taken were fulfilled in 2012 by all Member States (Table 24). The production volume and the number of samples analysed in each Member State are given in Table 25.

Production of milk and number of targeted samples over 2007-2012.

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples	Samples tested/15 000 t	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	142,461,705	51,571	5.3	
2008 (EU 27)	145,006,173	53,333	5.6	
2009 (EU 27)	141,669,974	54,063	5.6	1/15 000 t
2010 (EU 27)	144,705,166	30,372	3.2	
2011 (EU 27)	143,022,677	29,592	3.1	
2012 (EU 27)	149,086,701	30,748	3.2	

(a): related to the production of the previous year.

Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for milk.

Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012	Samples tested/ 15000 t	Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012	Samples tested/ 15000 t
Austria	3,285,914	344	1.6	Latvia	835,000	710	13
Belgium	3,070,000	644	3.1	Lithuania	1,328,111	930	11
Bulgaria	393,124	1,022	39	Luxemburg	284,000	300	16
Cyprus	153,220	3,694	362	Malta	44,415	440	149
Czech Republic	2,600,000	419	2.4	Netherlands	11,636,800	1,939	2.5
Denmark	4,500,000	297	1.0	Poland	12,052,200	2,651	3.3
Estonia	675,700	655	14.5	Portugal	1,897,690	1,356	10.7
Finland	2,189,619	314	2.2	Romania	919,890	419	7
France	23,301,219	1,976	1.3	Slovakia	1,136,231	547	7.2
Germany	28,742,463	1,902	1.0	Slovenia	428,806	337	12
Greece	1,885,854	738	5.9	Spain	7,312,992	1,300	2.7
Hungary	1,066,863	530	7.5	Sweden	2,850,000	300	1.6
Ireland	5,702,538	1,230	3.2	United Kingdom	13,726,528	3,563	3.9
Italy	11,003,500	2,191	3.0	**Total (EU 27)**	**143,022,67**	**30,748**	**3.2**

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in milk and the number of Member States reporting non-compliant results is presented in Table 26. Of the 30,748 milk samples analysed 27 (0.09 %) were non-compliant (31 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 11 Member States.

Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in milk.

Substance group [(a)]	Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
	n[(b)]	%	n[(c)]	%	n[(d)]
A	6,642	22	1	0.02	1
A1	0	0.0	0	0	0
A2	22	0.1	0	0	0
A3	65	0.21	0	0	0
A4	0	0.0	0	0	0
A5	156	0.5	0	0	0
A6	6,516	21.2	1	0.02	1
B	27,072	88	26	0.10	30
B1	16,703	54	9	0.05	9
B2	8,230	27	8	0.10	12
B2a	5,727	19	5	0.09	9
B2b	352	1.1	0	0	0
B2c	359	1.17	0	0	0
B2d	59	0.19	0	0	0
B2e	3,436	11.2	3	0.09	3
B2f	879	2.9	0	0	0
B3	5,562	18	9	0.16	9
B3a	1,585	5.2	0	0	0
B3b	803	2.6	0	0	0
B3c	1,099	3.6	0	0	0
B3d	2,090	6.8	9	0.43	9
B3e	0	0.0	0	0	0
B3f	206	0.7	0	0	0
Total	**30,748**	**100**	**27**	**0.09**	**31**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.

In the group A, there was only one non-compliant sample for chloramphenicol (A6). According to Annex II to Council Directive 96/23/EC there is no requirement for residue monitoring of the substances in groups A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5 in milk.

For antibacterials (B1), six Member States reported a total of nine non-compliant samples of which three were found by applying inhibitor tests, one for ampicillin, one for benzylpenicillin, one for cefalonium and one for oxytetracycline.

In the group B2, there were eight non-compliant samples (12 non-compliant results): nine for anthelmintics (B2a) and three for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e).

In the group B3, there were nine non-compliant samples, all of which were reported in subgroup B3d for aflatoxin M_1, by three Member States.

More information on the specific substances identified and the number of non-compliant results reported by each Member State is given in Appendix A.

Eggs

The number of samples to be taken each year must be at least equal to one per 1,000 t of annual egg production, with a minimum of 200 samples. The minimum requirements for the number of samples to be taken were fulfilled in 2012 for the EU overall (Table 27) and by the vast majority of Member States. Only Greece did not analyse at least one sample/1000 t of production. The production volume and the number of samples analysed in each Member State are given in Table 28.

Production of eggs and number of targeted samples over 2007-2012.

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples	Samples tested/1000 t	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	6,114,369	13,685	2.3	
2008 (EU 27)	6,021,476	10,859	1.8	
2009 (EU 27)	6,137,732	13,031	2.2	1/1000 t
2010 (EU 27)	6,101,039	12,715	2.1	
2011 (EU 27)	6,136,691	12,248	2.0	
2012 (EU 27)	6,070,174	12,596	2.1	

(a): related to the production of the previous year.

Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for eggs.

Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012	Samples tested/ 1000 t	Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012	Samples tested/ 1000 t
Austria	94,631	220	2.3	Latvia	40,894	466	11.4
Belgium	153,600	242	1.6	Lithuania	49,020	194	4.0
Bulgaria	32,227	504	15.6	Luxemburg	1,300	200	153.8
Cyprus	7,810	297	38.0	Malta	3,262	177	54.3
Czech Republic	120,000	265	2.2	Netherlands	633,600	1,552	2.4
Denmark	58,080	223	3.8	Poland	471,200	664	1.4
Estonia	11,622	200	17.2	Portugal	94,569	447	4.7
Finland	62,300	202	3.2	Romania	98,320	200	2.0
France	958,491	964	1.0	Slovakia	38,249	230	6.0
Germany	617,240	709	1.1	Slovenia	25,221	216	8.6
Greece	107,930	85	0.8	Spain	771,774	869	1.1
Hungary	134,738	290	2.2	Sweden	99,000	200	2.0
Ireland	23,310	277	11.9	United Kingdom	620,393	1,536	2.5
Italy	807,910	1,167	1.4	**Total (EU 27)**	**6,136,691**	**12,596**	**2.1**

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in eggs is presented in Table 29. Of the 12,596 egg samples analysed, 23 (0.18 %) were non-compliant (24 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 12 Member States.

Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in eggs.

Substance group [a]			Samples analysed		Non-compliant		Non-compliant results
			n[b]	%	n[c]	%	n[d]
A			3,611	29	0	0	0
	A1		0	0.0	0	0	0
	A2		0	0.0	0	0	0
	A3		0	0.0	0	0	0
	A4		0	0.0	0	0	0
	A5		0	0.0	0	0	0
	A6		3,631	28.8	0	0	0
B			10,086	80	23	0.23	24
	B1		4,497	36	4	0.09	4
	B2		4,290	34	13	0.30	14
		B2a	262	2.1	0	0	0
		B2b	3,765	29.9	13	0.35	14
		B2c	187	1.5	0	0	0
		B2d	7	0.06	0	0	0
		B2e	17	0.13	0	0	0
		B2f	117	0.93	0	0	0
	B3		2,183	17	6	0.27	6
		B3a	1,723	13.7	6	0.35	6
		B3b	325	2.6	0	0	0
		B3c	158	1.3	0	0	0
		B3d	7	0.06	0	0	0
		B3e	2	0.0	0	0	0
		B3f	220	1.7	0	0	0
Total			**12,596**	**100**	**23**	**0.18**	**24**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.

Directive 96/23/EC, Annex II requires Member States to monitor in the group A only the residues of prohibited substances (A6). Although 3,611 samples were analysed for one ore more substances in this group (3,631 analyses), no non-compliant samples were reported.

For antibacterials (B1), four non-compliant samples were reported by three Member States. Substances found were: enrofloxacin (n = 1), doxycycline (n = 1), flumequine (n =1), and sulfadimidine (n = 1).

In the group B2, 13 non-compliant samples were found (14 non-compliant results) for anticoccidials (B2b) representing 0.35 % of the total samples analysed for this substance group.

In the group B3, six non-compliant samples were reported for dioxins and PCBs (B3a) by three Member States.

More details on the specific substances identified and the number of non-compliant results reported by each Member State are given in Appendix A.

Rabbit meat

The number of samples to be taken each year must be equal to 10 per 300 t of annual production (dead weight) for the first 3,000 t, plus one sample for each additional 300 t. The rate between the total targeted samples reported and the minimum number of samples that should be collected for the reported production, as specified in Commission Decision 97/747/EC, was calculated.

Production of rabbit meat and number of targeted samples over 2007-2012.

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples
2007 (EU 27)	189,932	4,480
2008 (EU 27)	187,389	3,625
2009 (EU 27)	199,655	3,691
2010 (EU 27)	172,353	3,885
2011 (EU 27)	176,315	3,737
2012 (EU 27)	173,626	3,471

To calculate the total number of samples that should be collected, two different equations were applied depending on the production volume, as follows:

a) For countries with production above 3000 t
   Total samples required = {(10/300x3000) + [(Production reported in tonnes -3000) x (1/300)]}
b) For countries with production below 3000 t
   Total samples required = Production reported in t x (10/300)

Countries with a rate equal to one or above completely fulfilled the requirements for sampling frequency. Countries with a value below 1.0 did not.

Production volume and number of targeted samples broken down by Member States are presented in Table 31. Greece did not achieve the minimum sampling frequency requirement. Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom did not report rabbit meat production for the year 2011 and as a consequence no rabbit meat samples were taken in 2012. Although Slovakia did not report production in 2011, samples were taken in 2012.

Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for rabbit meat.

Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012	Samples tested/ required	Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012	Samples tested/ required
Austria	0	0	NA	Latvia	5	20	120.0
Belgium	4,258	174	1.7	Lithuania	49	17	10.4
Bulgaria	21	67	95.7	Luxemburg	8	13	48.8
Cyprus	256	231	27.1	Malta	300	23	2.3
Czech Republic	1,068	39	1.1	Netherlands	57	34	17.9
Denmark	0	0	NA	Poland	2,829	112	1.2
Estonia	0	0	NA	Portugal	7,353	119	1.0
Finland	0	0	NA	Romania	0	0	NA
France	51,665	810	3.1	Slovakia	0	37	NA
Germany	393	33	2.5	Slovenia	25	17	20.4
Greece	3,392	69	0.7	Spain	58,981	998	3.5
Hungary	9,339	135	1.1	Sweden	0	0	NA
Ireland	0	0	NA	United Kingdom	0	0	NA
Italy	36,316	523	2.5	**Total (EU 27)**	**176,315**	**3,471**	**NA**

NA: not applicable.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in rabbit meat are presented in Table 32. Of the 3,471, samples analysed for rabbits, five (0.14 %) were non-compliant (five non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by four Member States.

Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in rabbit meat.

Substance group (a)			Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
			n(b)	%	n(c)	%	n(d)
A			1,006	29	1	0.10	1
	A1		68	2.0	0	0	0
	A2		33	0.95	0	0	0
	A3		79	2.3	0	0	0
	A4		65	1.9	0	0	0
	A5		118	3.4	0	0	0
	A6		711	20.5	1	0.14	1
B			2,506	72	4	0.16	4
	B1		1,435	41	1	0.07	1
	B2		707	20	3	0.42	3
		B2a	157	4.5	1	0.64	1
		B2b	296	8.5	1	0.34	1
		B2c	107	3.1	0	0	0
		B2d	10	0.29	0	0	0
		B2e	93	2.7	1	1.08	1
		B2f	45	1.3	0	0	0
	B3		417	12	0	0	0
		B3a	162	4.7	0	0	0
		B3b	58	1.7	0	0	0
		B3c	187	5.4	0	0	0
		B3d	22	0.6	0	0	0
		B3e	0	0.0	0	0	0
		B3f	6	0.2	0	0	0
Total			**3,471**	**100**	**5**	**0.14**	**5**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.

In the group A, only one non-compliant sample was reported for chloramphenicol (A6).

In the group B, there was one non-compliant sample for antibacterials (B1), one non-compliant result for anthelmintics (B2a), one for anticoccidials (B2b) and one for NSAIDs (B2e).

More details on the specific substances identified and the number of non-compliant results reported by each Member State are given in Appendix A.

Farmed game

European Commission Decision 97/747/EC requires that the number of samples to be taken each year in the Member States to be at least 100. 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. For farmed game, a total of 2,334 targeted samples were collected in 2012 in the EU (Table 33). Estonia, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia did not report farmed game

production in 2011 (Table 34). Although Bulgaria and Slovakia did not report production in 2011, samples were taken in 2012.

Production of farmed game and number of targeted samples over 2007-2012.

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples
2007 (EU 27)	40,895	2,286
2008 (EU 27)	18,485	1,959
2009 (EU 27)	84,482	1,975
2010 (EU 27)	25,449	2,157
2011 (EU 27)	24,991	2,575
2012 (EU 27)	25,348	2,334

Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for farmed game.

Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012	Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012
Austria	429	154	Latvia	16	25
Belgium	200	167	Lithuania	19	63
Bulgaria	0	177	Luxemburg	0	0
Cyprus	41	19	Malta	0	0
Czech Republic	140	100	Netherlands	274	41
Denmark	71	32	Poland	218	110
Estonia	0	0	Portugal	1,197	45
Finland	2,148	128	Romania	16	85
France	10,775	185	Slovakia	0	100
Germany	1,697	108	Slovenia	0	0
Greece	156	63	Spain	164	45
Hungary	30	101	Sweden	1,526	106
Ireland	57	117	United Kingdom	2,403	141
Italy	3,414	222	**Total (EU 27)**	24,991	2,334

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in farmed game are presented in Table 35. Of the 2,334 samples analysed for farmed game, 24 (1.03 %) were non-compliant (25 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by six Member States.

Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in farmed game.

Substance group [a]	Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
	n[b]	%	n[c]	%	n[d]
A	646	28	2	0.31	2
A1	51	2.2	0	0	0
A2	37	1.6	0	0	0
A3	67	2.9	1	1.49	1
A4	53	2.3	0	0	0
A5	127	5.4	0	0	0
A6	341	14.6	1	0.29	1
B	1,690	72	22	1.30	23
B1	484	21	0	0	0
B2	636	27	3	0.47	3
B2a	259	11	1	0.39	1
B2b	169	7.2	2	1.18	2
B2c	129	5.5	0	0	0
B2d	9	0.39	0	0	0
B2e	73	3.1	0	0	0
B2f	13	0.6	0	0	0
B3	607	26	19	3.13	20
B3a	209	9.0	2	0.96	2
B3b	55	2.4	0	0	0
B3c	316	13.5	18	5.70	18
B3d	36	1.5	0	0	0
B3e	0	0.0	0	0	0
B3f	48	2.1	0	0	0
Total	**2,334**	**100**	**24**	**1.03**	**25**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.

There was one non-compliant sample in each of groups A3 and A6, for nandrolone and AMOZ, respectively.

In the group B2, non-compliant samples were reported for anthelmintics (B2a) (n = 1) and anticoccidials (B2b) (n = 2).

In the group B3, there were 19 non-compliant samples (20 non-compliant results), which were distributed as follows: two for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and 18 for heavy metals (B3c) (13 for cadmium, four for mercury and one for lead).

More details on the specific substances identified and the number of non-compliant results reported by each Member State are given in Appendix A.

Wild game

European Commission Decision 97/747/EC requires that the number of samples to be taken each year in the Member States to be at least 100 samples. Samples must be taken to analyse residues of chemical elements. For wild game, a total of 2,600 targeted samples were collected in 2012 in the EU (Table 36). Cyprus and Malta did not report wild game production in 2011 thus no samples were taken in 2012 (Table 37). Although Sweden did not report production in 2011, samples were taken in 2012.

Production of wild game and number of targeted samples over 2007-2012.

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples
2007 (EU 27)	270,704	2,360
2008 (EU 27)	316,541	2,443
2009 (EU 27)	252,328	2,488
2010 (EU 27)	147,097	2,395
2011 (EU 27)	263,860	2,674
2012 (EU 27)	209,607	2,600

Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for wild game.

Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012	Country	Production 2011 (t)	Number of samples 2012
Austria	9,230	165	Latvia	124	90
Belgium	1,566	216	Lithuania	331	34
Bulgaria	10	198	Luxemburg	360	100
Cyprus	0	0	Malta	0	0
Czech Republic	7,737	159	Netherlands	376	43
Denmark	329	21	Poland	20,242	200
Estonia	454	99	Portugal	57	88
Finland	145	55	Romania	164	56
France	31,913	93	Slovakia	4,789	110
Germany	69,512	105	Slovenia	1,247	99
Greece	100	35	Spain	9,443	153
Hungary	101,693	173	Sweden	0	65
Ireland	188	72	United Kingdom	550	100
Italy	3,300	71	**Total (EU 27)**	**263,860**	**2,600**

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in wild game are presented in Table 38. Of the 2,600 samples analysed for wild game, 164 (6.31 %) were non-compliant (164 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 13 Member States.

Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in wild game.

Substance group (a)	Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
	n(b)	%	n(c)	%	n(d)
A	76	2.92	0	0	0
A1	2	0.1	0	0	0
A2	0	0.00	0	0	0
A3	3	0.12	0	0	0
A4	1	0.04	0	0	0
A5	5	0.19	0	0	0
A6	65	2.50	0	0	0
B	2,553	98.2	164	6.42	164
B1	1	0.04	0	0	0
B2	147	5.7	0	0	0
B2a	108	4.2	0	0	0
B2b	0	0.0	0	0	0
B2c	39	1.5	0	0	0
B2d	0	0.00	0	0	0
B2e	0	0.0	0	0	0
B2f	0	0.0	0	0	0
B3	2,426	93	164	6.76	164
B3a	322	12.4	2	0.62	2
B3b	53	2.0	0	0	0
B3c	2,052	78.9	162	8	162
B3d	0	0.0	0	0	0
B3e	0	0.0	0	0	0
B3f	166	6.4	0	0	0
Total	**2,600**	**100**	**164**	**6.31**	**164**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.

The vast majority of the non-compliant results (n = 162) were reported for heavy metals (B3c) representing 8 % of the total number of samples analysed for elements in this group (72 for cadmium, 58 for lead and 32 for mercury). The only other non-compliant samples (n = 2) were reported for organochlorine compounds (B3a).

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. In order to check the fulfilment of this requirement the same equations were applied as described in chapter 4.10.

Where the rate between the total targeted samples reported and the number of samples to be collected for the reported production is equal to 1.0 or higher, Member States completely fulfilled the requirements for sampling frequency. Member States with a value below 1.0 did not.

In 2012, 4,820 targeted samples were collected for honey in the EU (Table 39). Production volume and number of targeted samples broken down by Member State are presented in Table 40. Lithuania and Sweden did not achieve the minimum sampling frequency requirement.

Production of honey and number of targeted samples over 2007-2012.

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples
2007 (EU 27)	188,945	5,850
2008 (EU 27)	158,694	5,257
2009 (EU 27)	162,213	4,826
2010 (EU 27)	191,501	4,720
2011 (EU 27)	215,141	4,684
2012 (EU 27)	215,101	4,820

Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for honey.

Country	**Production 2011 (t)**	**Number of samples 2012**	**Samples tested/ required**	**Country**	**Production 2011 (t)**	**Number of samples 2012**	**Samples tested/ required**
Austria	5,000	175	1.6	Latvia	676	22	1.0
Belgium	1,500	101	2.0	Lithuania	2,384	70	0.9
Bulgaria	5,354	220	2.0	Luxemburg	120	26	6.5
Cyprus	413	290	21.1	Malta	15	12	24.0
Czech Republic	7,500	126	1.1	Netherlands	100	19	5.7
Denmark	3,000	194	1.9	Poland	12,200	273	2.1
Estonia	681	23	1.0	Portugal	7,426	118	1.0
Finland	1,700	57	1.0	Romania	20,088	189	1.2
France	15,974	353	2.5	Slovakia	2,530	126	1.5
Germany	23,178	213	1.3	Slovenia	1,910	73	1.1
Greece	16,532	345	2.4	Spain	31,214	724	3.7
Hungary	25,787	327	1.9	Sweden	3,336	82	0.8
Ireland	220	110	15.0	United Kingdom	3,303	170	1.7
Italy	23,000	382	2.3	**Total (EU 27)**	**215,141**	**4,820**	**NA**

NA: not applicable.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in honey are presented in Table 41. Of the 4,820 samples analysed for honey 44 (0.91 %) were non-compliant (48 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 15 Member States.

Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in honey.

Substance group (a)			Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
			n(b)	%	n(c)	%	n(d)
A			682	14	0	0	0
	A1		0	0.0	0	0	0
	A2		0	0.0	0	0	0
	A3		0	0.0	0	0	0
	A4		0	0.0	0	0	0
	A5		0	0.0	0	0	0
	A6		682	14.1	0	0	0
B			4,366	91	44	1.01	48
	B1		2,130	44	31	1.46	35
	B2		1,063	22	1	0.09	1
		B2a	42	0.87	0	0	0
		B2b	36	0.75	0	0	0
		B2c	893	18.5	0	0	0
		B2d	0	0.0	0	0	0
		B2e	0	0.0	0	0	0
		B2f	352	7.3	1	0	1
	B3		1,783	37	12	0.67	12
		B3a	718	14.9	0	0	0
		B3b	667	13.8	0	0	0
		B3c	565	11.7	10	1.77	10
		B3d	25	0.5	0	0	0
		B3e	0	0.0	0	0	0
		B3f	207	4.3	2	0.97	2
Total			**4,820**	**100**	**44**	**0.91**	**48**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;
(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;
(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;
(d): number of non-compliant results; one sample can be non-compliant for more substances therefore the number of non-compliant results can be higher than the number of non-compliant samples of the same group.

The majority of the non-compliant results (n = 35) were for antibacterials (B1). Other non-compliant results were reported under the subgroups B2f (n = 1) for amitraz, B3c (n = 10) for copper, lead and tin and B3f (n = 2) for diethyltoluamide.

More details on the specific substances identified and the number of non-compliant results reported by each Member State are given in Appendix A.

Suspect, import and other samples

In addition to the targeted samples collected in conformity with the specification of the NRCP for 2012, Member States also reported results on samples collected through sampling strategies other than targeted. According to Directive 96/23/EC in case of infringements of maximum residue limits when animals or animal products are placed on the market, intensified checks on the animals and products from the farm and/or establishment in question must be carried out by the competent authorities. Also, in the event of possession or presence of

prohibited substances at any point during manufacture, storage, distribution or sale through the food and feed production chain, or suspicion or evidence of illegal treatment or non-compliance with the withdrawal period for an authorised medicinal veterinary product the competent authorities have to apply special measures including repeated sampling in the farm or establishment concerned. Thus, these samples are not representative for the assessment of the residue situation in the Member States and therefore they are reported separately in the residue database as "suspect samples", as part of the follow-up measure taken in case of infringements.

In 2012, 23,102 suspect samples were reported of which 449 (1.9 %) were non-compliant (519 non-compliant results). It is to note that the number of non-compliant results from suspect sampling reported by a Member State does not accurately reflect the residue situation in that Member State. The suspect samples are taken as follow-up of non-compliance of targeted samples or evidence of possession and use of prohibited substances. In addition, the sampling procedure applied in case of suspicion might be different among Member States. For example, in Belgium, at slaughterhouse each injection site must be sampled together with a sample of muscle which are then analysed by a multi-residue method. This approach results in a higher probability that a suspect sample is found non-compliant for more than one substance. An overview on the number of suspect samples analysed for the different animal species/product categories and the frequency of non-compliant samples is presented in Table 42. Further details on the substances identified and Member States which reported non-compliant results are given in Appendix B.

Apart from the data submitted in accordance to NRCPs, Member States reported a relatively limited number of results on samples checked at import (n = 4,164). As the control of samples at import is more linked to the third country monitoring than to residue monitoring in the EU, Member States report those results to the EC using the TRACES and RASFF tools. Therefore, those data are of limited value and are not representative of the overall situation of residue control at import. An overview on the number of import samples analysed for the different animal species/product categories and the frequency of non-compliant samples is presented in Table 42. Further details on the substances identified and Member States which reported non-compliant results are given in Appendix C.

In total, 318,081 samples were collected in the framework of other monitoring programmes developed under the national legislation. Of that, 308,536 were samples analysed in Germany for antibacterials by means of inhibitor tests (see Section 4.1.4). An overview on the number of 'other' samples analysed for the different animal species/product categories and the frequency of non-compliant samples is presented in Table 42. Further details on the substances identified and Member States which reported non-compliant results are given in Appendix D.

Number of suspect, import and other samples analysed and frequency of non-compliant samples and in all species and product categories.

Group	Sampling type					
	Suspect		Import		Other sampling	
	n	nc	n	nc	n	nc
Bovines	16,086	203	511	2	30,395	211
Pigs	3,870	122	171	5	279,310	546
Sheep/goats	1,379	4	157	3	2674	6
Horses	58	0	80	0	190	1
Poultry	547	17	766	29	673	5
Aquaculture	94	15	1,951	11	146	3
Milk	850	54	20	0	3,846	83
Eggs	42	4	37	0	73	3
Rabbit	82	0	15	0	223	0
Farmed game	7	1	47	1	8	0
Wild game	2	0	54	0	5	0
Honey	85	29	355	1	538	1
Total	**23,102**	**449**	**4,164**	**52**	**318,081**	**859**
Percentage non-compliant samples		**1.9**		**1.25**		**0.27**

n: number of samples analysed; nc: number of non-compliant samples.

CONCLUSIONS

- In 2012, 27 European Union (EU) Member States reported in the framework of the residue monitoring the results for 772,540 samples. A total of 427,193 targeted samples and 23,102 suspect samples were reported under Council Directive 96/23/EC. Additionally, 318,081 samples collected in the framework of other programmes developed under the national legislation and 4,164 samples checked at import were reported.

- The majority of Member States fulfilled the requirements for sampling frequency laid down in Council Directive 96/23/EC and in Commission Decision 97/747/EC.

- There were 1,071 or 0.25 % of non-compliant samples out of the 427,193 targeted samples in 2012.

- Similarly to the previous five years, there were no non-compliant samples for stilbenes and derivatives (A1).

- For antithyroid agents (A2), there were 0.33 % non-compliant samples, all for thiouracil. Feeding diets rich in cruciferous plants was considered to be the source of non-compliance.

- In the group of steroids (A3), there were 0.09 % non-compliant samples in all animal and product categories. The non-compliant results for steroids were found in bovines (n = 4), pigs (n = 31), aquaculture (n = 4) and farmed game (n = 1). Non-compliant results for authorised corticosteroids were reported under B2f, in 2012.

- In the group of resorcyclic acid lactones (A4), 0.07 % of the samples were non-compliant for zearalanone and derivatives. For beta-agonists (A5), there were 0.01 % non-compliant samples.

- For prohibited substances, 0.05 % of samples were non-compliant. Substances identified were chloramphenicol (n = 16), nitrofurans (n = 11) and nitroimidazoles (n = 8).

- For antibacterials (B1), 0.18 % of the samples analysed under the Directive 96/23/EC monitoring were non-compliant. The highest frequency of non-compliant samples for antibacterials was found in honey (1.5 %).

- In the group B2 (other veterinary drugs), the highest proportion of non-compliant samples was found for "other pharmacologically active substances" (0.26 %; B2f), this value is higher than previous years and is considered to be due to the Member States reporting authorised corticosteroids under this group only, in 2012.

- Instances of non-compliance for anthelmintics (B2a) were reported in bovines (0.02 %), pigs (0.04 %), sheep and goats (0.36 %), horses

(0.40 %), aquaculture (0.29 %), milk (0.09 %), rabbits (0.64 %) and farmed game (0.39 %).

- For anticoccidials (B2b), the percentage of non-compliant samples was lower in 2012 (0.15 %) compared to the previous five years (0.26 %- 1.6 %). Across the different species the non-compliant results were reported as follows; in pigs (0.03 %), horses (1.25 %), poultry (0.16 %), eggs (0.35 %), rabbits (0.34 %) and farmed game (1.18 %).
- There were no non-compliant samples for pyrethroids (B2c).
- Non-compliant samples (0.05 %) were reported for sedatives (B2d) in bovines, pigs and horses.
- For non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e), non-compliant samples were found in bovines (0.11 %), pigs (0.05 %), horses (1.58 %), poultry (0.34 %), milk (0.09 %) and rabbits (1.08 %).
- In the group B3 (other substances and environmental contaminants), the chemical elements (B3c) had the highest overall percentage of non-compliant samples (2.9 %), with cadmium, lead, mercury and copper being most frequently identified.
- Non-compliant samples were reported for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and organophosphorus compounds (B3b); 0.21 % and 0.04 %, respectively.
- For mycotoxins (B3d), there were non-compliant samples for zearalenone and derivatives in bovine and pigs, ochratoxin A in pigs, aflatoxin B_1 in bovines and pigs and aflatoxin M_1 in milk.
- Prevalence of dyes (B3e) in aquaculture samples remained relatively high in 2012 (1.95 %), a value slightly higher compared to the previous four years. Substances found were malachite green, leuco malachite green, crystal violet and leuco crystal violet.
- The overall frequency of non-compliant samples in 2012 was slightly lower (0.25 %) compared to the previous five years (0.28 % - 0.34 %). Although, for several substance groups there were no notable variations in the frequency of non-compliant samples in 2012 compared to previous years.
- A decrease was observed for antithyroid agents (A2), steroids (A3), resorcyclic acid lactones (A4), antibacterials (B1), anticoccidials (B2b) and carbamates and pyrethroids (B2c) compared to previous years, in 2012. The proportion of non-compliant samples for chemical elements (mainly metals) in 2012 was higher compared to 2007, 2008 and 2009, but lower compared to 2010 and 2011.

- The decrease in the frequency of non-compliant samples for anticoccidials is most likely the result of the awareness and the measures that followed the implementation of the Commission Directive 2009/8/EC setting up maximum levels of unavoidable carry-over of coccidiostats in non-target feed.

- The sampling plans and the pattern of substances analysed are not necessarily the same every year and the prescribing patterns of veterinary medicines vary between species. Therefore, the outcome of the data analysis at EU level may not accurately reflect the residue situation in each individual EU Member State and for each species or product category.

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APPENDICES

LIST OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS: TARGETED SAMPLING

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
Bovines	**A2**	Thiouracil	BE	166	4	2.4
			ES	354	4	1.1
			FI	23	2	8.7
			IE	243	11	4.5
			LT	21	1	4.8
			PL	101	1	1.0
			UK	442	6	1.4
		Sub-total for A2	**7**		**29**	
	A3	Boldenone-Alpha	NL	980	4	0.4
		Sub-total for A3	**1**		**4**	
	A4	Alpha-Zearalanol (Zeranol)	DE	266	2	0.8
			UK	404	8	2.0
		Beta Zearalanol (Taleranol)	DE	240	1	0.4
			IT	358	1	0.3
			UK	226	2	0.9
		Zearalanone	SK	24	1	4.2
		Sub-total for A4	**4**		**15**	
	A5	Clenbuterol	PT	155	4	2.6
		Sub-total for A5	**1**		**4**	
	A6	Chloramphenicol	CZ	110	1	0.9
			IT	507	1	0.2
		Metronidazole	DE	288	1	0.3
		SEM (semicarbazide)	IE	205	6	2.9
		Sub-total for A6	**4**		**9**	
	B1	Amoxycillin	PL	198	1	0.5
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	DE	469	1	0.2
			DK	137	1	0.7
			EE	8	1	12.5
			IT	332	1	0.3
		Chlortetracyclin	IT	433	1	0.2
		Dihydrostreptomycin	ES	1	1	100.0
			FR	2427	2	0.1
			LT	93	1	1.1
			PL	198	2	1.0
			UK	1831	3	0.2
		Epi-Tetracycline	DE	251	1	0.4
		Florfenicol	UK	100	4	4.0
		Gamithromycin	UK	1831	1	0.1
		Gentamicin	DE	499	2	0.4
			NL	1943	2	0.1
		Kanamycin	DE	420	1	0.2
		Neomycin	NL	1943	5	0.3
			PL	198	1	0.5
		Oxytetracycline	ES	470	1	0.2
			FR	3223	10	0.3

(a): The number of samples analysed for the individual substances was reported by the Member States only if there was at least one non-compliant sample for the substance in question. In case that all samples were compliant, the number of samples analysed was not reported. Furthermore, in case of animals controlled at farm and slaughterhouse, the number of samples may include either samples taken at farm or slaughterhouse depending where the non-compliant samples were found. Where non-compliant samples were found at both farm and slaughterhouse, the number of samples represents the sum of samples taken at both sampling points.

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
			LT	93	1	1.1
		Penicillins (group)	FR	2427	2	0.1
		Spiramycin	FR	2427	1	0.0
		Sulfadiazine	CY	35	3	8.6
			IT	1890	1	0.1
		Sulfadimethoxine	BE	552	1	0.2
			FR	3171	2	0.1
			IT	1890	1	0.1
		Sulfadimidine	CY	35	1	2.9
			FR	3171	1	0.0
		Sulfamethazine	UK	1831	1	0.1
		Sulfamonomethoxine	IT	1890	1	0.1
		Sulfapyridin	IT	1890	1	0.1
		Tetracycline	DE	1353	1	0.1
		Tiamulin	NL	1943	1	0.1
		Sub-total for B1	**12**		**62**	
	B2a	2-Aminoflubendazole	UK	992	1	0.1
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**1**	
	B2d	Acepromazine	BE	95	1	1.1
		Sub-total for B2d	**1**		**1**	
	B2e	Antipyrin-4-Methylamino	DE	328	1	0.3
		Ibuprofen	UK	773	1	0.1
		Mefenamic Acid	BE	157	1	0.6
		Meloxicam	FR	594	1	0.2
		Phenylbutazone	UK	773	1	0.1
		Sub-total for B2e	**4**		**5**	
	B2f	Dexamethasone	DE	830	6	0.7
			ES	662	1	0.2
			FR	418	2	0.5
			IT	3036	21	0.7
			NL	1567	3	0.2
		Prednisolone	BE	411	3	0.7
			FR	418	3	0.7
			IT	3036	4	0.1
			RO	18	1	5.6
		Prednisone	IT	3036	4	0.1
		Sub-total for B2f	**7**		**48**	
	B3a	HCH-Beta	FR	444	1	0.2
		PCB sum	CZ	125	1	0.8
			FR	350	2	0.6
			SK	8	1	12.5
		PCDD	FR	45	1	2.2
		WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ	BE	179	1	0.6
		Sub-total for B3a	**4**		**7**	
	B3c	Arsenic As	ES	85	1	1.2
		Cadmium Cd	CZ	230	4	1.7
			DE	307	11	3.6
			ES	253	1	0.4
			HU	8	2	25.0
			LV	8	1	12.5
			NL	156	2	1.3
			PL	267	1	0.4
			SI	11	3	27.3
			UK	101	13	12.9
		Copper Cu	DE	35	21	60.0
		Lead Pb	AT	11	1	9.1
			IT	218	2	0.9
			PL	267	1	0.4

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
			UK	101	1	1.0
		Mercury Hg	CZ	230	3	1.3
			DE	307	13	4.2
		Sub-total for B3c	**11**		**81**	
	B3d	Aflatoxin B_1	IT	151	1	0.7
		Zearalenol-alpha	FI	20	1	5.0
		Zearalenol-beta	FI	20	3	15.0
		Sub-total for B3d	**2**		**5**	
		Total in Bovines	**22**		**271**	
Pigs	**A2**	Thiouracil	EE	9	2	22.2
			LT	12	2	16.7
		Sub-total for A2	**2**		**4**	
	A3	Androstene-5-3-Beta	NL	581	14	2.4
		Boldenone	PL	2	1	50.0
		Nandrolone	FR	487	10	2.1
			PL	709	6	0.8
		Sub-total for A3	**3**		**31**	
	A6	Chloramphenicol	BG	29	1	3.4
			ES	843	4	0.5
			FR	98	1	1.0
			LT	35	1	2.9
			PT	142	1	0.7
			SE	198	2	1.0
		Metronidazole	DE	3975	2	0.1
		Nitrofurazone	FR	149	1	0.7
		Sub-total for A6	**7**		**13**	
	B1	Amoxycillin	CZ	1136	4	0.4
			ES	1872	1	0.1
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	CZ	1136	2	0.2
			DE	1131	1	0.1
			DK	1135	4	0.4
		Chlortetracyclin	CY	1024	1	0.1
			ES	1884	1	0.1
			PL	398	2	0.5
		Dihydrostreptomycin	DE	925	1	0.1
			NL	2399	3	0.1
			PL	200	1	0.5
		Doxycycline	BE	1667	2	0.1
			ES	1884	3	0.2
			NL	2399	1	0.0
			PL	398	1	0.3
		Enrofloxacin	DE	4317	2	0.0
			ES	1900	5	0.3
		Oxytetracycline	DE	4088	1	0.0
			ES	1884	1	0.1
		Sulfadiazine	BE	1898	3	0.2
			CY	53	3	5.7
			ES	2450	2	0.1
		Sulfadimethoxine	FR	3389	5	0.1
			IT	1496	4	0.3
		Sulfadimidine	DE	3176	2	0.1
			ES	2449	2	0.1
		Sulfamethazine	PL	368	1	0.3
		Tetracycline	DE	4089	2	0.0
		Tilmicosin	PT	140	1	0.7
		Trimethoprim	DE	1792	1	0.1
		Sub-total for B1	**11**		**63**	
	B2a	2-Aminoflubendazole	DE	510	1	0.2

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Albendazol	DE	521	1	0.2
		Doramectin	PL	490	1	0.2
		Flubendazole	DE	475	1	0.2
		Sub-total for B2a	**2**		**4**	
	B2b	Lasalocid	UK	97	1	1.0
		Salinomycin	ES	761	1	0.1
		Sub-total for B2b	**2**		**2**	
	B2d	Haloperidol	FR	693	1	0.1
		Xylazine	DE	965	1	0.1
			ES	629	1	0.2
		Sub-total for B2d	**3**		**3**	
	B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	AT	34	1	2.9
		Metamizole (Dipyrone Monohydrate)	AT	34	1	2.9
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**2**	
	B2f	Prednisolone	RO	69	1	1.4
		Sub-total for B2f	**1**		**1**	
	B3a	PCB sum	CZ	96	1	1.0
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**1**	
	B3b	Diazinon	ES	260	1	0.4
		Sub-total for B3b	**1**		**1**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	DE	1485	14	0.9
			ES	412	1	0.2
			NL	175	1	0.6
		Copper Cu	DE	178	46	25.8
		Lead Pb	IT	323	1	0.3
			PL	466	1	0.2
		Mercury Hg	CZ	231	9	3.9
			DE	1485	100	6.7
		Sub-total for B3c	**6**		**173**	
	B3d	Aflatoxin B_1	IT	20	2	10.0
		Ochratoxin A	AT	25	2	8.0
			UK	59	1	1.7
		Zearalenol-alpha	FI	23	3	13.0
		Sub-total for B3d	**4**		**8**	
		Total in Pigs	**19**		**306**	
Sheep/Goats	**A2**	Thiouracil	IE	14	1	7.1
		Sub-total for A2	**1**		**1**	
	A6	Chloramphenicol	AT	24	1	4.2
		Dimetridazole	SK	2	1	50.0
		SEM (semicarbazide)	IE	126	1	0.8
		Sub-total for A6	**3**		**3**	
	B1	Chlortetracyclin	ES	729	3	0.4
		Dihydrostreptomycin	GR	155	2	1.3
			NL	149	1	0.7
			UK	2888	1	0.0
		Doxycycline	ES	590	4	0.7
		Neomycin	FR	301	1	0.3
		Oxytetracycline	ES	727	2	0.3
			FR	599	1	0.2
		Penicillins (group)	FR	301	1	0.3
		Sulfadiazine	CY	14	2	14.3
			ES	1054	18	1.7
		Sulfadimethoxine	FR	599	1	0.2
		Tildipirosin	FR	301	1	0.3
		Sub-total for B1	**6**		**38**	
	B2a	Closantel	IE	265	3	1.1
			UK	1630	1	0.1

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Fenbendazole	UK	1630	1	0.1
		Flubendazole	IE	265	1	0.4
		Levamisole	UK	1630	1	0.1
		Nitroxinil	IE	265	1	0.4
			UK	1630	1	0.1
		Oxfendazole	UK	1630	1	0.1
		Rafoxanide	IE	265	1	0.4
		Triclabendazole	UK	1630	1	0.1
		Sub-total for B2a	**2**		**12**	
	B2f	Dexamethasone	FR	98	1	1.0
		Sub-total for B2f	**1**		**1**	
	B3a	gamma-HCH (HCH, Lindane)	ES	282	2	0.7
		PCB sum	CZ	3	1	33.3
		PCDD	FR	39	1	2.6
		PCDF	FR	39	2	5.1
		WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ	CZ	3	3	100.0
			DE	1	1	100.0
		WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ	CZ	3	2	66.7
			DE	1	1	100.0
		Sub-total for B3a	**4**		**13**	
	B3b	Diazinon	UK	582	2	0.3
		Sub-total for B3b	**1**		**2**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	DE	31	2	6.5
			ES	190	2	1.1
			GR	115	5	4.3
			HU	7	2	28.6
			NL	10	1	10.0
			SK	6	1	16.7
		Copper Cu	DE	4	3	75.0
		Lead Pb	DE	31	1	3.2
			IT	46	1	2.2
			UK	64	2	3.1
		Mercury Hg	DE	31	2	6.5
		Sub-total for B3c	**8**		**22**	
		Total in Sheep/Goats	**13**		**92**	
Horses	**A4**	Alpha-Zearalanol (Zeranol)	DE	8	1	12.5
		Sub-total for A4	**1**		**1**	
	B2a	Closantel	IE	29	1	3.4
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**1**	
	B2b	Monensin	BE	10	1	10.0
		Sub-total for B2b	**1**		**1**	
	B2d	Diazepam	DE	4	1	25.0
		Sub-total for B2d	**1**		**1**	
	B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	PL	25	1	4.0
		Ibuprofen	UK	92	1	1.1
		Metamizole (Dipyrone Monohydrate)	AT	12	1	8.3
		Phenylbutazone	DK	8	1	12.5
			UK	92	5	5.4
		Sub-total for B2e	**4**		**9**	
	B2f	Prednisolone	BE	60	1	1.7
		Sub-total for B2f	**1**		**1**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	BE	10	1	10.0
			CZ	3	2	66.7
			DE	9	4	44.4
			ES	90	17	18.9
			FR	137	2	1.5
			HU	1	1	100.0

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
			PL	150	2	1.3
			SI	5	4	80.0
			UK	2	2	100.0
		Mercury Hg	CZ	3	1	33.3
			DE	9	3	33.3
		Sub-total for B3c	**9**		**39**	
		Total in Horses	**12**		**53**	
Poultry	**A5**	Terbutaline	FR	686	1	0.1
		Sub-total for A5	**1**		**1**	
	A6	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	GR	37	2	5.4
		Chloramphenicol	IT	256	1	0.4
		Metronidazole	FR	1036	1	0.1
		Nitroimidazoles (group)	SK	23	3	13.0
		Sub-total for A6	**4**		**7**	
	B1	Chlortetracyclin	CY	401	1	0.2
		Ciprofloxacin	ES	399	2	0.5
		Doxycycline	ES	303	3	1.0
			GR	106	1	0.9
			IT	144	2	1.4
			NL	1188	6	0.5
			PL	405	4	1.0
		Enrofloxacin	ES	257	4	1.6
		Sulfameter	CY	401	1	0.2
		Tetracycline	CY	401	1	0.2
		Sub-total for B1	**6**		**25**	
	B2b	Decoquinate	CZ	160	1	0.6
			PL	653	1	0.2
		Maduramicin	CZ	160	1	0.6
			FR	189	1	0.5
		Salinomycin	MT	26	3	11.5
			PL	653	5	0.8
		Toltrazuril	NL	119	1	0.8
		Sub-total for B2b	**5**		**13**	
	B2e	Antipyrin-4-Methylamino	BE	135	2	1.5
		Tolfenamic acid	BE	135	1	0.7
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**3**	
	B2f	Nicotine	DE	79	2	2.5
		Olaquindox	PT	93	1	1.1
		Sub-total for B2f	**2**		**3**	
	B3a	PCB sum	FR	224	2	0.9
		PCDD	FR	43	1	2.3
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**3**	
	B3c	Copper Cu	DE	25	1	4.0
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Poultry	**13**		**56**	
Aquaculture	**A3**	Boldenone	FR	41	3	7.3
		Nandrolone	FR	41	1	2.4
		Sub-total for A3	**1**		**4**	
	B1	Dihydrostreptomycin	HU	6	1	16.7
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**1**	
	B2a	Emamectin B1a	UK	228	2	0.9
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**2**	
	B3a	PCB 138	UK	13	1	7.7
		PCB 153	UK	13	1	7.7
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**2**	
	B3c	Arsenic As	ES	28	2	7.1
		Mercury Hg	ES	84	3	3.6
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**5**	

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
	B3e	Cristal Violet	PL	152	1	0.7
		Cristal Violet-Leuco	CZ	80	2	2.5
			DE	396	1	0.3
			DK	60	1	1.7
			PL	152	1	0.7
		Malachite Green	CZ	80	1	1.3
			PL	152	1	0.7
		Malachite Green-Leuco	AT	90	1	1.1
			BE	76	3	3.9
			BG	39	1	2.6
			CZ	80	13	16.3
			DE	427	4	0.9
			EE	2	1	50.0
			IT	184	1	0.5
			PL	152	5	3.3
			SK	60	3	5.0
		Sub-total for B3e	**10**		**40**	
		Total in Aquaculture	**14**		**54**	
Milk	**A6**	Chloramphenicol	ES	317	1	0.3
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**1**	
	B1	Ampicillin	LT	214	1	0.5
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	DE	404	1	0.2
			IT	112	1	0.9
			SK	45	1	2.2
		Cefalonium	FR	327	1	0.3
		Inhibitors	CY	3131	3	0.1
		Oxytetracycline	LT	214	1	0.5
		Sub-total for B1	**6**		**9**	
	B2a	Clorsulon	BE	55	1	1.8
		Fenbendazole	FR	265	1	0.4
		Ivermectin	BE	55	1	1.8
		Ketotriclabendazole	DE	495	1	0.2
		Triclabendazole	DE	748	1	0.1
		Triclabendazolsulfon	DE	567	1	0.2
			UK	860	2	0.2
		Triclabenzolsulfoxide	DE	567	1	0.2
		Sub-total for B2a	**4**		**9**	
	B2e	Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	DE	59	1	1.7
		Diclofen (Diclofenac)	DK	50	1	2.0
		Ibuprofen	UK	187	1	0.5
		Sub-total for B2e	**3**		**3**	
	B3d	Aflatoxin M_1	BG	88	1	1.1
			ES	70	1	1.4
			IT	463	7	1.5
		Sub-total for B3d	**3**		**9**	
		Total in Milk	**11**		**31**	
Eggs	**B1**	Doxycycline	BE	45	1	2.2
		Enrofloxacin	BE	45	1	2.2
		Flumequine	IT	62	1	1.6
		Sulfadimidine	DE	42	1	2.4
		Sub-total for B1	**3**		**4**	
	B2b	Diclazuril	FR	153	1	0.7
			UK	547	2	0.4
		Lasalocid	DE	223	1	0.4
			MT	23	1	4.3
			UK	547	1	0.2
		Maduramicin	FR	153	1	0.7
		Narasin	ES	71	1	1.4

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
			FR	153	1	0.7
			IE	46	1	2.2
		Nicarbazin	IE	46	1	2.2
		Robenidine	IT	217	2	0.9
		Salinomycin	PL	112	1	0.9
		Sub-total for B2b	**8**		**14**	
	B3a	Dioxins	PT	9	1	11.1
		HCB (Hexachlorbenzene)	DE	125	1	0.8
		PCB sum	DK	1	1	100.0
			SK	50	1	2.0
		WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ	DE	105	2	1.9
		Sub-total for B3a	**4**		**6**	
		Total in Eggs	**12**		**24**	
Rabbit	**A6**	Chloramphenicol	CY	20	1	5.0
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**1**	
	B1	Sulfadimethoxine	FR	248	1	0.4
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**1**	
	B2a	Albendazol	PT	6	1	16.7
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**1**	
	B2b	Narasin	ES	122	1	0.8
		Sub-total for B2b	**1**		**1**	
	B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	CY	6	1	16.7
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Rabbit	**4**		**5**	
Farmed Game	**A3**	Nandrolone	FR	4	1	25.0
		Sub-total for A3	**1**		**1**	
	A6	AMOZ (5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	BE	42	1	2.4
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**1**	
	B2a	Ivermectin	FI	43	1	2.3
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**1**	
	B2b	Lasalocid	UK	15	2	13.3
		Sub-total for B2b	**1**		**2**	
	B3a	DDE, pp'-	UK	7	1	14.3
		PCB 180	DE	13	1	7.7
		Sub-total for B3a	**2**		**2**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	FI	30	13	43.3
		Lead Pb	GR	14	1	7.1
		Mercury Hg	DE	11	4	36.4
		Sub-total for B3c	**3**		**18**	
		Total in Farmed Game	**6**		**25**	
Wild game	**B3a**	PCB sum	FR	20	2	10.0
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**2**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	DK	21	1	4.8
			ES	128	3	2.3
			FI	28	15	53.6
			FR	59	2	3.4
			LU	100	4	4.0
			LV	90	46	51.1
			PL	116	1	0.9
		Lead Pb	AT	128	3	2.3
			CZ	105	10	9.5
			EE	57	1	1.8
			ES	128	1	0.8
			FR	59	1	1.7
			GR	35	5	14.3
			LU	100	3	3.0
			LV	90	24	26.7

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
			NL	43	5	11.6
			PL	116	5	4.3
		Mercury Hg	DE	83	25	30.1
			DK	21	6	28.6
			PL	116	1	0.9
		Sub-total for B3c	**13**		**162**	
		Total in Wild game	**13**		**164**	
Honey	**B1**	Dihydrostreptomycin	AT	129	1	0.8
		Oxytetracycline	CY	94	3	3.2
			GR	127	2	1.6
			HU	27	3	11.1
			UK	97	2	2.1
		Streptomycin	LU	4	1	25.0
		Sulfachlorpyridazine	HU	35	1	2.9
		Sulfadimidine	AT	129	1	0.8
		Sulfamethoxazole	CY	94	1	1.1
		Sulfathiazole	AT	129	3	2.3
		Sulfonamides	PL	146	10	6.8
		Tetracycline	BG	51	2	3.9
			HU	27	3	11.1
		Trimethoprim	HU	35	1	2.9
		Tylosin, Tylosin A	SK	25	1	4.0
		Sub-total for B1	**9**		**35**	
	B2f	Amitraz (Formamidine)	DE	121	1	0.8
		Sub-total for B2f	**1**		**1**	
	B3c	Copper Cu	DE	3	1	33.3
		Lead Pb	AT	46	1	2.2
			CZ	16	1	6.3
			DK	20	1	5.0
			EE	2	1	50.0
			FI	8	1	12.5
			IE	15	2	13.3
			PL	33	1	3.0
		Tin Sn	CZ	1	1	100.0
		Sub-total for B3c	**8**		**10**	
	B3f	Diethyltoluamide	DE	89	2	2.2
		Sub-total for B3f	**1**		**2**	
		Total in Honey	**15**		**48**	
Total in all categories					**1129**	

LIST OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS: SUSPECT SAMPLING

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
Bovines	**A2**	Thiouracil	ES	28	1	3.6
			UK	12	1	8.3
		Sub-total for A2	**2**		**2**	
	A5	Clenbuterol	IT	492	35	7.1
			PT	51	3	5.9
		Clenbuterol-Hydroxymethyl (NA 1142)	IT	492	12	2.4
		Clenpenterol (NAB 762, Methylclenbuterol)	IT	492	12	2.4
		Mabuterol	IT	492	12	2.4
		Mapenterol	IT	492	12	2.4
		Sub-total for A5	**2**		**86**	
	B1	Amoxycillin	IE	3833	1	0.0
		Antibacterials	NL	7832	82	1.0
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	BE	118	1	0.8
			IE	3833	1	0.0
			IT	20	1	5.0
		Chlortetracyclin	AT	155	1	0.6
			IE	3833	1	0.0
		Ciprofloxacin	IT	22	3	13.6
		Danofloxacin	IE	3833	1	0.0
		Dihydrostreptomycin	BE	118	1	0.8
			ES	2	2	100.0
			GR	6	1	16.7
			UK	37	1	2.7
		Enrofloxacin	IT	22	3	13.6
		Erythromycin (Erythromycin A)	GR	6	1	16.7
		Florfenicol	UK	37	1	2.7
		Gentamicin	BE	118	1	0.8
		Marbofloxacin	IE	3833	6	0.2
		Oxytetracycline	AT	429	1	0.2
			BE	118	3	2.5
			IE	3833	3	0.1
			IT	23	1	4.3
			LT	1	1	100.0
		Spectinomycin	BE	118	2	1.7
		Sulfadiazine	IT	67	1	1.5
		Sulfadimethoxine	BE	118	1	0.8
		Sulfadimidine	IT	67	1	1.5
		Sulfamerazine	IT	67	1	1.5
		Sulfamonomethoxine	IT	67	1	1.5
		Tetracycline	BE	118	2	1.7
			ES	19	1	5.3
			MT	10	1	10.0
		Tilmicosin	BE	118	3	2.5
		Trimethoprim	BE	118	2	1.7
		Tylosin, Tylosin A	BE	118	1	0.8
		Sub-total for B1	**10**		**135**	
	B2a	Avermectin B1a	BE	132	2	1.5

(a): The number of samples analysed for the individual substances was reported by the Member States only if there was at least one non-compliant sample for the substance in question. In case that all samples were compliant, the number of samples analysed was not reported. Furthermore, in case of animals controlled at farm and slaughterhouse, the number of samples may include either samples taken at farm or slaughterhouse depending where the non-compliant samples were found. Where non-compliant samples were found at both farm and slaughterhouse, the number of samples represents the sum of samples taken at both sampling points.

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Clorsulon	BE	132	1	0.8
		Doramectin	BE	132	1	0.8
		Moxidectin	BE	132	6	4.5
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**10**	
	B2e	Flunixin	BE	117	1	0.9
		Metamizole (Dipyrone Monohydrate)	AT	3	3	100.0
		Tolfenamic acid	BE	117	8	6.8
		Sub-total for B2e	**2**		**12**	
	B2f	Dexamethasone	ES	77	1	1.3
			IT	76	1	1.3
		Prednisolone	BE	228	1	0.4
		Prednisone	IT	739	2	0.3
		Sub-total for B2f	**3**		**5**	
	B3a	PCB sum	CZ	11	2	18.2
			IT	2	1	50.0
		Sub-total for B3a	**2**		**3**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	CZ	2	1	50.0
		Copper Cu	DE	2	2	100.0
		Mercury Hg	CZ	17	3	17.6
		Sub-total for B3c	**2**		**6**	
	B3d	Aflatoxin B_1	IT	5	2	40.0
		Sub-total for B3d	**1**		**2**	
		Total in Bovines	**13**		**261**	
Pigs	**A6**	Chloramphenicol	DE	378	36	9.5
			ES	25	2	8.0
			SE	26	11	42.3
		Sub-total for A6	**3**		**49**	
	B1	Antibacterials	NL	1588	22	1.4
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	BE	34	3	8.8
		Beta-lactams	MT	220	3	1.4
		Cephalosporins	MT	220	1	0.5
		Ciprofloxacin	BE	34	2	5.9
		Dihydrostreptomycin	BE	34	1	2.9
		Doxycycline	BE	34	1	2.9
			ES	21	1	4.8
		Enrofloxacin	BE	34	5	14.7
		Inhibitors	CY	4	4	100.0
		Quinolones	MT	220	1	0.5
		Spectinomycin	BE	34	1	2.9
		Tetracycline	MT	220	4	1.8
		Sub-total for B1	**5**		**49**	
	B2d	Azaperol	BE	29	1	3.4
		Azaperone	BE	29	2	6.9
		Sub-total for B2d	**1**		**3**	
	B2e	Flunixin	BE	29	3	10.3
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**3**	
	B2f	Dexamethasone	BE	364	2	0.5
		Sub-total for B2f	**1**		**2**	
	B3a	PCB sum	CZ	12	10	83.3
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**10**	
	B3c	Copper Cu	DE	4	1	25.0
		Mercury Hg	CZ	31	12	38.7
			DE	10	3	30.0
		Sub-total for B3c	**2**		**16**	
		Total in Pigs	**8**		**132**	
Sheep/Goats	**B1**	Antibacterials	NL	37	2	5.4

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Oxytetracycline	IE	27	1	3.7
		Sulfadimidine	CY	2	1	50.0
		Sub-total for B1	**3**		**4**	
		Total in Sheep/Goats	**3**		**4**	
Poultry	**A6**	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	GR	2	2	100.0
		Metronidazole	DE	232	1	0.4
		Nitroimidazoles (group)	SK	8	1	12.5
		Sub-total for A6	**3**		**4**	
	B1	Doxycycline	ES	37	1	2.7
		Tylosin, Tylosin A	ES	28	1	3.6
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**2**	
	B2b	Monensin	MT	32	2	6.3
			PL	7	1	14.3
		Salinomycin	MT	32	7	21.9
			PL	7	2	28.6
		Sub-total for B2b	**2**		**12**	
	B3a	PCB sum	SK	1	1	100.0
		Sub-total for B3a	**2**		**1**	
		Total in Poultry	**6**		**19**	
Aquaculture	**B3e**	Malachite Green-Leuco	CZ	20	4	20.0
			DE	25	9	36.0
			PL	24	2	8.3
		Sub-total for B3e	**3**		**15**	
		Total in Aquaculture	**3**		**15**	
Milk	**B1**	Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	IT	52	3	5.8
		Oxytetracycline	IT	41	1	2.4
		Spiramycin	IT	15	2	13.3
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**6**	
	B3a	HCH-Beta	IT	9	3	33.3
		PCB sum	IT	11	1	9.1
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**4**	
	B3d	Aflatoxin B_1	IT	378	40	10.6
		Aflatoxin M_1	BG	7	3	42.9
			GR	2	1	50.0
		Sub-total for B3d	**3**		**44**	
		Total in Milk	**3**		**54**	
Eggs	**B1**	Doxycycline	BE	1	1	100.0
		Sulfadimidine	DE	1	1	100.0
		Sub-total for B1	**2**		**2**	
	B3a	PCB sum	SK	1	1	100.0
		WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ	DE	4	1	25.0
		Sub-total for B3a	**2**		**2**	
		Total in Eggs	**3**		**4**	
Farmed Game	**B3c**	Mercury Hg	DE	1	1	100.0
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Farmed Game	**1**		**1**	
Honey	**B1**	Dihydrostreptomycin	AT	4	1	25.0
		Sulfadiazine	IT	4	2	50.0
		Sulfathiazole	AT	6	6	100.0
			LT	2	2	100.0
		Sulfonamides	PL	28	8	28.6
		Tetracycline	BG	2	1	50.0
			IT	9	5	55.6
		Tylosin, Tylosin A	IT	2	1	50.0
		Sub-total for B1	**5**		**26**	
	B3c	Lead Pb	IE	5	3	60.0
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**3**	

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Total in Honey	6		29	
Total in all categories					519	

LIST OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS: IMPORT SAMPLING

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
Bovines	**A6**	Chloramphenicol	PT	9	1	11.1
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**1**	
	B2a	Ivermectin	IE	9	1	11.1
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Bovines	**2**		**2**	
Pigs	**A6**	Chloramphenicol	DK	15	5	33.3
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**5**	
		Total in Pigs	**1**		**5**	
Sheep/Goats	**A6**	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	DE	23	1	4.3
		Chloramphenicol	DK	16	1	6.3
			PT	2	1	50.0
		Sub-total for A6	**3**		**3**	
		Total in Sheep/Goats	**3**		**3**	
Poultry	**B1**	Doxycycline	BE	46	1	2.2
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**1**	
	B2b	Chlopidol	CY	3	1	33.3
			DE	50	15	30.0
			IE	22	6	27.3
		Toltrazurilsulfon	IE	22	1	4.5
		Sub-total for B2b	**3**		**23**	
	B2f	Cyromazine	IE	22	2	9.1
		Sub-total for B2f	**1**		**2**	
	B3c	Mercury Hg	DE	50	3	6.0
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**3**	
		Total in Poultry	**4**		**29**	
Aquaculture	**A6**	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	DE	90	2	2.2
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**2**	
	B1	Oxytetracycline	DK	3	1	33.3
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**1**	
	B3c	Arsenic As	PL	61	1	1.6
		Cadmium Cd	PL	61	1	1.6
		Mercury Hg	DE	228	5	2.2
			SI	9	1	11.1
		Sub-total for B3c	**3**		**8**	
		Total in Aquaculture	**4**		**11**	
Farmed Game	**A6**	Chloramphenicol	BE	23	1	4.3
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Farmed Game	**1**		**1**	
Honey	**B1**	Sulfathiazole	DE	41	1	2.4
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Honey	**1**		**1**	
Total in all categories					**52**	

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LIST OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS: OTHER SAMPLING

Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
Bovines	**B1**	Amoxycillin	DE	91	1	1.1
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	DE	103	20	19.4
		Chlortetracyclin	DE	107	1	0.9
		Ciprofloxacin	DE	86	9	10.5
			IT	34	2	5.9
		Danofloxacin	DE	93	2	2.2
			IT	34	1	2.9
		Dihydrostreptomycin	DE	99	8	8.1
		Enrofloxacin	DE	98	14	14.3
			IT	34	2	5.9
		Epi-Oxytetracycline	DE	21	2	9.5
		Epi-Tetracycline	DE	23	1	4.3
		Florfenicol	DE	5	1	20.0
		Gentamicin	DE	98	9	9.2
		Inhibitors	DE	27669	122	0.4
		Lincomycin	DE	66	1	1.5
		Marbofloxacin	DE	97	3	3.1
		Neomycin	DE	95	5	5.3
		Oxytetracycline	DE	110	9	8.2
			IT	37	1	2.7
		Sulfadiazine	DE	95	1	1.1
			IT	40	1	2.5
		Sulfadimethoxine	DE	95	1	1.1
		Sulfadimidine	DE	96	1	1.0
			IT	40	1	2.5
		Sulfadoxine	DE	95	1	1.1
		Sulfamerazine	IT	40	1	2.5
		Sulfonamides	DE	1	1	100.0
		Tetracycline	DE	109	4	3.7
		Trimethoprim	DE	65	1	1.5
		Sub-total for B1	**2**		**227**	
	B2e	Flunixin-Meglumine	DE	7	2	28.6
		Meloxicam	DE	17	1	5.9
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**3**	
	B2f	Dexamethasone	DE	25	4	16.0
			IT	658	6	0.9
		Prednisolone	IT	658	1	0.2
		Sub-total for B2f	**2**		**11**	
	B3c	Mercury Hg	MT	2	1	50.0
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Bovines	**3**		**242**	
Pigs	**B1**	Amoxycillin	DE	357	6	1.7
		Ampicillin	DE	387	3	0.8
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	DE	392	12	3.1
		Chlortetracyclin	DE	484	16	3.3
		Ciprofloxacin	DE	350	2	0.6
		Dihydrostreptomycin	DE	334	11	3.3
		Doxycycline	DE	501	40	8.0
		Enrofloxacin	DE	394	17	4.3

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Category	Group	Substances	Member State	Number of samples analysed[(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
			IT	74	1	1.4
		Epi-Oxytetracycline	DE	258	1	0.4
		Epi-Tetracycline	DE	266	5	1.9
		Gentamicin	DE	331	1	0.3
		Inhibitors	DE	278040	404	0.1
		Marbofloxacin	DE	387	4	1.0
		Oxytetracycline	DE	476	10	2.1
		Sulfadiazine	DE	392	10	2.6
		Sulfadimethoxine	DE	385	1	0.3
		Sulfonamides	DE	19	4	21.1
		Tetracycline	DE	479	10	2.1
		Tilmicosin	DE	373	1	0.3
		Trimethoprim	DE	323	12	3.7
		Tulathromycin	DE	321	1	0.3
		Tylosin, Tylosin A	DE	357	2	0.6
		Sub-total for B1	**2**		**574**	
	B2e	Antipyrin-4-Methylamino	DE	216	1	0.5
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**1**	
	B2f	Dexamethasone	DE	244	1	0.4
		Sub-total for B2f	**1**		**1**	
	B3c	Mercury Hg	MT	2	1	50.0
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Pigs	**3**		**577**	
Sheep/Goats	**B1**	Dihydrostreptomycin	DE	2	1	50.0
		Inhibitors	DE	2625	4	0.2
		Oxytetracycline	DE	2	1	50.0
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**6**	
		Total in Sheep/Goats	**1**		**6**	
Horses	**B1**	Inhibitors	DE	10	1	10.0
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Horses	**1**		**1**	
Poultry	**B1**	Flumequine	IT	41	1	2.4
		Inhibitors	DE	140	1	0.7
		Oxytetracycline	IT	41	1	2.4
		Sulfadimethoxine	IT	42	1	2.4
		Sulfadimidine	IT	42	1	2.4
		Tylosin, Tylosin A	IT	41	1	2.4
		Sub-total for B1	**2**		**6**	
		Total in Poultry	**2**		**6**	
Aquaculture	**B3c**	Cadmium Cd	GR	83	2	2.4
		Lead Pb	GR	83	2	2.4
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**4**	
		Total in Aquaculture	**2**		**4**	
Milk	**B3a**	HCH-Beta	IT	193	2	1.0
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**2**	
	B3d	Aflatoxin M_1	IT	3107	81	2.6
		Sub-total for B3d	**1**		**81**	
		Total in Milk	**1**		**83**	
Eggs	**B3a**	Dioxins	IT	12	1	8.3
		PCB sum	IT	12	2	16.7
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**3**	
		Total in Eggs	**1**		**3**	
Honey	**B1**	Tetracycline	IT	67	1	1.5
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Honey	**1**		**1**	
Total in all categories					**923**	

ANNEX I TO DIRECTIVE 96/23/EC

GROUP A – Substances having anabolic effect and unauthorised 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[28]

GROUP B – Veterinary drugs and contaminants

B.1. Antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones
B.2. Other veterinary drugs
- a) Anthelmintics
- b) Anticoccidials
- 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

[28] Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 of 26 June 1990 laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin. OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 1.

ABBREVIATIONS

Country Codes

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

Other abbreviations

AMOZ	5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone
AOZ	3-amino-2-oxazolidone
CVMP	Committee for Medicinal Products for Veterinary Use
DG SANCO	Directorate General for Health and Consumers
EC	European Commission
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
MRL	Maximum residue limit
MRPL	Minimum Required Performance Limit
NCRP	National Residue Control Plans
NSAIDs	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
SEM	Semicarbazide
TRACE	Trade Control and Expert System

AT	AUSTRIA

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
The non-compliant results in 2012 (except wild game) have been taken into account regarding the 2013 plan	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Sheep & Goat	
1 Chloramphenicol - 0.81 µg/kg (ppb) - muscle - lamb (targeted sample, slaughterhouse)	• Investigations on the farm of origin with 13 ewes and 9 lambs by official veterinarian including verification of records; • The farm was placed under official control (27/04/2012 - 09/05/2012) by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with Article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act; • No documentation of the administration of veterinary medicinal products, therefore the veterinary practitioner`s dispensary of the veterinarian in charge of the farm was checked too; • 10 follow-up samples (9 blood samples and one feed sample); all samples were compliant; • Intensified supervision/checks for the following • 12 months; • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer and the veterinarian in charge. • No verification of an illegal use of Chloramphenicol

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
1 Chlortetracycline - 2,194.3 µg/kg (ppb) - and Metamizole - 6,944.4 µg/kg (ppb) - muscle - young bovine (suspect sample, slaughterhouse)	• The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption; The carcase was disposed of according to Reg. (EC) No 1069/2009; • Investigations on the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records; • The records did not contain relevant data, the last treatments were not documented; • The farmer is a member of the Animal Health Service; 84 bovine animals were held on the farm; • the animal was purchased and the farmer argued that he had no knowledge about any treatment of the said young bovine; • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer; • It was not possible to check the veterinarian in charge of the farm due to his demise.
1 Oxytetracycline - 116.9 µg/kg (ppb) and Metamizole - 139.2 µg/kg (ppb) - muscle - cow (suspect sample, slaughterhouse)	• The withdrawal period was not observed. • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption; The carcase was disposed of according to Reg. (EC) No 1069/2009; • Investigations on the farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records; • 140 bovine animals were held on the farm; • The documentation of the administration of veterinary medicinal products was not kept on the farm; • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer.

1 Metamizole - 562.9 µg/kg (ppb) - muscle - other bovine (suspect sample, slaughterhouse)	• The small farm was investigated by the official veterinarian; • The documentation of the administration of veterinary medicinal products was insufficient; • The carcase was impounded at the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for human consumption; The carcase was disposed of according to Reg. (EC) No 1069/2009; • The veterinary practitioner`s dispensary of the veterinarian in charge of the farm was checked too; • Verbal instruction of the farmer.
1 lead - 1.00 mg/kg (ppm) - liver - veal calf (targeted sample, slaughterhouse)	• Investigations and verification of the records on the farm of origin (small farm) with 44 animals, 16 of them were veal calves; • It was not possible to verify the reason of the contamination with lead (no lead paint, no pipes containing lead was used, etc.); • Animals of the farm will be tested again in 2013.
Pigs	
1 Diclofenac - 28.6 µg/kg (ppb) - muscle - fattening pig (targeted sample, slaughterhouse)	• Investigations on the farm of origin with 300 porcine animals by official veterinarian including verification of records; • The records did not contain relevant data (only the administration of injectables); • The veterinary practitioner's dispensary of the veterinarian in charge of the farm was checked too; • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer.

1 4 - Methylaminoantipyrin - 157.3 µg/kg (ppb) - muscle - fattening pig (targeted sample, slaughterhouse)	• Investigations on the farm of origin by official veterinarian where 825 porcine animals were kept; • The farmer is a member of the Animal Health Service; • Checks and review of the records; • The farm was placed under official control (28/06/2012 - 05/07/2012) by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian) in accordance with Article 58 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act; 105 fattening pigs were affected by the ban! • The carcass was impounded at the slaughterhouse, declared unfit for human consumption and then disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009; • Official follow-up samples were taken from slaughtered animals (17 samples); all samples were compliant.
2 Ochratoxin A - 1.92 (A) and 28.7 (B) µg/kg (ppb) - kidney - fattening pigs (targeted sample, slaughterhouse)	• Two different farms in two provinces, one of the two farmers is a member of the Animal Health Service; • Farm (A): the silo was leaking during a rainy period, part of the grain got wet; the farmer realized the problem of the leaked silo too late and therefore it was necessary to destroy parts of the stored grain; • In farm (B) the storage of the feeding stuffs was according to GMP, the storage was dry and well ventilated; • The follow-up samples of feed and two urine samples of both farms were compliant as well. In one case, it was not possible to identify the reason of this contamination (farm B)

Horses	
1 4 - Methylaminoantipyrin – 14,049.4 µg/kg (ppb) – muscle – other horse (targeted sample, slaughterhouse)	• Investigations on the small farm of origin by official veterinarian including verification of records; • The records contained all relevant data; • The horse suffered from equine colic and was treated with Metamizole; • The veterinarian who administered Metamizole did not inform the farmer about the withdrawal period to be observed; • The veterinary practitioner`s dispensary of the veterinarian in charge of the farm was checked too; • The veterinarian received a final sentence (administrative proceedings); he was sentenced to pay a fine (1,100 €).
Aquaculture	
1 Malachite Green - Leuco – < 1.7 µg/kg (ppb) – muscle – trout (targeted sample)	• The farm was investigated by the Provincial Governor (official veterinarian); • about 250 kg trout were held on the farm • Verification of the records; • One official sample was taken; the result was negative. • Intensified supervision/checks for the following • 12 months; No verification of the illegal use of Malachite Green

Wild game	
2 lead - 3.43 and 3.96 mg/kg (ppm) – muscle – deer *1 lead – 13.6 mg/kg (ppm) – muscle - red deer (targeted samples)*	• In wild game the detection of lead can be mostly traced back to environmental pollution and sometimes to bullets (to some extent depending on the modern construction of bullets and the type of bullets); the contamination of the meat also depends on the way the bullets penetrate the body of the animals.

Honey	
1 Sulfathiazol – 38.6 µg/kg (targeted sample)	• Honey was produced at two different locations (38 hives); • Investigation of the farm; • The beehives and the honey (50 kg) were placed under official control (31/07/2012 - 07/09/2012) by the Provincial Governor in accordance with Article 39 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act; honey harvest of 2011 was already sold; • As a consequence of the detection of Sulfathiazole, two follow-up samples were taken of the honey harvest 2012 ; these samples were negative; • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. • No verification of the illegal use of Sulfathiazole
1 Sulfathiazol – 1,112.0 µg/kg (targeted sample of honey harvest of 2011) *1 Sulfathiazol - 201,6.0 µg/kg (targeted sample of honey harvest of 2012)*	• Honey was produced at two different locations (38 hives); • Investigation of the apiary was carried out; • The apiary is placed under official control by the Provincial Governor in accordance with Article 39 of the Food Safety and Consumer Protection Act since 30/10/2012; • Honey produced on this apiary in 2011 (712 kg) and 2012 (456 kg) was seized and the contaminated honey was processed in a category 1 processing plant; • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. No verification of the illegal use of Sulfathiazole

1 Sulfadimidin – 4.8 µg/kg – "forest honey" (targeted sample)	• The target sample confirmed non-compliant for Sulfadimidin; • Investigation of the apiary; • As a consequence of the detection of Sulfadimidine, a follow-up sample was taken from forest blossom honey, because the forest honey was already sold out; the result was negative. • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. No verification of the illegal use of Sulfadimidine
1 Dihydrostreptomycin – 7.36 µg/kg (targeted sample)	• Investigation of the apiary was carried out; • Ban of placing on the market of the honey (26/07/2012 – 07/09/2012) • As a consequence of the non-compliant targeted sample, a follow-up sample was taken, the sample was again non - compliant; • The contaminated honey was processed in a category 1 processing plant; • Administrative proceedings were started against the farmer. No verification of the illegal use of Dihydrostreptomycin; there was no fruit growing industry in the neighbourhood where infected plants had been treated with DHS.
1 Dihydrostreptomycin – 6.97 µg/kg (suspect sample)	• One follow-up sample of abovementioned non-compliant honey sample (DHS 7.36 µg/kg)
6 Sulfathiazol – 12,580.9; 4,873.6;1,481.6; 1,019.5; 761.5 and 25.9 µg/kg (ppb) – feed (cake) – honey bees (suspect samples)	• Investigation of the apiary was carried out; • Sulfathiazole was illegally used to treat American foulbrood; • Ban of the apiary; • In 2012, honey was not produced; • As a consequence of the non-compliant suspect feed samples, all hives were destroyed, all objects which were in contact with contaminated honey were destroyed too; • Investigations are ongoing.

BE	BELGIUM

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
No important modifications in 2013	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
1/ Prednisolone (6.2 ppb) - urine - target sample - slaughterhouse - bovine	Investigation on farm. Samples of animal matrices and material were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. All samples were compliant.
2/ Prednisolone (5.2 ppb) - urine - target sample - slaughterhouse - bovine	Investigation on farm. Samples of animal matrices and material were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. See 9.
3/ Prednisolone (11 ppb) - urine - target sample - slaughterhouse - bovine	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder.
4/ Thiouracil (> 30 ppb) - thyroid - target sample - slaughterhouse - bovine	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder.
5/ Thiouracil (> 10 ppb) - thyroid - target sample - slaughterhouse - bovine	Investigation on farm. Samples of animal matrices and material were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. All samples were compliant.
6/ Thiouracil (12 ppb) - thyroid - target sample - slaughterhouse - bovine	Investigation on farm. Samples of animal matrices and material were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. All samples were compliant.
7/ Thiouracil (42 ppb) - thyroid - target sample - slaughterhouse - bovine	Investigation on farm. Samples of animal matrices and material were taken. Fattening animals were put under temporary seizure. H-status allocated. See 8.

8/ Dexamethasone, methylprednisolone acetate, methyltestosterone, prednisolone - suspect sample - material - farm	The bovine farm was investigated due to thiouracil in thyroid at slaughterhouse. Samples of animal matrices and material were taken. Material sample non-compliant. See 7.
9/ Dexamethasone, dexamethasone isonicotinoate, prednisolone - suspect sample - material - farm	The bovine farm was investigated due to prednisolone in urine at slaughterhouse. Samples of animal matrices and material were taken. Material sample non-compliant. See 2.
10/ Dexamethasone - suspect sample - material - farm	Pig farm investigated as follow-up of prednisolone in pig urine at slaughterhouse. Samples of animal matrices and material were taken. Material sample non-compliant.
11/ Dexamethasone (4) - materials (2 syringes and 2 needles) - suspect sample - farm *12/ Tapazol, propylthiouracil, betamethasone, methylprednisolone, dexamethasone, dexamethasone isonicotinoate, clenbuterol, oestradiol benzoate, progesterone, caproxyprogesterone, progesterone - acetoxy, testosterone cypionate, 17B testosterone, methandrolone, methyltestosterone, methylboldenone, fluoxymesterone - needle - suspect sample - farm*	Bovine farm investigated as follow-up of thiouracil (9 ppb) in bovine urine at slaughterhouse. Samples of animal matrices and material were taken. Material samples non-compliant.
13/ Nortestosterone decanoate - material - suspect sample - farm	Bovine farm investigated as follow-up of prednisolone (3.8 ppb) in bovine urine at slaughterhouse. Samples of animal matrices and material were taken. Material sample non-compliant.

14/ Chlormadinone acetate, ethinyl oestradiol, dexamethasone isonicotinoate, 17B - testosterone, chlortestosterone acetate, fluoxymesterone, methyltestosterone, testosterone acetate, testosterone decanoate, testosterone proprionate, nortestosterone decanoate, progesterone, oestradiol benzoate, B - oestradiol, betamethasone, tapazol - material - suspect sample - farm	Bovine farm investigated as follow-up of prednisolone (3.8 ppb) in bovine urine at slaughterhouse. Samples of animal matrices and material were taken. Material sample non-compliant.
Poultry	
15/ AMOZ - pigeon - muscle - target sample - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder.

Results from official samples taken during monitoring at slaughterhouse. Level showing presence of some A substances but which could not be considered as non - compliant.	
323 urine samples from pigs showing prednisolone above the detection level (0.5 ppb). *36 urine samples showing prednisolone concentration > 2 ppb.* *6 urine samples > 5 ppb.* *All liver samples were compliant (no prednisolone residues).*	Monitoring performed at slaughterhouse in order to identify factors related to presence of naturally occurring prednisolone in pig urine. 392 pigs sampled (urine and liver). Effects of breed, sex, duration of journey, stunning methods, weight, and feeding status were assessed. None of these factors showed a statistical relationship with presence of prednisolone in pig urine. As natural occurrence has been proved in bovine, no H-status and no movement restriction are applied. Scientific experiments ongoing in order to identify a marker to differentiate between naturally occurring and external administration. <u>Administrative measures</u> 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. 1 H-status was allocated in 2012 due to presence of corticosteroids and hormones in material on farm. <u>Criminal penalties</u> In all cases of infringements relating to group A substances (except A6), a Pro Justitia is sent to prosecutor who decides whether prosecution or not (Law 15 July 1985 Hormones[1] e.a.).

[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.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
No important modifications in 2013	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Acepromazine - muscle - target sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder.
Mefenamic acid - muscle - target sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Hypothesis: cross-contamination due to human treatment.
Dioxins and PCB dioxin - like (6.71 ppg) - fat - bovine - target sample - slaughterhouse	
Tilmicosin (75 ppb) - muscle - suspect sample - slaughterhouse - bovine	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Sulfadimethoxine (141435 ppb) + trimethoprim (171152 ppb) + flunixin - injection site - bovine - suspect sample - slaughterhouse *Sulfadimethoxine (3206 ppb) + trimethoprim (74 ppb) + flunixin - muscle - bovine - suspect sample - slaughterhouse*	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Spectinomycin (443 ppb) - injection site - bovine - suspect sample - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Doramectin - injection site - bovine - suspect sample - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Tolfenamic acid - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Tilmicosin (18500 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed. R-status allocated.

Doramectin - injection site - bovine - suspect sample - slaughterhouse *Doramectin - muscle - bovine - suspect sample - slaughterhouse*	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Dihydrostreptomycin (> 1500 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed. R-status allocated.
Tetracycline (3058 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Tolfenamic acid - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Tolfenamic acid - injection site - bovine - suspect sample - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Tylosin (212 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed. R-status allocated.
Clorsulon (105 ppb) + ivermectin (> 3600 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed. Allocation of an R-status.
Tolfenamic acid - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Tolfenamic acid - injection site + muscle - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Tetracycline (5910 ppb) + oxytetracycline (1570 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse *Oxytetracycline (320 ppb) - muscle - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse*	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Oxytetracycline (160 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.

Spectinomycin (> 900 ppb ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Benzylpenicillin (2731 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Trimethoprim (92 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Tolfenamic acid - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Tolfenamic acid - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Oxytetracycline (8156 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Gentamycine (79 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - bovine - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed. R-status allocated.
Pigs	
Doxycycline (174 ppb) - muscle - target sample - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. R-status allocated.
Doxycycline (190 ppb) - muscle - target sample - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. R-status allocated.
Sulfadiazine (140 ppb) - muscle - target sample - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. RASFF. Products still at cutting plans seized and analysed.
Sulfadiazine (>200 ppb) - muscle - target sample - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. R - status allocated.
Sulfadiazine (140 ppb) - muscle - target sample - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. R-status allocated.

Enrofloxacin (1500 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - slaughterhouse *Enrofloxacin (360 ppb)muscle - suspect sample - slaughterhouse*	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Spectinomycin (1500 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Ciprofloxacin (500 ppb) + enrofloxacin (> 1000 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Dihydrostreptomycin (1097 ppb) + ciprofloxacin (92 ppb) + enrofloxacin (11000 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse *Ciprofloxacin (48 ppb) + enrofloxacin (430 ppb) - muscle - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse*	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Flunixin + azaperone - injection site - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Benzylpenicillin (201 ppb ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Enrofloxacin (400 ppb) + azaperone (300 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Doxycycline (> 200 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse *Doxycycline (> 200 ppb) - muscle - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse*	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed. R-status allocated.
Benzylpenicillin (122361 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.

Flunixin - injection site - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Enrofloxacin (> 200 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Benzylpenicillin (2575 ppb) - injection site - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Tolfenamic acid - injection site - suspect sample - pig - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Carcass destroyed.
Poultry	
4 - methylaminoantipyrin - muscle - broiler - target sample - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder.
4 - methylaminoantipyrin - muscle - broiler - target sample - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder.
Tolfenamic acid - muscle - broiler - target sample - slaughterhouse	Investigation on farm. Check of the VMP register. Interview of the holder. Broilers from the Netherlands. Products still at cutting plan detained and analysed. All samples were compliant. Products were released.
Horses	
Monensin (2.7 ppb) - muscle - horse - target sample - slaughterhouse	Animal from the Netherlands.
Prednisolone - urine - horse - target sample - slaughterhouse	Animal from the Netherlands.
Cadmium (1.39 mg/kg) - muscle - horse - target sample - slaughterhouse	
Milk	
Ivermectin (1.6 ppb)+clorsulon (31 ppb) - cow milk - target sample	Investigation on farm. Check of VMP register. Interview of the holder. Milk delivery prohibited pending compliant result.

Eggs	
Doxycycline (8.5 ppb) - target sample *Enrofloxacin (5.8 ppb) - target sample*	Eggs unable to be used for hatching and redirected for human consumption. Eggs (4000) destroyed. Investigation on farms (2). Check of VMP register. Interview of the holder. Additional samples: non-compliant results, 4300 eggs destroyed.
Aquaculture	
Malachite green and leucomalachite green - muscle - target sample - trout - farm	Investigation on farm. Check of VMP register. Interview of the holder. Fish detained pending compliant results.
Malachite green and leucomalachite green - muscle - target sample - trout - farm	Investigation on farm. Check of VMP register. Interview of the holder. Fish detained pending compliant results.
Malachite green and leucomalachite green - muscle - target sample - grayling - farm	Investigation on farm. Check of VMP register. Interview of the holder. Fish detained pending compliant results.
Administrative measures	
	R status: R-status: for an 8 weeks period the identification document of the animals of the same species (bovine, pigs) from the herd are marked with a R-symbol. 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 analyses are at the expense of the responsible of the herd. R-status were allocated to bovine farms: 6 (1 related to a non-complaint sample in 2011) R-status were allocated to pig farms: 6 (1 related to a non-complaint sample in 2011) Official reports sent to the legal service for the attribution of administrative penalty: In cases, fine is not paid, the report is sent to the prosecutor for follow-up.

BG	BULGARIA

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
In a sample of serum from a sow (live animal) the presence of substances from Table 2 of Regulation 37/2012/EU – Chloramphenicol (2,61 µg/kg) was detected.	The animal holding is placed under restriction. Traceability to the slaughterhouse, where animals are transported from the holding was performed - quantities of the obtained meat were not detected. During inspection in the animal holding empty pack of "Chloramphenicol-N" 6,5 g pulver was found, intended for ornamental birds. The VMP was prescribed by a licensed veterinarian and is designed for pigeons. No presence of medicinal substances and VMP for prophylaxis and treatment of swine. Documentation check was performed in the holding. A suspicious sample is taken for presence of Chloramphenicol - presence of Chloramphenicol (below 0,33 µg / kg) was not detected, in a quantity above the limit of non-conformity (CCα = 0,41 µg / kg). Additionally another 8 samples are taken from fattening animals from different groups, on which an identification mark was put. The result of the test is negative for the presence of substances from Table 2 of Regulation 37/2012/EU. In the course of investigation, sample from feed of full value for sow was taken, the analysis of which showed the presence of prohibited for use drug substances as feed additive - Oxytetracycline (above 2 µg / kg) and Tylosin (1,3 µg / kg). For the usage and purchase of the same no prescription and no documentation were available. Tracing of the origin of the feed was performed. Act for administrative violation was imposed to the establishment. The holding was defined as high risk object and is put under enhanced monitoring during the 2013. All samples have been paid by the owner of the holding.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Milk	
In the target sample from raw cow milk taken from a holding with detected presence of aflatoxin M1 (over 0,08 µg/kg).	The holding was placed under restriction. A conversation with the owner was held. During the investigation, seven suspicious samples were taken at different time intervals. The first three of the suspected samples (two from animal holding and one from milk processing establishment) have showed presence of aflatoxin M1, and the remaining four were negative. The first suspected positive and the first suspected negative samples were confirmed by LC/MS/MS - respectively 0,77 µg/kg and, and below 0,01 µg/kg. The ready production in the establishment was set under ban and afterward was destroyed in a rendering plant. A sample of compound feed for cattle was taken, analysis of which showed the absence of aflatoxin B1 (3µg/kg). The inspection identified that animals are reared on pasture in an area with harvested maize. Given the climatic conditions at the moment (high temperature and humidity) a ban on movement of animals and on change of the pasture was imposed and their feeding is limited only to compound feed, and as a result four negative results for the presence of aflatoxin M1 were received. The banned quantity of milk for the given period was destroyed as a dry residue in a rendering plant. The animal holding is subject to enhanced official and self - monitoring. The suspicious samples are paid by the owner of the holding.

Aquaculture	
In the target fish sample (trout) for the presence of leuco - Malachite Green from group Б3 (e) - 17,59 µg/kg.	The fish farm was inspected for presence of VMP and colorants and the result is negative. A conversation with the owner was held. Inspection of the feed imported from Poland. The suspected sample taken for analyses showed negative result for presence of colorants. Act for administrative penalty was issued. The fishpond is subjected to enhanced monitoring in accordance with the Action Plan prepared by RFSD. In March 2013 according to the Action plan, the fish farm was inspected, aiming on the presence and use of VMP and colorants. Sample was taken for group Б3 (e) testing.
Honey	
1. First non-compliance: Target sample with presence of Tetracycline (31,72 µg/kg).	1. A bee garden was put under ban. Inspection was performed for presence of antibacterial substances. No presence of such substances was discovered in the batch from which the target sample was taken. Conversations with the owner of the apiary and the registered veterinarian, responsible for the establishment, were performed. From the present quantity of honey, a suspicious sample was taken and no antibacterial substances were discovered. A prescription and act for administrative penalty were issued. The establishment is put under increased monitoring in 2013. The samples were paid by the owner of the apiary.
2. Second non-compliance: Target sample with presence of Tetracycline (over 90,00 µg/kg)	2. The whole quantity of honey present in the establishment was put under ban. Inspection was performed in the establishment for presence of antibacterial substances - none were discovered. Conversation with the owner of the apiary was performed. A suspicious sample was taken - Tetracycline over 90,00 µg/kg was present. The honey was disposed in rendering plant and document for disposal was issued. Act for administrative penalty was issued to the owner. The establishment is put under increased monitoring in 2013.

CY	CYPRUS

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan
Sampling should take place over the entire year (January to December); *The tender of Veterinary Services of Cyprus for the interest of accredited laboratories to carry out the laboratory examinations of substances of animal tissues and food of animal origin that are included in the National Residues Plan concerning the year 2014 must be published in the European gazette early in July 2013;* *Horsemeat. There is not slaughterhouse for horses. Horsemeat is not used for human consumption in Cyprus. Horses exported from Cyprus accompanied by a Passport (Commission Decision 2000/68/EC, Commission Regulation 504/2008/EC)) is implemented on the basis of "Genetic improvement of Animals" Laws of 2001 and 2004, Κ.Δ.Π. 224/2009, Αρ. 4361, 29.05.2009 in which mentioned all the drugs used for this horse and the withdrawal period;* *Efforts are in progress to arrange NRP tests to be carried out in foreign accredited laboratories in order to cover all the numbers on all substances provided in the programme for the year 2013;* *WE CONFIRM that all methods used by the foreign laboratories to carry out analysis were validated and accredited. This is a basic term included in the Tender. During the evaluation of laboratories responded to the Tender, the evaluation committee checked first if the method used by the laboratory is validated and accredited and for which matrix and if this method is included in the list of the accreditation body;* *WE CONFIRM NO ANY CHANGES of substances analysis in 2013 National Residue Plan. We have minor changes in number of samples*

Non-compliant results	Follow-up actions
Rabbits	
Chloramphenicol - rabbit meat - 0,076 µg/kg	• Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm(120 parents stock and 500 fattening) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Dairy cows farm – Sulfadiazine – Sulfadiazine - feeding stuff - 235 µg/kg	1. Limassol • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (114 cows) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others

Dairy cows farm Sulfadiazine Sulfadiazine - feeding stuff - 116 µg/kg	2. Limassol • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (34 cows) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others
Dairy cows farm Sulfadimidine Sulfadimidine - feeding stuff - 15,3 µg/kg	3. Limassol • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (114 cows) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others
Dairy cows farm Sulfadiazine Sulfadiazine - feeding stuff - 31,4 µg/kg	4. Limassol Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (76 cows) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others

Pigs	
One Porcine farm / Fattening pigs – Sulfamethoxazole Sulfamethoxazole - feeding stuff - 2000 µg/kg	1. Limassol • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (14700 Fattening pigs / 1350 sows) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others
One Porcine farm / Fattening pigs – Sulfamethoxazole – Sulfamethoxazole - feeding stuff - 474 µg/kg	2. Larnaca • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (5461 Fattening pigs / 408 sows) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others
One Porcine farm / Fattening pigs – Sulfadiazine - Sulfadiazine - feeding stuff - 56,1 µg/kg	3. Larnaca • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (1680 Fattening pigs / 180 sows) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others

One Porcine farm / Fattening pigs – Chlortetracycline - Chlortetracycline – meat – 84,6 µg/kg	4. Larnaca • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (4766 Fattening pigs / 710 sows) • 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 (60 kg) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others
Sheep & Goat	
One Sheep and Goats farm – Sulfadiazine – Sulfadiazine – feeding stuff - 140 µg/kg	1. Limassol • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (31 goats and 212 sheep) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others
Commercial feed mill – Sulfadimidine – Sulfadimidine – feeding stuff for sheep and goats – 72,0 µg/kg	2. Limassol Commercial feed mill (sampling for investigation)

Poultry	
Poultry farm – Sulfameter – Sulfameter – feeding stuff - 5,3 µg/kg	1. Limassol • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (15000 broilers) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others
Poultry farm – Chlortetracycline – Chlortetracycline – feeding stuff - 46 µg/kg	2. Nicosia - Akaki • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (225000 broilers) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others
Poultry farm – Tetracyclines – Chlortetracycline 221 µg/kg – Tetracycline 18,6 µg/kg – feeding stuff	3. Nicosia • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (28000 broilers) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others

Milk	
Antibiotics – Inhibitors (Delvo SP test) - Dairy cows farms (2 cases)	1. Nicosia • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (178 cows) • 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 (1500 lt. of milk confiscated and destroyed) • Administrative measures √ • Others
Antibiotics – Inhibitors (Delvo SP test) - Dairy cows farms (2 cases)	2. Larnaca • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (302 cows) • 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 (9876 lt. of milk confiscated and destroyed) • Administrative measures √ • Others
Antibiotics – Inhibitors (Delvo SP test) – Sheep and Goats farm (1case)	3. Larnaca • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (300 goats) • 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 (300 lt. of milk confiscated and destroyed) • Administrative measures √ • Others

Rabbit	
Diclofenac – rabbit meat – 6,52 µg/kg	1. Nicosia • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (200 parents stock and 2000 fattening) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others
Honey	
Apiary – Sulfamethoxazole - honey – 870 µg/kg	1. Nicosia • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (58 beehives) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others
Apiary – Tetracyclines – Tetracycline – honey – 13 g/kg – Oxytetracycline – honey – 140 µg/kg	2. Famagusta • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (48 beehives) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others

Apiary – Oxytetracycline – Oxytetracycline – honey – 4.0 µg/kg	3. Larnaca • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (95 beehives) • 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 (48 kg) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others
Apiary – Oxytetracycline – Oxytetracycline – honey – 11 µg/kg	4. Limassol • Investigation in the farm of origin √ • Verification of records √ • Additional sampling √ • Animals held in the farm (19 beehives) • 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 (NONE) • Administrative measures (NONE) • Others

CZ	CZECH REPUBLIC

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
See point 9 (Updates/additions to the 2013 plan) in CZ NRCP "NRCP 2013 - General and laboratory information_final"	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
1x CAP - calf - urine (0,5 ppb)	– n farm investigation and further sampling together with checks on the medicines records and storage. Results of follow-up samples were compliant (3 samples of urine/calves and 3 samples of urine/cows). Extraordinary veterinary measures were imposed - prohibition of movement of animals until satisfactory results. No evidence of the use of CAP on farm. The investigation was unable to establish the exact cause of these residues. Individual responsibility was not proved. The farm is under stricter control for one year.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Increasing the number of muscle samples for the presence of PCBs in cattle and pigs. *Focusing on antibiotic residues in sows and content of heavy metals in tissues of animals.* *more for 2013: point 9 (Updates/additions to the 2013 plan) in CZ NRCP "NRCP 2013 - General and laboratory information_final"*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
1x NDL - PCBs: *bull - muscle (86,191 ng/g fat)*	On farm investigation. The source of PCBs - contamination was found in old dyes, which were used for painting of metal barriers in the stable (184,4 mg/kg). Extraordinary veterinary measures were imposed - all old paints had to be removed; - all slaughtered animals were tested for PCBs content; movement of animals was kept under veterinary control. The fine was not imposed.
4x cadmium: cow - kidney (1,22 ppm; 1,29 ppm; 1,27 ppm; 1,6 ppm)	Follow-up investigations were conducted at the slaughterhouses and on the farms. Additional samples of cow´s kidneys and feed were compliant. Cadmium content was found in old dyes used for painting of metal barriers on two farms. It was ordered to remove the paints. The fines were imposed only in those two cases.
1x mercury: calf - liver (0,291 ppm) and kidney (0,163 ppm)	Follow-up investigations were conducted at the slaughterhouse and on the farm. Other samples of kidneys and liver were examined and Non-compliant content of mercury was found in kidney in one case. Analysed feed was compliant. The investigation was unable to establish the exact cause of these residues. The fine was imposed.
1x mercury: cow - kidney (0,022 ppm)	Follow-up investigations were conducted at the slaughterhouse and on the farm. Two additional samples of kidneys were examined - compliant. Vaccines containing Thiomersal (includes ethyl-mercury) are used on this farm. Relationship between mercury content in the kidneys and in the vaccines is not completely clear and has not been established.

Pigs	
1x benzylpenicilline: sow – kidney (74,5 ppb)	On farm investigation, checks on the medicines records and storage. The sow had been slaughtered 2 days after the end of the withdrawal period (UltraPen LA).
1x benzylpenicilline: sow – kidney (362,8 ppb) *2x amoxicillin: sow – muscle (305,4 ppb) and kidney (74,0 ppb)*	On farm investigation and further sampling together with checks on the medicines records and storage. The sow was treated by UltraPen LA – withdrawal period was followed. The record of amoxicillin application had not been performed. The fine was imposed to the farmer. Additional samples (muscle, liver and kidney) from 2 sows were compliant.
1x amoxicillin: sow – muscle (61,0 ppb) and kidney (84,0 ppb)	On farm investigation and further sampling together with checks on the medicines records and storage. The sow was treated by Clamoxyl LA - withdrawal period was followed.
1x NDL - PCBs: fattening pig – muscle (131 ng/kg fat)	On farm investigation. Pigs were kept in an old stable, where dyes containing PCBs were used in the past. Examination of samples from an additional 6 pigs proved that all pigs kept in the stable had been contaminated with PCBs in quantities above 40 ng/g of fat. All pigs were destroyed and disposed as a category I material. Breeding of pigs and other food producing animals was banned in this stable. The fine was imposed.
9x mercury in kidneys	Follow-up investigations were conducted on the farms and at the slaughterhouses. Additional samples of feed and kidneys were taken.
4x sows - kidney (0,0353 ppm; 0,0244 ppm; 0,022 ppm; 0,0306 ppm)	Four different farms. In total: 3 additional samples of feed were compliant; 8 additional samples of kidney were compliant. (There is a suspicion that increased concentration of mercury in kidney is a consequence of the use of vaccines containing Thiomersal /ethyl Hg/ - Parvoruvax and Parvoerysin).
5x fattening pigs - kidney *(0,0421 ppm; 0,0301 ppm; 0,0207 ppm; 0,0335 ppm; 0,0302 ppm)*	Five different farms. In total: additional 7 samples of feed were analysed - compliant; 10 samples of kidneys were analysed - compliant; 6 sample of kidney were non-compliant. (There is a suspicion that increased concentration of mercury in kidney is a consequence of the use of the vaccine Improvac for castration (Improvac contains Thiomersal /ethyl Hg/).

Poultry	
1x decoquinate: chicken (broiler) - liver (21,4 ppb)	Follow-up investigations were conducted on the farm and at the slaughterhouse. The batch of the chicken´s liver (24 cartons / 1.5 t /) was disposed as a by-product of material II category. Additional samples (liver) from the subsequent batch were compliant.
1x maduramicin: turkey - liver (20,9 ppb	Follow-up investigations were conducted on the farm and at the slaughterhouse. The batch of liver (7 kg) was disposed as a by-product of material II category. Additional samples (liver) from the subsequent batch were compliant.
Sheep & Goat	
1x NDL - PCBs: sheep (ewe) - liver (126,43 ng/g fat) *1x dioxins: sheep (ewe) - liver - WHO - PCDD/F - TEQ - 14,6 pg/g fat; PCDD/F - PCBs - TEQ - 21,2 pg/g fat*	On farm investigation. Sheep (10 years old) was in the pasture during each summer. The investigation was unable to establish the exact cause of these residues.
2x dioxins: sheep - liver (WHO - PCDD/F - TEQ - 15,5 pg/g fat, PCDD/F - PCBs - TEQ - 33,5 pg/g fat; *WHO - PCDD/F - PCBs - TEQ - 23,4 pg/g fat*	On farm investigation. Sheep were more than 9 years old. Source of contamination has not been found. The investigation is still ongoing.
Horses	
1x cadmium: kidney (48,5 ppm) and liver (6,97 ppm) *1x mercury: kidney (0,0297 ppm)*	There was no follow-up investigation as the residue was likely to have been the result of the high age of the horse (19 years old).
Aquaculture	
1x malachite green /MG/: trout - muscle (0,76 ppb); *10x leuco - malachite green /LMG/: trout - muscle (0,47 ppb; 1,07 ppb; 0,54 ppb; 0,71 ppb; 0,55 ppb; 2,24 ppb; 28,1 ppb; 3,48 ppb; 11,25 ppb; 0,4 ppb)*	On farm investigations. All batches of trout with concentration of sum MG/LMG above 2 ppb were condemned. Subsequent investigation will be conducted in these farms. Fines were imposed.

1x leuco - malachite green /LMG/: vendace - muscle (6,39 ppb), *2x leuco - malachite green/LMG/: char –muscle (5,02 ppb; 0,31 ppb)*	The investigations were unable to establish the exact cause of these residues. Probably, illegally treated fry were imported in some cases.
2x leuco - cristalviolet (LCV): trout - muscle (0,68 ppb; 0,76 ppb)	On farm investigations. Illegal use of CV was not ascertained. Subsequent investigation will be conducted.
Wild game	
4x lead: wild boar - muscle (330,0 ppm, 12,7 ppm, 0,26 ppm, 0,199 ppm) *1x lead: deer - muscle (0,14 ppm)* *3x lead: pheasant - muscle (1,51 ppm, 1,49 ppm, 1,55 ppm)* *2x lead: wild duck - muscle (2,95 ppm, 0,5 ppm)*	There were no follow-up investigations as the residues were likely to have been the results of the boars (deer) and other animals being shot. FBOs of wild game plants were warned and informed about the problem of lead contamination from the shots and about the necessity for the removal of meat from the site of shot wound.
Honey	
1x lead (2,73 ppm) *1x tin (0,8 ppm)*	On-the-spot investigation. The probable cause of the honey contamination by Pb and tin was the use of old honey soldered separator fuse (solder contains Pb and Sn). Placing of the honey on the market was banned.

DE	GERMANY

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Tests for dapsone will be carried out by all German Laender under the 2013 NRKP.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
1 Zeranol (alpha-zearalanol); beef cattle; urine; 1.1 µg/kg	Mycotoxin contamination, as other metabolites of zearalenone were also detected.
1 Zeranol (alpha-zearalanol) urine; 1.2 µg/kg and taleranol (beta-zearalanol) urine; 1.1 µg/kg; beef cattle	Mycotoxin contamination, as other metabolites of zearalenone were also detected
1 Metronidazol; beef cattle; plasma; 0.61 µg/kg	On-site investigation at the farm of origin; additional sampling; 1x negative.
1 Metronidazol; fattening pigs; muscle; 0.52 µg/kg	Residue probably owing to cross-contamination in the slaughterhouse. Additional sampling, 3 x negative.
1 Metronidazol; fattening pigs; plasma; 0.3 µg/kg	Contamination occurred during sampling (staff mistake).
1 Zeranol (alpha-zearalanol); other horses; urine; 3.2 µg/kg	Use of highly mycotoxin contaminated feed.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
B 1 Substances with anti - bacterial effect, including sulfonamides and chinolone *Tulathromycin was included as an obligatory macrolid substance to be tested in cattle and pigs (kidney) because of suspicious cases. Among the optional substances, 1/3 of substances tested in cattle and calves have to be the macrolids tilmicosin, tylosin and tulathromycin.* *Sulfonamides (sulfadoxin) and trimethoprim have been included in group B1 substances to be tested for in aquacultures under the 2013 NRCP, because Borgal, with the active ingredients sulfadoxin and trimethoprim, is the only antibiotic approved for aquaculture in Germany.* *The number of samples in aquacultures was increased by 11.* *B 2 f) Other substances with pharmacological effect* *Dexamethasone is often used to treat milk fever in cows after calving. If the cows do not recover, they are taken to slaughter regardless of the prescribed waiting time.* *The number of samples was increased by 20% (90 samples). Samples are to be taken primarily in cows.* *B 3 d) Mycotoxins* *The number of samples in aquaculture was halved for the 2013 NRCP, because there were no mycotoxin findings in the past, and the Commission has not prescribed any sample number. The sampling capacity released here has been added to the B - 1 substance group samples.*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
1 4 - Methylamino - antipyrin 4 - Methylaminophenazone; cows; liver; 244 µg/kg	Information to competent authority.
1 Benzylpenicillin penicillin G; beef cattle; muscle; 115 µg/kg	The source of the residue could not be identified. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; official instructions, both verbally and in writing. Cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU-subsidies
1 Epi-tetracyclin; cows; muscle; 116 µg/kg	Non-compliance with waiting period. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; criminal proceedings. Cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU-subsidies.

1 Gentamicin; sum of gentamicin C1, gentamicin C1a, gentamicin C2 and C2a; cows; kidney; 1327 µg/kg	Non-compliance with waiting period. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; criminal proceedings. Cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU subsidies.
1 Gentamicin, sum of gentamicin C1, gentamicin C1a, gentamicin C2 and C2a; beef cattle; kidney; 8701 µg/kg	On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; 2 x additional samples; criminal proceedings; cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU-subsidies; 1 x cross compliance (CC) check.
1 Kanamycin; cows; muscle; 1098 µg/kg	Cow calved in May and fell ill. Long-term treatment with high dosages of antibiotic *i.m*. and *i.p.* until end of May (proven by various documents), waiting period was complied with. Pharmacological explanation: residue degradation not physiological because of the long disease process in the abdomen. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; 1 x additional sampling; criminal proceedings; cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU-subsidies.
1 Tetracyclin; sum of mother substance and its 4-epimer; cows; kidney; 1704 µg/kg; muscle; 471 µg/kg and 1 tetracyclin; cows; kidney; 1223 µg/kg; muscle; 355 µg/kg	Non-compliance with waiting period. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; criminal proceedings; cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU-subsidies.
1 Dexamethasone; cows; liver; 6.1 µg/kg	Non-compliance with waiting period because waiting periods for milk and edible tissue are different. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; criminal proceedings; cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU-subsidies; checks of documents of farm veterinarian's pharmacy.
1 Dexamethasone; cows; liver; 122 µg/kg; muscle; 2.6 µg/kg	Information to competent authority.
1 Dexamethasone; cows; liver; 2.5 µg/kg	The source of the residue could not be identified. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records
1 Dexamethasone; cows; liver; 257.67 µg/kg	Information to competent authority.
1 Dexamethasone; cows; liver; 5.1 µg/kg	On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; 2 x additional samples; criminal proceedings.

1 Dexamethasone; cows; liver; 55.3 µg/kg; muscle; 1.6 µg/kg	Information to competent authority.
4 Cadmium Cd; other cattle; kidney; 1.57 mg/kg - 2.58 mg/kg	2 x Information to competent authority. 2 x On-site investigation at the farm of origin; 1 x examination of the records. 1 x The source of the residue could not be identified. 1 x additional sampling for the purpose of food control action and environmental control action.
5 Cadmium Cd; cows; kidney; 1.25 mg/kg - 2.7 mg/kg	4 x The contamination with heavy metals was attributed to normal environmental contamination and animals' age. No cross-contamination. 1 x On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records. 1x Information to competent authority.
2 Cadmium Cd; beef cattle; kidney; 1.25 mg/kg - 1.427 mg/kg	1 x Residue likely owing to animals drinking natural surface water. 2 x On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; 2 x feed analyses (inconspicuous); 1 x drinking water sample
6 Copper Cu; veal calves; liver; 117 mg/kg - 348 mg/kg	3 x On-site investigation at the farm of origin; 3 x examination of the records; 2 x the source of the residue could not be identified. 1 x sample was subject to complaint from a food law point of view; 1 x additional sampling: 4 feed product samples; 1 x Information to competent authority.
2 Copper Cu; other calves; liver; 208 mg/kg - 219 mg/kg	2 x Information to competent authority.
4 Copper Cu; cows; liver; 131 mg/kg - 186 mg/kg	4 x No information.
9 Copper Cu; beef cattle; liver; 110 mg/kg - 182 mg/kg	5 x On-site investigation at the farm of origin; 4 x examination of the records; 1 x increased controls in the establishment of origin; 2 x follow-up sampling; 1 x condemnation of livers of animals aged over 24 months; 2 x criminal proceedings; 1 x use of feed supplements administered as boli; 1 x cattle health service is dealing with the matter; 4 x no information.
11 Mercury Hg; cows; kidney; 0.011 mg/kg - 0.036 mg/kg	4 x No information; 5 x the contamination with heavy metals was attributed to normal environmental contamination and animals' age. 1 x Additional sampling; 2 x no CC non-compliance found; 1 x on-site investigation at the farm of origin; 1 x examination of the records.

3 Mercury Hg; beef cattle; kidney; 0.015 mg/kg - 0.042 mg/kg	2 x The contamination with heavy metals was attributed to normal environmental contamination and animals' age. 1 x On-site investigation at the farm of origin; 1 x examination of the records; 1 x cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU subsidies; 1 x no CC non-compliance found; Information to competent authority.
Pigs	
1 Benzylpenicillin penicillin G; fattening pigs; muscle; 88 µg/kg; kidney; 3293 µg/kg	Information to competent authority.
1 Dihydrostreptomycin; fattening pigs; kidney; 81601 µg/kg	Information to competent authority.
1 Enrofloxacin; fattening pigs; muscle; 282 µg/kg and sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin; fattening pigs; muscle; 287 µg/kg	The source of the residue could not be identified. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU subsidies; non-compliance with CC requirements. Farmer was instructed in writing about use of veterinary medicines, further measures not needed for the time being. Additional sampling.
1 Enrofloxacin; breeding pigs; 162 µg/kg; kidney; 672 µg/kg sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin; breeding pigs; 162 µg/kg; kidney; 726 µg/kg	The source of the residue could not be identified. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; criminal proceedings
1 Oxytetracyclin, sum of mother substances and its 4-epimer; piglets; muscle; 279 µg/kg; 1 oxytetracyclin; piglets; muscle; 260 µg/kg	The source of the residue could not be identified. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; criminal proceedings; CC check.
2 Sulfadimidin; sulfamethazin; fattening pigs; muscle; 237 µg/kg and 8591 µg/kg	1 x probably owing to non-compliance with waiting period; 2 x On-site investigation at the farm of origin; 2 x examination of the records; 1 x additional sampling; 1 x criminal proceedings; 2 x cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU-subsidies
1 Tetracyclin, sum of mother substance and its 4-epimer; fattening pigs; muscle; 120 µg/kg	Information to competent authority.

1 Tetracyclin; sum of mother substance and its 4-epimer; fattening pigs; muscle; 126 µg/kg	Probably owing to non-compliance with waiting period. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; criminal proceedings; cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU-subsidies.
1 Trimethoprim; fattening pigs; muscle; 2247 µg/kg	The source of the residue could not be identified. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of records; additional sampling; cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU-subsidies.
1 Flubendazol and aminoflubendazol (sum of); fattening pigs; liver; 771 µg/kg and aminoflubendazol; 2-amino-1H-benzimidazol-5-yl-4-fluorphenyl-methanon; fattening pigs; liver; 769 µg/kg	The source of the residue could not be identified. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; criminal proceedings; cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU subsidies.
1 Albendazol; fattening pigs; liver; 0.66 µg/kg	No information.
1 Xylazin; fattening pigs; kidney; 0.493 µg/kg	Information to competent authority.
1 Cadmium Cd; other porcines; liver; 0.797 mg/kg	Information to competent authority.
1 Cadmium Cd; other porcines; kidney; 1.85 mg/kg	Information to competent authority.
1 Cadmium Cd; fattening pigs; kidney; 1.695 mg/kg	7-year-old sow, free range keeping. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records.
11 Cadmium Cd; breeding pigs; kidney; 1.06 mg/kg - 2.01 mg/kg	5 x The source of the residue could not be identified. 5 x Old animal; 3 x examination of the records; 4 x on-site investigation at the farm of origin; 3 x information to competent authority. 1 x might stem from animal drinking water (farms well) or feed; 1 x additional sampling
6 Copper Cu; other porcines; 3 liver; 57.3 mg/kg - 141 mg/kg; 3 kidney 40.7 mg/kg - 178 mg/kg	5 x No information. 1 x Information to competent authority.
39 Copper Cu; fattening pigs; 38 liver; 32.4 mg/kg - 300 mg/kg; 1 kidney; 69 mg/kg	19 x Information to competent authority. 20 x No information.
1 Copper Cu; breeding pigs; liver; 92.2 mg/kg	Information to competent authority.

11 Mercury Hg; other porcines; 4 liver; 0.023 mg/kg - 0.048 mg/kg; 7 kidney; 0.015 mg/kg - 0.053 mg/kg	5 x No information. 2 x Information to competent authority. 3 x On-site investigation at the farm of origin; 3 x examination of the records; 3 x source of the residue could not be identified.
56 Mercury Hg; fattening pigs; 24 liver; 0.011 mg/kg - 0.6277 mg/kg; 51 kidney; 0.011 mg/kg - 0.269 mg/kg	33 x No information. 18 x Information to competent authority. 5 x On-site investigation at the farm of origin; 5 x examination of the records; 5 x source of the residue could not be identified; 2 x additional sampling; 1 x ban on transport and delivery of livestock; 1 x extra permission must be obtained for sale; 1 x animals and products classified as not suitable for human consumption; 1 x kidneys were condemned. 1 x The contamination with heavy metals was attributed to normal environmental contamination and animals' age.
33 Mercury Hg; breeding pigs; 10 liver; 0.012 mg/kg - 0.078 mg/kg; 31 kidney; 0.017 mg/kg - 0.13 mg/kg	1 x No information. 4 x On-site investigation at the farm of origin; 5 x examination of the records; 1 x The source of the residue could not be identified. 1 x additional sampling; 23 x contamination with heavy metals was attributed to normal environmental contamination and animals' age. 18 x No CC non-compliance found.
Poultry	
1 Nikotin; turkey hens; muscle; 0.0014 mg/kg	Likely attributable to incorrect sampling. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; additional sampling: 8 animals, 1 feed; ban on transport and delivery of livestock (8000 animals); increased controls in the establishment of origin.
1 Nikotin; laying hens (stewing chicken); muscle; 0.0084 mg/kg	The source of the residue could not be identified. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; 2 x additional sampling; ban on transport and delivery of livestock; temporary closure of establishment; cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU subsidies.
1 copper Cu; turkey hens; muscle; 5.02 mg/kg	No information.

Sheep & Goat	
1 WHO - PCDD/F - PCB - TEQ (WHO - TEF 1997) upper bound; sheep; fattening lambs; liver; 25.97 ng/kg and WHO - PCDD/F - TEQ (WHO - TEF 1997) upper bound; sheep, fattening lambs; liver; 19.17 ng/kg	No information.
2 Cadmium Cd; sheep, fattening lambs; kidney; 1.88 mg/kg and 3.82 mg/kg	1 x old animal; pastures were close to a motorway. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; additional sampling; 1 x Information to competent authority.
3 Copper Cu; sheep, fattening lambs; liver; 43 mg/kg - 127.7 mg/kg	2 x No information. 1 x possible intake by nibbling on the copper wire of a fence not powered, or by drinking creek water (this is still to be checked by water analyses). 1 x on-site investigation at the farm of origin; 1 x ban on transport and delivery of livestock; slaughter of the animals must be notified.
1 Lead Pb; sheep, fattening lambs; liver; 1.04 mg/kg	Information to competent authority.
2 Mercury Hg; sheep, fattening lambs; liver; 0.057 mg/kg and 0.023 mg/kg	2 x Information to competent authority.
Horses	
1 Diazepam; other horses; kidney; 1.88 µg/kg	Information to competent authority.
1 Cadmium Cd; horses aged below 2 years; liver; 1.99 mg/kg - kidney; 30.9 mg/kg	Information to competent authority.
3 Cadmium Cd; other horses; 3 liver; 1.44 mg/kg - 2.91 mg/kg;1 muscle; 0.46 mg/kg; 3 kidney; 28.54 mg/kg - 97.6 mg/kg	1 x on-site investigation at the farm of origin; 1 x examination of the records; 2 x horses were aged 16 and 23. 1 x Information to competent authority.
1 Mercury Hg; horses aged below 2 years; kidney; 0.041 mg/kg	Information to competent authority.
2 Mercury Hg; other horses; 1 liver; 0.032 mg/kg; 2 kidneys; 0.035 mg/kg und 0.34 mg/kg	1 x information to competent authority. 1 x Horse was 16 years old.

Milk	
1 Benzylpenicillin penicillin G; cows; milk; 10.9 µg/kg	Information to competent authority.
1 Sum of extractable residues which can oxidise to form ketotriclabendazol; cows; milk; 40 µg/kg; triclabendazol; 2.2 µg/kg; triclabendazolsulfon; 39 µg/kg; triclabendazolsulfoxid; 6.4 µg/kg	Young cattle were de-wormed using Fasinex (triclabendazol). On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; information to competent authority; criminal proceedings.
1 Acetaminophen paracetamol; cows; milk; 2.1 µg/kg	Information to competent authority.
Eggs	
1 Sulfadimidin sulfamethazin; laying hens (stewing chicken); eggs; 50 µg/kg	Residue finding owing to cross-contamination of the hens' feed with sulfadimidin. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; additional sampling; official instructions, both verbally and in writing; criminal proceedings; Cross Check; 3% Abzug
1 Lasalocid; lasalocid A; laying hens (stewing chicken); eggs; 587 µg/kg	Probably cross-contamination from lasalocid - containing feed for young hens at the farm of origin. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; additional sampling; ban on transport and delivery of livestock; criminal proceedings; cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU subsidies.
1 Hexachlorobenzene HCB; laying hens (stewing chicken); eggs; 0.0239 mg/kg	The source of the residue could not be identified. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; Cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU subsidies; additional sampling; verbal instructions.
1 WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ (WHO-TEF 2005) upper bound; laying hens (stewing chicken); eggs; 0.000006 mg/kg	The increased level of dioxin-like PCB in these eggs could be owing to contaminated waste soil/building rubbish resulting from nearby road rehabilitation works, which was poured on the hens' range. On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; additional sampling. The farmer was advised to fully comply with his obligations to carry out his own controls. The farm intensified own testing of eggs for dioxin/dioxin-like PCBs (at least 4 x a year) for the time being.

1 WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ (WHO-TEF 2005) upper bound; laying hens (stewing chicken); eggs; 0.000012 mg/kg	Information to competent authority.
Aquaculture	
1 Leuco-crystal violet; trout; muscle of fish; 0.0018 mg/kg	On-site investigation at the farm of origin; examination of the records; additional sampling; ban on transport and delivery of livestock; criminal proceedings
4 Leuco-malachite green; trout; muscle of fish; 0.0026 mg/kg - 0.0105 mg/kg	3 x On-site investigation at the farm of origin; 2 x examination of the records; 3 x additional sampling; 2 x ban on transport and delivery of livestock; 1 x animals and products classified as not suitable for human consumption; 1 x Information to competent authority; 1 x increased controls in the establishment of origin; 1 x Cancellation of the possibility of receiving or requesting EU subsidies. 1 x The investigations proved that the contaminated trout were purchased by the farm, and that the substance was not used at the fish farm.
Farmed game	
1 PCB 180; fallow deer; fat; 90 µg/kg	No information.
3 Mercury Hg; fallow deer; kidney; 0.011 mg/kg - 0.0171 mg/kg	Findings attributable to normal environmental contamination.
1 Mercury Hg; wild boar; kidney; 0.077 mg/kg	Findings attributable to normal environmental contamination.
Game	
25 Mercury Hg; wild boar; 24 liver; 0.011 mg/kg - 0.082 mg/kg; 5 kidney; 0.019 mg/kg - 0.15 mg/kg	Findings attributable to normal environmental contamination.
Honey	
1 Amitraz, in total, incl. all metabolites; bees; honey; 0.39 mg/kg	Information to competent authority.
1 Cooper Cu; bee; honey; 0.467 mg/kg	No information.

2 N.N-diethyl-m-toluamide DEET; bees; honey; 0.018 mg/kg and 0.04 mg/kg	2 x use of DEET-containing aerosol; 2 x on-site investigation at the farm of origin; 2 x examination of the records; 1 x ban on transport and delivery of livestock; 1 x animals and products classified as not suitable for human consumption

DK	DENMARK

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
No non-compliant findings in 2012.	

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
One Penicillin G - kidney	Investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records. The cow was slaughtered after the expiration of the withdrawal period. However, the cow had been treated with large doses of penicillin, and the practicing veterinarian should therefore have extended the withdrawal period. The Veterinary flying-squad will contact the practising veterinarian. The carcase and products were declared unfit for human consumption.

Pigs	
Four Penicillin G - kidney	1. Investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records, present rules were enjoined. The carcase and products of the sow were declared unfit for human consumption. 2. Investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records. The carcase and products of the sow were declared unfit for human consumption. 3. Investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records. Present rules were enjoined, and new procedures introduced. The carcase and products of the sow were declared unfit for human consumption. 4. Investigations in the farm of origin, verification of records. The sow was slaughtered after the expiration of the withdrawal period. The carcase and products of the sow were declared unfit for human consumption.
Horses	
One Phenylbutazone - plasma	The horse had been treated with phenylbutazone without being written out of the feed chain in the horse passport. The horse owner and the practising veterinarian have both been reported to the police, but the cases are not finished yet.
Milk	
One Dichlophenac - milk	The herd owner was treating pain in his right arm with dichlophenac liniment. He also took the milk sample. Therefore, it was concluded that the contamination most probably came from the herd owner. Samplers have afterwards been instructed always to take the samples themselves, and take care that the samples are taken without risk of contamination.
Eggs	
One PCB - egg	Additional sample did not show PCB above the ML value. The environmental authorities are currently investigating samples of the soil, and the results are pending.

Aquaculture	
One Leuco-crystal violet - fish	Investigations in the fish farm of origin. Verification of records. Additional sampling of feed did not show any residues of leuco-crystal violet. No administrative measures.
Wild game	
Six Mercury – duck meat *One Cadmium – pigeon meat*	Mercury in meat is regulated in the pesticide residue legislation as pesticides containing mercury is now permitted. However, the limits are set very low and do not consider background contamination. Denmark has raised this problem with the EU-Commission and will remind the Commission of the problem. Cadmium in pigeon is found in a single pigeon and no follow up is taken.
Honey	
One Lead - honey	Lead in honey has previously been a problem and is normally traced to origin from the propolis used or from the equipment used.

EE	ESTONIA

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
New: Aquaculture will be tested for A3 substances in 2013. *We did not increase the number of samples for testing of antithyroid agents (A2) because most probably the residues of thiouracil are a result of having feeding diets rich in cruciferous plants (natural origin).*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Thiouracil – 5.54 µg/kg – urine - pig	The farm of origin was investigated immediately. There was no indication of an illegal use of thiouracil. The presence of thiouracil at such low level could be linked as a result of the natural presence of crucifera plants in feed.
Thiouracil – 4.72 µg/kg – urine - pig	The farm of origin was investigated immediately. There was no indication of an illegal use of thiouracil. The presence of thiouracil at such low level could be linked as a result of the natural presence of crucifera plants in feed.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
New: Sheep and goats will be tested for B3d substances in 2013. *New: Animal feed (bovine, pigs, sheep, poultry) will be tested for aflatoxins B1 in 2013.* *All 2012 year Non-compliant results (except wild game and honey) have been taken into account in composing the 2013 year plan and the number of samples have been increased accordingly.* *The number of samples planned to be taken from the wild game will stay at the same level as in 2012.*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Penicillin G – 79.7 µg/kg – kidney	The farm of origin was investigated immediately. The use of medical feedingstuffs, feed and the use of veterinary medicines and records of the use of medicinal products were checked. Also the presence of animal disease outbreaks within last three months were checked. Probable cause of PenicillinG presence: the bovine was treated with Norocillin (the withdrawal period was 5 days) and Flunixin inj magnum vet 50 mg/ml (the withdrawal period was 4 days). The bovine was sent to the slaughterhouse 6 days after the end of the withdrawal period. Positive analyses result of the kidney Sampole could be due to metabolic characteristics of treated bovine or/and kidney disorder.
Aquaculture	
Leukomalachite green – 0.81 µg/kg – muscle – eel	The farm of origin was investigated immediately. Ban on animal movement was imposed. 1 additional sample was taken. The analysis showed negative result. Animas movement ban was repealed. There was no indication of an illegal use of malachite green.

Wild game	
1 muscle sample from wild boar was positive for lead	No investigation. Heavy metals are present in the environment as a result of a long - time absorption and may accumulate in animal tissues.
Honey	
1 Lead in honey	No investigation.

ES	SPAIN

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Elaboración de nueva versión de procedimiento de actuación ante la aparición de resultados no conformes en el plan nacional de investigación de residuos. *Utilización de métodos de confirmación con un CCalfa de 10 ppb o inferior para el grupo A2 en orina y tiroides.*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
3 Tiouracilo en tiroides de bovino (2 de ellas en bovino de lidia).Control dirigido. Más de 8 µg/kg.	El Servicio de Sanidad Animal llevó a cabo las actuaciones pertinentes conformes al R.D. 1749/1998 y al procedimiento de actuación ante la aparición de resultados no conformes, procediendo a la toma de muestras de pienso y agua de las dos explotaciones implicadas y remitiendo las muestras al Laboratorio de Salud Pública de otra CCAA, que emitió dictamen negativo frente a la presencia de agentes anti tiroideos. Con posterioridad se tomaron 10 muestras de orina de una de las explotaciones, y el Laboratorio que las analizó dictaminó en una de ella, un valor > 10µ/l de 2 - tiouracilo. En el análisis contradictorio realizado en otro laboratorio se detectó en dicha muestra un valor >15 µ/l. La Dirección General de Ganadería dictó Resolución ordenando el sacrificio del bovino al cual pertenecía la muestra el cual fue sacrificado y declarado no apto para consumo humano. En dicha Resolución también se informó al interesado sobre las medidas a las que sería sometida la explotación durante 12 meses (art. 21.5 del R.D. 1749/1998). Éste manifestó que había dado orden al fabricante del pienso que suprimiera la harina de colza como materia prima. Con posterioridad los servicios veterinarios oficiales de la Oficina Veterinaria tomaron muestras de orina de 10 bovinos en la citada explotación al solicitar el titular, un muestreo a un lote representativo. El Laboratorio correspondiente emitió dictamen negativo frente

	a la presencia de agentes antitiroideos. Por otra parte los servicios veterinarios oficiales de la Consejería de Sanidad y Asuntos Sociales adscritos al matadero donde se han ido sacrificando los animales tomaron muestras de 10 tiroides y 5 de orina de animales de la explotación anteriormente mencionada que fueron trasladados según documentos que amparaban sus movimientos, y el Laboratorio correspondiente dictaminó resultados inferiores al límite de decisión en todas las muestras. Considerando: Informes de la EFSA de los años 2008,2009 y 2010 sobre los resultados de control de residuos y sustancias en alimentos de origen animal de los Estados Miembros. Notificación referente a la presencia de tiouracilo en una muestra de orina de bovino (dossier SCI com Nº 2011/26) del Comité Científico de la Agencia Federal para la Seguridad Alimentaria de Bélgica. Resultados de Vigilancia de Residuos Medicamentos Veterinarios del año 2011 del Comité de Residuos Veterinarios del Reino Unido CONCLUSIONES: Las investigaciones paremiológicas iniciadas en las explotaciones como consecuencia de la presencia de tiouracilo en muestras de tiroides tomadas en bovinos, ponen de manifiesto (tal y como consta en las etiquetas de pienso facilitadas) el empleo de colza como materia prima en la fabricación de pienso compuesto suministrado en las explotaciones. La presencia de tiouracilo en muestras biológicas de animales puede proceder de fuentes naturales como las plantas de la familia brasicáceas (o crucíferas) y sus derivados, entre las que se encuentra la colza. Finalizadas las investigaciones: Se ha comprobado fehacientemente la utilización de colza en la alimentación animal en las dos explotaciones. Se han realizado controles analíticos en muestras de pienso y agua en ambas explotaciones con resultados negativos frente a la presencia de agentes antitiroideos. Con posterioridad al sacrificio de bovino por la

	presencia de tiouracilo en orina tomada en el primer muestreo, se han efectuado toma de muestras biológicas (tiroides y orina el matadero y orina en la explotación) de bovinos de la explotación obteniendo resultados conformes. No se han observado indicios de administración fraudulenta. Siendo la conclusión final que la presencia de la sustancia prohibida no puede atribuirse a un tratamiento ilegal. Los expedientes están tramitándose en la Unidad de Procedimiento.
1 Tiouracilo en orina de bovino. Control sospechoso. 10 µg/kg.	Muestreo realizado como consecuencia de los resultados no conformes citados en el anterior párrafo. En el análisis contradictorio realizado en otro laboratorio se detectó en dicha muestra un valor >15 µg/Kg. La Dirección General de Ganadería dictó Resolución ordenando el sacrificio del bovino al cual pertenecía la muestra el cual fue sacrificado y declarado no apto para consumo humano.
1 Tiouracilo en tiroides de bovino en bovino de lidia). Control dirigido. Más de 8 µg/kg.	Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen:</u> Actuaciones de la Consejería de Agricultura y Ganadería: Visita a la explotación y revisión documental. Comprobar ganado existente y correcta identificación. Revisar el botiquín de medicamentos y el contenedor de residuos para identificar el origen del positivo. Toma de dos muestras reglamentarias e inmovilización de los animales con obtención de resultados negativos en los laboratorios
1 Cloranfenicol en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. Más de 0,1 µg/kg.	Actuaciones de la Consejería de Sanidad: Comunicación en el SCIRI. Vigilancia oficial de la explotación en matadero. Expediente sancionador a explotación de origen

	por infracción muy grave. Actuaciones de la Consejería de Agricultura y Ganadería: Visita a la explotación y revisión documental. Comprobar ganado existente y correcta identificación. Revisar el botiquín de medicamentos y el contenedor de residuos. Retirada de autoguías y control riguroso durante los doce meses a la explotación para detección de los residuos considerados.
1 Cloranfenicol en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. Más de 1,1 µg/kg.	Actuaciones de la Consejería de Sanidad: Comunicación en el SCIRI. Vigilancia oficial de la explotación en matadero. Expediente sancionador a explotación de origen por infracción muy grave. Actuaciones de la Consejería de Agricultura y Ganadería: Visita a la explotación y revisión documental. Comprobar ganado existente y correcta identificación. Revisar el botiquín de medicamentos y el contenedor de residuos para identificar el origen del positivo. Toma de muestras reglamentarias e inmovilización de los animales hasta obtención de resultados negativos durante los seis primeros meses y control minucioso con vista a la detección de los residuos considerados durante los doce meses siguientes. Notificación de las actuaciones llevadas a cabo al departamento de Salud.
1 Cloranfenicol en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. Más de 3,5 µg/kg.	Actuaciones de la Consejería de Sanidad: Comunicación en el SCIRI. Vigilancia oficial de la explotación en matadero. Durante el muestreo por sospecha se detectan dos muestras no conformes a Cloranfenicol. Expediente sancionador a explotación de origen por infracción continuada. Actuaciones de la Consejería de Agricultura y Ganadería:

	Visita a la explotación y revisión documental. Comprobar ganado existente y correcta identificación. Revisar el botiquín de medicamentos y el contenedor de residuos para identificar el origen del positivo. Toma de muestras reglamentarias durante los seis primeros meses con resultados negativos y un control minucioso con vista a la detección de los residuos considerados durante doce meses. Inmovilización de los animales hasta obtención de resultados negativos. Notificación de las actuaciones llevadas a cabo al departamento de Salud.
2 Cloranfenicol en músculo de porcino. Control sospechoso. Más de 3,5 µg/kg.	Muestreo realizado como consecuencia de los resultados no conformes citados en el anterior párrafo.
1 Cloranfenicol en leche de bovino. Control dirigido. Más de 3,5 µg/kg.	Comunicación en el SCIRI Comunicación a la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente. Tramitación de expediente administrativo sancionador. Retirada del mercado de todo el queso fabricado con dicha leche. Tras las investigaciones realizadas no se ha podido demostrar que en la explotación se hubiese realizado un tratamiento responsable de la no conformidad a dicha sustancia, cabiendo la posibilidad de una adicción accidental a las muestras oficiales, de un conservante que contuviese la sustancia prohibida. Por defecto de forma se archiva el procedimiento sancionador. Finalmente la explotación es excluida del SCIRI
1 Cloranfenicol en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. Más de 0,3 µg/kg.	Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública: Expediente incoado y suspendido al enviarse a fiscalía. Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura y a la Unidad de Consumo de "Mossos d'Esquadra". Comunicación en el SCIRI. Actuaciones del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural 2 explotaciones ganaderas intervenidas (1 de ellas por estar vinculada administrativamente)

	1ª explotación: Intervención de la explotación con retirada de la documentación sanitaria de traslado. Inspecciones bimensuales con toma de muestras de pienso y agua y control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios. 7 inspecciones, con toma de 10 muestras de pienso y 7 muestras de agua. Inmovilización de los animales hasta la obtención de resultados conformes. Todos los resultados conformes Control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios. Todos los controles conformes. Última inspección: Todos los resultados conformes. Desintervención y levantamiento de las medidas cautelares. 2ª explotación (vinculada administrativamente) Intervención de la explotación con retirada de la documentación sanitaria de traslado. Inspecciones bimensuales con toma de muestras de pienso y agua y control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios. 2 inspecciones, con toma de 11muestras de pienso y 2 muestras de agua. Inmovilización de los animales hasta obtención de resultados conformes. Todos los resultados conformes. Control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios. Todos los resultados conformes. Desintervención y levantamiento de las medidas cautelares por no haber traslado de animales de la 1ª explotación, por no tener animales con destino a matadero y por resultados satisfactorios en las dos visitas de inspección

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Elaboración de nueva versión de procedimiento de actuación ante la aparición de resultados no conformes en el plan nacional de investigación de residuos. *Inclusión, dentro del grupo B2a, de Ivermectina en acuicultura.*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
1 Dihidroestreptomicina en riñón de bovino. Control dirigido. Más de 3000 µg/kg.	Actuaciones de Consejería de Sanidad. Tras screening positivo a antibacterianos es confirmada la presencia de dihidroestreptomicina (> 3000 ppb) por encima de los LMR. Bovino hembra, 52 meses de edad. Incoado procedimiento sancionador. Notificado a SCIRI (sistema coordinado de intercambio rápido de información) Instrucciones a mataderos de la Comunidad Autónoma para inmovilizar y muestrear los animales que se presenten de la misma explotación durante un periodo de tres meses según figura en el documento sobre actuación ante la aparición de resultados no conformes en el Plan Nacional de investigación de Residuos. No se han presentado animales a sacrificio en ese plazo. Se trasladó toda la información a la Consejería de Agroganadería y Recursos Autóctonos Actuaciones Consejería de Agroganadería y Recursos Autóctonos: Se comprueban los movimientos del animal en la base de datos REMO y se realiza visita de inspección a la explotación de origen del animal, donde se ponen de manifiesto los siguientes hechos: Según el libro de registro de tratamientos y el archivo de recetas, el animal positivo ha recibido tratamientos autorizados que contienen como principio activo la sustancia detectada. Según la documentación referida, todos los tratamientos medicamentosos aplicados al animal han cumplido los correspondientes periodos de espera. Se trasladó informe de estos hechos a la Consejería de Sanidad.

1 Dihidroestreptomicina en riñón de bovino. Control sospechoso. Más de 3000 µg/kg.	Actuaciones de Consejería de Sanidad. Tras screening positivo a antibacterianos es confirmada la presencia de dihidroestreptomicina (> 3000 ppb) por encima de los LMR. Bovino hembra, 61 meses de edad. Canal decomisada por lesiones purulentas Incoado procedimiento sancionador. Notificado a SCIRI (sistema coordinado de intercambio rápido de información) Instrucciones a mataderos de la Comunidad Autónoma para inmovilizar y muestrear los animales que se presenten de la misma explotación durante un periodo de tres meses según figura en el documento sobre actuación ante la aparición de resultados no conformes en el Plan Nacional de investigación de Residuos. No se han presentado animales a sacrificio en ese plazo. Se trasladó toda la información a la Consejería de Agroganadería y Recursos Autóctonos Actuaciones Consejería de Agroganadería y Recursos Autóctonos: Se comprueban los movimientos del animal en la base de datos REMO y se realiza visita de inspección a la explotación de origen del animal, donde se ponen de manifiesto los siguientes hechos: Según el libro de registro de tratamientos y el archivo de recetas, el animal positivo ha recibido tratamientos autorizados que contienen como principio activo la sustancia detectada. Según la documentación referida, todos los tratamientos medicamentosos aplicados al animal han cumplido los correspondientes periodos de espera. Se trasladó informe de estos hechos a la Consejería de Sanidad.
1 Oxitetraciclina en músculo de bovino. Control dirigido. Más de 150 µg/kg.	Actuaciones de la Consejería de Sanidad Comunicación en el SCIRI. Expediente sancionador a explotación de origen por infracción grave. Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen:</u>

	Se adjunta la información a la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente, para que se haga el seguimiento de la explotación de origen y comunique resultados Se personan en la explotación los agentes de control oficial y dictaminan que el ganadero una vez comprobado el libro de tratamientos veterinarios, se han producido tratamientos terapéuticos con antibióticos que contiene oxitetraciclina y no se han respetado los periodos de espera. Este hecho se le hace constar al ganadero en el acta. La explotación queda restringida de movimientos y durante seis meses en la guías de origen y sanidad pecuaria, se indica que la explotación está sometida a controles por presencia de residuos, especificando la sustancia detectada. Este período concluye, con resultados satisfactorios. El ganadero renuncia al contradictorio. El expediente sancionador sigue su curso, mientras que el administrativo, se ha cerrado una vez terminado el período de medidas cautelares.
1 Dexametasona en hígado de toro de lidia. Control sospechoso. Más de 10 µg/kg.	Comunicación en el SCIRI, Entrada en listado de sospechosos. Comunicación al interesado para realizar análisis contradictorio. Respuesta del interesado que no tenía constancia de la toma de muestras, entendiéndose la renuncia a la realización del análisis contradictorio. Canal y vísceras declaradas no aptas para consumo humano Comunicación a la Autoridad Competente de la Comunidad Autónoma de origen. Actuación en la explotación ganadera de la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen Inspectores Veterinarios se personaron en la explotación, donde: Se notificó la inmovilización cautelar de la explotación bovina hasta finalizar las investigaciones. Se revisó el Libro de Registro, tratándose de una explotación bovina de toros de lidia.

	El animal muestreado nació en otra explotación y fue criado en la explotación implicada durante cerca de 7 meses hasta su traslado a la plaza de toros. Se revisó el "Libro de Registro de Tratamientos con Medicamentos y/o Piensos Medicamentosos", así como las copias de las recetas, comprobando que, un veterinario prescribió el día anterior al embarque de los animales dexametasona para tratar la cojera de un bovino, con una duración del tratamiento de 2 días y un tiempo de espera en carne de 55 días. Se le exigió que indicaran qué animal había sido tratado con dexametasona, y el veterinario presentó un escrito que decía textualmente *NOTIFICO que yo no he aplicado el producto XXXX al animal bovino con identificación ES031005304601* CONCLUSIONES: Finalizada la investigación se constata que el día anterior al embarque de los animales el veterinario prescribió dexametasona a un bovino de la explotación. El veterinario indica que no aplicó el producto al animal muestreado, pero esta manifestación no excluye que otro operario de la explotación lo hubiera aplicado, ni que fuera aplicado a otro animal. Todo el expediente se está tramitando en la Unidad de Procedimiento.
1 Dihidroestreptomicina en riñón de bovino. Control sospechoso. 2343 µg/kg	Actuaciones del Departamento de Salud: Entrada en el listado de muestreo sospechoso Comunicación en el SCIRI Comunicación al departamento de Desarrollo Rural, Medio Ambiente y Administración local Comunicación al Juzgado de Primera Instancia Comunicación al interesado Declaración de la canal positiva y sus despojos no aptos para consumo humano Seguimiento en matadero durante tres meses. Propuesta de apertura de expediente sancionador. Actuaciones del Departamento de Desarrollo Rural, Medio Ambiente y Administración local Visita a la explotación, toma de muestras e inmovilización cautelar de la misma

1 Tetraciclina en riñón de bovino. Control sospechoso. 2726 µg/kg	Actuaciones del Departamento de Salud: Comunicación en el SCIRI Comunicación al Juzgado de Primera Instancia Declaración de la canal positiva y sus despojos no aptos para consumo humano Comunicación al interesado Seguimiento en matadero durante tres meses. Propuesta de apertura de expediente sancionador Comunicación a la Autoridad Competente de la Comunidad Autónoma de origen. *Actuación en la explotación ganadera de la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen* Se traslada expediente al Servicio de ganadería correspondiente, el cual indica lo siguiente: El ganadero indica que el animal fue tratado con un medicamento que contenía oxitetraciclina En el botiquín no hay medicamentos con tetraciclina ni con oxitetraciclina, y los que hay tienen la preceptiva receta veterinaria En el libro de tratamientos no estaba indicado el tratamiento con el citado medicamento, ni se encontraba la receta veterinaria de dicho tratamiento Se aporta receta veterinaria con posterioridad a la visita a la explotación. Se informa a la Comunidad Autónoma en la que se detectó la no conformidad de los resultados de la investigación Se recibe expediente por posible delito contra la salud pública por parte del Equipo del SEPRONA para su investigación.
1 Dexametasona en hígado de toro de lidia. Control dirigido. 9,7 µg/kg.	Comunicación en el SCIRI, Entrada en listado de sospechosos. Comunicación al interesado para realizar análisis contradictorio Se recibe boletín de resultado del análisis contradictorio, que no se acepta debido a: Según informe de laboratorio que realiza el análisis se deduce que no se ha respetado la integridad de la muestra ya que el interesado

	envía el contradictorio a un primer Laboratorio y este a su vez a un segundo laboratorio, por no concretar el primero, trazas tan ínfimas. El segundo laboratorio da un resultado negativo El laboratorio donde se realiza el análisis contradictorio no tiene técnica acreditada para el análisis de dichas sustancias La técnica utilizada en el análisis contradictorio no es la misma que se utiliza en el análisis inicial. Apertura de expediente sancionador. Comunicación a la Autoridad Competente de la Comunidad Autónoma de origen. *Actuación en la explotación ganadera de la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen* Se han tomado dos muestras, con resultados negativos. Se comprueba el libro de tratamientos de la explotación indicándose que se ajusta al Real Decreto 1749/1998
1 Cadmio en riñón de bovino. Control dirigido 3,0 +/- 0,5 mg/kg.	Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural y a la Dirección General de Medio Natural y Diversidad
1 Arsénico en riñón de bovino. Control dirigido 0,029 +/- 0,007 mg/kg.	Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural y a la Dirección General de Medio Natural y Diversidad
Pigs	
1 Sulfadiacina en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. 135 µg/kg.	Comunicación en el SCIRI Comunicación a la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente Apertura de expediente administrativo sancionador Inmovilización de la explotación. Toma de muestras de la explotación y los resultados son negativos. Finalmente la explotación, tras la superación de las medidas cautelares se excluye del SCIRI.

1 Sulfadiacina en riñón de porcino (lechón). Control dirigido. Más de 135 µg/kg.	Actuaciones de la Consejería de Sanidad Comunicación en el SCIRI. Expediente sancionador en fase final con una cuantía 3.005€. Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen:</u> Inspectores Veterinarios se personaron en la explotación, donde: Se notificó la inmovilización cautelar de la explotación porcina hasta finalizar las investigaciones. Se comprobó la identificación individual de los porcinos presentes en la explotación conforme al RD 205/96. Se revisó el Libro de Registro de Porcino, tratándose de una explotación porcina, clasificada de producción mixta del grupo III, dedicada a la cría y cebo de porcinos. Se comprobó el "Libro de Registro de Tratamientos con Medicamentos y/o Piensos Medicamentosos", así como las copias de las recetas, comprobando que, dado el gran tamaño de la explotación, existen numerosas prescripciones veterinarias para diferentes procesos morbosos, pero en concreto, durante las semanas en que se criaron los 300 lechones de 50 días de vida (a los que se tomaron las muestras), se prescribieron numerosas recetas de piensos medicamentosos con dos o más premezclas medicamentosas, para el tratamiento de procesos diarreicos en los que se incluía la sulfadiazina. Los comparecientes manifestaron que nunca han tenido comunicación alguna de hallazgos de residuos de medicamentos en matadero, que tienen mucho cuidado de respetar los tiempos de espera y que usan piensos medicamentosos con sulfadiazina en los lechones para tratar colibacilosis y que el hecho de no haberse respetado el tiempo de espera pudo deberse a un error humano.

	A la fecha de emisión del informe del Servicio de Sanidad Animal se había levantado la restricción total de movimientos a la explotación porcina, pero durante tres meses se le sometió a un control oficial con seguimiento en matadero, con programa de muestreo e intervención de canales y despojos hasta la obtención de resultados A petición del interesado y a cargo del mismo, se anticiparon el envío de un grupo de animales representativos del lote que pretendía sacrificar y siendo los resultados conformes , se estuvieron enviando el resto de los animales del lote a un Matadero de otra CCAA, previa comunicación a la Vocalía del PNIR de dicha CC.AA. CONCLUSIONES: Finalizada la investigación se concluye que no se respetó el tiempo de espera. El informe del Servicio de Sanidad Animal se traslada a la CCAA donde se recogió la muestra.
1 Doxiciclina en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. 165 µg/kg	<u>Actuaciones en explotación:</u> Los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales de la Oficina Comarcal Agraria realizan visita de inspección a dicha explotación, donde se comunica al titular de la explotación ganadera el resultado de la muestra no conforme de músculo de porcino tomadas en el matadero. Se procede al censado, control de la identificación de los animales presentes, investigaciones pertinentes de las instalaciones de pienso silos, y recetas de prescripción veterinaria de medicamentos, revisión del Libro de registro de tratamientos y Libro de registro de explotación, a los cuales se procede a diligenciar y que el Interesado presente correctamente cumplimentados en la Oficina Comarcal Agraria en el plazo otorgado para ello. Se concluye que la causa ha podido ser debida a una contaminación cruzada en el pienso, ya que según manifiesta el interesado uno de los silos contiene pienso medicado servido a granel con Doxiciclina y colistina. En este sentido se advierte al ganadero de la necesidad de instaurar medidas para evitar este tipo de contaminaciones. Concluida la inspección, se informa al ganadero de que, durante los tres primeros meses a partir se realizara un seguimiento en el matadero con

	muestreo e intervención de canales. Asimismo durante los seis primeros meses a partir de dicha fecha, la documentación que acompañe a los animales al matadero hará mención expresa de que dicha explotación se encuentra bajo vigilancia por haber detectado doxiciclina en uno de los animales de dicha explotación en el ámbito de actuaciones del Plan Nacional de Investigación de Residuos al objeto de proceder a las medidas contempladas en el artículo 22 del. 1749/1998. <u>Actuaciones en matadero:</u> No ha llevado animales a sacrificio durante el periodo de vigilancia en esta Comunidad Autónoma. <u>Actuaciones administrativas:</u> Expediente caducado.
1 Enrofloxacina en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. Más de 300 µg/kg	Actuaciones de la Consejería de Sanidad Comunicación en el SCIRI. Vigilancia oficial de la explotación en matadero. Expediente sancionador a explotación de origen por infracción grave. Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen:</u> Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura y a la Unidad de Consumo de "Mossos d'Esquadra". Actuaciones del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural Inspección e investigaciones en la explotación ganadera que dio el resultado positivo. Intervención de la explotación ganadera con retirada de la documentación sanitaria de traslado. Toma de muestras de 6 piensos y 1 agua de los animales de final de engorde. Todos los resultados conformes. Des intervención y levantamiento de medidas cautelares a los tres meses de la intervención.

	Investigación de la causa del residuo detectado a matadero. De las investigaciones en explotación ganadera (comprobación recetas, Registro de Tratamientos Veterinarios y registros de salida) se comprobó que algunos animales del lote de animales enviados a matadero había sido tratado con un inyectable que contiene enrofloxacina, pero no se pudo establecer una trazabilidad documental con el animal concreto que dio el residuo a matadero. Se comprobó que se respetó el período de retirada del lote medicado. Control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios Controles en explotación del depósito de medicamentos, de la documentación (recetas y registro de tratamientos veterinarios), de los medicamentos con sustancias de uso restringido y de los autocontroles para cumplir los períodos de retirada. Todos los controles conformes.
1 Enrofloxacina en músculo de porcino	Error en la introducción de los datos. Es el mismo que el anterior
1 Sulfadimidina en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. Más de 200 µg/kg	Comunicación en el SCIRI. Vigilancia oficial de la explotación en matadero. Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen: Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura y a la Unidad de Consumo de "Mossos d'Esquadra". Actuaciones del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural Inspección e investigaciones en la explotación ganadera que dio el resultado positivo. Investigación de la causa del residuo detectado a matadero. De las investigaciones en explotación ganadera (comprobación recetas, Registro de Tratamientos Veterinarios y registros de salida)

	se comprobó que el lote del animal el cual se detectó residuo en matadero había recibido tratamiento con sulfametazina vía pienso medicamentoso y se comprobó que se respetó el período de retirada. <u>Control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios</u> Controles en explotación del depósito de medicamentos, de la documentación (recetas y registro de tratamientos veterinarios), de los medicamentos con sustancias de uso restringido y de los autocontroles para cumplir los períodos de retirada. Todos los controles conformes.
1 Sulfadimidina en músculo de porcino.	Error en la introducción de los datos. Es el mismo que el anterior
1 Xilacina en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. 2,6 µg/kg	Actuaciones de la Consejería de Sanidad: Comunicación en el SCIRI. Vigilancia oficial de la explotación en matadero. Expediente sancionador a explotación de origen por infracción muy grave. Actuaciones de la Consejería de Agricultura y Ganadería: Visita a la explotación y revisión documental, del botiquín y del contenedor de residuos. Verificación de la trazabilidad de los animales positivos
1 Enrofloxacina en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. Más de 150 µg/kg tanto en el análisis inicial como en el contradictorio.	Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública: Expediente incoado y suspendido al enviarse a fiscalía. Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura y a la Unidad de Consumo de "Mossos d'Esquadra". Comunicación en el SCIRI. Actuaciones del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural Inspección e investigaciones en la explotación ganadera que dio el resultado positivo. <u>Investigación de la causa del residuo detectado a matadero.</u> De las investigaciones en explotación ganadera se detecta un tratamiento con enrofloxacina inyectable unos días previos al traslado de los animales al matadero. Se comprobó la

	documentación (receta, Registro de Tratamientos Veterinarios y registros de salida a matadero) y se comprobó que se respetó el período de retirada de 12 días. La posible causa del residuo podría ser un metabolismo más lento del animal que dio el resultado no conforme. <u>Control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios</u> Controles en explotación del depósito de medicamentos, de la documentación (recetas y registro de tratamientos veterinarios), de los medicamentos con sustancias de uso restringido y de los autocontroles para cumplir los períodos de retirada. Todos los controles conformes.
1 Enrofloxacina en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. Más de 261 µg/kg	Investigación en la explotación ganadera de porcino, verificación de registros de la explotación, especialmente de tratamientos veterinarios, procedencia y consumos de pienso y prescripciones de pienso medicamentoso. Implantación de medidas cautelares, de restricción de movimientos, aunque la explotación está vacía, por cambio de orientación productiva de Producción ciclo cerrado a Cebadero. Iniciación de expediente sancionador calificado como grave en una cuantía de 5.500 ya resuelto.
1 Enrofloxacina en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. Más de 150 µg/kg tanto en el análisis inicial como en el contradictorio	Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública: Expediente incoado y suspendido al enviarse a fiscalía. Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura y a la Unidad de Consumo de "Mossos d'Esquadra". Comunicación en el SCIRI. Actuaciones del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural Inspección e investigaciones en la explotación ganadera que dio el resultado positivo. Intervención de la explotación (1974 animales) con retirada de la documentación sanitaria de traslado. Toma de muestras de 2 piensos y 1 agua de los animales de final de engorde. Todos los resultados conformes. Explotación aún intervenida hasta finalizar el período de 3 meses desde la fecha de

	intervención Investigación de la causa del residuo detectado a matadero. De las investigaciones en explotación ganadera (comprobación recetas, Registro de Tratamientos Veterinarios y registros de salida) no se detectó ningún tratamiento veterinario con enrofloxacina del animal el cual se detectó el residuo en matadero. Control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios Controles en explotación del depósito de medicamentos, de la documentación (recetas y registro de tratamientos veterinarios), de los medicamentos con sustancias de uso restringido y de los autocontroles para cumplir los períodos de retirada. Todos los controles conformes.
1 Amoxicilina en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. 61,7 µg/kg en el análisis inicial y 75 µg/kg en el contradictorio	Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública: Expediente incoado y suspendido al enviarse a fiscalía. Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura y a la Unidad de Consumo de "Mossos d'Esquadra". Comunicación en el SCIRI. Actuaciones del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural Inspección e investigaciones en la explotación ganadera que dio el resultado positivo. Intervención de la explotación ganadera (7500 animales) con retirada de la documentación sanitaria de traslado. Toma de muestras de 2 piensos y 1 agua de los animales de final de engorde. Todos los resultados conformes. Desintervención y levantamiento de medidas cautelares a los tres meses de la intervención. Investigación de la causa del residuo detectado a matadero. De las investigaciones en explotación ganadera (comprobación recetas, Registro de Tratamientos Veterinarios y registros de salida) y según conversación mantenida con el veterinario responsable de la explotación, documentalmente no se puede determinar si hubo tratamiento o no con amoxicilina, puesto

	que el sistema informático de gestión, guarda los tratamientos de las cerdas sólo durante 2 - 3 meses post sacrificio. Según el veterinario responsable, las cerdas se tratan con amoxicilina después del parto y se llevan a matadero a los 38 días post - parto, respetándose siempre el período de retirada. <u>Control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios</u> Controles en explotación del depósito de medicamentos, de la documentación (recetas y registro de tratamientos veterinarios), de los medicamentos con sustancias de uso restringido y de los autocontroles para cumplir los períodos de retirada. Todos los controles conformes.
1 Doxiciclina en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. Más de 150 µg/kg tanto en el análisis inicial como en el contradictorio.	Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública: Expediente incoado y suspendido al enviarse a fiscalía. Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura y a la Unidad de Consumo de "Mossos d'Esquadra". Comunicación en el SCIRI. Actuaciones del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural Inspección e investigaciones en la explotación ganadera que dio el resultado positivo. Toma de muestras de 4 piensos y 1 agua de los animales de final de engorde. Todos los resultados conformes. <u>Investigación de la causa del residuo detectado a matadero.</u> De las investigaciones en explotación ganadera (comprobación recetas, Registro de Tratamientos Veterinarios y registros de salida) y según conversación mantenida con el responsable de la explotación, la posible causa de la presencia del residuo detectado a matadero podría ser la presencia de trazas de pienso medicamentoso en el silo de pienso, puesto que se utiliza el mismo silo para el pienso medicamentoso que para el pienso blanco de final de engorde. Como medida correctora se instala un silo adicional con distribución manual para los piensos medicamentosos.

	Control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios Controles en explotación del depósito de medicamentos, de la documentación (recetas y registro de tratamientos veterinarios), de los medicamentos con sustancias de uso restringido y de los autocontroles para cumplir los períodos de retirada. Todos los controles conformes.
1 Doxiciclina en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido. Más de 150 µg/kg tanto en el análisis inicial como en el contradictorio	Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública: Expediente incoado y suspendido al enviarse a fiscalía. Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura y a la Unidad de Consumo de "Mossos d'Esquadra". Comunicación en el SCIRI. Actuaciones del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural Inspección e investigaciones en la explotación ganadera que dio el resultado positivo. Intervención de la explotación ganadera con retirada de la documentación sanitaria de traslado. Toma de muestras de 3 piensos y 1 agua de los animales de final de engorde. Todos los resultados conformes. Desintervención y levantamiento de medidas cautelares a los tres meses de la intervención. Investigación de la causa del residuo detectado a matadero. De las investigaciones en explotación ganadera (comprobación recetas, Registro de Tratamientos Veterinarios y registros de salida) se desconoce la causa del residuo detectado a matadero Control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios Controles en explotación del depósito de medicamentos, de la documentación (recetas y registro de tratamientos veterinarios), de los medicamentos con sustancias de uso restringido y de los autocontroles para cumplir los períodos de retirada. Todos los controles conformes.
1 Doxiciclina en de pienso.	El Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería,

Control sospechoso. 17 +/- 4 mg/kg	Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural no realiza ninguna actuación / expediente sancionador en explotación cuando se obtienen resultados inferiores o igual a 20 mg/kg +/- de antibióticos en piensos. El fabricante del pienso que ha originado el resultado no conforme se incluye en el plan de alimentación animal para el control de la contaminación cruzada en establecimientos.
1 Salinomicina en músculo de porcino. Control dirigido 6 µg/kg.	Actuaciones del Departamento de Sanidad, Bienestar social y Familia: Comunicación en el SCIRI. Apertura Expediente sancionador, Comunicación al Servicio de Seguridad Agroalimentaria Actuaciones del Servicio de Seguridad Agroalimentaria 1º Toma de 2 muestras, 1 de pienso y 1 de agua. Inmovilización de 1408 animales presentes en la explotación. Resultados tanto de las muestras de agua como de pienso son Negativos. Explotación sometida a seguimiento 3 meses.
1 Cadmio en riñón de porcino. Control dirigido 1,36 +/- 0,24 mg/kg.	Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural y a la Dirección General de Medio Natural y Diversidad
1 Oxitetraciclina en musculo de porcino. Control dirigido. 122,8 µg/kg	Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública Comunicación en el SCIRI. Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen:</u> Actuaciones del Departamento de Sanidad, Bienestar social y Familia.: Se incoó Expediente sancionador, resuelto con una sanción de 3.500 euros. Comunicación al Servicio de Seguridad Agroalimentaria

	Actuaciones del Servicio de Seguridad Agroalimentaria 1º Toma de 2 muestras, 1 de pienso y 1 de agua. Inmovilización de 459 animales presentes en la explotación. Resultados tanto de las muestras de agua como de pienso son Negativos Explotación sometida a seguimiento 6 meses*:* 2º y 3º Toma de 4 muestras, 2 de pienso y 2 de agua Resultados todos negativos. Finalización de las actuaciones
1 Clortetraciclina en riñón de porcino. Control dirigido. 721 µg/kg	Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen:</u> Actuaciones de la Consejería de Agricultura y Ganadería: Se revisa el botiquín y el contenedor de residuos en busca de productos con Clortetraciclina sin encontrar ninguno. Se revisa el almacenamiento de piensos y piensos medicamentosos ninguno con Clortetraciclina. Se tomaron 3 muestras reglamentarias de 3 tipos de piensos usados en precebo y cebo todas ellas negativas. Revisión documental y comprobación del ganado existente. No se pudo determinar el origen del positivo, según registros existentes no ha sido empleada o no se ha registrado su uso.
1 Diazinon en grasa de porcino. Control dirigido. 0,18 mg/kg	Comunicación en el SCIRI Comunicación a la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente Apertura de expediente administrativo sancionador Finalmente la explotación, tras la superación de las medidas cautelares se excluye del SCIRI

Poultry	
1 Doxiciclina en músculo de pollo. Control dirigido. Más de 148 µg/kg.	Comunicación a Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca, Alimentación y Aguas. Dicha Consejería señala como posibles causas para el resultado positivo, las siguientes situaciones hipotéticas: Defecto o insuficiencia en la correcta limpieza de todo el circuito de distribución de agua desde el depósito hasta los bebederos Error en las anotaciones de los registros Errores al identificar la muestra Asimismo se indica que los resultados posteriores han sido negativos.
1 Doxiciclina en músculo de pollo. Control dirigido. 184 µg/kg	Comunicación en el SCIRI Comunicación a la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente Se oferta el análisis contradictorio, efectuándolo el interesado, con un resultado negativo de 43 µgr./kg Ante el desacuerdo entre el análisis inicial y contradictorio de conforme con lo preceptuado en el artículo 16.5 del R.D. 1945/83, se efectúa el análisis dirimente en el Laboratorio Nacional de Referencia resultando no conforme (177 µg/kg), con lo que se sigue instruyendo el expediente sancionador. Finalmente la explotación, tras la superación de las medidas cautelares se excluye del SCIRI El expediente se resuelve con la aplicación de Una sanción de 3.001€, por incumplimiento la ley 17/2011 de Seguridad Alimentaria y la Ley 16/2011, de Salud Pública de Andalucía.
1 Doxiciclina en músculo de pollo. Control dirigido. 118,4 µg/kg	Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública: Expediente incoado y suspendido al enviarse a fiscalía. Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura y a la Unidad de Consumo de "Mossos d'Esquadra". Comunicación en el SCIRI. Actuaciones del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural Inspección e investigaciones en la explotación

	ganadera que dio el resultado positivo con toma de muestra de 1 pienso y 1 agua. Todos los resultados conformes. <u>Investigación de la causa del residuo detectado a matadero.</u> De las investigaciones en explotación ganadera se detecta un tratamiento con doxiciclina en agua de bebida unos días previos al traslado de los animales al matadero. Se comprobó la documentación (receta, Registro de Tratamientos Veterinarios y registros de salida a matadero) y se comprobó que se respetó el período de retirada. Se desconoce el motivo de la presencia del residuo a matadero. <u>Control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios</u> Controles en explotación del depósito de medicamentos, de la documentación (recetas y registro de tratamientos veterinarios), de los medicamentos con sustancias de uso restringido y de los autocontroles para cumplir los períodos de retirada. Todos los controles conformes.
1 Doxiciclina y Tilosina en de pienso. Control sospechoso. La doxiciclina 12 +/- 4.3 mg/kg y la tilosina 1.3 +/- 0.3 mg/kg	El Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural no realiza ninguna actuación / expediente sancionador en explotación cuando se obtienen resultados inferiores o igual a 20 mg/kg +/- de antibióticos en piensos.
1 Enrofloxacina en músculo de ave. Control dirigido. Más de 500 µg/kg	Actuaciones de la Consejería de Sanidad: Comunicación en el SCIRI. Vigilancia oficial de la explotación en matadero. Expediente sancionador a explotación de origen por infracción muy grave. Resuelto con sanción de 3.001 €. Actuaciones de la Consejería de Agricultura y Ganadería: Visita a la explotación y revisión documental, del botiquín y del contenedor de residuos. Se tomo muestra reglamentaria con resultado negativo. <u>Restricción total de movimientos hasta la</u>

	obtención del resultado de la muestra, un tiempo no inferior al tiempo de espera del medicamento en cuestión. Notificación de las actuaciones llevadas a cabo al departamento de Salud.
1 Enrofloxacina en músculo de ave. Control dirigido. 154 µg/kg	Actuaciones de la Consejería de Sanidad: Vigilancia oficial de la explotación en matadero. Expediente sancionador a explotación de origen por infracción muy grave.
2 Enrofloxacina más Ciprofloxacina en músculo de ave. Control dirigido. 132 µg/kg	Inspectores Veterinarios se personaron en la explotación donde: Se notificó a la empresa la inmovilización cautelar de los animales de la explotación hasta finalizar la investigación. Se revisó el "Libro de Registro de Explotación", identificando los lotes de cría. Se revisó el "Libro de Registro de Tratamientos con Medicamentos y/o Piensos Medicamentosos", así como las recetas y se comprobó que las aves del lote donde se tomó la 1ª muestra el día fueron tratadas en el agua de bebida con varios medicamentos veterinarios, prescritos por un veterinario y las del lote sacrificados en la que se tomó la 2ª muestra fueron vacunadas y tratadas también con varios medicamentos veterinarios, prescritos por un veterinario. El veterinario que cumplimenta el libro es distinto al que prescribe las recetas. Se revisó el Libro de Visitas de la Explotación y no constaba que el veterinario prescriptor hubiera visitado la explotación en los días que se realizaron las prescripciones veterinarias. Se comprobó la documentación que amparaba los piensos, en todos los casos procedían de fábricas autorizadas y también el autocontrol del Subprograma de Salmonella y los boletines analíticos de detección de *Salmonella sp*, con resultados de Ausencia. CONCLUSIONES: Las aves a las que se tomó la 2ª muestra no constaba ni prescripción veterinaria, ni Registro de que fueran tratadas con enrofloxacino antes del día de la toma de muestras El lote al que pertenecía la muestra del ave

	sacrificado en la que se tomó la 1ª muestra, fueron tratadas, por dos veces con consecutivas con enrofloxacino; el tiempo de espera fijado por el veterinario coincide con el indicado por el fabricante del medicamento. No existió posibilidad de comprobar si se mantuvo el tratamiento del agua de bebida más tiempo del prescrito por el veterinario, ni tampoco se pudo comprobar, a tiempo pasado, que se respetara el tiempo de espera. No obstante se comprobó que de forma sistemática cada lote de cría de la explotación es tratado simultáneamente en el agua de bebida con enrofloxacina, con doxicilina y con amoxicilina. En la ficha de los tres medicamentos y muy especialmente para el enrofloxacino, el punto 4,2 del prospecto del medicamento establece que *"el uso de este medicamento debe restringirse a aquellos casos en los que las bacterias se muestran resistentes a otros antibacterianos; se realizará, previo a su uso, una confirmación bacteriológica del diagnóstico y un test de sensibilidad antimicrobiana de la bacteria causante del proceso".* No constaba que se hubiera realizado confirmación bacteriológica del diagnóstico, ni tampoco test de sensibilidad antimicrobiana previo a la prescripción de los medicamentos. Tampoco constaba en el Libro de Visitas que el veterinario hubiera visitado la explotación en los días en los que prescribió los tratamientos de ambos lotes de aves. Se comprobó que el veterinario, contrariamente a las indicaciones del laboratorio farmacéutico, prescribe simultáneamente enrofloxacino y doxiciclina (además de amoxicilina). Los expedientes están tramitándose en la Unidad de Procedimiento.

Sheep & goat	
1 Sulfadiazina en músculo de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 300 µg/kg.	Comunicación en el SCIRI Comunicación a la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente y a la delegación provincial correspondiente. Se realiza visita de inspección, donde comprueban, el libro de tratamientos actualizado y correctamente cumplimentado, conservando las recetas veterinarias correspondientes además se censa la explotación y se revisan todos los albaranes correspondientes a la compra de productos para la alimentación de sus animales. La explotación se inmoviliza durante 28 días y se toman las medidas pertinentes, Finalmente la explotación es excluida del SCIRI. Se impone una sanción de 3.005,07 €, ahora mismo el expediente se encuentra en fase de recurso de alzada, contra esa resolución
1 Clortetraciclina en músculo de ovino. Control dirigido. 187 µg/kg.	Comunicación en el SCIRI Comunicación a la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente y a la delegación provincial correspondiente. Se realiza visita de inspección, donde comprueban, el libro de tratamientos actualizado y correctamente cumplimentado, conservando las recetas veterinarias correspondientes además se censa la explotación y se revisan todos los albaranes correspondientes a la compra de productos para la alimentación de sus animales. La explotación se inmoviliza durante 28 días y se toman las medidas pertinentes, Finalmente la explotación es excluida del SCIRI. Se impone una sanción de 3.005,07 €, ahora mismo el expediente se encuentra en fase de recurso de alzada, contra esa resolución
1 Sulfadiazina en músculo de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 300 µg/kg.	Comunicación en el SCIRI Comunicación a la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente y a la delegación provincial correspondiente, indicando que la explotación es reincidente. Se abre expediente y se oferta el contradictorio.

	y el interesado renuncia al contradictorio. Se realiza visita de inspección donde se comprueba que se han tomado muestras en la explotación muy seguidas en el tiempo, comprobándose que estos animales han sido tratados con piensos medicados en ese mes por eso los dos positivos que ha tenido en tan corto período de tiempo. Se le comunicó las circunstancias que generaría cualquier otra positividad en su explotación, quedando inmovilizada la misma, siendo los Servicios Oficiales Veterinarios, los únicos que tramitasen la documentación referente a cualquier traslado de animales. Este hecho se ha hecho durante 3 meses, aparte de la apertura de expediente por incumplimiento de la Ley de Sanidad Animal. El expediente sancionador, concluye con una sanción 3.005,07 €, por falta grave. Una vez concluido los seis meses Finalmente la explotación es excluida del SCIRI.
1 Clortetraciclina en músculo de ovino. Control dirigido. 135 µg/kg.	Comunicación en el SCIRI Comunicación a la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente y a la delegación provincial correspondiente, indicando que la explotación es reincidente. Se abre expediente y se oferta el contradictorio. y el interesado renuncia al contradictorio. Se realiza visita de inspección donde se comprueba que se han tomado muestras en la explotación muy seguidas en el tiempo, comprobándose que estos animales han sido tratados con piensos medicados en ese mes por eso los dos positivos que ha tenido en tan corto período de tiempo. Se le comunicó las circunstancias que generaría cualquier otra positividad en su explotación, quedando inmovilizada la misma, siendo los Servicios Oficiales Veterinarios, los únicos que tramitasen la documentación referente a cualquier traslado de animales. Este hecho se ha hecho durante 3 meses, aparte de la apertura de expediente por incumplimiento de la Ley de Sanidad Animal. El expediente sancionador, concluye con una sanción 3.005,07 €, por falta grave. Una vez

	concluido los seis meses la explotación es excluida del SCIRI.
1 Sulfadiazina en músculo de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 300 µg/kg	Comunicación en el SCIRI Comunicación a la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente y a la delegación provincial correspondiente. Se realiza visita de inspección donde se comprueba el libro de tratamientos actualizado y correctamente cumplimentado, conservando las recetas veterinarias correspondientes además se censa la explotación y se revisan todos los albaranes correspondientes a la compra de productos para la alimentación de sus animales. La explotación se inmoviliza durante 28 días y se toman las medidas pertinentes, El expediente se resuelve con una sanción de 3.005, 07 €, por falta grave. Finalmente la explotación es excluida del SCIRI.
1 Lindano en grasa de ovino. Control dirigido. 0,023 mg/kg	Comunicación en el SCIRI Comunicación a la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente y a la delegación provincial correspondiente. Tras el informe de la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Medio Ambiente y pasados los tres meses y superado el período de medidas cautelares, la explotación es excluida del SCIRI.
1 Sulfadiazina en músculo de caprino. Control dirigido. Más de 300 µg/kg	Comunicaciones a la Autoridad Competente de Origen en materia de producción ganadera Comunicación en el SCIRI. <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen:</u> Inspectores Veterinarios se personaron en la explotación, donde: Se notificó a la empresa la inmovilización cautelar de los animales de la explotación hasta finalizar las investigaciones. Se comprobó la identificación individual de los caprinos presentes conforme al RD 947/2005. Se revisó el "Libro de Registro de Explotación" tratándose de una explotación caprina con clasificación mixta (carne y leche). El lote de chivos de dos meses de vida a los que

	se les tomó la muestra, nacieron y fueron criados en la explotación hasta su sacrificio. Se revisó el "Libro de Registro de Tratamientos con Medicamentos y/o Piensos Medicamentosos", así como las recetas y se comprobó que la veterinaria había prescrito una premezcla medicamentosa con un tiempo de espera de 4 días y cuya autorización fue revocada el año anterior siendo las especies de destino bóvidos, óvidos, cerdos, équidos no destinados a consumo humano y aves, y el tiempo de espera en carne era de 7 días. El pienso medicamentoso fue suministrado por un establecimiento distribuidor de piensos a la explotación. CONCLUSIONES: Finalizada la investigación se extraen las siguientes conclusiones: La veterinaria que prescribió el pienso medicamentoso debió comprobar que la premezcla ya no estaba autorizada a la fecha de emisión de la receta. Si entendemos que los "bóvidos" son aquellos animales que pertenecen a la Familia Bovidae (entre los que están incluidos los bovinos, ovinos y caprinos) entonces SÍ era correcto prescribir la misma a los caprinos, aunque con un tiempo de espera de 7 días (no de 4 días como indica la veterinaria en la receta). El establecimiento distribuidor de piensos, no debió suministrar el pienso al ganadero, puesto que la receta era para suministrar una premezcla medicamentosa y la fábrica de piensos que elabora el mencionado pienso medicamentoso era con otra premezcla y, aunque contienen los mismos principios activos, no está indicada para las mismas especies ni tienen los mismos tiempos de espera. • La fábrica de piensos indica en la etiqueta del pienso "PIENSO COMPLEMENTARIO MEDICAMENTOSO CORDEROS Y CABRITOS". Indican que el pienso con la premezcla medicamentosa está destinado a caprinos, pero en la ficha técnica del medicamento, aprobado por la AEMPS, establece en su punto 4.1 que sólo está autorizado para las especies porcina y

	ovina (corderos pre - rumiantes). • Sólo el veterinario puede, en el supuesto de que exista vacío terapéutico para dicha especie animal, de forma excepcional y bajo su responsabilidad personal directa, en particular para evitar sufrimientos inaceptables, prescribir un medicamento para una especie animal para la que no está autorizado dicho medicamento, utilizando para ello la fórmula de la prescripción excepcional por vacío terapéutico establecida en el art 82 del Real Decreto 109/1995, de 27 de enero, sobre medicamentos veterinarios. • El art 82.2.b del RD 109/95 establece que cuando el medicamento utilizado (en los supuestos de vacío terapéutico) no indique un tiempo de espera para la especie a la que se pretende administrar, el tiempo de espera indicado por el veterinario no podrá ser inferior al establecido al efecto por la Comisión Europea, o en su defecto será al menos de 28 días para la carne de aves de corral y mamíferos. • Además, la fábrica de pienso establece en la etiqueta que el tiempo de duración del tratamiento con el pienso medicamentoso es de 10 días. Este tratamiento es el doble de lo indicado en el punto 4.9 de la ficha técnica, que establece una duración del tratamiento de 5 días. La fábrica de pienso no puede modificar los tiempos de duración del tratamiento, ni puede prever los posibles efectos residuales no deseados cuando se duplican los tiempos de duración del tratamiento. • Conforme al art 93.6 del RD 109/1995, sólo el veterinario podrá cambiar las condiciones previstas en la autorización de comercialización del medicamento (la posología, duración del tratamiento...) establecido por el laboratorio farmacéutico y

	aprobado por la Agencia Española del Medicamento y Productos Sanitarios, asumiendo la responsabilidad correspondiente sobre la seguridad del medicamento, en animales o personas, incluidas las posibles reacciones adversas o los efectos residuales no previstos (modificación del tiempo de espera), sin perjuicio de que observe las exigencias e indicaciones sobre seguridad bajo las que están autorizados los medicamentos o informe para el cumplimiento de las mismas. • El representante de la explotación manifestó que administra pienso medicamentoso a los cabritos y también indicó cómo proceden habitualmente en la explotación para respetar los tiempos de espera, pero esto no acredita que en este caso concreto se respetara el tiempo de espera. El informe del Servicio de Sanidad Animal se traslada a la CCAA donde se recogió la muestra.
1 Sulfadiazina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 300 µg/kg.	<u>Actuaciones en explotación:</u> Los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales de la Oficina Comarcal Agraria realizan visita de inspección a dicha explotación, con las consiguientes investigaciones pertinentes, referentes a libro de registro de tratamientos, recetas de prescripción veterinaria de medicamentos, así como los controles documentales sobre entradas y salidas de animales, alimentos piensos y materias primas destinadas a la alimentación animal Habiendo comprobado la presencia de pienso medicamentoso al presentar el ganadero la correspondiente receta de prescripción veterinaria y su anotación en el libro de registro, y acorde a la declaración del mismo en cuanto a que el animal positivo hubiera podido consumir accidentalmente dicho pienso destinado a los animales para los cuales estuviera prescrito, se puede concluir que el motivo de la incidencia se debe a un fallo en el manejo. Concluida la inspección, se informa al ganadero de que durante los tres primeros meses, se realizará un seguimiento en el matadero con muestreo e intervención de canales

	Asimismo durante los seis primeros meses a partir de dicha fecha, la documentación que acompañe a los animales al matadero hará mención expresa de que dicha explotación se encuentra bajo vigilancia por haber detectado Sulfadiazina en uno de los animales de dicha explotación en el ámbito de actuaciones del Plan Nacional de Investigación de Residuos, al objeto de proceder a las medidas contempladas en el artículo 22 del RD 1749/1998 Actuaciones en matadero: Durante el periodo de vigilancia no se han tomado muestras al no haber entrado animales al matadero. Actuaciones administrativas: Sancionado con una multa por importe de 3.005,07 €
1 Sulfadiazina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 300 µg/kg.	Actuaciones en explotación: Los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales de la Oficina Comarcal Agraria realizan visita de inspección a la explotación, con las consiguientes investigaciones pertinentes. referentes a libro de registro de tratamientos, recetas de prescripción veterinaria de medicamentos, así como los controles documentales sobre entradas y salidas de animales, alimentos, piensos y materias primas destinadas a la alimentación animal. Concluida la inspección, se informa al ganadero de que, durante los tres primeros meses a partir del 3 de febrero del 2012, se realizará un seguimiento en el matadero con muestreo e intervención de canales Asimismo durante los seis primeros meses a partir de dicha fecha, la documentación que acompañe a los animales al matadero hará mención expresa de que dicha explotación se encuentra bajo vigilancia por haber detectado Sulfadiazina en uno de los animales de dicha explotación en el ámbito de actuaciones del Plan Nacional de Investigación de Residuos, al objeto de proceder a las medidas contempladas en el artículo 22 del RD 1749/1998. Por último y debido a la posible procedencia del animal desde la explotación de origen según constancia de los movimientos de entrada a la explotación investigada, se informa de tal hecho

	a la Consejería de Sanidad y Asuntos Sociales con el fin de que dicha explotación pueda formar parte del plan de sospechosos de PNIR en matadero. Actuaciones en matadero: Durante el periodo de vigilancia se han tomado 10 muestras, obteniendo todas ellas resultado conforme. Actuaciones administrativas: Sancionado con una multa por importe de 3.005,07 €
1 Sulfadiazina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 300 µg/kg.	Actuaciones en explotación: Los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales de la Oficina Comarcal Agraria realizan visita de inspección a la explotación, con las consiguientes Investigaciones pertinentes. referentes a libro de registro de tratamientos, recetas de prescripción veterinaria de medicamentos así como los controles documentales sobre entradas y salidas de animales, alimentos, piensos y materias primas destinadas a la alimentación animal Habiendo comprobado la presencia de pienso medicamentoso al presentar el ganadero la correspondiente receta de prescripción veterinaria y su anotación en el libro de registro, y acorde a la declaración de mismo en cuanto a que el animal positivo procede de naves de última fase de cebo, en las que no se administra pienso medicado él mismo alega que la contaminación pudo producirse en la explotación de origen del animal antes de su entrada al cebadero. Concluida la inspección se informa al ganadero de que durante los tres primeros meses se realizara un seguimiento en el matadero con muestreo e intervención de canales e intervención de canales. Asimismo durante los seis primeros meses a partir de dicha fecha la documentación que acompañe a los animales al matadero hará mención expresa de que dicha explotación se encuentra bajo vigilancia por haber detectado Sulfadiazina en uno de los animales de dicha explotación en el ámbito de actuaciones del Plan Nacional de Investigación de Residuos, al objeto

	de proceder a las medidas contempladas en el artículo 22 del RD 1749/1998. Actuaciones en matadero: Durante el primer periodo de vigilancia se han tomado 190 muestras representativas de 14 lotes de animales. Los resultados han sido conformes. Durante el segundo periodo se han tomado 10 muestras con resultado conforme. Actuaciones administrativas: Sancionado con una multa por importe de 3.005,07 €
1 Sulfadiazina en músculo de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 200 µg/kg	Actuaciones en explotación: Los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales de la Oficina Comarcal Agraria realizan visita de inspección a la explotación, con las consiguientes Investigaciones pertinentes. referentes a libro de registro de tratamientos, recetas de prescripción veterinaria de medicamentos así como los controles documentales sobre entradas y salidas de animales, alimentos, piensos y materias primas destinadas a la alimentación animal Se constata que no hay pienso existencia de pienso ni de otro tipo de medicamentos veterinarios en el momento de la inspección, suministrándose únicamente pienso sin medicar y a granel, sin poderse detectar el origen de la contaminación. Concluida la inspección se informa al ganadero de que durante los tres primeros meses se realizara un seguimiento en el matadero con muestreo e intervención de canales. Asimismo durante los seis primeros meses a partir de dicha fecha la documentación que acompañe a los animales al matadero hará mención expresa de que dicha explotación se encuentra bajo vigilancia por haber detectado Sulfadiazina en uno de los animales de dicha explotación en el ámbito de actuaciones del Plan Nacional de Investigación de Residuos, al objeto de proceder a las medidas contempladas en el articulo 22 del RD 1749/1998. Actuaciones en matadero: Durante el primer período de seguimiento no se

	tomó ninguna muestra ya que no se presentaron en el matadero animales de esa procedencia. Durante el segundo período de seguimiento se ha tomado exclusivamente una muestra. <u>Actuaciones administrativas:</u> Sancionado con una multa por importe de 3005.07 €.
1 Sulfadiazina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. 151 µg/kg.	<u>Actuaciones en explotación:</u> Los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales de la Oficina Comarcal Agraria realizan visita de inspección a la explotación, con las consiguientes investigaciones pertinentes, referentes a libro de registro de tratamientos, recetas de prescripción veterinaria de medicamentos, así como los controles documentales sobre entradas y salidas de animales, alimentos, piensos y materias primas destinadas a la alimentación animal. Habiendo comprobado que se utiliza Sulfadiazina en premezcla medicamentosa sin poder determinarse en relación a la documentación investigada si se ha respetado el tiempo de espera, así como la inexistencia de libro de tratamientos veterinarios e irregularidades en los movimientos de los animales, los Servicios Periféricos de la Consejería de Agricultura proceden a iniciar expediente sancionador referente a dichas irregularidades en los movimientos, así como a advertir de la obligatoriedad de disponer del libro de registro de tratamientos y realizar un seguimiento al respecto Concluida la inspección, se informa al ganadero de que durante los tres primeros meses se realizará un seguimiento en el matadero con muestreo e intervención de canales. Así mismo, durante los seis primeros meses a partir de dicha fecha, la documentación que acompañe a los animales al matadero hará mención expresa de que dicha explotación se encuentra bajo vigilancia por haber detectado Sulfadiazina en uno de los animales de dicha explotación en el ámbito de actuaciones del Plan Nacional de Investigación de Residuos, al objeto de proceder a las medidas contempladas en el artículo 22 del RD 1749/1998.

	Actuaciones en matadero: Durante el primer periodo de vigilancia se han tomado 3 muestras representativas de 1 lote que llevó a sacrificio. Los resultados han sido conformes. Durante el segundo periodo se han tomado 14 muestras con resultado conforme. Actuaciones administrativas: Sancionado por la Consejería de Sanidad y Asuntos Sociales con una multa por importe de 3.006 €
1 Sulfadiazina y Oxitetraciclina en músculo de ovino. Control dirigido. La sulfadiazina con más de 200 µg/kg y la oxitetraciclina con 152 µg/kg	Actuaciones en explotación: Los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales de la Oficina Comarcal Agraria realizan visita de inspección a la explotación, con las consiguientes investigaciones pertinentes, referentes a libro de registro de tratamientos, recetas de prescripción veterinaria de medicamentos, así como los controles documentales sobre entradas y salidas de animales, alimentos, piensos y materias primas destinadas a la alimentación animal. Tras la realización de las investigaciones mencionadas, se concluye con la detección de pienso medicado, debidamente etiquetado y con la correspondiente receta, que incluye Oxitetraciclina y Sulfadiazina en la composición, y del que se determina la posibilidad de un fallo en el manejo en el plazo de supresión. Concluida la inspección, se informa al ganadero de que durante los tres primeros meses, se realizará un seguimiento en el matadero con muestreo e intervención de canales. Asimismo, durante los seis primeros meses a partir de dicha fecha, la documentación que acompañe a los animales al matadero hará mención expresa de que dicha explotación se encuentra bajo vigilancia por haberse detectado dichas sustancias en animales de dicha explotación en el ámbito de actuaciones del Plan Nacional de Investigación de Residuos, al objeto de proceder a las medidas contempladas en el artículo 22 del RD 1749/1998. Actuaciones en matadero: A lo largo del primer periodo de vigilancia se han tomado 6 muestras de 2 partidas de

	animales, con resultado conforme. Actuaciones administrativas: Sancionado con una multa por importe de 3.005.07 €
1 Sulfadiazina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. 155 µg/kg.	Actuaciones en explotación: Los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales de la Oficina Comarcal Agraria de realizan visita de inspección a la explotación con las consiguientes investigaciones pertinentes referentes a libro de registro de tratamientos, recetas de prescripción veterinaria de medicamentos, así como los controles documentales sobre entradas y salidas de animales, alimentos, piensos y materias primas destinadas a la alimentación animal. Como resultado de dicha inspección, se comprueba la no existencia de medicamentos ni piensos con sulfadiazina pero se constata la no presencia de libro de tratamientos veterinarios por lo que los Servicios Periféricos de la Consejería de Agricultura proceden a notificar a la titular la obligatoriedad de disponer de dicho libro de registro de tratamientos y hacer un seguimiento al respecto. Concluida la inspección, se informa al ganadero de que durante los tres primeros meses , se realizara un seguimiento en el matadero con muestreo e intervención de canales Asimismo durante los seis primeros meses a partir de dicha fecha, la documentación que acompañe a los animales al matadero hará mención expresa de que dicha explotación se encuentra bajo Vigilancia por haber detectado Sulfadiazina en uno de los animales de dicha explotación en el ámbito de actuaciones del Plan Nacional de Investigación de Residuos, al objeto de proceder a las medidas contempladas en el artículo 22 de RD 1749/1998 Actuaciones en matadero: Durante el primer periodo de vigilancia se han tomado 4 muestras representativas de 1 lote que llevó a sacrificio. Los resultados han sido conformes. Durante el segundo periodo se han tomado 2 muestras con resultado conforme. Actuaciones administrativas:

	Sancionado con una multa por importe de 3.006 €
1 Doxiciclina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. 13 µg/kg	<u>Actuaciones en explotación:</u> Los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales de la Oficina Comarcal Agraria realizan visita de inspección a la explotación, con las consiguientes investigaciones pertinentes referentes a libro de registro de tratamientos, recetas de prescripción veterinaria de medicamentos así como los controles documentales sobre entradas y salidas de animales, alimentos, piensos y materias primas destinadas a la alimentación animal. Habiendo comprobado la existencia de un antibacteriano en solución oral en la explotación en cuya composición se observa la presencia de doxiciclina, del cual el ganadero presenta su debida receta de prescripción veterinaria y su anotación en el libro de registro de tratamientos, y concluirse que dicho antibacteriano es el origen de la presencia de doxiciclina en riñón de ovino, los Servicios Provinciales de la Consejería de Agricultura en la correspondiente provincia han notificado al ganadero y al veterinario de explotación la no permisión del tratamiento aplicado Concluida la inspección, se informa al ganadero de que durante los seis primeros meses, se realizará un seguimiento en el matadero con muestreo e intervención de canales, Asimismo, durante los doce primeros meses a partir de dicha fecha, la documentación que acompañe a los animales al matadero hará mención expresa de que dicha explotación se encuentra bajo vigilancia por haber detectado Doxiciclina en uno de los animales de dicha explotación en el ámbito de actuaciones del Plan Nacional de Investigación de Residuos, al objeto de proceder a las medidas contempladas en el artículo 22 del RD 1749/1998. <u>Actuaciones en matadero:</u> Durante el primer periodo de vigilancia se han tomado 389 muestras representativas de 30 lotes de animales. El muestreo del lote número 3 dio un resultado no conforme a doxiciclina nuevamente, por lo que se realizó una nueva investigación en la

	explotación. Los muestreos realizados en los lotes nº 2, 4, 11 y 13 dieron resultado no conforme a sulfadiazina, por lo que se retuvieron en la explotación hasta finalizar el tiempo de espera, repitiéndose los análisis con resultado conforme. El resto de los lotes obtuvieron resultados conformes. <u>Actuaciones administrativas:</u> Sancionado con una multa por importe de 3.005,07 €
2 Doxiciclina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. 37 y 61 µg/kg	<u>Actuaciones en explotación:</u> Los Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales de la Oficina Comarcal Agraria realizan visita de Inspección a la explotación, con las consiguientes investigaciones pertinentes referentes a libro de registro de tratamientos, recetas de prescripción veterinaria de medicamentos. así como los controles documentales sobre entradas y salidas de animales, alimentos, piensos y materias primas destinadas a la alimentación animal Tras la realización de las investigaciones mencionadas se concluye con la no detección de irregularidades en el censo, ni en los movimientos, así como la inexistencia de Doxiciclina en la explotación ni en la composición de los piensos medicamentosos suministrados. Concluida la inspección se informa al ganadero de que durante los seis primeros meses se realizará un seguimiento en el matadero con muestreo e intervención de canales. Asimismo durante los doce primeros meses a partir de dicha fecha la documentación que acompañe a los animales al matadero hará mención expresa de que dicha explotación se encuentra bajo vigilancia por haber detectado Doxiciclina en dos de los animales de la explotación en el ámbito de actuaciones del Plan Nacional de Investigación de Residuos al objeto de proceder a las medidas contempladas en el ar1iculo 22 del RD 1749/1993. <u>Actuaciones en matadero:</u> Durante el primer periodo de vigilancia se han tomado 456 muestras representativas de 21 lotes que llevó a sacrificio. Los resultados han

	sido conformes. <u>Actuaciones administrativas:</u> Sancionado con una multa por importe de 5000 €
1 Sulfadiazina en músculo de ovino. Control dirigido. 218 µg/kg	Actuaciones del Departamento de Sanidad, Bienestar social y Familia.: Comunicación en el SCIRI. Apertura Expediente, Comunicación al Servicio de Seguridad Agroalimentaria Actuaciones del Servicio de Seguridad Agroalimentaria: 1ª Toma de 1 muestra de pienso. Inmovilización de 120 animales presentes en la explotación El resultado de la muestra es 1,6 mg/kg por lo que se acepta que es una contaminación cruzada No procede por tanto un seguimiento en la citada explotación.
1 Oxitetraciclina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 900 µg/kg	Comunicación a Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca, Alimentación y Aguas. Informe de las actuaciones de la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca, Alimentación y Aguas, no habiéndose podido averiguar la posible causa del resultado positivo. Incoación del expediente sancionador y su remisión a la Fiscalía. Remisión a la Fiscalía del informe técnico solicitado sobre Oxitetraciclinas.
1 Clortetraciclina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. 757 µg/kg	Comunicación a Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca, Alimentación y Aguas. Comunicación en el SCIRI. Informe Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca, Alimentación y Agua, concluyendo que el residuo detectado en matadero puede deberse a un error en la gestión de los animales tratados en la explotación, sin respetar el periodo de supresión, o a un problema de contaminación cruzada de los piensos. Remisión a Servicio de Sanciones del informe técnico sobre Clortetraciclinas

1 Sulfadiazina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 200 µg/kg.	Comunicación a Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca, Alimentación y Aguas. Comunicación en el SCIRI. Incoación del expediente y remisión a la Fiscalía Remisión de informe de actuaciones de la Consejeria de Agricultura, Pesca, Alimentación y Aguas que pueden suponer que por error ha podido no respetarse el período de supresión de un tratamiento, debido a la insuficiente información de los registros de los mismos, por no constar la identificación individual o por lotes de los animales tratados, o que debido a un problema de contaminación cruzada en el proceso de fabricación de piensos los animales han consumido antimicrobianos sin que el ganadero fuera consciente de ello.
1 Sulfadiazina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 200 µg/kg	Comunicaciones a la Autoridad Competente de Origen en materia de producción ganadera Comunicación en el SCIRI. <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen:</u> Informe de la Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca, Alimentación y Agua, en conclusión, el residuo detectado en matadero puede deberse a un error en la gestión de los animales tratados en la explotación, sin respetar el periodo de supresión, a un problema de contaminación de los piensos no medicamentosos utilizados en la alimentación de los animales, o a una combinación de ambos factores. Resultado no conforme al análisis contradictorio Remisión a Servicio de Sanciones del informe técnico sobre Sulfadiacina
1 Sulfadiazina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. 155 µg/kg	Comunicación en el SCIRI. Comunicaciones a la Autoridad Competente de Origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen:</u> La explotación se inmoviliza y se toman las medidas pertinentes, habiéndose superado satisfactoriamente el periodo de medidas cautelares. Apertura de expediente sancionador por un

	importe de 9.000 €, por incumplimiento de la ley 14/86 de Sanidad.
1 Doxiciclina en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 200 µg/kg	Comunicación en el SCIRI. Comunicaciones a la Autoridad Competente de Origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen:</u> Investigación en la explotación de ganado ovino, verificación de registros de la explotación, especialmente de tratamientos veterinarios, procedencia y consumos de pienso y prescripciones de pienso medicamentoso. Implantación de medidas cautelares de inmovilización de 2620 animales (corderos cebo) recogiendo 1 muestra de agua y otra de pienso con resultados analíticos negativos. Se procede al sacrificio bajo control sanitario previo muestreo analítico de un lote de 21 animales en matadero, resultando todos negativos. Iniciación de expediente sancionador calificado como grave en una cuantía de 5.500 € ya resuelto.
1 Cadmio en riñón de ovino. Control dirigido. 1,2 mg/kg	Actuaciones de la Consejería de Sanidad: Comunicado a Autoridades responsables del control en la explotación de origen.
1 Cadmio en higado de ovino. Control dirigido. 0,745 mg/kg	Se traslada expediente al Servicio de ganadería correspondiente el cual indica que no se ha realizado ninguna toma de muestras de tierra, piensos ,agua…argumentando que viendo la casuística de años anteriores en este tipo de muestras los valores de Cadmio han estado dentro de los parámetros normales, no habiéndose encontrado desviaciones significativas.

1 Lindano en grasa de cordero. Control dirigido. 0,531 mg/kg	Inspectores Veterinarios se personaron en la explotación donde: Se notificó la inmovilización cautelar de la explotación hasta finalizar la investigación. Se revisó el Libro de Registro de la explotación, tratándose de una pequeña explotación de ovejas, dedicadas a la reproducción para la producción de carne. Los dos corderos que se sacrificaron nacieron en la explotación y permanecieron en ella hasta el día de su sacrificio. Los animales de la explotación se alimentan de los recursos naturales de la misma y no son alimentados con ningún pienso comercial. Se revisó el "Libro de Registro de Tratamientos con Medicamentos y/o Piensos Medicamentosos", así como las copias de las recetas, no figurando ningún tratamiento donde se hubiera utilizado un medicamento cuyo principio activo fuera el Lindano. En la explotación no se detectó ningún medicamento ni producto sanitario cuyo principio activo fuera el Lindano. Utilizan para la lucha contra los ectoparásitos un medicamento veterinario cuyo principio activo es el Diazinón (baños o pulverizaciones). CONCLUSIONES: Finalizada la investigación no se encontró evidencias de la posesión de productos sanitarios o administración de Lindano a los ovinos de la explotación, así como tampoco se encontraron evidencias del origen de la posible contaminación ambiental. El expediente está tramitándose en la Unidad de Procedimiento.
1 Sulfadiazina en músculo de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 145,6 µg/kg.	Actuaciones de la Agencia de Salud Pública: Expediente incoado y suspendido al enviarse a fiscalía. Comunicación al Departamento de Agricultura y a la Unidad de Consumo de "Mossos d'Esquadra". Comunicación en el SCIRI. Actuaciones del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural Inspección e investigaciones en la explotación

	ganadera que dio el resultado positivo. Intervención de la explotación ganadera con retirada de la documentación sanitaria de traslado. Desintervención y levantamiento de medidas cautelares a los tres meses de la intervención. <u>Investigación de la causa del residuo detectado a matadero.</u> De las investigaciones en explotación ganadera (comprobación recetas, Registro de Tratamientos Veterinarios y registros de salida) y según conversa con el responsable de los animales, se cree que la posible causa del residuo detectado a matadero puede ser la ingesta de pienso medicamentoso de otro lote de animales. <u>Control de la tenencia y uso de los medicamentos veterinarios</u> Controles en explotación del depósito de medicamentos, de la documentación (recetas y registro de tratamientos veterinarios), de los medicamentos con sustancias de uso restringido y de los autocontroles para cumplir los períodos de retirada. Todos los controles conformes.
1 Sulfadiazina en músculo de ovino. Control dirigido. 121 µg/kg.	Actuaciones de la Consejería de Sanidad: Comunicación en el SCIRI. Vigilancia oficial de la explotación en matadero. Declaración de la partida de animales como no apta para consumo Expediente sancionador a explotación de origen por infracción muy grave. Expediente suspendido en vía administrativa por estar iniciado en vía judicial. Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen:</u> Se comunica a la Delegación Territorial provincial y a la Consejería de Agricultura para el inicio de actuaciones. El expediente se encuentra en proceso. <u>Una vez personados los Servicios de control</u>

	oficial en la explotación, comprueban la administración de pienso medicado a los animales, sin guardar los períodos de espera, por lo que se decide que estará sometida a controles por presencia de residuos y que se harán constar en las guías de origen y sanidad pecuaria, en seis meses, indicando el tipo de sustancia detectada y el muestreo que proceda en matadero.
1 Sulfadiazina en músculo de ovino. Control dirigido. Más de 200 µg/kg.	Actuaciones de la Consejería de Sanidad: Comunicación en el SCIRI. Vigilancia oficial de la explotación en matadero. Expediente sancionador a explotación de origen por infracción muy grave. Resuelto con sanción de 3.001 €. Actuaciones de la Consejería de Agricultura y Ganadería: Visita a la explotación, revisión documental, del botiquín y del contenedor de residuos de medicamentos. Comprobación del ganado existente y su correcta identificación; así como diligenciado del libro de registro. Retirada del talonario de documentos sanitarios de traslado hasta que se garanticen los tiempos de espera y toma de muestras negativa. Notificación de las actuaciones llevadas a cabo al departamento de Salud
Milk	
1 Aflatoxina M1 en leche de vaca. Control dirigido 0.0154 +/ - 0.0054 µg/kg	Error en la introducción de los datos. Resultado es conforme al no superar el límite máximo establecido en la normativa que es 0,5. µg/kg
Horses	
1 Cadmio en hígado de caballo. Control dirigido. Cadmio:0,7 mg/kg	Actuaciones del Departamento de Salud Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen</u> Se investiga la edad del animal en la base de datos y se comprueba que nació el 12 de octubre de 2005 ósea tenía ocho años. Se acumula en hígado por contaminación ambiental
12 Cadmio en hígado de caballo. Control dirigido. Más	Comunicación al Departamento de Desarrollo

del Límite máximo establecido	Rural y Medio ambiente Seguimiento en matadero durante 3 meses Investigación en explotación y toma de muestras de agua y pienso
1 Cadmio en hígado de caballo. Control dirigido. 2,1 mg/kg	Actuaciones del Departamento de Salud Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen</u> Se investiga la edad del animal en la base de datos y se comprueba que tenía doce años. La detección de Cd en hígado de équidos se considera debida a la alimentación de pasto contaminado y su efecto acumulativo en dicho órgano en animales de más edad, en este caso 12 años.
1 Cadmio en hígado de caballo. Control dirigido. Más del Límite máximo establecido	Actuaciones del Departamento de Salud Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen</u> En la explotación de se tomaron tres muestras para investigar el contenido de cadmio de los piensos presentes en la explotación en ese momento (salvado de trigo, avena y hierba), Los resultados obtenidos fueron en todos los casos favorables (<0.05 mg/kg en todos los casos, excepto 0,13 mg/kg en la muestra de hierba, estando el límite fijado en 1 mg/kg para todas la materias primas de origen vegetal), por lo que se determinó que no procedía tomar ninguna medida adicional.
1 Cadmio en hígado de caballo. Control dirigido. Más del Límite máximo establecido	Actuaciones del Departamento de Salud Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen</u> En la explotación se tomó una muestra de forraje verde (el único producto existente). Los resultados obtenidos fueron en todos los casos favorables (<0.05 mg/kg en todos los casos), por lo que se determinó que no procedía

	tomar ninguna medida adicional.
1 Cadmio en hígado de caballo. Control dirigido. Más del Límite máximo establecido	Actuaciones del Departamento de Salud Comunicación a la Autoridad competente de origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen</u> El inspector procedió a la toma de dos muestras para investigar el contenido de cadmio de los piensos presentes en la explotación en ese momento. Los resultados fueron los siguientes: Pienso complementario para cebo de caballos ensacado, <0.05 mg/kg Heno (Esparceta): <0.05 mg/kg. Los resultados obtenidos fueron favorables, por lo que se determinó que no procedía tomar ninguna medida adicional.
Eggs	
1 Narasina – Control dirigido – 6 µg/kg	Actuaciones del Departamento de Sanidad, Bienestar social y Familia: Apertura Expediente, Comunicación al Servicio de Seguridad Agroalimentaria Actuaciones del Servicio de Seguridad Agroalimentaria: 1ª Toma de 1 muestra de pienso. Inmovilización de los animales presentes en la explotación El resultado de la muestra fue negativo.
Rabbit	
1 Narasina en músculo de conejo Control dirigido 10µ/kg	Comunicaciones a la Autoridad Competente de Origen en materia de producción ganadera <u>Actuaciones en la Comunidad Autónoma de Origen:</u> Actuaciones de la Consejería de Agricultura y Ganadería: Visita a la explotación, revisión documental, comprobación del ganado existente así como diligenciado del libro de registro. Revisión del botiquín y del contenedor de residuos de medicamentos y distintas dependencias no encontrando restos de

	Narasina. Se revisan albaranes, recetas y registros de piensos medicamentosos sin encontrar el producto detectado. No se puede determinar el origen de la presencia de Narasina.
Aquaculture	
1 Mercurio en músculo de atún procedente de industria de acuicultura. Control dirigido.1,8 mg/kg	Investigación en la industria para establecer origen (zona FAO) y trazabilidad, revisión de programa APPCC donde se pudo comprobar que realizaban análisis de investigación de residuos de metales pesados en todas las partidas siendo conformes los correspondientes a esta partida en cuestión. No quedaban restos de ella, habiéndose comercializado en su totalidad. No se inicia expediente sancionador por ser contaminación de origen ambiental.
1 Mercurio y Arsénico en pieza de pescado. Control dirigido. 0.192 +/- 0.038 mg/kg de mercurio, 0.95 +/- 0.22 mg/kg de arsénico.	Actuaciones del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural Comunicación a la Dirección General de Medio Natural y Diversidad del Departamento de Agricultura.
1 Mercurio y Arsénico en pieza de pescado. Control dirigido. 0.32 +/- 0.06 mg/kg de mercurio, 0.90 +/- 0.20 mg/kg de arsénico.	Actuaciones del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Natural Comunicación a la Dirección General de Medio Natural y Diversidad del Departamento de Agricultura.
Wild game	
2 Cadmio en hígado de jabalí. Control dirigido.0,833 y 0,547 mg/kg respectivamente	Los Inspectores Veterinarios de las Zonas de Salud, informan: Que las fincas de procedencia son abiertas y por tanto los jabalíes pueden moverse libremente por diferentes zonas. Dichos animales se alimentan de los productos que se encuentran en el campo y no existen un aporte alimenticio intencionado. En la zona no se conoce que existan yacimientos o fábricas de donde pueda provenir la contaminación por Cadmio. CONCLUSIONES: Al no encontrarse evidencias del origen de la posible contaminación ambiental, se informa al Servicio de Medio Ambiente de la Consejería de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural de los resultados analíticos para su investigación.

1 Cadmio en hígado de jabalí. Control dirigido.	Comunicación al departamento de Desarrollo Rural, Medio Ambiente y Administración local
1Plomo en hígado de jabalí. Control dirigido.	Comunicación al departamento de Desarrollo Rural, Medio Ambiente y Administración local

FI	FINLAND

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Modifications 2012 → 2013 • *A6: Nitrofurans are added to the plan of sheep and horses (muscle, LC-MS/MS, LC-MS/MS)* • *New method: Milk /chloramphenicol (confirmation) LC-MS → LC-MS/MS* • *Goat milk is analysed for nitrofurans and chloramphenicol* • *Some changes are made due to changes in production numbers* • *Some changes or new information on CC-alfa and/or CC-beta values are added to the plans.*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
There were no non-compliant findings for group A substances.	
Bovines	
2-Thiouracil (9.4 and 13.5 µg/kg)	One urine sample of bovine (female) contained 2-thiouracil (9.4 µg/kg) more than the limit of action. Due to the result official control actions have been carried out. On the spot control was made by the veterinarian of RSAA. Three additional samples ("suspect samples") were taken and all samples were compliant. No violation of medication was detected. It was assumed that the reason for the finding was the quality of feed. Bovine: One urine sample of bovine (male) contained 2-thiouracil (13.5 µg/kg) more than the limit of action. Due to the result official control actions have been carried out. On the spot control was made by the veterinarian of RSAA. Four additional samples ("suspect samples") were taken and all samples were compliant. The record of medicinal product has been checked. No violation of medication was detected. It was assumed that the reason for the finding was the quality of feed.

	Nine samples of bovine serum contained very small amounts of beta-testosterone (< 21 µg/kg) Due to the results official control actions have been carried out in three cases. In one case two additional samples ("suspect samples") were taken. No violation of medication was detected.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan
Modifications 2012 → 2013 • B1: New methods: (screening and/or confirmation) Tetracyclines / eggs (screening) LC-MS/MS → HPLC-UV), Sulfonamides / pigs, farmed game, aguaculture (screening and confirmation) HPLC-UV → LC-MS/MS, Sulfonamides / milk : HPLC-DAD, LC-MS/MS → LC-MS/MS, LC-MS/MS, Tetracyclines / milk : HPLC-DAD, LC-MS/MS → LC-MS/MS, LC-MS/MS New substances: Doxycycline is added to the plan of bovine, pigs, poultry, farmed game aquaculture (muscle, LC-MS/MS, LC-MS/MS) and eggs (HPLC-UV, LC-MS/MS). Tylosin is added to the plan of pigs (muscle, LC-MS/MS, LC-MS/MS) • B2b: New substances: Chlopidol is added to the plan of poultry and eggs (LC-MS/MS, LC-MS/MS) • B2c: New methods (screening and confirmation): Bovine, sheep, horses, and farmed game: LC-HRMS, LC-HRMS → GC-MS/MS, GC-MS/MS • B2e: New substances: Group of NSAIDs are added to the plan of bovine, pigs, poultry, sheep, horses, farmed game (muscle, LC-MS/MS, LC-MS/MS) and milk (LC-MS/MS, LC-MS/MS) • B3b: New methods (screening and/or confirmation): Bovine, pigs, sheep, horses, farmed game, wild game, eggs, aquaculture andmilk: LC-HRMS → GC-MS/MS • Some changes are made due to changes in production numbers • Some changes or new information on CC-alfa and CC-beta values are added to the plans • The number of farmed game samples will be at the same level as 2012

(even there were non-compliant reindeer liver and kidney)

- The number of wild game samples will be at the same level as 2012 (even there were non-compliant elks liver and kidney)

Non-compliant results	Follow-up actions
Bovines	
Zearalenol-beta (2.2 and 2.8 µg/kg)	Two urine samples of slaughtered bovines from one owner contained zearalenol-beta (2.2 and 2.8 µg/kg) more than the limit of action. Due to the result official control actions have been carried out. At the slaughterhouse two additional urine samples ("suspect samples") of bovines from the same producer were taken and these samples were compliant. It was assumed that the reason for the finding was contaminated feed.
Pigs	
Zearalenol-alfa (4.7 and 5.3µg/kg)	One urine sample of slaughtered pig contained zearalenol-alfa (4.7 µg/kg) more than the limit of action. Due to the result official control actions have been carried out. At the slaughterhouse two additional urine samples ("suspect samples") of pigs from the same producer were taken and these samples were compliant. It was assumed that the reason for the finding was contaminated feed. One urine sample of slaughtered pig contained zearalenol-alfa (5.3 µg/kg) more than the limit of action. Due to the result official control actions have been carried out. At the slaughterhouse eight additional urine samples ("suspect samples") of pigs from the same producer were taken and these samples were compliant. It was assumed that the reason for the finding was contaminated feed
Milk	
No	One milk sample from farm contained residue of aflatoxin-M1 (0,014 µg/kg). Due to this small amount of residue one new official sample ("suspect sample") from the farm was taken and it was compliant. On the farm a new lot of feed was used in the time of investigation.

Farmed game	
Ivermectin 350 µg/kg	One liver sample of reindeer was non-compliant for ivermectin (350 µg/kg). Due to the result official control actions have been carried out by the Regional State Administrative Agency. No violation of the medication was detected. No new samples were taken because the animals live wild after medication. Due to some reason the animal medicated with ivermectin has not been marketed correctly and has been grouped into group of animals to be slaughtered.
Wild game	
6/9 liver samples and 9/9 kidney samples in elks were Non-compliant for cadmium.	6/9 liver samples and 9/9 kidney samples in elks were non-compliant for cadmium. According to Finnish legislation livers and kidneys of over one year old elks are not accepted for human consumption.
Honey	
Lead 0.44 µg/kg	One honey sample contained lead (0.44 µg/kg) more than the limit of action. Due to the result official control actions have been carried out by Municipal Food Control Authorities. On the farm were not left the same honey lot. The total amount of honey lot has been only 18 kg. One sample (“suspect sample”) has been taken from another lot (a total amount of that lot was 4.5 kg). The result of the sample was 0,051 µg/kg. It was assumed that the reason for the finding was an old and broken filter used in honey handling. The farmer had already thrown away this filter before the inspection.

FR	FRANCE

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Tous les élevages et établissements ayant eu des résultats non conformes au cours des plans de contrôle 2012 sont ciblés pour 2013	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
10 X 17 beta Nandrolone (urine porc) - Identifié	La nature endogène de la molécule n'a pas pu être complètement écartée (la 17 Beta Nandrolone est endogène chez le porc mâle non castré).
1 X Chloramphenicol (urine porc) Identifié	La BNEVP a été informée et une enquête est en cours
1 X Nitrofurazone (muscle porc) - 0,5 µg/kg	La BNEVP a été informée et une enquête est en cours
1 X Terbutaline (poumon dinde) - Identifié	La BNEVP a été informée et une enquête est en cours : d'autres prélèvements ciblés sont en attente.
1 X Metronidazole (muscle dinde) Identifié	La BNEVP a été informée et une enquête est en cours
1 X Nandrolone (foie gibier élevage) - Identifié *1 X Boldenone (foie poisson élevage) - Identifié* *1 X Nandrolone (foie poisson élevage) - Identifié*	Les connaissances relatives aux niveaux physiologiques de 17 beta nandrolone dans les foies et les faibles teneurs mesurées ne permettent pas de conclure de manière non ambigu à un apport exogène. En outre la faible concentration ne permet pas de réaliser une analyse de confirmation basée sur la spectrométrie de masse de manière à différencier une production endogène d'une éventuelle administration de substances

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Tous les élevages et établissements ayant eu des résultats non conformes au cours des plans de contrôle 2012 sont ciblés pour 2013.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
2 X Dihydrostreptomycin (muscle bovin) 647 - 2505 10 X Oxytetracycline (muscle bovin) 169 - 122 - 9065 - 639 - 147 - 294 - 276 - 982 - 689 - 5320 2 X Penicillins (group) (muscle bovin) 25 - 133 1 X Spiramycine (muscle bovin) 850 2 X Sulfadimethoxine (muscle bovin) 3455 - 7080 1 X Sulfadimérazine (muscle bovin) 1112 1 X Meloxicam (muscle bovin) 48 2 X Dexamethasone (foies bovins) >0,75 3 X Prednisolone (poils bovins) >ccalpha(8)	Les critères de ciblage choisis ont été pertinents (péritonite, arthrites, abcès multiples, colorations anormale des colliers/traces d'injection). Des inspections ont été menées dans les élevages dont sont issus les animaux détectés non-conformes. Le non-respect du temps d'attente est la cause la plus fréquemment rencontrée. Les inspections en élevage ont également permis de mettre en évidence d'autres non-conformités, telles que : - absence de registre d'élevage ou registre d'élevage incomplet ; - mauvaise tenue de la pharmacie de l'élevage ; - non-respect de la prescription du vétérinaire (erreur sur les doses, erreur sur les animaux traités ...) ; - administration d'un médicament sans prescription ; - suspicion de problème de contamination croisée d'aliment non supplémenté par des aliments médicamenteux (usine, transport ou silo de stockage). Dans la majorité des cas, les animaux ciblés ont fait l'objet d'une saisie totale (carcasse et abats). Dans d'autres cas plus rares, des denrées congelées ont été retirées du marché. Les comptes rendus d'inspection sont transmis aux intéressés avec *a minima* rappel à la réglementation.
1 X HCH-Beta (graisse bovins) 242	Une enquête est en cours par la DDSCPP

2 X PCB-NDL somme des 6	2 résultats non-conformes sur graisse bovine : 1/ 41,7 ng/g de graisses (département 41, alerte 2012/446) ; 2/ 123,5 ng/g de graisses (département 77, alerte 2013/62). Ces deux non-conformités ont déclenché la mise sous séquestre des animaux et une enquête épidémiologique dans les 2 élevages concernés, afin de déterminer la source de la contamination. Les denrées animales ne sont remises sur le marché qu'après obtention de résultats favorables. Dans la 1ère alerte, la source de contamination des animaux est une cuve contenant des résidus de PCB et servant à l'abreuvement des animaux. La source de contamination a été éliminée. Dans la 2nde alerte, la source probable de contamination serait un transformateur mal entretenu.
1 X PCDD/F + PCB-DL	1 résultat non-conforme sur graisse bovine : 4.08 pg/g de graisses (département 41, alerte 2012/446) : cf. § précédent (1ère alerte)
Pigs	
5 X Sulfadimethoxine (muscle) 263 - 325 - 380 - 320 - 244 *1 X Haloperidol (rein) >CC-alpha (1,25)*	Des inspections ont été menées dans les élevages dont sont issus les animaux détectés non-conformes. La cause de celles-ci est le non-respect du temps d'attente. Les animaux ciblés ont fait l'objet d'une saisie totale (carcasse et abats). Les comptes rendus d'inspection sont transmis aux intéressés avec *a minima* rappel à la réglementation.
Sheep & goat	
1 X Neomycin (muscle) 5110 *1 X Oxytetracycline (muscle) 570* *1 X Penicillins (group) (muscle) 399* *1 X Sulfadimethoxine (muscle) 669* *1 X Tildipirosin (muscle) 916* *1 X Dexamethasone (foie) 2*	Des inspections ont été menées dans les élevages dont sont issus les animaux détectés non-conformes. La cause de celles-ci est le non-respect du temps d'attente. Les animaux ciblés ont fait l'objet d'une saisie totale (carcasse et abats). Les comptes rendus d'inspection sont transmis aux intéressés avec *a minima* rappel à la réglementation.

2 X PCDD/F	2 résultats non-conformes sur foie d'ovins : 1/ 7,18 pg/g de graisses (département 973, alerte 2013/10). L'enquête épidémiologique n'a pas permis d'identifier la source de la contamination. Elle a montré que l'aliment pour animaux n'était pas en cause. Les résultats des prélèvements complémentaires (muscles et foies d'ovins) étaient conformes. 2/ 27,17 pg/g de graisses (département 59). L'enquête est en cours.
1 X PCDD/F + PCB-DL	1 résultat non-conforme sur foie d'ovins : 38,57 pg/g de graisses (département 59). L'enquête est en cours.
Horses	
2 X Cadmium 0,25 - 0,55	2 résultats non-conformes sur muscle d'équins : 1/ 0,22mg/kg poids frais (département 30, alerte 2012/221). Il s'agissait d'un cheval né et élevé en Pologne, n'ayant pas séjourné en France. Les autorités polonaises ont été informées de cette alerte. 2/ 0,55 mg/kg poids frais (département 59, alerte 2012/684).
Poultry	
1 X Maduramicin (muscle poulet de chair) 2	Suite à l'inspection menée dans l'élevage l'hypothèse de la contamination croisée d'aliment non supplémenté par des aliments médicamenteux (usine, transport ou silo de stockage) semble vraisemblable, mais reste difficile à prouver
2 X PCB-NDL somme des 6 (muscle poulet chair)	2 résultats non-conformes sur muscle : 1/ 141 ng/g de graisses (département 53, alerte 2012/420). Il s'agissait d'un lot de poules de réforme abattues. L'ensemble du lot a fait l'objet d'un retrait. Les poules de l'élevage ont été mises sous séquestre et sous contrôle renforcé. L'enquête épidémiologique n'a pas permis de mettre en évidence une source de contamination. Au vu des nouvelles analyses favorables (œufs et muscles), le séquestre a été levé. 2/ 59,4 µg/kg de graisses (département 84, alerte 2012/180), obtenu dans un élevage de poulet de chair. L'ensemble du lot a fait l'objet

	d'un retrait. L'enquête épidémiologique a montré une contamination de l'aliment à la ferme (et non chez le producteur d'aliment) ; la source de contamination de l'aliment reste inconnue. Les prélèvements effectués 6 mois plus tard sur muscle étaient conformes. L'alerte est clôturée.
1 X PCDD/F + PCB-DL	1 résultat non-conforme sur muscle: - 3,2 pg/g de graisses (département 53, alerte 2012/420). Cf. § précédent.
Rabbit	
1 X Sulfaméthoxine (muscle) 895	Suite à l'inspection menée dans l'élevage l'hypothèse de la contamination croisée d'aliment non supplémenté par des aliments médicamenteux (usine, transport ou silo de stockage) semble vraisemblable, mais reste difficile à prouver
Wild game	
2 X PCB-NDL somme des 6	2 résultats « non-conformes » sur muscle de sanglier (supérieurs à la teneur maximale fixée pour la viande de bovin) : 1/ 54,5 µg/kg de graisses (département 91, alerte 2013/280) 2/ 122 ng/g de graisses (département 94, alerte 2012/46). De façon générale, ces teneurs dans du gibier peuvent être le marqueur d'une pollution des sols (ancienne activité polluante sur le site, incendie ou décharge de matériels électriques, traitement de déchets spécifiques à proximité) et d'une potentielle contamination des denrées. En conséquence, il est demandé aux services de contrôle de : - mener une enquête épidémiologique avec notamment l'appui des services régionaux en charge de l'environnement (DREAL) pour déterminer la potentielle source de contamination et le cas échéant les denrées susceptibles d'être contaminées. - si une source potentielle est identifiée et que des élevages (producteurs d'oeufs, de lait....) sont potentiellement concernés, il est demandé d'effectuer des prélèvements chez ceux - ci.

	Dans ces deux alertes, l'enquête épidémiologique n'a pas permis d'identifier la source de contamination.
2 X Cadmium	2 résultats "non-conformes" sur foies de sangliers (supérieurs à 1,0 mg/kg poids frais) : 1/ 1,00 mg/kg de poids frais (département 83). L'enquête est en cours. 2/ 2,07 mg/kg de poids frais (département 40, alerte 21012/177). Les résultats ont été transmis aux services compétents au titre de l'environnement à la DREAL, les animaux sauvages étant, en l'espèce, des bio-indicateurs de la présence de cadmium dans l'environnement.
1 X Plomb	1 résultat "non-conforme" sur foie de sanglier - 0,750 mg/kg de poids frais (département 16). L'enquête est en cours.
Milk	
1 X Cefalonium 32	Une inspection a été diligentée : un rappel à la réglementation a été fait à l'éleveur n'ayant pas respecté les délais d'attente suite à l'utilisation d'un antibiotique.
1 X Fenbendazole 33	une enquête est en cours de réalisation par la direction départementale concernée
Eggs	
1 X Diclazuril 2,4 *1 X Narasin 4,7* *1 X Maduramicin 3,2*	Des inspections ont été diligentées: un rappel à la réglementation a été fait aux éleveurs. L'hypothèse de la contamination croisée d'aliment non supplémenté par des aliments médicamenteux (usine, transport ou silo de stockage) semble vraisemblable, mais reste difficile à prouver

EL	GREECE

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Poultry	
2 target – AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone) – muscle and *2 suspect – AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone) – muscle*	The farm was investigated and placed under surveillance. The animals were killed (animal by-products Reg. 1069/2009). Additional official samples were taken with two positive results.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
1 Dihydrostreptomycine – kidney *1 Erythromycin – muscle*	***Suspect samples*** Investigation in the farm of origin and controls on the farm records. The farm was placed under surveillance. Additional sampling was carried out.
Sheep & Goat	
2 Dihydrostreptomycine – sheep – kidney *2 Cadmium –sheep - liver* *3 Cadmium –goat - liver*	Investigation in the farms of origin and controls on the farm records. The farms were placed under surveillance. Additional sampling was carried out.
Poultry	
1 Doxycycline	Investigation in the farm. Checks were carried out on the feed storage at the farm. Additional samples have been taken and the official controls have been intensified.

Milk	
1 Aflatoxin M1 – cow	***Suspect sample –*** Investigation in the farm. Checks were carried out on the feed storage at the farm. Additional samples have been taken and the official controls have been intensified.
Farmed game	
1 Lead - muscle	
Wild game	
5 Lead - muscle	Free range animal. The local hunting club was informed. Contamination due to the bullet used for killing.
Honey	
2 Oxytetracycline - honey	Investigation in the farm of origin. Additional sampling was carried out. Administrative measures were undertaken.

HU	HUNGARY

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
There were no non-compliant results regarding Group A substances in 2012 in Hungary.	

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Bovine kidney: Cadmium 2 pcs	- additional sampling - administrative measures - modifications of the NRCP of 2013: increased sample numbers: B3c: from 7 to 10
Sheep & goat	
Sheep kidney - Cadmium 2 pcs	- additional sampling - administrative measures - modifications of the NRCP of 2013: increased sample numbers: B3c: from 3 to 6
Horses	
Horse liver: Cadmium 1 pc *Horse kidney: Cadmium 1 pc*	- administrative measures - modifications of the NRCP of 2013: increased sample numbers: B3c: from 5 to 7

Aquaculture	
Fish muscle *Dihydrostreptomycin 1 pc*	- additional sampling - administrative measures - modifications of the NRCP of 2013: increased sample numbers: B1, Sulfonamides: from 8 to 10
Honey	
- *Sulfachlorpyridazine 1 pc* - *Tetracyclines 3 pcs*	- Additional sampling - modifications of the NRCP of 2013: increased sample numbers: B1, Sulphonamides from 25 to 30 and Tetracyclines from 10 to 20

IE	IRELAND

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Agriculture: • *An LC-MS/MS method has been validated and accredited to confirm nitrofurans in muscle* • *An LC-MS/MS method has been validated to screen and confirm ß-Agonists in water* • *ß-Agonists analysis in porcine liver has been added to the plan*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Thyrostats – Thiouracil – Urine *11 Non-compliant results*	11 target samples confirmed non-compliant for Thiouracil at the following levels: (1) 8.7µg/kg (2) 9.4µg/kg (3) 11.0µg/kg (4) 27.6µg/kg (5) 19.5µg/kg (6) 20.1µg/kg (7) 11.3µg/kg (8) 12.2µg/kg (9) 9.8µg/kg (10) 9.3µg/kg (11) 12.0µg/kg Follow up investigations were initiated at farm level in all cases and no evidence of illegal use was identified. In line with scientific evidence, the Competent Authority has concluded that the residues resulted from dietary factors. Samples of feedingstuffs (including raw materials) have been taken from a number of farms and have been submitted to a laboratory for analysis. Results awaited.
Nitrofurans – Nitrofurazone as SEM – Plasma *5 non-compliant results*	5 target samples confirmed non-compliant for Nitrofurazone as SEM at the following levels: (1) 0.139µg/kg (2) 0.154µg/kg (3) 0.140µg/kg (4) 0.285µg/kg (5) 0.26µg/kg

	A follow up investigation was initiated at the farm of origin and no evidence of illegal use was identified. In line with scientific evidence, the Competent Authority has concluded that the residues resulted from extraneous factors. A number of feed samples that were analysed for Nitrofurans/ SEM proved negative.
Nitrofurans - Nitrofurazone as SEM, Furaltadone as AMOZ & Furazolidone as AOZ - Plasma *1 non-compliant result*	1 target sample confirmed non-compliant for Nitrofurazone as SEM, Furaltadone as AMOZ & Furazolidone as AOZ (1) SEM – 0.298µg/kg, AMOZ 0.156µg/kg, AOZ 0.231µg/kg A follow up investigation was initiated at the farm of origin and no evidence of illegal use was identified. The testing laboratory carried out their own internal investigation and concluded that the most likely reason for the Non-compliant result for AOZ and AMOZ was cross - contamination within the laboratory
Sheep & Goat	
Nitrofurans - Nitrofurazone as SEM – Liver *1 Non-compliant result*	1 target sample confirmed non-compliant for Nitrofurazone as SEM at the following level 0.076µg/kg
Thyrostats – Thiouracil – Urine *1 Non-compliant result*	1 target sample confirmed non-compliant for Thiouracil at the following level 12.7µg/kg Follow up investigations were initiated at farm level in all cases and no evidence of illegal use was identified. In line with scientific evidence, the Competent Authority has concluded that the residues resulted from dietary factors.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Agriculture: • *An LC-MS/MS method has been validated to confirm tetracyclines in muscle* • *An LC-MS/MS method has been validated to screen sulphonamides in muscle* • *An ICP-MS method has been validated and accredited for chemical elements in muscle* • *An LC-MS/MS method has been validated and accredited to confirm carbamate pesticides in liver*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Antimicrobials – Muscle *12 non-compliant results*	12 Suspect samples confirmed non-compliant for antibiotics as follows: 1 >500 µg/kg & 265.8 µg/kg oxytetracycline & danofloxacin 1 Amoxycillin >100µg/kg 1 Oxytetracycline >1000µg/kg 1 Oxytetracycline >500µg/kg 1 Marbofloxacin 172.2µg/kg 5 Marbofloxacin >300µg/kg 1 Penicillin G >100µg/kg 1 Chlortetracycline 237µg/kg All suspect carcases declared unfit for human consumption and destroyed. Full on farm investigations including examination of medicines on farm and animal remedies record were carried out in each case. As appropriate, advice is given to the farmer and follow-up visits take place.
Sheep & Goat	
Antimicrobials – Muscle *1 Non-compliant result*	1 suspect sample confirmed non-compliant for Oxytetracycline > 500 µg/kg

Anthelmintics – Liver *5 Non-compliant results*	1 target sample confirmed non-compliant for Nitroxynil 164 µg/kg 1 target sample confirmed non-compliant for Rafoxanide & Fenbendazole at 2771 µg/kg & 5079.2 µg/kg 3 target samples confirmed non-compliant for Closantel (1) 2608.04 µg/kg (2) 4290.58 µg/kg (3) 2429.7 µg/kg Full on farm investigations including examination of medicines on farm and animal remedies record were carried out in each case. As appropriate, advice is given to the farmer and follow-up visits take place.
Honey	
Chemical Elements - Honey *5 non-compliant results*	2 target samples confirmed non-compliant for Lead (1) 65.61 µg/kg (2) > 200 µg/kg 3 suspect samples confirmed non-compliant for Lead (1) > 200 µg/kg (2) > 200 µg/kg (3) 61.4 µg/kg Above samples relate to two honey producers. When initial results were received, further sampling and comprehensive follow-up investigations took place at apiary level. All honey found to be contaminated was seized for destruction. Restrictions have been placed on the movement of the two beekeepers hives and the extraction of their honey. Due to the seasonal nature of honey production follow-up investigations are still on-going in an effort to identify the source of the contamination.
Horses	
Anthelmintics – Liver *1 non-compliant result*	1 target sample confirmed non-compliant for Closantel 5.9 µg/kg A full on farm investigation including examination of animal remedies record carried out.

Eggs	
Anticoccidials – Egg *1 non-compliant result*	1 target sample confirmed non-compliant for Narasin at 3.961 µg/kg & Nicarbazin at 823.15 µg/kg It was suspected that the issue related to cross contamination at the supplying feed mill which has gone out of production for unrelated reasons.

* Non-compliant results where appropriate, have been reported to the relevant Services of the CA for the purposes of implementation of Commission Regulation (EC) No 796/2004.

IT	ITALY

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan

- New inserted researches:
  - *Stanozolol and metabolites* in urine for horses;
  - *Polimixine* in liver for swine, muscle and liver for poultry*;*
  - *Macrolides:* analytic method used must detect the following molecules*: erithromicyn, tylosin, tylmicosin and yosamicyn.*

- *Zeranol and metabolites:* the confirmation methods used for research of substances of group A4 – *resorcycil acid lactones including zeranol* – in urine, must detect the following substances: *Alpha - Zearalanol, Beta - Zearalanol, Zearalanone, Zearalenol - alpha, Zearalenol - beta and Zearalenone (Mycotoxin F*).

On the basis of previous not compliances, number of samples has been proportionally increased for the following combination:

- Bovines: *steroids, resorcylic acid lactones including zeranol, beta - agonists, compound included in Anne IV to Council regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90, antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones;*
- Swine: *antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones;*
- Ovines, caprines: *antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones;*
- Poultry: *antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones, anticoccidials;*
- Rabbits*: compound included in Anne IV to Council regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90, antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones, anticoccidials;*
- Aquaculture: *compound included in Anne IV to Council regulation (EEC) No. 2377/90;*
- Milk*: antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones;*

- Eggs: *antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones;*
- Honey: *antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones.*

Non-compliant results	Follow-up actions
1 Chloramphenicol – muscle - cow 1.86 µg/kg	*Target sample. Investigations in the farm. Additional samples have been taken (3 milk samples, 4 other matrices samples), intensified checks in the farm. The source has not been established. 3 animals in the farm and 1 carcass in the slaughterhouse have been put under seizure. Investigation and penalties in progress.*
1 Chloramphenicol – muscle - poultry (broilers) 0.88 µg/kg	*Target sample. Investigations in the farm. Additional samples have been taken (25), intensified checks in the farm. 112000 animals have been put under seizure. Investigation in progress. Criminal penalties.*
1 Beta zearalenol – urine – Cow 0.75 µg/l	*Target sample. 3 additional samples have been taken in the farm and intensified checks. The source has not been established. Possible contamination by residues.*
4 Clenbuterol – hair – veal calves *1. 12.5 µg/kg* *2. 11.3 µg/kg* *3. 14.4 µg/kg* *4. 14.5 µg/kg*	*Target samples. Investigation in the farm. Record checks and additional samples. Intensified checks in the farm. 4 animals have been declared unfit for the human consumption. 406 animals have been put under seizure. 1 carcass has been put under seizure in the slaughterhouse. The source has not been established. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation in progress.*

12 Clenbuterol – hair –bovine *1. 57.4 µg/kg* *2. 11.1 µg/kg* *3. 10.8 µg/kg* *4. 10.8 µg/kg* *5. 9.8 µg/kg* *6. 30.1 µg/kg* *7. 120.6 µg/kg* *8. 6.4 µg/kg* *9. 13.5 µg/kg* *10. 12.6 µg/kg* *11. 10.1 µg/kg* *12. 4.4 µg/kg*	*Suspect samples. 14 animals were suppressed, and subsequently destroyed.*
1. Clenbuterol – hair – veal calves 3.62 µg/kg 2. *3.74 µg/kg* 3. *1.76 µg/kg*	*Suspect samples. Investigation in the farm. Record checks and 2 additional samples. Intensified checks in the farm. The source has not been established. 196 animals have been put under seizure in the farm. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation in progress. Checks intensified in 2 farms.*
1 Clenbuterol – hair – veal calves *1.98 µg/kg*	*Suspect samples. Investigation in the farm. Record checks and 24 additional samples in related farms. Intensified checks in the farm. The source has not been established. 1 animal was suppressed and the carcass declared unfit for human consumption. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation in progress. Checks intensified in 5 farms.*

7 Clenbuterol – hair – veal calves *1. 111 µg/kg* *2. 6.8 µg/kg* *3. 19.8 µg/kg* *4. 26.9 µg/kg* *5. 13.1 µg/kg* *6. 10.6 µg/kg* *7. 1.8 µg/kg*	*Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 21 additional samples have been taken. Intensified checks in the farm. The source has not been established. 406 animals have been put under seizure. 2 carcasses has been put under seizure in the slaughterhouse. 2 carcasses have been declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation in progress.*
1 Clenbuterol – hair – veal calves *12.7 µg/kg*	*Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 4 additional samples have been taken. Intensified checks in the farm. The source has not been established. 123 animals have been put under seizure. Checks intensified in 10 farms. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation in progress.*
2 Clenbuterol – hair – veal calves *1. 2.76 µg/kg* *2. 3.72 µg/kg*	*Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 4 additional samples have been taken. Intensified checks in the farm. The source has not been established. 129 animals have been put under seizure. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation in progress. Checks intensified in 10 farms.*
1 Clenbuterol – hair – veal calves *2.63 µg/kg*	*Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 4 additional samples have been taken. Intensified checks in the farm. The source has not been established. 204 animals have been put under seizure. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation in progress. Checks intensified in 10 farms.*
3 Clenbuterol – hair – veal calves *1. 2.14 µg/kg* *2. 2.63 µg/kg* *3. 6.4 µg/kg* *4. 21.2 µg/kg*	*Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 24 additional samples have been taken in related farms. Intensified checks in the farm. The source has not been established. 4 carcass has been put under seizure in the slaughterhouse. 4 carcasses have been declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation in progress. Checks intensified in 5 farms.*

1 Chloramphenicol – muscle - cow 1.86 µg/kg	*Target samples. Investigation in the farm. Record checks. 7 additional samples (3 on milk). Intensified checks in the farm. The source has not been established. 3 animals put under seizure in the farm, 1 carcass has been put under seizure in the slaughterhouse. Investigation in progress.*

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan
On the basis of previous not compliances, number of samples has been proportionally increased for the following combination: ◆Bovines: *organoclorurates*, *PCB included, chemical elements*. ◆ Ovine, caprine: *chemical elements;* ◆ Horses*: chemical elements and mycotoxins;* ◆ Poultry: *chemical elements;* ◆ Rabbits: *chemical elements;* ◆ Aquaculture: *dyes*; ◆ Milk: *organoclorurates*, *PCB included, mycotoxins;* ◆ Eggs*: organoclorurates*, *PCB included;* ◆ Honey*: carbamates and pyrethroids.*

Non-compliant results	Follow-up actions
Bovines	
1 Prednisolone - prednisone	Target sample. Investigations in the farms still in progress.
1 Dexamethasone – cow - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Additional samples have been taken. Intensified checks. The source was an adverse reaction. The carcass has been declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures and criminal penalties.
1 Aflatoxin B1 – cow - feed	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 1 additional sample. Intensified checks. Investigations in the farm in progress.
1 Aflatoxin B1 – young bovines - feed	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. No additional sample. Intensified checks. Investigations in the farm in progress.
1 Lead – cow - muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, 7 additional samples. On 3 animals blood sample were taken for monitoring. Intensified checks. The source has not been established.
1 Lead – cow - muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, 1 additional samples. Intensified checks. The source has not been established.
1 Dexamethasone – young bovine - urine	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 6 additional samples have been taken in the following months and resulted negative. Intensified checks. The source has not been established. 35 animals have been put under seizure. Administrative measures.
1 Chlortetracycline – veal calves - muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. The source was related to not registered treatment and inside of the waiting time. 1 carcass has been declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures and criminal penalties.
1 Dexamethasone – cow - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. The source was related to treatment. 1 carcass has been put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures.

1 Dexamethasone – cow - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. The source was related to a prescribed treatment but not registered on authenticated register. 1 carcass has been put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse. Analysis revision requested. Administrative measures and criminal penalties.
1 Dexamethasone – veal calves - urine	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 15 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source was related to a not registered treatment before the sampling. 42 animals have been put under seizure in the farm (20 young bovines and 22 veal calves). Administrative measures.
1 Dexamethasone – young bovine - urine	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 19 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source was related to a not registered treatment within 24 hours and incorrect identification of treated animals. 1 animal has been put under seizure in the farm. Administrative measures.
1 Prednisolone – prednisone - young bovine - urine	Target sample. Considering the revealed concentration of prednisone (1.01 µg/l) and prednisolone (0.96 µg/l) and their ratio, the source of contamination can be related to an endogenous production.
1 Sulfadiazine, veal calves – muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks; 2 additional samples have been taken in the slaughterhouse coming the same farm. Intensified checks. The source has not been established. 1 carcass has been put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse. Administrative measure.
1 Dexamethasone – young bovine - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 22 additional urine samples have been taken in the farm. The source has not been established. 604 animals have been put under seizure in the farm. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigationl in progress.
1 Dexamethasone – cow – urine *1 Prednisolone – cow urine*	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 10 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source was related to a not registered treatment. Administrative measures. Investigation in progress.

1 Dexamethasone – young bovine - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. The source has not been established.
1 Dexamethasone – young bovine - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 8 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source has not been established. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation in progress.
1 Dexamethasone – young bovine - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 14 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source has not been established. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. 1 carcass declared unfit for the human consumption. Investigation in progress.
1 Dexamethasone – veal calves - urine	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 8 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source has not been established. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. 201 animals put under temporary seizure in the farm. Part of 1 carcass declared unfit for the human consumption. Investigation in progress.
1 Dexamethasone – cow - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. The source has not been established. Administrative measures. 1 carcass destroyed in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption. Investigation in progress.
1 Dexamethasone – veal calves - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 19 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source was related to an illicit treatment without veterinary prescription. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. 19 animals put under temporary seizure in the farm. 1 carcass declared unfit for the human consumption. Intensified check in 2 farms. Investigation in progress.
1 Dexamethasone – cow - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 53 additional samples have been taken (15 in the farm, 38 in 2 related farms). The source was related to a probable illicit treatment. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. 355 animals put under temporary seizure in the farms.

1 Penicillin G – young bovines - muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 22 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source has not been established. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. 604 animals put under temporary seizure in the farms. Intensified check in 2 farms. Investigation in progress.
1 Prednisolone – prednisone - cow - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 22 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source has not been established. 385 animals put under temporary seizure in the farms and 1 carcass in the slaughterhouse. Investigation in progress.
1 Sulfamonomethoxine – young bovine - muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 22 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source has not been established. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. 604 animals put under temporary seizure in the farms. Intensified check in 2 farms. Investigation in progress.
1 Sulfapyridin – cow - muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. The source has not been established. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Dexamethasone – veal calves - urine	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 7 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source was related to previous treatment. 65 animals have been put under seizure in the farm.
1 Dexamethasone – young bovine - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 9 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source has not been established. 9 animals have been put under seizure in the farm. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption.

1 Dexamethasone – young bovine - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 15 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source has not been established. 488 animals have been put under seizure in the farm. Investigations in progress
1 Dexamethasone – veal calves - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. The source has not been established. Investigations in progress
1 Dexamethasone – young bovine - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 17 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source has not been established. 424 animals have been put under seizure in the farm. Investigations in progress
1 Dexamethasone – young bovine - liver	Target sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 15 additional samples have been taken in the farm. 424 animals have been put under seizure in the farm. Investigations in progress. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures.
1 Sulfadimethoxine – veal calves - muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, record check. Intensified checks in farm. The source has not been established. ER 247084
2 Prednisolone – prednisone – young bovine - urine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. 21 additional samples have been taken in the farm. The source has not been established. Administrative measures. 2 animals put under temporary seizure in the farm. Investigation in progress.
1 Dexamethasone – cow - liver	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. The source has not been established. Administrative measures. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption. Investigation in progress.
1 Enrofloxacin – Ciprofloxacin – young bovine - muscle	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. The source was related to a not registered treatment. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption.

1 Enrofloxacin – Ciprofloxacin – veal calves - muscle	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. The source has not been established. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Enrofloxacin – Ciprofloxacin – young bovine - muscle	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified check. The source was related to a regular treatment of animal with liver and kidney abnormalities, as revealed by an inspection post - mortem. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Oxytetracycline - cow - muscle	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. The source has not been established. Investigation in progress.
1 PCB - ndl - cow - muscle	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 8 additional samples (milk). The source has not been established. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Sulfadiazine, sulfamerazine, sulfadimidine – cow - muscle	Suspect sample. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Sulfadimidine – cow - muscle	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. The source was related to a treatment. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Sulfamonomethoxine – cow - muscle	Suspect sample. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Penicillin G – cow - muscle	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified check. The source was related to a drug treatment. Administrative measures. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Enrofloxacin – Ciprofloxacin – Danofloxacin. young bovine - muscle	Other sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. The source was related to a treatment. Administrative measures. Identified checks in 3 farms.

1 Dexamethasone – cow - liver	Other sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. The source was related to a treatment of the animal. Administrative measures. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption. Investigation in progress.
1 Dexamethasone – cow - liver	Other sample. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption. Investigation in progress.
1 Dexamethasone – cow - liver	Other sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. The source was not found. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption. Investigation in progress.
1 Oxytetracycline - cow - muscle	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. The source was not found. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation in progress.
1 Prednisolone - cow - liver	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified check. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin B1 – cow - feed	Other samples. Investigation in the farm: record check. 2 additional samples have been taken. Intensified checks in farm. The source has not been established. Investigation are still in progress.
1 Dexamethasone – veal calves - liver	Other sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks. The source was not found. Investigation in progress.
1 Dexamethasone – young bovine - liver	Other sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 21 additional. Intensified checks. The source has not been established. Administrative measures. 2 carcasses put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption.

1 Dexamethasone – young bovine - urine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. The source has not been established. Criminal penalties. 1 animal has been put under seizure in the farm. Investigation (analysis revision) in progress.
Pigs	
1 Aflatoxin B1 - feed	Target samples. Investigation in the farm: record check. 3 additional samples have been taken. Intensified checks in farm. The source has not been established. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation are still in progress.
1 Sulfadimethoxine – muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, record check. Intensified checks in farm. The source has not been established. Investigation are still in progress.
1 Lead – muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm of origin. record check. Intensified checks in farm. The source has not been established. Investigation are still in progress.
1 Aflatoxin B1 - feed	Target sample. Investigation in the farm. Record check (on feed traceability). Intensified checks in farm. The source has not been established.
1 Sulfadimethoxine – muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, record check. The source has not been established. 1 carcass has been declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures. Investigation in progress in the farm.
1 Sulfadimethoxine – muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, record check. 10 additional samples. Intensified checks. The source has not been established. Administrative measures and criminal penalties.
1 Sulfadimethoxine – muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, record check. Intensified checks in farm. The source has not been established. Investigation are still in progress.
1 Enrofloxacin – muscle	Other sample. 1 carcass put under temporary seizure in the slaughterhouse and declared unfit for the human consumption. Investigation in progress.

Poultry	
1 Doxycycline – muscle - broiler	Target samples. Investigation in the farm: record checks, additional samples has been taken Intensified checks in the farm (on water, negative result). The source has not been established. Revision analysis requested. RASFF notification for attention (1/3/2012). Administrative measures and criminal penalties.
1 Doxycycline – muscle - turkey	Target samples. Investigation in the farm: record checks, Intensified checks in the farm (on water, negative result). The source was related to contamination Investigation in progress.
1 Flumequine – water - chickens	Other samples. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks in the farm. The source was related to a probable not registered treatment. Administrative measures.
1 Colistin, Oxytetracyclin – water - turkey	Other samples. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 27 additional samples (6 on water and 21 muscle and liver samples). Intensified checks in the farm. The source was related to a probable not registered treatment. 23437 animals put under temporary seizure in the farm. Administrative measures.
1 Sulfadimidine, sulfadimethoxine – water - turkey	Other samples. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks in the farm. The source was related to a probable not registered treatment. 23437 animals put under temporary seizure in the farm. Administrative measures. Investigation in progress.
1 Tylosin – water - hen	Other samples. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Intensified checks in the farm. The source was not found. 23437 animals put under temporary seizure in the farm. Administrative measures. Investigation in progress.
Sheep & goat	
1 Lead - muscle	Target samples. No investigation, as the animal was raised in Spain

Milk	
1 Aflatoxin M1 – buffalo	Target sample. Intensified checks on the farms. 290 l of milk have been declared unfit for the human consumption. The source of contamination was not found. Administrative measures and criminal penalties.
1 beta - HCH - buffalo	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, record checks, 1 additional sample has been taken. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was not found. Investigations are still in progress. 46 animals put under seizure and 1000 litres of milk and 43 hay bales were declared unfit for the human and animal consumption. Administrative measures and criminal penalties.
1 Aflatoxin M1 - bovine	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, record checks, 3 additional sample of feed has been taken. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was not found. Investigations are still in progress. 300 litres of milk were declared unfit for the human consumption.
2 Aflatoxin M1 - bovine	Target samples. Investigation in the farm, record checks, 2 additional sample has been taken. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was probably due to the contamination of feed. Administrative measures and criminal penalties.
1 Aflatoxin M1 - bovine	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, 1 additional sample. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was not found. 1300 litres of milk put under seizure in the farm. Criminal penalties.
1 Penicillin B - bovine	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, record checks, 1 additional sample. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to non - compliance with the withdrawal period of the drug. Long - aged chees put under seizure in the dairy. Administrative measures.

1 Aflatoxin M1 - bovine	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 7 additional samples (5 during 2012, 2 during 2013). Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to contaminated maize used for feed. Analysis on feed in progress. Block of the entire tank.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – sheep	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 1 additional sample. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to contaminated maize used for feed. Criminal penalties.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 1 additional sample. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to contaminated maize used for feed. 1800 litres of milk were declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 2 additional samples. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to contaminated cornmeal used for feed. 27710 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 1 additional sample. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to contaminated maize used for feed.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 1 additional sample. Intensified checks in the farm. Administrative measures. 1200 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 1 additional sample. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to contaminated maize used for feed. Criminal penalties.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 1 additional sample. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to contaminated maize used for feed. Administrative measures. 2648 kg of milk and 2 forms of Parmesan cheese declared unfit for the human consumption and destroyed.

1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 1 additional sample. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to contaminated maize used for feed. Administrative measures. 9000 kg of milk and 12 forms of Parmesan cheese declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 3 additional samples (milk, maize, barley). Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to contaminated maize used for feed. 350 l of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – buffalo	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 1 additional sample. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination has not been established. Administrative measures. 32 animals put under temporary seizure in the farm. Intensified check in 3 farms.
1 beta - HCH - buffalo	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, record checks, 1 additional sample has been taken. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was not found. Investigations are still in progress. 46 animals put under seizure and 1000 litres of milk and 43 hay bales were declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Spiramycin – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 3 additional samples. Intensified checks in the farm. The source was related to illicit treatment with antibiotics. Administrative measures. 1500 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Spiramycin – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 2 additional samples. Intensified checks in the farm. The source was related to illicit treatment with antibiotics. Administrative measures. 3000 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Oxytetracycline – ovine	Suspect sample. The source was related to treatment with veterinary prescription. Administrative measure and criminal penalties.
8 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, 1 additional sample. The source of contamination was related to contamination of feed.

1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, 1 additional sample. The source of contamination was related to contamination of feed. 2350 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, 1 additional sample. The source of contamination was not found. 4200 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, 1 additional sample. Intensified check in the farm. The source was related to contamination. 14000 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, 1 additional sample. Intensified check in the farm. The source was related to contamination of feed. 2500 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 1 additional sample. Intensified check in the farm. The source was related to contamination of feed. 2750 l of milk declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures and criminal penalties.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 1 additional sample. Intensified check in the farm. The source was related to contamination of feed.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm. 1 additional sample. Intensified check in the farm. The source was related to contamination of feed.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 1 additional sample. Intensified check in the farm. The source was related to contamination of feed. 3500 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, 1 additional sample. The source was related to contamination of feed. 3360 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, record check The source was related to contamination of feed. 3360 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.

1 Aflatoxin M1 – goat	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, record check. 2 additional samples. The source was related to contamination of feed. 850 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – goat	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, record check. 1 additional sample. Intensified check in the farm. The source was related to contamination of feed. 630 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, record check. 2 additional samples. Intensified check in the farm. The source was related to contamination of feed. 3200 l of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, record check. 1 additional sample. Intensified check in the farm. The source was related to contamination of feed. 3000 l of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, record check. 1 additional sample. The source was related to contamination of feed. 2520 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm, 1 additional sample. The source was related to contamination of feed. 2500 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 PCB - ndl - bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. Additional samples on cow at different states of lactation. The source was related to contamination. Produced milk destroyed.
1 Penicillin G - bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 1 additional sample. Intensified checks. The source was related to treatment of cow. 7458 l of milk declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures.
1 Penicillin G - bovine	Suspect sample. Investigation in the farm: record checks. 1 additional sample. Intensified checks. The source was related to a probable error in the handling of cattle subjected to drug treatment. Administrative measures.

1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was related to inadequacy of HACCP manual. Administrative measures.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of feed.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 6 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of feed. Investigation in progress.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 2 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination. Administrative measures. 1520 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 2 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination. Administrative measures. 1870 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of feed (maize). Administrative measures.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – buffalo	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination. Administrative measures. 150 kg of dairy products declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was not found. Administrative measures. 400 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.Investigation in progress.
5 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, additional samples. Intensified check. The source was not found. Administrative measures.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of feed. Investigation in progress.

1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, 250 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption. Investigation in progress.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 1 additional sample. The source was related to contamination of feed. 4 forms of Parmesan cheese declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 1 additional sample. The source was related to contamination of raw materials. 5 forms of Parmesan cheese declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 1 additional sample. 1000 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 2 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of maize produced in the farm. 12 forms of Parmesan cheese declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, administrative measures. Investigation in progress.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 1 additional sample. Intensified check. 1200 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of maize. Administrative measures.
2 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other samples. Milk coming from Hungheria. Administrative measures. Investigation in progress.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of maize.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. The source was related to contamination of maize.

1 Aflatoxin M1 – buffalo	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 2 additional samples (milk and cornmeal). Intensified check. The source was not found.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was not found.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – buffalo	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. 2 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was not found. Administrative measures. Investigation in progress.
2 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine/sheep and goat	Other sample. Investigation in progress.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – buffalo	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. Record checks. 1 additional sample. Intensified check. Investigation in progress.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 3 additional samples (milk, maize, barley). Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of maize produced in the farm.350 l of milk declared unfit for human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check, 2 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to probable contamination of maize.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 2 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was not found.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 3 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to probable contamination of maize.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was related to probable contamination of maize.
1 beta HCH – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 2 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of feed (coming from River Sacco Valley). 165 l of milk declared unfit for the human consumption. Investigation in progress.

1 beta HCH – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. 1 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of feed. 300 l of milk put under temporary seizure in the farm. All the produced milk declared unfit for the human consumption. Investigation in progress on feed and milk.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. 4 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of maize.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was related to presumable contamination of feed. 490 l of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. 7 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to presumable contamination of feed. 490 l of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – sheep/goat	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. 2 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of maize produced in the farm. 25 kg chees destroyed, declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. 4 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to presumable contamination of maize. Prohibition of transfer of milk, revoked after favorable HPLC analysis. Intensified check in 9 other farms.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. 1 additional sample. Intensified check. Intensified check in 2 other farms.
2 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. 4 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was not found. Administrative measures and criminal penalties.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of maize. 17000 kg of milk declared unfit for the human consumption. Criminal penalties.

2 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 2 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of maize. 1400 l of milk declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 2 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was not found. 281 kg of cheese declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 1 additional sample. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of maize. 350 l of milk declared unfit for the human consumption. Administrative measures.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Control in the dairy. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 2 additional samples. Intensified check. The source was related to contamination of maize. Milk destroyed in the same farm until favorable analysis.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. 1 additional sample. The source was not found. 1300 l of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 2 additional samples. The source was related to contamination of maize. 1300 l of milk declared unfit for the human consumption.
3 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Automatic dispenser of raw milk at the farm. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 3 additional samples. The source was related to contamination. Criminal penalties. Intensified checks in 22 farms.
4 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 4 additional sample. The source was related to contamination of maize.
3 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. 5 additional sample. The source was not found. Investigation in progress.
1 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 1 additional sample. The source was related to contamination. Administrative measures. Intensified checks in 16 farms.

2 Aflatoxin M1 – bovine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm. Record check, 4 additional samples.
Eggs	
1 Robenidine - hen	Target sample. Investigation in the farm. Additional samples of feed have been taken. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was contamination of feed.
1 Flumequine - hen	Target sample. Investigation in the farm. 4 additional samples have been taken. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was not found. Investigation in progress.
1 Robenidine - hen	Target sample. Criminal penalties. Investigation in progress.
1 Dioxins and PCB - dl - hen	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, record check, 1 additional sample. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to a general mismanagement of the breeding (presence of extraneous material, also plastics). Administrative prescriptions. Investigation in progress.
1 PCB - ndl - hen	Other sample. The entire production has been declared unfit for human consumption until the removal of the causes and assessment of the confirmation
Aquaculture	
1 Malachite Green - Leuco – eurialine (trout) - muscle	Target sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 5 additional samples. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was not found. Animals in 1 tank of aquacolture were suppressed. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Lombardia 331076
Honey	
5 Tetracycline	Suspect and other samples. Investigation in the farm, records check. 8 additional samples. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to a treatment. 104 hives put under temporary seizure and 550 kg of honey waiting for the judicial authority decision. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation in progress.

1 Tetracycline	Other samples. Investigation in the farm, records check. 5 additional samples. Intensified checks in the farm. The source of contamination was related to a treatment. 18 kg of honey waiting for the judicial authority decision. Administrative measures and criminal penalties.
1 Sulfadiazine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. 2 additional sample. The source of contamination was related to contamination. Administrative measures. Investigation in progress.
1 Sulfadiazine	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. Additional samples of dead bees and material from the honeycombs. The source of contamination was related to a declared treatment of the owner. Administrative measures. 11 hives put under temporary seizure. Investigation in progress.
1 Tylosin	Other sample. Investigation in the farm, records check. Intensified check. The source of contamination was not found. Administrative measures and criminal penalties. Investigation in progress.

LT	LITHUANIA

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Whereas RMP was approved in the end of 2012 and production data from 2012 were not available at the time of preparation of RMP, number of samples was calculated on the basis of the production data from 2011. Presently new production data are available and amendments of the RMP will be done in the nearest future. Official laboratories involved in analyses of residues of veterinary medicinal products are accredited in accordance with EN ISO/IEC 17025 on 'General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories' standard and they use validated methods according to Commission Decision 2002/657/EC. Considering recommendation of CRL corticosteroids are listed under the group B2f in the RMP for 2013. According to CRL recommendation testing of zearalenone (as mycotoxin under the group B3d) is introduced into the monitoring plan (feed for pigs). Considering CRL and FVO recommendations and EFSA Scientific Opinion on the public health hazards to be covered by inspection of meat (poultry), testing of nitroimidazoles is introduced into the monitoring plan for poultry and pigs. Number of honey samples for testing of nitrofurans in honey is increased according to RASFF data.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
1 2 - thiouracil - urine	An investigation was carried out, the farm of origin and the animal was identified. An inspection of the farm was conducted. No infringements were detected. The cause was not identified.
Pigs	
1 chloramphenicol – muscle	An investigation was carried out, the farm of origin and the animal was identified. As a result of inspection of the pig holding no infringements were detected, however the movement of the animal was not registered with the central database. Administrative sanctions were applied.

2 2 - thiouracil – urine	An investigation was carried out, the farm of origin and the animals were identified. An inspection of the pig farms was conducted. No infringements were detected. The cause for the origin was not identified.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Considering the results of residue monitoring in LT, testing of antimicrobial substances in bovine, porcine and honey samples is increased. Considering the results of residue monitoring in EU and RASFF notifications, testing of nicarbazin in muscle is increased. Five-plate (STAR) method for testing of antibacterial substances in meat and Delvotest SP-NT and Charm ROSA methods for testing of antibacterial substances in milk are no longer used in RMP for 2013. Broad spectrum methods LC-MS/MS are used instead. UPLC-MS/MS method for testing of coccidiostats in eggs was introduced. LC-MS/MS method for testing of sulfonamides in milk was introduced. LC-MS/MS method for testing of NSAIDs in milk was introduced. ICP-MS method for testing of heavy metals (lead, cadmium, arsenic and mercury) in muscle, eggs, milk and honey was introduced (according to CRL recommendation). LC-MS/MS (screening) broad spectrum methods are introduced for testing of antimicrobials in eggs and honey samples.	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
2 oxytetracycline and e-oxytetracycline – muscle	(1 – targeted sample, 1 – suspect sample). An investigation was carried out, the farms of origin and the animals were identified. As a result of one investigation it was established that according to the register of animal treatment a therapy of the animal was applied. The veterinarian was warned and instructed to strengthen the control over the acceptance of veterinary medicines. The owner was applied a penalty in accordance with Code of Administrative Offence. The carcases and the offal were forwarded for destruction.

1 dihydrostreptomycin – muscle	An investigation was carried out, the farm of origin and the animal was identified. Infringements of requirements for withdrawal periods of medicines and of requirements for accompanying documents were detected. A penalty in accordance with Code of Administrative Offence was imposed.
Milk	
1 oxytetracycline and e-oxytetracycline	An inspection of the milk farm and milk collecting point was conducted. No infringements were detected. A suspect sample was taken, with negative results.
1 ampicillin	As a result of investigation it was established that no data on treatment of animals are registered and the recording of milk is inadequate. A suspect sample was taken – with negative results. The owner of the farm was imposed a fine and the farm was classified in the higher risk group.
Honey	
2 sulfathiazole	(Suspect sampling). During investigation no antibacterial substances were found in the apiary. Release of the remaining honey was prohibited. A suspect sample was taken with positive results. A repeated inspection of the apiary was conducted, and a decision on an unsafe product was issued. The apiary was instructed to submit the first lot of the 2013 honey for the inspection and sampling by the territorial SFVS. A penalty in accordance with Code of Administrative Offence was imposed.

LU	LUXEMBURG

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
No non-compliant findings	

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Wild game	
4 samples Cd - liver - wildboar - 0.697; 0.744; 1.153; 0.699 mg/kg *3 samples Ld - liver - wildboar/roe - 7.262 / 2.849;6.308 mg/kg*	Investigations showed that the positive results are distributed over the whole country so that we can't conclude on a source of contamination. Surveillance is going on.
Honey	
1 sample was positive for streptomycine 9 µ/kg	Following the investigations no source could be identified.

LV	LATVIA

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
No Non-compliant samples were detected.	

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Cadmium - 1,42 mg/kg – bovine kidney	Extraordinary inspection was carried out in the farm and the following was found – the pasture was located between railway and motorway.
Wild game	
Cadmium – 10 liver samples (0,54 mg/kg to 3,17 mg/kg); 26 kidney samples (1,31 mg/kg to 19,8 mg/kg); 10 muscle samples (0,051 mg/kg to 0,58 mg/kg). *Lead – 11 muscle samples (0,18 mg/kg to 2,18 mg/kg); 6 liver sample (0,74 mg/kg to 3,09 mg/kg); 7 kidney sample (0,76 mg/kg to 3,3 mg/kg).*	

MT	MALTA

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
No non-compliant findings	

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
	Bovines – Pigs
1200299 – 1 Bovine feed sample Non-compliant for Mercury: 327 µg/kg (Survey) 1200390 – 1 Swine feed sample Non-compliant for Mercury: 144 µg/kg (Survey)	The two positive feed samples had been taken from two different feed mills as part of the survey samples taken on feed mills. Follow-up investigation was carried out and samples from feed mills were taken and have been sent for analysis. Complete feed was taken out and also the individual components used in the production of such feed. 24 samples were taken between the two feed mills. These include premix, barley, limestone, mash, concentrate, soybean, pollard etc. Results are still pending.

Poultry	
1200038 – 1 Liver sample Non-compliant for Salinomycin: Liver; 16 µg/kg (Target) *1200075 – 1 Liver sample Non-compliant for Salinomycin: Liver; 8 µg/kg (Target)* *1200115 – 1 Liver sample Non-compliant for Salinomycin: Liver; 7 µg/kg (Target)*	The first two positive samples 1200038 and 1200075 were first time offenders and were verbally warned. These farms will be targeted as suspects in 2013. Sample 1200115. See comment below
1200714 – 1 Liver sample Non-compliant for Salinomycin; 20 µg/kg (Suspect) *1200922 - 1 Liver sample Non-compliant for Salinomycin; 10 µg/kg (Suspect)* *1201009 – 1 Liver sample Non-compliant for Monensin: Liver; 15 µg/kg (Suspect)* *1200995 – 1 Liver sample Non-compliant for Salinomycin; 28 µg/kg (Suspect)* *120106 – 1 Liver sample Non-compliant for Salinomycin; 12 µg/kg (Suspect)* *1200026 – 1 Poultry feed sample (Broiler finisher) Non-compliant for Salinomycin: >1400 µg/kg (Suspect)* *1200901 – 1 Poultry feed sample Non-compliant for Monensin: >1250 µg/kg (Suspect)*	Lab numbers 1200115/1200714/1200922 and 1201009 were from a repeated offender which was being targeted for ionophores on nearly every slaughter. 11 suspect samples were taken of which three towards the end of the year resulted positive and one targeted sample was also positive. Farmer was forced to closing down premises at short notice for personal reasons and hurried slaughter without respecting correct withdrawal period and since has not bred other batches. The suspect samples 1200995/ 1201061/ 1200026 all come from another repeated offender. Two liver samples came Non-compliant for salinomycin at the end of 2012 out of 13 samples. The on-farm investigation had revealed a positive on-farm feed sample. Feed mill investigation still pending results. Sample 1200901; This positive feed sample was from an on farm feed sample from a food business operator who had a positive egg sample in 2011 resulted positive for ionophores (maduramycin). Following an investigation on farm egg/feed samples resulted negative. However at the end of 2012 an on-farm feed sample was taken again and this resulted positive (1200901). In 2013, further egg/feed on-farm samples have been taken. Some results still pending.

Eggs	
1200262; 1 sample non-compliant for Lasalocid; 670ug/kg (Target)	This egg sample was from FBO first time-offender. Investigations were carried out and egg/feed samples taken during investigation resulted negative. Farmer will be targeted in 2013.

NL	THE NETHERLANDS

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
2 Non-compliant results for conjugated 17 - alfa-boldenone bovine (2 calves)	These 2 cases were not investigated because of a misunderstanding.
2 Non-compliant results for conjugated 17 - beta-boldenone bovine (2 bulls)	Investigation was carried out. Additional sampling was carried out which did not reveal further indications of the abuse of beta-boldenone. A probable cause was not observed. No penalties applied. Investigations are closed.
14 non-compliant results for beta-nortestosterone in pig.	In 10 cases the investigation in slaughterhouse or on holding produced the evidence that the female pigs were rather male pigs. So the found residue beta-nortesterone was endogenous. In 4 cases investigation was carried out. In all the cases the administration records were inspected and additional sampling was carried out which did not reveal further indications of the abuse of beta-nortestosterone. Investigations are closed.
7 non-compliant results for thiouracil in bovine (calves)	In 3 cases investigation was carried out. Additional sampling was carried out but no further non-compliant samples were found. Perhaps the feed is the source. Investigation closed. In one case no investigation was carried out because there were no calves more on the holding. In 3 cases no investigation was carried out.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
3 non-compliant results for dexamethasone in bovine (3 calves)	Investigation was carried out in these 3 cases. The sampling was carried out on the holding. In the 3 cases the legal application of dexamethasone was confirmed. Investigation closed.
5 non-compliant results for neomycin in bovine (cows)	Investigation was carried out in 4 cases. In 1 case the withdrawal period was not respected. Penalties applied. In 2 cases the records of VMP use were properly kept and the withdrawal period was respected. Investigations are closed. In one case no records of the use of neomycin were found. Investigation was closed. In one case no investigation was carried out.
2 non-compliant results for gentamycin in bovine (2 calves)	Investigation was carried out. In one case the records of VMP use were improperly kept. Penalty applied. In the other case no records of the use of gentamycin were found. Investigation was closed
1 non-compliant result for tiamulin (calf)	Investigation was carried out. In this case no records of the use of tiamulin were found. Investigation was closed
2 non-compliant results for cadmium in bovine kidney	These 2 bovines were younger than 2 years so investigation was carried out. In these cases additional sampling of feed was carried out but no further non-compliant samples or probable cause were found.
Pigs	
3 non-compliant result for dihydrostreptomycin in pig	In 2 cases investigation was carried out. In these cases the records of VMP use were improperly kept. Penalties applied. In one case no investigation was carried out by mistakes made in the administration during sampling.

1 non-compliant results for doxycyclin in pig	Investigation was carried out. In this case the records of VMP use were improperly kept and also the withdrawal period was not respected. Moreover the food chain information for the slaughterhouse wasn't correct. Penalties applied.
1 non-compliant result for cadmium in pig	Investigation was carried out. In this case additional sampling of feed was carried out, but the results are still unknown.
Poultry	
6 non-compliant results for doxycyclin in broiler chicken	In 4 cases investigation was carried out. In 2 cases the use of doxycyclin was confirmed. Records of the VMP use were kept properly and the withdrawal period was respected. Investigation closed. In one case the records of VMP use were improperly kept and also the withdrawal period was not respected. In one case the records of VMP use were improperly kept. In both cases penalties applied. The result of one investigation is still unknown. In one case no investigation was carried out.
1 non-compliant result for toltrazuril in broiler chicken	Investigation was carried out. Records of the VMP use were kept properly and the withdrawal period was respected. Investigation closed.
Sheep & Goat	
1 non-compliant results for dihydrostreptomycin in sheep	Investigation was carried out. The records of VMP use were improperly kept. The holding will be checked soon again. Penalty unknown.
2 non-compliant results for cadmium in sheep	In one case investigation was carried out. The identification and registration of the sheep wasn't correct, so investigation closed. In the other case investigation wasn't carried out.
Wild game	
5 non-compliant results for lead in roe deer	Free range animals. No investigation was carried out. In one case the animal originated from Germany. German authorities were informed.

PL	POLAND

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Taking into account the production data and non-compliant results increased the number of samples of poultry and reduced the number of samples of pigs and bovines for many substances from group A. *Updating of action levels (MRLs, MLs, national levels) and validation data (CCα and CCβ).*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
A2 – Thiouracil (target) *Bovines – urine – 15.5 ppb*	Investigation on the farm of origin; verification of records – medical treatment registration kept correct; origin of thiouracil was not identified;
A3 – 6 Nandrolone (target) *Pigs – urine* *1. – 31.9 ppb* *2. – 28.9 ppb* *3. – 12.6 ppb* *4. – 8.5 ppb* *5. – 3.6 ppb* *6. – 1.7 ppb*	1.2. Two samples taken in one slaugthterhouse . investigations on the farms of origin; animals in good condition – no proof of illegal use of nandrolone was found; additional sampling – animals held till the results – all results compliant; 2 administrative measures; 3. Investigation on the farm of origin;additional sampling (feed, water, urine) – all compliant; 1 administrative measure; orgin of nandrolone was not identified 4. Investigation in the estblishment and on the farm of origin; meat and meat products thereof was already eaten; additional sampling – compliant results; obligation of informing DVO of sending animals to slaughterhouse; reason for presence of nandrolone was not established 5. Investigation on the farm; no proof of illegal use of nandrolone was found; presence of nandrolone possibly due to mistake in sampling – sample was taken from male 6. Investigation on the farm of origin; low level of hormone, additional sampling – compliant result;1 administrative measure; origine of nandrolone was not established;

A3 – Boldenone (target) *Pigs – urine – 30.3 ppb*	Investigation on the farm;verification of records;control of practitioner who is in charge of the herd, medical treatment documentation kept correct - no findings; additional sampling – compliant result; no proof of illegal use of boldenone was found; 1 adminstrative measure

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Taking into account the production data and Non-compliant results increased the number of samples of poulty and reduced the number of samples of pigs and bovines for many substances from group B. *Significant increase of testing for B1 (Sulfonamides, Fluoroquinolones, Tetracyclines, Aminoglycosides, Penicillins, Cephalosporins, Macrolides) by LC - MS/MS method in muscles of pigs, bovines and poultry.* *Updating of action levels (MRLs, MLs, national levels), validation data (CCα and CCβ) and methods.*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
B1 – Amoxycillin *B1 – 2 Dihydrostreptomycin* *B1 – Neomycin* *– muscle/kidney (target)*	*4 investigations in the establishments and on the farms; verification of records; additional sampling (milk) – compliant results; medical treatment documentation kept correct in all cases; in one case withdrawal period wasn't kept – owner admitted unintentional mistake in sending animal to slaughter;fine of 500 PLN was imposed.*
B3c – Cadmium *B3c – Lead – liver (target)*	*Both contaminants were established in liver from one animal; investigation on the farm; additional sampling of milk and feed – compliant results; farm located near former metal processing plant, which could be reason of environmental contamination; environment protection divison of municipal office was informed.*

Pigs	
B1 – Sulfamethazine *B1 – 2 Chlortetracyclin* *B1 – Dihydrostreptomycin* *B1 – Doxycycline – muscle/kidney (target)*	*4 investigations in establishments and on the farm of origin (sulfamethazine and dihydrostreptamycin established in one sample); verification of records; additional sampling - compliant results; in all casese meat and products thereof were already eaten; in two cases withdrawal period wasn't kept – fines were imposed; farms subjected to intensified check.*
B2a – Doramectin – liver (target)	*Investigation on the farm of origin; verification of records – withdrawal period for anthelmintics kept; farms subjected to intensified checks.*
B3c – Lead – muscle (target)	*Investigation in the establishment (meat and products already eaten) and on the farm; additional sampling (feed) – compliant result; source of contamination wasn't identified*
Poultry	
B1 – 4 Doxycycline – muscle/liver (target)	4 investigations in establishments and on the farm of origin; verification of records; in all cases meat and products thereof were already eaten; in one case withdrawal period for VMP with doxycycline wasn't kept, in addition there was no remarks about treatment in FCI - fine imposed on the owner; in other case there was well documented treatment for hepatitis, but withdrawal period was kept – maybe individually accumulation of substance was the reason; all farms subjected to intensified checks.
B2b – 5 Salinomycin – liver (target)	3 investigations on the farm (3 NC samples from one farm); verification of records; additional sampling (in one case taking from feed mill - due to lack of archive samples on the farm) – all results compliant; no reason for presence of coccidiostats was found; farms subjected to intensified checks.

B2b – Decoquinate – liver (target) *B2b – Monensin – feed (suspect)*	Investigation in the establishment and on the farm of origin. Meat and products thereof already eaten; verification of records; additional sampling of finisher on the farm – monensin was found; inspection in the feed mill – sampling of archive sampling – compliant; fine impose to the farmer (150 PLN) - better cleaning of the silo on the farm was recommended.
Horses	
B2e – Diclofenac – muscle (target)	Investigation in the slaughterhouse and on the farm of origin; there wasn't any remarks about treatment put in the passport; there wasn't any proof of treatment on the farm neither in medical treatment documentation neither any VMP were found on the spot. No reason for presence of diclofenac was established.
B3c – 2 Cadmium – muscle (target)	2 investigations in the slaughterhouse and on the farm of origin; no reason was found; in one case where meat intended to Italian market - RASFF procedure initiated.
Eggs	
B2b – Salinomycin (target) *B2b – 2 Salinomycin – feed (suspect)*	Investigation on the farm of origin; verification of records, additional sampling - eggs and feed; till obtaining the results all eggs were held; 2 of 3 samples of feed were NC; feed was the source of contamination – inspection and administrative measures in the feeding mill;
Aquaculture	
B3e – 7 Malachite green - leuco (5 target + 2 suspect) – muscle (fish) *B3e – Malachite green – target – muscle (fish)* *B3e – Cristal violet - leuco – target – muscle (fish)* *B3e – Cristal violet – target – muscle (fish)*	5 investigations on the farm of origin (carps and trout);verification of records; additional sampling – 2 NC suspect results; fish held on the farms until compliant results received; farms subjected to intensified checks.
B3c – Arsenic (import) – muscle (fish) *B3c – Cadmium (import) – muscle (fish)*	1 investigation in the processing plant – batch of herring with Cd level exceeded was rendered.

Wild game	
B3c – 5 Lead – muscle (target) *B3c – Cadmium – muscle (target)* *B3c – Mercury – muscle (target)*	7 investigations performed (6 boars, 1 deer (doe); carcasses or/and offals declared unfit for human consumption;
Honey	
B1 – 18 Sulfonamides (10 target + 8 suspect) *B3c – Lead – (target)*	11 investigations on the farms; additional sampling (product held until obtaining results); usage of VMP's wasn't established in any case; 460 kg of honey was rendered in total (where data were given)

PT	PORTUGAL

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Bovine: Allocation of balance samples for reinforcement of Subgroup A5, due to positive cases. *Poultry: The application of the balance was focused on substances of subgroup A6, especially for nitrofurans.*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Clenbuterol – 2 positive results in bovine liver. 1 positive result in water.	*Investigation in the farm origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. Additional sampling of urine, feed and water. All animals held in the farm until results were available. One positive water sample. Additional liver samples in slaughterhouse. All animals held in the farm until results were available. One positive result in liver. This bovine was rejected and destroyed as a by-product category 1. Additional sampling of bovine livers in slaughterhouse. All animals held in the farm origin until results were available. All results were negative. Sanctions will be applied accordingly with the results of the investigation.*
Clenbuterol – 1 positive result in bovine liver.	*Investigation in the farm 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 until results were available. All results were negative. Sanctions will be applied accordingly with the results of the investigation.*

Clenbuterol – 1 positive result in bovine liver. 1 positive result in bovine urine.	*Investigation in the farm origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. There were no animals in the farm origin. Additional sampling of urine, feed and water in the related farms. All animals held in the farms, until results were available. One positive result in urine. This bovine was rejected and destroyed as a by-product category 1. Sanctions will be applied accordingly with the results of the investigation.*
Clenbuterol – 1 positive result in bovine liver.	*Investigation in the farms origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. Additional sampling of urine, feed and water. All animals held in the farms origin and related holdings, until results were available. All results were negative. Sanctions will be applied accordingly with the results of the investigation*.
Chloramphenicol – 1 positive result in pig muscle (0.3µg/kg).	*Investigation in the farm origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. Additional sampling of urine. All animals held in the farm, until results were available. All results were negative. The operator requested a counter analysis in the duplicate of the original sample which result was favourable (0.2*µg/kg).

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Allocation of balance samples for reinforcement of subgroup B1 (antimicrobial) as it is the largest number of Non-compliant in the European Union. *Similar to the previous year, B2f (quinoxalines) will be surveyed in piglets, besides rabbits and poultry which had positive cases, recently.* *Horses: The number of samples will be larger in 2013, due not only to the phenylbutazone issue, but because of the great increase in the number of slaughtered animals: 2010(774); 2011(1085); 2012(3178).* *Other species and products: Eggs: Distribution of balance samples in the reinforcement of B3a, especially in dioxins due to a non-compliant result in chicken.*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Pigs	
Tilmicosin – 1 non-compliant result in piglet – 100 µg/kg	Investigations in the farm of origin: inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. Verification of records. Sanctions will be applied accordingly with the results of the investigation.
Poultry	
Olaquindox - 1 non-compliant result in Broiler liver – 32 µg/kg	Investigation in the farm origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. The farm was in depopulation. There will be additional samples later on. Sanctions will be applied accordingly with the results of the investigation.
Eggs	
Dioxins– 1 non-compliant result in eggs – 3,71 pg TEQ /g	Investigation in the farm origin. Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. Additional sampling of muscle, feed eggs and egg products. All eggs held in the farm origin, and the egg products held in the factory until results were available. All results negative.
Rabbit	
Albendazol - 6µg/kg; Albendazole sulfona – 11µg/kg.	Inquiry of possible reasons for the presence of the substance. Verification of records. Sanctions will be applied accordingly with the results of the investigation.

RO	ROMANIA

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
A.1. No changes. *A.2. Was added 6-Phenyl-2-thiouracil for bovines, pigs, sheep/goats, horse, poultry and farmed games. Matrices analysed are liver, urine, muscle. Were added samples of urine from farm for horses.* *A.3. For horse was added sampling from farm. Matrix analysed is urine.* *A.4. For horse was added sampling from farm. Matrix analysed is urine.* *A. 5. Was added Isoxsuprine for bovines, pigs, sheep/goats, horse, poultry and farmed games. Matrices analysed are liver, urine. For horse was added sampling from farm. Matrix analysed is urine.* *A.6. No changes.*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
A.4 – Three (3) samples reported as Non-compliant for presence of lactones of resorcilic acid: *1 sample from slaughterhouse (bovine urine) reported Non-compliant for zearalenone (0.567 µg/kg), beta zearalenol (0.297 µg/kg), beta zearalanol (0.285 µg/kg) – BA 22750/05.09.2012*	There was found no evidence of illegal treatment in the investigation performed on site. The result of investigation (Control Note nr. 11234/07.09.2012) was established as source the feeds contaminated with moulds. Follow the investigation was established supplementary sampling of feeds for mycotoxins levels on 2013.
1 sample from slaughterhouse (bovine urine) reported Non-compliant for zearalenone (1.78 µg/kg), beta zearalenol (3.41 µg/kg), alfa and beta zearalanol (0.97 – 2.00 µg/kg) – BA 24660/09.11.2012	There was found no evidence of illegal treatment in the investigation performed on site. The result of investigation (Control Note nr. 767/12.11.2012) was established as source the feeds contaminated with moulds. Follow the investigation was established supplementary sampling of feeds for mycotoxins levels on 2013.

1 sample from slaughterhouse (young bovine urine) reported Non-compliant for zearalenone (2.23 µg/kg), beta zearalenol (7.54 µg/kg), a alfa and beta zearalanol (0.78 - 1.27 µg/kg) – BA 24671/09.11.2012	There was found no evidence of illegal treatment in the investigation performed on site. The result of investigation (Control Note nr. 409/12.11.2012) was established as source the feeds contaminated with moulds. Follow the investigation was established supplementary sampling of feeds for mycotoxins levels on 2013.
Pigs	
A.4 – One (1) sample reported as Non-compliant for presence of lactones of resorcilic acid: *1 sample from farm (pig urine) reported Non-compliant for zearalenone (1.51 µg/kg) – BA 25954/17.12.2012*	There was found no evidence of illegal treatment in the investigation performed on site. The result of investigation (Address nr. 665/20.12.2012) was established as source the feeds contaminated with moulds. Follow the investigation was established supplementary sampling of feeds for mycotoxins levels on 2013.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
B.2.a Was added Ketotriclabendazole for bovines, sheep and goats. Matrix analysed is liver. *For avermectines are analysed also kidney and muscle.* *B.2. b. For horse was added the group with sampling from slaughterhouse. Matrix analysed is liver. The substances analysed are Lasalocid, Monensin, Salinomycin, Nicarbazin, Narasin, Robenidine, Maduramicin. The level of action is at ML acc. to Reg. 124/2009* *B.2.d. Was added Xylazine for bovines, pigs, sheeps/goats and horse. Matrix analysed is kidney.*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
B.2.f – One sample reported as non-compliant for presence of prednisolone: 1 sample from slaughterhouse (Bovine urine) reported non-compliant for prednisolone (1.467 µg/kg) – BA 20815/18.04.2012	The result of investigation (Control Note nr. 5909/24.04.2012) established that there was no evidence of illegal treatment.

Pigs	
B.2.f – One sample reported as non-compliant for presence of prednisolone: 1 sample from slaughterhouse (pig urine) reported non-compliant for prednisolone (3.48 µg/kg) – BA 22966/13.09.2012	The result of investigation (Control Note nr. 19/20.09.2012) established that there was no evidence of illegal treatment and the substances was not used.

SE	SWEDEN

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
1. A new multi method for group A1, A3 and A4 is introduced for bovine, pigs and sheep. The method will be validated for other matrix such as horse, farmed game etc during the year. *2. Honey will be controlled for nitrofurans and the number of samples for control of CAP is increased.* *3. The sampling of CAP and antibiotics will be focused on calves and cows.* *4. One more beta-agonist is introduced in the multi method for beta-agonists.*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Chloramphenicol *2 samples, one sample taken at farm level and one taken at a slaughterhouse*	Investigation at the farm. Follow-up sampling with results below MRPL, CAP found in straw, A project as started to investigate if CAP level in straw is the source for CAP level in animals. The number of samples is increased in the national residue plan 2013.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
1. A new multi method for group A1, A3 and A4 is introduced for bovine, pigs and sheep. The method will be validated for other matrix such as horse, farmed game etc during the year. *2. Honey will be controlled for nitrofurans and the number of samples for control of CAP is increased.* *3. The sampling of CAP and antibiotics will be focused on calves and cows.* *4. One more beta-agonist is introduced in the multi method for beta-agonists.*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
No non-compliant findings.	

SI	SLOVENIA

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
No non-compliant findings	

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
Dexametason CAS 50 - 02 - 2 *Amitraz CAS 33089 - 61 - 1*	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
3x CADMIUM *Matrix: kidney – Animal: cow – Results: 1,3 mg/kg, 1,32 mg/kg, >1.5 mg/kg*	- official check has been carried out in respective slaughterhouses. Result of those check revealed that the remaining kidney of respective animal was not destined for human consumption; - data on heavy metals are collected separately and they will be processed with specialised web application (GIS – geographical information system), which will provide us with an exact geographical overview of the situation regarding contamination with heavy metals in our country - special sampling of cows kidney was and will be performed (78 samples will be collected, 32 samples in year 2012); after all the samples will be taken the results will be evaluated and specific actions will be taken if it would be necessary.

Horses	
4x CADMIUM *Matrix: kidney – Animal: Horse – Results: >1.5 mg/kg, >1.5 mg/kg, >1.5 mg/kg, >1.5 mg/kg*	- both of the kidneys were sampled; - data on heavy metals are collected separately and they will be processed with specialised web application (GIS – geographical information system), which will provide us with an exact geographical overview of the situation regarding contamination with heavy metals in our country.

SK	SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
A4 – zeranol – urine – 23 months – young bovine – *The presence of beta Zearalenon and Zearalenon point to a contamination of the feed with mycotoxines from the genus Fusarium.*	The competent veterinary inspector, within the further investigation on the farm of the origin of animal, performed an official control connected with the taking of feed sample for the presence of mycotoxines from the genus Fusarium. At the time of the control the fed feed did not show any signs of sensory changes. Upon the official control the administration of prohibited substances was not detected. The taken suspect feed sample was compliant.

Poultry	
A6 – ipronidazol – serum – broiler – 1 month – 3,78 ppb *Suspect sample:* *A6 – ipronidazol – serum – broiler – 1 month – 3,84 ppb*	At the time of completion of analyses with confirmatory result of the finding of ipronidazol residues, the said poultry did not already occur on the farm. From the side of the DVFA the traceability of the said poultry was ordered. The control was performed by the official veterinary inspector and the takings of 2 feed samples were performed within an investigation and from the further group the taking of the serum sample from poultry. The feeds were compliant; however in the serum sample the positive finding of ipronidazol residues was again confirmed. The measures on the ban to place the poultry on the market were ordered until the negative result for ipronidazol residues is available. Within the further investigation the takings of 5 suspect feed samples, 1 water sample and serum sample from poultry from further group were ordered. After obtaining negative results of all samples, the poultry were released to a slaughterhouse. The official veterinarians performed the feed control, pharmaceutical supervision and they are continuing in investigation. With regard to the fact that the said owner possesses also other poultry farms, the taking of suspect samples was ordered also from these farms. Totally 3 feed samples, 3 samples of drinking water, 3 muscle samples from poultry and 1 serum sample from poultry were taken. All the samples were negative. In compliance with the valid legislation, the said holding will be strictly monitored for the period of minimum 12 months. In the said case the further investigation is still ongoing.

A6 – ipronidazol – serum – broiler – 1 month – 1,998 ppb	The official control was performed without any delay. The taken suspect feed sample was compliant. From the side of the competent DVFA the measure on the ban to place the poultry on the market was ordered until the results of laboratory examinations are available. Subsequently, 2 serum samples from the poultry were taken and the poultry were released to a slaughterhouse after receiving a negative laboratory result. In compliance with the valid legislation, the said holding will be strictly monitored for the period of minimum 12 months. In the said case the further investigation is still ongoing.
Sheep & Goat	
A6 – dimetridazol – serum – sheep - 86 months, 94,83 ppb.	In the holding, the taking of the suspect serum sample from sheep was ordered by the competent veterinary inspector. The result of analysis of this sample was negative. The competent veterinary inspector performed an investigation on the farm of origin of the animal. By the official control on the farm the source of a drug with the content of active substance dimetridazol was not detected. The book of veterinary treatments was controlled and a pharmaceutical supervision performed which did not prove any illegal use of substances from the group of nitroimidazoles. At the same time a pharmaceutical supervision was performed in the private veterinary surgeon. Upon the control the breaking of the valid legal rules was not found out and the private veterinary surgeon in question did not order and also he did not have in possession the drugs with active substance dimetridazol.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
B3a – Summa PCB - young bovine – muscle + fat – 0,0587 mg/kg = 58,7 ppb	In the sample of muscle and fat taken on the slaughterhouse from a young cattle the PCB residues were detected. The competent veterinary inspector performed an investigation on the farm of the origin of the animal. The ban on the movement of animals from the farm and to the farm was ordered until the results of laboratory analyses are known. Upon the official control the feed sample and the water sample were taken at the same time, with the aim for the examination for PCB. These samples complied with the valid limits. The competent veterinary inspector ordered by the form of measures to ensure the taking of 2 muscle and fat samples from cattle from the said farm upon the next movement of animals to a slaughterhouse. The measure was fulfilled from the side of the breeder and the said samples were in compliance with the maximum limits of residues. The source of PCB contamination was not revealed and the measures were cancelled by the DVFA.
Sheep & Goat	
B3c – Cadmium – liver - sheep 0,93 mg/kg = 930 ppb	In the holding the official control was performed and the taking of suspect samples of feeds, water, muscles and livers /totally 7 suspect samples/ was ordered by the competent veterinary inspector. The ban on movement of animals from the farm and to the farm was ordered until the results of laboratory analyses are known. The results of analyses of these samples were negative. On the farm the investigation of lairage premises and feeds was performed by which no source of contamination and subsequently no positive finding of Cd in kidney was found. The source of contamination by cadmium was not detected.

Milk	
B1 – benzylpeniciline – cow milk – 5,4 ppb	Subsequently, the official control with the aim of detection the reason of the occurrence of benzylpeniciline residues was performed by the veterinary inspector. Upon the execution of the official control it was found out that on the farm the drug with the content of active substance benzylpeniciline for the treatment of mastitis is used. The intrammary drug is applied after milking and for this operation a dairymaid was instructed by a private veterinary surgeon. During the withdrawal period the animals treated by this drug are excluded from the milking. It probably came to a milking of a cow in the withdrawal period. The veterinary inspector ordered without any delay to improve the marking of cows excluded from the milking for the reason of the medical treatment and the suspect sample of raw cow´s milk was taken by him and it was compliant. The milk with the content of residues of inhibitory substances /milked from cows in the withdrawal period/ is liquidated in compliance with the valid legislation.
Eggs	
B3a – Summa PCB – eggs – 326 ng/kg of fat Suspect samples: B3a – Summa PCB – muscle - hen – 508 ng/kg of fat Feed - Summa PCB – 16,3 ng/kg of fat Scraped paint from the metal constructions - Summa PCB – 339 ng/kg of fat	After receiving the protocol from the laboratory on the positive finding of PCB residues, the official control connected with the taking of suspect samples was performed by the competent veterinary inspector. The veterinary inspector issued the measure for the ban on placing into circulation of products of animal origin until the negative finding of laboratory analysis for PCB is available and the ban to move the live animals, bedding and feed from the farm was ordered. Totally 9 suspect samples were taken. 1 egg sample, 1 muscle sample taken from a hen, 1 sample of compound feed, 1 feed sample – wheat, 1 feed sample – maize, 1 sample of scraped paint from the metal constructions and all the mentioned samples were non-compliant, they contained PCB residues exceeding the maximum residue limit. 2 bedding samples and 1 water sample were

	compliant. At that time totally 432 hens and 1017 hen´s eggs were on the farm. Subsequently, the veterinary inspector ordered: - the measure concerning the ban to move the live animals to the farm, - to safely dispose the contaminated products of animal origin and the feed in the rendering plant and to submit to the DVFA the collection documents from the rendering plant. The measure from the side of the breeder was fulfilled and the hen´s holding was liquidated in the amount of 470 kg and eggs in the weight of 40 kg. Before the placing of further products of animal origin on the market or the movement of the live poultry including animal by-products, the breeder must ensure for his/her own expenses in cooperation with the DVFA the laboratory examination for PCB. The breeder must ensure the removal of contaminated paints from the metal constructions or the whole constructions, to place them on the designated place and to mark. The breeder was ordered to ensure, prior to admission of a new group of animals for purposes of food production, the removal of contaminated paints from the metal constructions (or the whole constructions) on the farm so that the health of employees was not endangered upon their removal, to place paints or constructions on a designated place, to mark and to submit to the DVFA the procedure of works upon the removal of contaminated paints. In case of further breeding of farm animals for the purposes of food production, the breeder must ensure for minimum during 6 months of admission of animals in cooperation with the competent DVFA the takings of samples from products of animal origin or from live animals intended for the production of foods with orientation for analyses for PCB on the expenses of the breeder. The products of animal origin, live animals, animal by-products will be suspended until the time of delivery of the result, placed in a designated area (eggs in chilling room) and marked with the inscription

	„suspended". After the delivery of compliant laboratory result the official veterinarian of DVFA performs the release.
Aquaculture	
Leucomalachite green –trout – muscle – 2,4 ppb	After receiving the protocol from the laboratory with a positive finding of leucomalachite green, the official control was performed by the competent veterinary inspector. At the time of the control the positive trouts were not on the farm, they were in the total amount of 100 kg sold out „from the yard". The breeder was ordered by the form of measures to perform the mechanical clean-up of fish breeding premises. The manipulation with malachite green was not detected.
Leucomalachite green –trout – muscle – 2,6 ppb	The ban to place the fish on the market from relaying area with a positive finding of residues of leucomalachite green, issued by the competent DVFA. The said fish in amount of 125 kg were liquidated in the rendering plant. Subsequently taken suspect sample was with compliant result.
Leucomalachite green –trout – muscle – 2,5 ppb	In fish breeder, the official control was performed by the competent DVFA. The DVFA ordered without any delay the ban on the sale and placing on the market of fish bred on the farm – rainbow trout – until the time of further investigation, ban on handling fish between individual breeding basins, ban on placing on the market of fish from the said basin in amount of 250 kg. It was ordered to liquidate the fish from the basin with a positive finding of residues of leucomalachite green in amount of 251 kg. Subsequently, 5 suspect samples from further fishponds were taken. The samples were compliant and the measures were subsequently lifted. In this case the source of residue finding was detected. In the year 2011 the breeder used 125 ml of malachite green purchased in the aquarium shop for the disinfection of the

	said fish pond.
Honey	
B1 – tylosin – honey – 6 ppb	Subsequently, the official control was performed by the competent veterinary inspector in the honey producer and the measures were issued by the DVFA. The DVFA ordered the ban to place the produced honey on the market. The DVFA also ordered to ensure a safe disposal of 12 kg of the honey positive to tylosin by the competent person and to submit to the DVFA the collection document on honey delivery for a safe disposal. The measures concerning the ban on placing the bee honey and bee products intended for human consumption on the market and also to place bee products intended for feeding purposes on the market were ordered to the honey producer. The producer shall be obliged to notify the further production of bee honey from a new honey-flow to the DVFA for the purpose of the execution of the taking of official sample.

UK	UNITED KINGDOM

Group A substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
Ten cases of Zeranol found in cattle urine samples at 2.4, 2.44, 2.7, 2.9, 3.2, 3.3, 3.6, 6.1, 18.3, and 31 µg/l.	No investigations were required for these as research has shown that low levels of zeranol and fungal metabolites may be present in the urine of animals that have ingested feedingstuffs contaminated with the fusarium fungus.
Six cases of Thiouracil found in cattle urine samples at 12, 19.4, 23.4, 25, 34, and 40 µg/l.	For each of these samples the source of non - compliance could not be established, but it is considered that the most likely cause is due to animals being fed on a diet rich in brassica.

Group B substances

Modification of national residue plan	
None	
Non-compliant results	**Follow-up actions**
Bovines	
One Phenylbutazone in cattle plasma at 0.5 µg/kg.	The investigation was unable to determine the cause of this residue. The animal had been purchased 9 months prior to sampling and there was no evidence of this substance neither in the medicines records nor in the store. This case has been reported to the Northern Ireland Payments Agency for consideration.

Two Dihydrostreptomycin in calves kidney at 1200 and 11000 µg/kg.	In the case concerning a concentration of 1200 µg/kg, the calf was fed milk from treated cows. The investigation concluded that, for the case concerning the concentration of 11000 µg/kg, it was most likely that the calf was given an unrecorded treatment and sent for slaughter within the withdrawal period. This case was reported to the Rural Payments Agency for further action.
One Dihydrostreptomycin in cattle kidney at 6400 µg/kg.	The investigation showed that the Non-compliant animal had suffered with pneumonia which was initially unsuccessfully treated with Nuflor and Metacam and then six weeks later treated with Pen & Strep. The animal was slaughtered three days after the end of the 23 day withdrawal period and there was no evidence of overdosing or unrecorded treatments. VMD veterinary advice stated that if anything affects blood flow to the kidney, this can decrease the clearance of the drug. The SPC advises against the use of Pen & Strep in cases of renal disease or if anything affects kidney function.
One Sulfamethazine in calf kidney at 5900 µg/kg.	This residue occurred because the farmer did not record the treatment of this calf and was slaughtered within the withdrawal period. The farmer has been reminded of the importance of keeping accurate records and this case was referred to the RPA for consideration.
One Gamithromycin in calf kidney at 12000 µg/kg.	The farmer made an error in the medicine records which lead to this calf being sent for slaughter during the withdrawal period. The farmer has been advised on how to avoid such errors in the future and this case was reported to the Rural Payments Agency for further action.
One Amino - flubendazole in cattle liver at 2.1 µg/kg.	The investigation showed that neighbouring pheasants being reared and released for shooting were being treated with this substance and the bird feeders were placed in the field where this animal grazed. Therefore, the cause

	of this residue is through contamination and has been reported to the Northern Ireland Payments Agency for consideration.

Four Florfenicol in calves kidney at 1200, 2500, 3000 and 6800 µg/kg.	The investigation into the concentration of 1200 µg/kg showed that this animal was treated with Nurflor and was recorded on a calendar. This record was not transferred to the computer medicines records therefore this calf was erroneously sent for slaughter during the withdrawal period. The farmer was reminded of the importance of accurate record keeping and this case was reported to the Rural Payments Agency for further action. The investigation into the concentration of 2500 µg/kg showed that this calf was slaughtered at 40 days old after being bought at auction 4 days prior. Investigations were carried out at both of the farms where this calf resided during its life and it was found that Resflor was present at each, although both farmers deny treating this animal with florfenicol. Therefore it is concluded that this calf was likely to have been treated with Resflor but the investigations were unable to establish the source of this residue. The investigation into the concentration of 3000 µg/kg concluded that it was most likely that farm staff gave this calf an unrecorded treatment with Resflor and therefore was erroneously send for slaughter during the withdrawal period. The farmer was reminded of the importance of accurate record keeping and this case was reported to the Rural Payments Agency for further action. The animal which gave the concentration of 6800 µg/kg was successfully treated for pneumonia with Resflor and was sold at market during the withdrawal period. The farmer did not expect the calf to be slaughtered and did not declare the treatment at the time of sale. This case was reported to the Rural Payments Agency for further action.

Thirteen Cadmium in cattle kidney at 1000, 1100, 1168, 1200, 1300, 1309, 1400, 1500, 1543, 1700, 1700, 2300, and 4200 µg/kg.	The investigations in to the cases of 1168, 1309, 1500, 1543, 1700, 1700, 2300 and 4200 concluded that as there was no obvious source of cadmium on the farms, and that all of these samples were taken from cattle over 8 years old, the most likely cause of these residues was due to accumulation in the kidney over time. The investigations in to the cases of 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, and 1400 concluded that the causes of these residues were due to environmental contaminants from either local disused mining sites or from flooding and sewerage deposits.
One Lead in cattle kidney at 580 µg/kg.	On the farm of origin for this non - compliant, there was evidence of an old silver/lead mining site on the grazing land and stone from this site may have been used in the old farm buildings, which is the most likely source of this residue.
One Ibuprofen in cattle kidney at 17 µg/kg.	There was no evidence of the use of ibuprofen on this farm and due to a relative's medical condition does not have ibuprofen in the house. The investigation was unable to establish the cause of this residue.
Pigs	
One Lasalocid in pig liver at 230 µg/kg	This farm mixes feed on site and there was no record of the use lasalocid. Further samples all tested negative therefore it was not possible to determine the cause of this residue.
One Ochratoxin A in pig liver at 3.5 µg/kg	The investigation showed that this farm mixes feed on site and home grown barley is used along with purchased soya meal and rape meal. There was no obvious degradation of the ingredients or mixed feed and the storage silos were cleaned every 3 months, therefore it was not possible to establish the cause of this residue.

One Azaperol in breeding boar liver at 158 µg/kg.	This sample was misidentified at the time of sampling therefore it was not possible to determine the origin of this animal.
	Sheep & Goat
One Dihydrostreptomycin in sheep kidney at 12000 µg/kg.	This animal originated from a small flock managed by a part-time keeper who had given this runt lamb an unauthorised treatment of Pen & Strep which was over 6 times the recommended dose. The lamb was sent for slaughter 62 day after treatment, therefore the cause of this residue is due to the overdose. This case was reported to the Rural Payments Agency for further action.
One Oxfendazole and fenbendazole in sheep liver at 930/440 µg/kg.	The investigation could not establish the cause of this residue. It is possible that there was an identification error at the time of sampling.
One Levamisole in sheep liver at 290 µg/kg.	The investigation could not establish the cause of this residue. It is possible that there was an identification error at the time of sampling.
One Triclabendazole in sheep liver at 712 µg/kg.	The investigation could not establish the cause of this residue. It is possible that there was an identification error at the time of sampling.
One Nitroxynil in sheep liver at 37.6 µg/kg.	This sheep had been treated with Trodax and slaughtered 2 days after the withdrawal period ended. The treatment was administered by a calibrated doser which probably resulted in the overdosing of lighter animals. This case has been reported to the Northern Ireland Payments Agency for consideration.

One Closantel in sheep liver at 1880 µg/kg.	This animal was from a flock of 96 ewes, which is a breeding and finishing flock. The animal was treated with Closamectin 32 days after administration, observing the 28 day withdrawal period. Movement and medicine records were available and the investigating veterinary officer noted that the flock was well managed by a well-educated young farmer who was careful about adhering to the withdrawal period. This case was forwarded for SMR10 consideration

Two Lead in sheep kidney at 650 µg/kg and 510 µg/kg.	The investigation into the concentration of 650 µg/kg concluded that this sheep originated from a farm with 200 breeding ewes which used grazing that had been previously shown by sampling to contain high levels of lead from historic mining activity. This is the most likely cause for this residue and the farmer has been advised to fence the affected area to prevent sheep grazing there in future. For the concentration of 510 µg/kg, this originated from a dairy farm with 205 milking cows, under TB restriction following the disclosure of a single reactor. There were 200 ewes, including 60 for breeding and the rest purchased for fattening. The traced lamb was purchased at 3 weeks of age and remained with its purchased dam in a fenced paddock until slaughter. There was no obvious source of lead in this paddock; however, it was possible that the sheep had access to an area of bonfire ash in an adjacent, poorly fenced, field.
Two Diazinon in sheep kidney fat at 1000 and 1100 µg/kg.	It was not possible to determine the cause of the residue for the concentration of 1000 µg/kg because the farmer claims to have never used an OP dip nor has the facilities on farm to dip sheep. The farmers uses Crovect to control flies and the medicines records and invoices support this. Therefore, it was not possible to determine the cause of this residue. The investigation into the concentration of 1100 µg/kg showed that this sheep originated from a farm with 550 ewes with a suckler unit of 50 cows. The lambs were dipped against scab on 12/08/2012 with Osmonds Goldfleece 60% Diazinon by the farmer who has a certificate of competence. Lambs were then fed a commercial feed while grazing until slaughter in this case on 24/10/2012. This was 73 days after dipping and observing the 70 day withdrawal period. Therefore, the most likely cause of this residue

	due to the variation between individual sheep at the time of dipping.

Horses	
Five Phenylbutazone in horse kidney at 4.9, 8.2, 12, 49 and 1200 µg/kg.	The sample which gave the concentration of 4.9 µg/kg originated from a stable where phenylbutazone was regularly supplied and stable policy is to sign those horses out of the food chain. However, it was probable that this horse personally belonged to the groom and that it was given an unrecorded treatment with surplus medicines prescribed for another horse. The passport had been destroyed therefore it was not possible to investigate further. It was not possible to adequately determine the origin of the horse which gave the concentration of 8.2 µg/kg, therefore, no investigation could be carried out. The investigation into the concentration of 12 µg/kg showed that this horse was badly injured and prescribed Danilon then it was sent to a convalescence livery. The horse passport was checked by this livery owner before sending to slaughter and no note had been made by the prescribing vet. The vet has now made changes to the procedure for prescribing phenylbutazone to prevent future occurrences. For the concentration of 49 µg/kg, this horse was purchased from Eire in 2008 and no phenylbutazone had been prescribed by the owners vet, however, sachets of Equipalazone (expired 2006 and unlabelled by any vet) were available at the yard. Although not admitted by the owner, it is most likely that this horse was treated when it suffered symptoms of cervical stenosis, which was the reason for slaughter. The horse which gave the concentration of 1200 µg/kg was a racehorse which was injured during a race and the course vet treated it with oral phenylbutazone without requesting to see the passport. The owner's private vet advised euthanasia and despite being aware of the

	treatment did not sign the horse out of the food chain. The vet has been advised of the procedure for horses treated with this substance.

One Ibuprofen in horse kidney at 8.6 µg/kg.	This horse was kept by the same owner for 19 years and had never been treated with anything other than routine worming. It was unlikely that the sampling officer or laboratory technicians contaminated this sample, therefore, it was not possible to determine the cause of this residue.
Two Cadmium in horse kidney at 6100 and 31000 µg/kg.	The investigation into the concentration of 6100 µg/kg determined that as this horse had been on this premises for 10 years and there was no evidence of mining or industrial damage, therefore the most likely cause of this residue was due to an environmental accumulation over time given the age of the horse at the time of slaughter. For the concentration of 31000 µg/kg, the horse had been at this organic dairy and arable farm for 2 years and was slaughtered at 10 years of age. No chemical fertilisers are used, but mineral supplements were fed and there were no obvious sources of cadmium, therefore, the most likely cause of this residue was due to an environmental accumulation over time given the age of the horse at the time of slaughter.
Milk	
Two triclabendazole sulfone in cattle milk at 20 and 32 µg/l.	The investigation into the concentration of 20 µg/l concluded that as the farmer estimated the weight of the cow prior to treatment it is probable that it was given an overdose of Fasinex. For the concentration of 32 µg/l, it was established that Endofluke is routinely used and the 2 month withdrawal period is usually observed. It was most likely that a new employee inadvertently treated some newly purchased cows and these were then milked during the withdrawal period causing this residue.
One ibuprofen in cattle milk at 14 µg/l.	This sample was not taken in conjunction with the field instructions for collecting milk samples. The officer collected milk from a jug in the farm

	kitchen where a resident was using an Ibuprofen gel on their hands.

Eggs	
Two Diclazuril in egg at 1.2 and 4.3 µg/kg.	These concentrations fall below the EFSA maximum residue limit of 2mg.kg, therefore no investigations were required.
One Lasalocid in egg at 200 µg/kg.	The investigation established that this residue was caused due to a contamination during the manufacture of feed at the mill, which was already aware of the issue and had taken corrective action.
Aquaculture	
Two Emamectin in salmon muscle at 130 and 150 µg/kg.	Initial enquiries into the concentration of 130 µg/kg showed that this samples was erroneously taken during the withdrawal period. The investigation into the concentration of 150 µg/kg showed that the fish had been treated with Slice but due to the difficulties in treating aquaculture animals because of the variations in weight and appetite it is impossible to administer an exact dose. The farmer has been advised to submit a suspect adverse reaction report to the Marketing Authorisation holder.
Two PCB in salmon muscle at 5.1 µg/kg and 5.7 µg/kg.	PCBs are ubiquitous in the environment and not associated with medicinal use, therefore, no investigations were required.
Farmed game	
One DDE - pp in deer kidney fat at 1300 µg/kg.	This sample came from a fallow deer which was kept in an enclosed pasture which used to be an orchard until the 1980s. The deer were fed on wheat, barley, soya and malt nuts which was further tested and found to be compliant. The investigation established that the deer may have disturbed broken ground and may have eaten some soil, which was found to contain DDE, DDD and DDT.

Wild game	
Two Lasalocid, one in partridge muscle at 600 and one in quail muscle at 29 µg/kg.	As part of this investigation into the quail muscle non-compliant, four follow up feed samples were taken from the associated feed mill and a positive result was reported for one these. The mill was notified of the result and asked to carry out an internal investigation which concluded that the consignment of feed had followed grower feed containing Lasalocid in the production line. This was considered to be the cause of the carryover and the mill has taken preventative steps to ensure that this will not occur again in future. The investigation in to the partridge muscle with a concentration of 600 µg/kg concluded that it was submitted by a game dealer who used various supply sources, therefore, it was not possible to further trace the bird to its origin. The dealer has been given a letter to circulate to all of the suppliers reminding them of the regulations regarding animals produced for human consumption.
Honey	
Two oxytetracycline in honey at 1200 and 2000 µg/kg.	The investigation is still ongoing.