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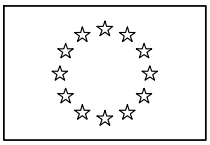

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Part II/III

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL RESIDUE MONITORING PLANS IN THE MEMBER STATES IN 2010 (Council Directive 96/23/EC)

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

PART II

Report for 2010 on the results of residue monitoring in food of animal origin in the Member States

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Report for 2010 on the results from the monitoring of veterinary medicinal product residues and other substances in live animals and animal products

SUMMARY

The present report summarises the monitoring data from 2010 on the presence of residues of veterinary medicinal products and certain substances in live animals and animal products in the European Union. Regulation (EU) No 37/2010[1] establishes maximum limits for residues of veterinary medicinal products in food-producing animals and animal products. Council Directive 96/23/EC[2] 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[3] lays down levels and frequencies of sampling for certain animal products. Data were collected in aggregated form in a database hosted by the European Commission.

In the framework of article 31 of Regulation EC 178/2002[4], the European Commission (EC) asked the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) to produce an annual compilation of the monitoring results thus supporting EC in providing an annual communication to the European Parliament, the European Council and to the Member States on the residue monitoring in live animals and animal products in the European Union. 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.

As stated in the previous EFSA reports (EFSA, 2010a; EFSA, 2010b), transmission of data in aggregated form creates several limitations for the data analysis and reporting. For example, the total number of compliant and non-compliant samples tested for each individual substance was not available, thus it was not possible to calculate the percentage of non-compliant samples for a specific substance and ascertain whether or not these vary significantly between successive years. EFSA already pointed to such limitations inherent in the data collection method used within the framework of Directive 96/23/EC and provided recommendations for improvement (EFSA, 2010a; EFSA, 2010b). Currently the European Commission and the Member States are considering EFSA recommendations for implementation.

Altogether, 736,806 samples were reported by the 27 Member States in the framework of the residue monitoring in 2010 in the EU. A total of 418,081 targeted samples and 30,659 suspect samples were reported under Council Directive 96/23/EC. Additionally, 282,689 samples collected in the framework of other programmes developed under the national legislation and 5,377 checked at import were reported. The data analysis presented in this report refers mainly to targeted samples reported under the Council Directive 96/23/EC. Samples collected through other sampling strategies (suspect, import or 'other') do not follow a pre-defined monitoring plan, thus they were not pooled together with the targeted samples but treated separately.

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

[1] Commission Regulation (EU) 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 15/1, 20.1.2010, p. 1-72)

[2] 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, 23/05/1996, p. 10 – 32)

[3] 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)

[4] 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)

Of the total targeted samples collected, 43 % were analysed for substances having anabolic effect and unauthorised substances (group A) and 61 % for veterinary drugs and contaminants (group B) (Note that some samples were analysed for substances in both groups therefore the sum is higher than 100). There were 1,373 or 0.33 % of non-compliant samples out of the 418,081 targeted samples in 2010 compared to 0.32 % in 2009.

Considering all targeted samples analysed for the category "hormones" (A1 to A4) in all animal/product categories, 0.15 % were non-compliant. As in the previous three years, there were no non-compliant samples for stilbenes and derivatives (A1). For antithyroid agents (A2), there were 0.47 % non-compliant samples, all for thiouracil and ethylthiouracil, most likely due to feeding cruciferous plants. In the group of steroids (A3), which includes as well some results on corticosteroids, there were 0.19 % non-compliant samples in all animal and product categories. The non-compliant samples were found in bovines (0.17 %), pigs (0.26 %), sheep and goats (0.63 %), horses (1.2 %) and poultry (0.02 %). Non-compliant samples for corticosteroids were reported in group A3 (n = 36) and in group B2f (n = 23). The majority of incidences of non-compliance for corticosteroids were reported in bovines (n = 56). In the group of resorcylic acid lactones (A4), 0.09 % of the samples were non-compliant for zearanol and taleranol. For beta-agonists (A5), there were 0.02 % non-compliant samples. For prohibited substances, 0.05 % of samples were non-compliant. Substances identified were chloramphenicol (n = 16), nitrofurans (n = 19) and nitroimidazoles (n = 5).

For antibacterials (B1), 0.23 % of the samples analysed under the Directive 96/23 monitoring were non-compliant. The highest frequencies of non-compliant samples for antibacterials were found in honey (2.9 %) and rabbit meat (0.62 %).

In the group B2 (other veterinary drugs), a relatively high proportion of non-compliant samples was found for anticoccidials (B2b): 1.61 % in horses, 0.96 % in poultry, 0.39 % in sheep and goats, 1.27 % in rabbit, 0.58 % in farmed game and 0.22 % in eggs. Instances of non-compliance for anthelmintics (B2a) were reported in bovines (0.06 %), pigs (0.08 %), sheep and goats (0.24 %), horses (0.52 %), farmed game (0.41 %) and milk (0.51 %). For carbamates and pyrethroids (B2c), there was only one non-compliant sample in honey. No non-compliant sample was reported for sedatives (B2d). For non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e) non-compliant samples were found in bovines (0.30 %), sheep and goats (0.21 %), horses (2.6 %), poultry (0.14 %), rabbits (1.39 %) and milk (0.03 %). Non-compliant samples for "other pharmacologically active substances" (B2f) were reported in bovines (0.33 %), poultry (0.31 %) and pigs (0.04 %).

In the group of "other substances and environmental contaminants" (B3), the highest percentage of non-compliant samples in almost all species was found for chemical elements (B3c) (3.6 %). Cadmium, lead, mercury and copper were the most frequent elements identified. Instances of non-compliance for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and organophosphorus compounds (B3b) were much lower: 0.10 % and 0.03 %, respectively. For mycotoxins (B3d), there were non-compliant samples for zearalenone and derivatives (one in bovines and one in pigs) and for aflatoxin M1 in milk (n = 7). Dyes (B3e) were reported in 1.8 % aquaculture samples. Substances found were malachite green, leuco malachite green, crystal violet and leuco crystal violet.

For most of the substance groups, there was no notable variation of the frequency of non-compliant samples in 2010 compared to previous years (2007 to 2009). However, it appears that the frequency of non-compliant samples for steroids (A3), resorcylic acid lactones (A4), anticoccidials (B2b), organochlorine compounds (B3a) and mycotoxins (B3d) was slightly lower compared to previous years, whereas the proportion of non-compliant samples for chemical elements (B3c) was higher. The increase was mainly due to the inclusion of copper in the monitoring. Considering that the sampling plan and the spectrum of substances analysed were not necessarily the same over the four years, this comparison is associated to a certain degree of uncertainty.

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1. INTRODUCTION

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 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 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.

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

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

Unauthorised substances or products mean substances or products the administering of which to animals is 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 legislations.

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 2005/657/EC (1 September 2002), 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 means the maximum concentration of residue resulting from the use of a veterinary medicinal product which may be accepted by the Union to be legally permitted or recognised as acceptable in or on a food. For veterinary medicinal products, maximum residue limits (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[5]. Pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits are set out in Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010 of 22 December 2009[6].

For pesticides, MRLs are laid down in Regulation (EC) 396/2005[7]. 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) 1881/2006[8]. 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[9] MRPL means 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, medroxyprogesterone acetate were established by Commission Decision 2003/181/EC[10] and for malachite and leuco malachite green were established by Commission Decision 2004/25/EC[11].

2. OBJECTIVES

The objective of the present report was to summarise the monitoring data from 2010 submitted to the European Commission. Data analysis was mainly focused on data submitted under Directive 96/23/EC providing 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.
- 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.

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[5] 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, repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 and amending Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 152/11, 16.6.2009, p. 1-12)

[6] Commission Regulation (EU) 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 15/1, 20.1.2010, p. 1-72)

[7] Regulation (EC) 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council 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 70/1, 16.3.2005, p. 1-16)

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

[9] 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 221/8, 17.8.2002, p. 1-29)

[10] 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, 15.3.2001, 17-18)

[11] 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, L6, 10.1.2004, 38-39)

- EU overall distribution of non-compliant samples in the substance groups.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Materials

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 the results lays down rules for the analytical methods to be used in the testing of official samples and specifies common criteria for the interpretation of analytical results. Data used in this report have been collected from Member States under Directive 96/23/EC and stored in DG SANCO's residue application. 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).

The DG for Health and Consumers (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 of 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 analysis reports available in DG SANCO's residue application were used. From these reports it was possible to extract the production volume reported by the Member States and the number of samples analysed for each animal/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 2010 was referred to the production of 2009. 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.

4. RESULTS

The structure and the data analysis performed in the present report follows the one of the 2009 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**

This chapter is intended 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. Further details on the non-compliant samples found in each animal/product category are presented in chapters 4.2 to 4.13.

In 2010, 736,806 samples were reported by the 27 Member States for analysis of substances and residues covered by the Directive 96/23/EC. Out of this, 418,081 were targeted samples collected in conformity with the specification of the National Residue Control Plans (NRCPs) for 2010. Additionally, 30,659 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 282,689 samples collected in the framework of other programmes developed under the national legislation. Only a relatively limited number of data (n = 5,377) 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 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 of targeted samples, 43 % were analysed for substances having an anabolic effect and unauthorised substances (group A) and 61 % for veterinary drugs and contaminants (group B). Of the 418,081 targeted samples 1,373 were non-compliant (0.33%) (1,455 non-compliant results). This situation was similar to the one in 2009 when of 445,968 targeted samples 1,406 were non-compliant (0.32 %). The percentage of non-compliant samples calculated from the total number of samples

analysed for substances in that category was: 0.11 % for substances having an anabolic effect and unauthorized substances (A), 0.23 % for antibacterials (B1), 0.21 % for the "other veterinary drugs" (B2) and 1.5 % for "other substances and environmental contaminants" (B3) (Table 1, Figure 1).

Table 1: Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in all species and products categories.

Substance group [(a)]	Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
	n[(b)]	%	n[(c)]	%	n[(d)]
A	177,793	43	202	0.11	218
A1	23,455	5.6	0	0.00	0
A2	9,888	2.4	46	0.47	46
A3	47,337	11	90	0.19	91
A4	22,205	5.3	21	0.09	34
A5	43,636	10	7	0.02	7
A6	70,828	17	38	0.05	40
B	255,860	61	1,171	0.46	1,237
B1	128,698	31	299	0.23	322
B2	88,721	21	188	0.21	192
B2a	25,054	6.0	45	0.18	46
B2b	21,111	5.0	91	0.43	91
B2c	8,435	2.0	1	0.01	1
B2d	9,758	2.3	0	0.00	0
B2e	14,907	3.6	29	0.19	29
B2f	13,980	3.3	25	0.18	25
B3	45,574	11	680	1.5	723
B3a	17,487	4.2	17	0.10	25
B3b	7,095	9.2	2	0.03	2
B3c	16,941	4.1	615	3.6	646
B3d	6,611	1.6	9	0.14	12
B3e	1,989	0.48	36	1.8	37
B3f	3,197	0.76	1	0.03	1
Total	**418,081**	**100**	**1,373**	**0.33**	**1,455**

(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.

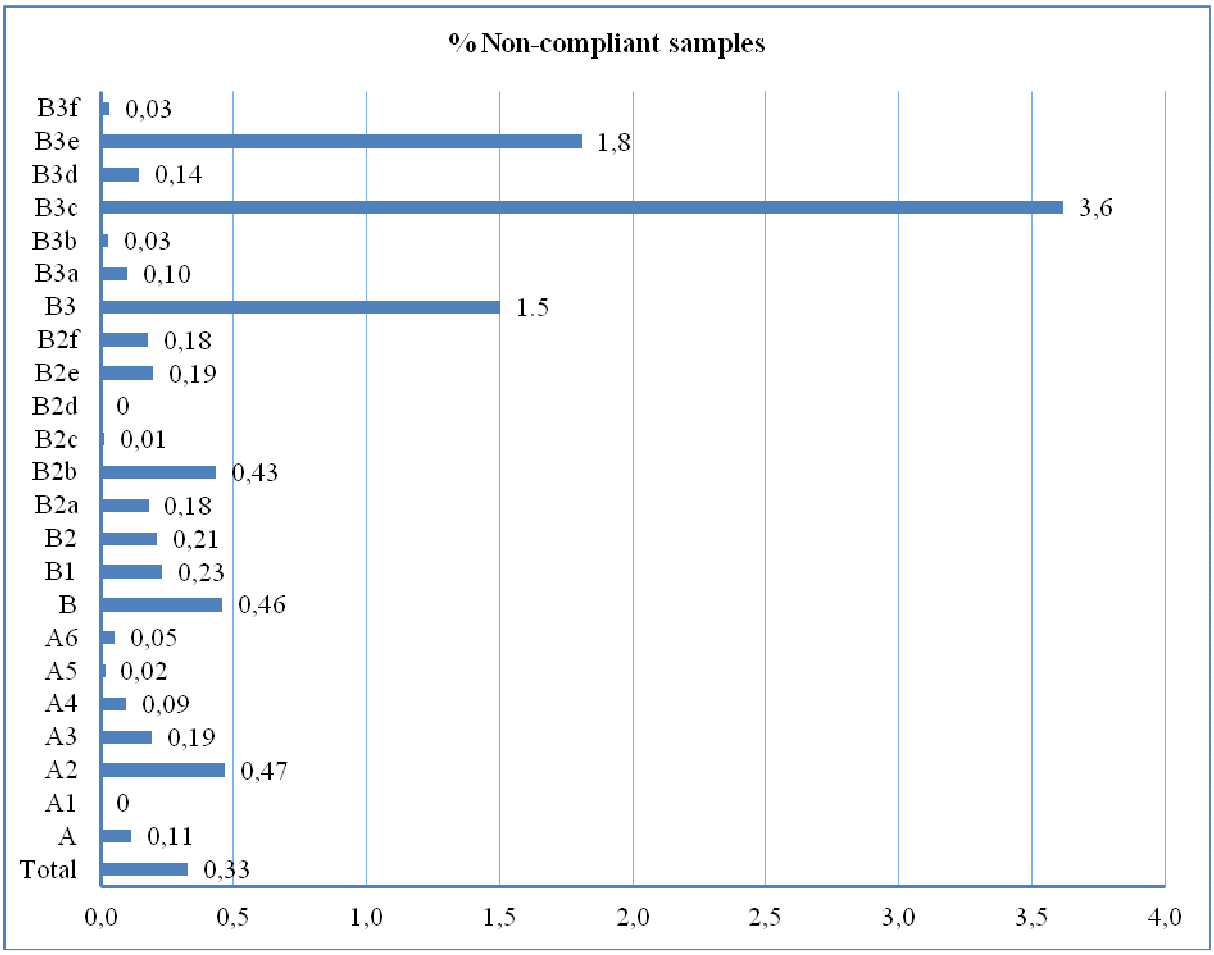


Figure 1: Percentage of non-compliant samples in each substance group.

- **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 chapter includes also synthetic, hormonally active substances such as stilbenes and their derivatives (A1), antithyroid agents (A2) and steroids (A3). Resorcylic acid lactones (A4) are hormonally active as well and potentially used with growth promoting purposes, but their presence in food 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 (102,885 samples) there were 157 non-compliant samples (0.15 %) (171 non-compliant results).

The number of targeted samples analysed for stilbenes and derivatives (A1) in all animal/product categories together was 23,455. Similarly to previous years, no non-compliant sample was reported for this group.

Antithyroid agents (A2) were analysed in 9888 targeted samples of which 46 samples were non-compliant (0.47 %) (46 non-compliant results). All non-compliant samples in the group A2 were for thiouracil and ethylthiouracil. They were found in bovines (n = 42; 0.76 %), pigs (n = 2; 0.07 %), and sheep and goats (n = 2; 0.82 %). Residues of thiouracil resulted most probably from feeding 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 47,337 samples analysed in all animal species and product categories, 90 were non-compliant (0.19 %) (91 non-compliant results). Overall, there were 54 non-compliant results for anabolic steroids and 37 non-compliant results for corticosteroids reported in the group A3. The non-compliant samples were found in bovines (n = 50; 0.17 %), pigs (n = 30; 0.26 %), sheep and goats (n = 7; 0.63 %), horses (n = 2; 1.19 %) and poultry (n = 1; 0.02 %). Several Member States claimed that some residue findings on steroid hormones were not attributable to illegal treatment of animals. The non-compliant findings were more likely linked to the endogenous production of these substances as proved in previous studies (Clouet et al., 1997; Samuels et al. 1998).

For resorcylic acid lactones (A4), of 22,205 samples analysed, 21 were found non-compliant (0.09 %) (34 non-compliant results). There were 18 non-compliant samples in bovines (0.15 %) and three in pigs (0.05 %).

- **Corticosteroids**

There are several substances (e.g. dexamethasone, betamethasone and prednisolone) legally used in the therapy of food producing animals in the EU. The legal utilisation of corticosteroids, as for any other veterinary medicine, is strictly regulated in the EU, with withdrawal periods given between treatment and slaughtering. Due to their growth promoting effects (increase of appetite and weight gain) corticosteroids might be used in cocktails with other illegal substances in animal feeding. Thus, some Member States (Italy, Netherlands) include these substances in group A3 (steroids), whereas others allocate them to the group B2f (other pharmacologically active substances). The Member States that include all corticosteroids in group A3 argue that in this way they have more legal power against illegal use.

Of the total of 59 non-compliant results for corticosteroids in all species (targeted samples), 36 were reported in group A3 and 23 in group B2f. The majority of non-compliant results for corticosteroids

was reported in bovines (n = 56). Substances identified were dexamethasone (n = 49), prednisolone (n = 8), betamethasone (n = 1) and prednisone (n = 1) (Table 2).

Table 2: Overview on corticosteroids non-compliant results.

Substance	Substance group [(a)]	Species	Number of non-compliant results	Member States reporting non-compliant results
Betamethasone	A3	bovines	1	IT
Dexamethasone	A3	bovine	31	IT, NL
	A3	horse	1	IT
	B2f	bovine	17	DE, DK, ES
Prednisolone	A3	bovine	2	IT
	B2f	bovine	4	BE, FR
	B2f	pigs	2	BE, FR
Prednisone	A3	bovine	1	IT

(a): as detailed in Appendix E.

- **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[12] prohibits the use of beta-agonists in food producing animals except for well-defined therapeutic purposes and under strict veterinary control. In 2010, 43,636 targeted samples were analysed for beta-agonists and seven non-compliant samples (0.02 %) were reported (in bovines: five for Clenbuterol and one for Isoxsuprine; in pigs one for Clenbuterol). In 2009 only two samples were found non-compliant for beta-agonists.

- **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 2010 residue monitoring, 70,828 targeted samples were analysed for prohibited substances and 38 samples (0.05 %) were non-compliant (40 non-compliant results). Altogether, there were 16 non-compliant results for chloramphenicol, 19 for nitrofurans and five for nitroimidazoles (Table 3). The distribution of the non-compliant results by individual substances and Member States is presented in Appendix A.

[12] Council Directive 96/22/EC of 29 April 1996 concerning the prohibition on the use in stock farming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of beta-agonists, and repealing Directives 81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC and 88/299/EEC (OJ, L 125, 29.5.1996, 3-9)

Table 3: 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	DE
	pigs	6	ES, FR, PL, SE
	poultry	3	AT, IT
	milk	3	CZ, EE
	rabbit	2	FR, ES
Nitrofurans			
SEM (semicarbazide)	bovine	3	IE, UK
	poultry	1	NL
Furazolidone	sheep/goats	1	ES
AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	poultry	2	GR
	honey	10	HU
AMOZ (5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	bovines	1	ES
	aquaculture	1	GR
Nitroimidazoles			
Metronidazole	bovines	1	DE
	pigs	1	DE
	poultry	1	BE
Hydroxymetronidazol	pigs	1	DE
Ronidazole	farmed game	1	BE

- **Antibacterials**

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

Methods of analysis of antimicrobials can be grouped in three categories: microbiological, immunochemical, or physico-chemical. Microbiological methods are fast screening methods which allow a high sample throughput but limited information is obtained about the substance identification and its concentration in the sample. When residues are found in a screening test, a confirmatory test shall be carried out, which normally involves a more sophisticated testing method providing full or complementary information enabling the substance to be identified precisely and confirming that the MRL has been exceeded.

Immunochemical methods are rapid, selective, and sensitive and are widely applied in some areas of residue analysis. Physico-chemical methods are more sophisticated and they allow a more accurate identification and quantification of the substance.

In the case of antibacterials, some of the screening tests are based on microbiological tests, whereby the sample or sample extract is tested for inhibition of bacterial growth. If, after a specific period of incubation, the sample inhibited the growth of the bacteria, it is considered that an antibacterial substance was present in the sample, but the specific substance is not identified. Given that this is a qualitative analytical method, a misinterpretation of the results cannot be ruled out and some false positives can occur.

The total number of analyses carried out in 2010 for antimicrobials in targeted samples was 128,698, of which 299 (0.23 %) were non-compliant (322 non-compliant results) (Table 1). The number of samples analysed and the percentage of non-compliant samples in each animal category is presented in Figure 2:

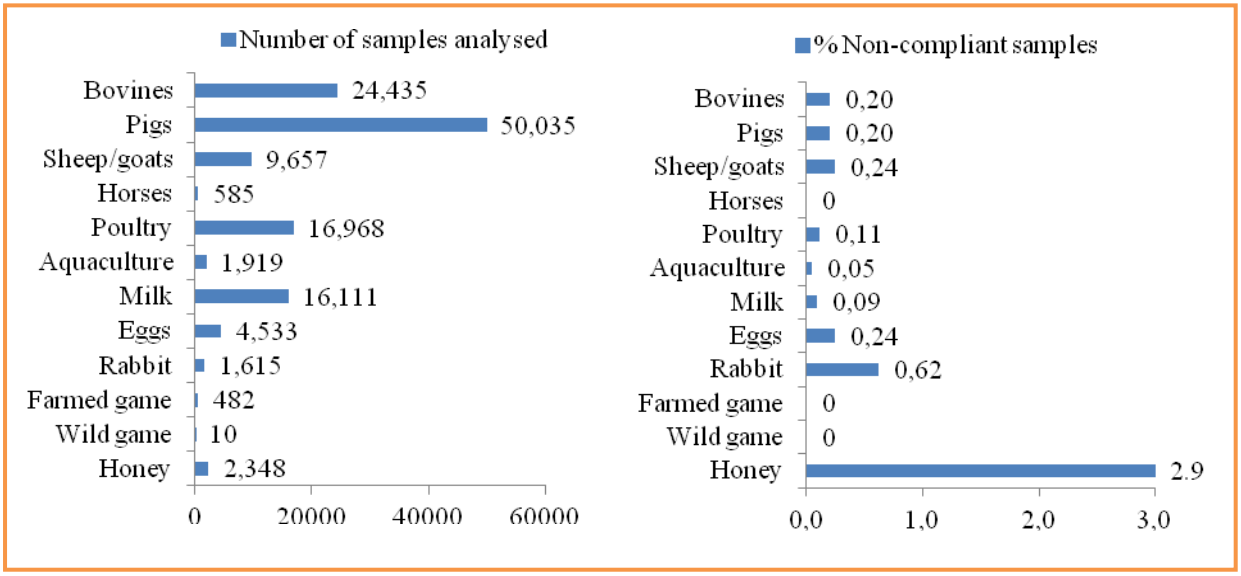


Figure 2: Number of targeted samples analysed and percentage of non-compliant samples for antibacterials (B1) in animal/product categories.

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.

In Germany, for instance, there are two different strategies. One is to fulfil the requirements of the 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 non compliant 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 2010, 273,627 samples were analysed in Germany under this scheme (23,006 for bovines, 247,376 for pigs, 2,992 for sheep and goats, 122 for horses, 37 for poultry, 45 for aquaculture, 19 for farmed game and 30 for rabbit meat) giving rise to 655 positive inhibitor tests (192 in bovines, 455 in pigs, seven in sheep and goats, and one in poultry).

- **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 2010 monitoring, 88,721 targeted samples were analysed for substances in the group B2 and 188 samples (0.21 %) 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. In poultry, anticoccidials was the largest subgroup whereas in horses it was the NSAIDs 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 4.

Regarding the number of samples analysed in each B2 subgroup the highest proportion of non-compliant samples was found for anticoccidials (B2b): 0.96% in poultry, 1.61 % in horses, 0.39 % in sheep and goats, 1.27 % rabbit, 0.58 % farmed game and 0.22 % eggs.

Non-compliant samples for anthelmintics (B2a) were reported in bovines (0.06 %), pigs (0.08 %), sheep and goats (0.24 %) horses (0.52 %), farmed game (0.41 %) and milk (0.51 %).

For carbamates and pyrethroids (B2c), there was one non-compliant sample in honey (0.15 %).

Of the 10,147 targeted samples were analysed for sedatives (B2d) no non-compliant sample was reported.

For non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e) non-compliant samples were reported in bovines (0.30 %), pigs (0.02 %), sheep and goats (0.21 %), horses (2.6 %), poultry (0.14 %), milk (0.03 %), and rabbits (1.37 %).

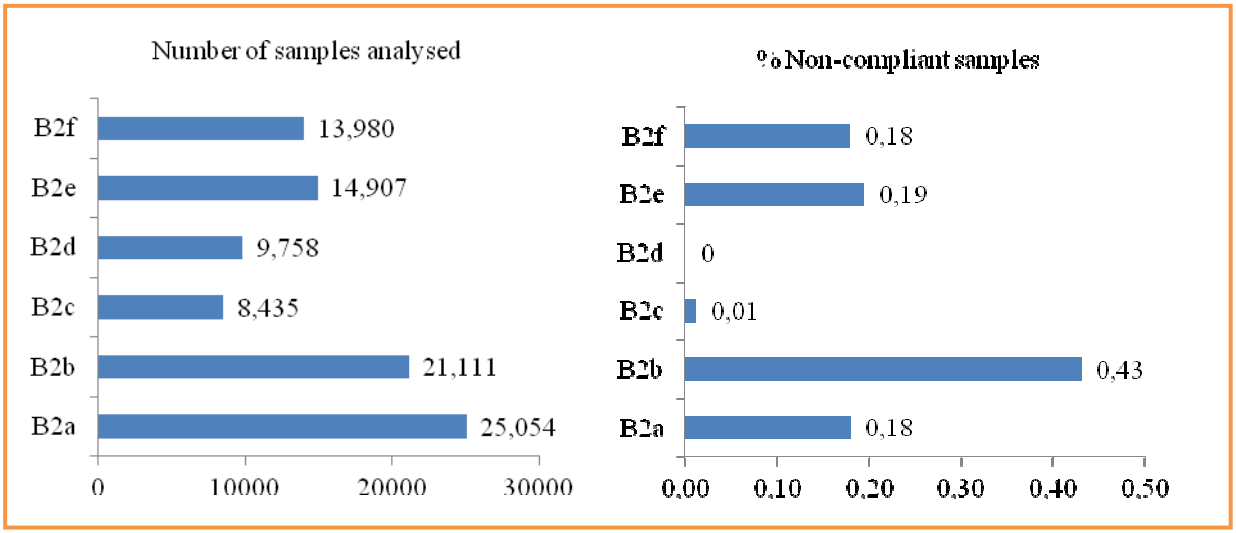


Figure 3: Number of targeted samples analysed within the group "other veterinary drugs" (B2) and the percentage of non-compliant samples.

Non-compliant samples for "other pharmacologically active substances" (B2f) were reported in bovines (0.33 %), poultry (0.31 %), and pigs (0.04 %). 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.

Table 4: 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[(a)]	% nc[(b)]	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc
Bovines	4,975	0.06	1,763	0	1,685	0	2,319	0	4,735	0.30	6,324	0.33
Pigs	7,278	0.08	6,192	0	2,612	0	6,632	0	5,034	0.02	5,418	0.04
Sheep/goats	2,875	0.24	1035	0.39	590	0	600	0	480	0.21	409	0
Horses	193	0.52	62	1.6	71	0	120	0	377	2.6	88	0
Poultry	2,997	0	7,640	0.96	1,845	0	49	0	734	0.14	650	0.31
Aquaculture	728	0	40	0	232	0	3	0	1	0	92	0
Milk	5,291	0.51	295	0	244	0	25	0	3,411	0.03	469	0
Eggs	276	0	3,578	0.22	212	0	0	0	0	0	131	0
Rabbit	179	0	315	1.3	98	0	3	0	73	1.4	34	0
Farmed game	243	0.41	172	0.58	104	0	7	0	62	0	11	0
Wild game	16	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honey	3	0	19	0	667	0.15	0	0	0	0	354	0

(a): Number of samples analysed (b): Percentage of non-compliant samples

- **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 2010 residues monitoring 45,574 samples were analysed for substances in group B3 of which 680 samples were non-compliant (1.5 %) (723 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" (3.6 %). Similar to previous years, cadmium, lead, and mercury were the chemical elements frequently identified as responsible for non-compliance. Copper was newly

introduced in the monitoring thus contributing to the increase of the total number of non-compliant samples in this group.

Instances of non-compliance for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and organophosphorus compounds (B3b) were lower: 0.1 % and 0.03 %, respectively.

For mycotoxins (B3d), there were non-compliant samples for zearalenone and derivatives (one in bovines and one in pigs) and for aflatoxin M1 in milk (n = 7).

Dyes (B3e) were reported in aquaculture (37 non-compliant results; 1.8 %). Substances found were malachite green, leuco malachite green, crystal violet and leuco crystal violet.

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.

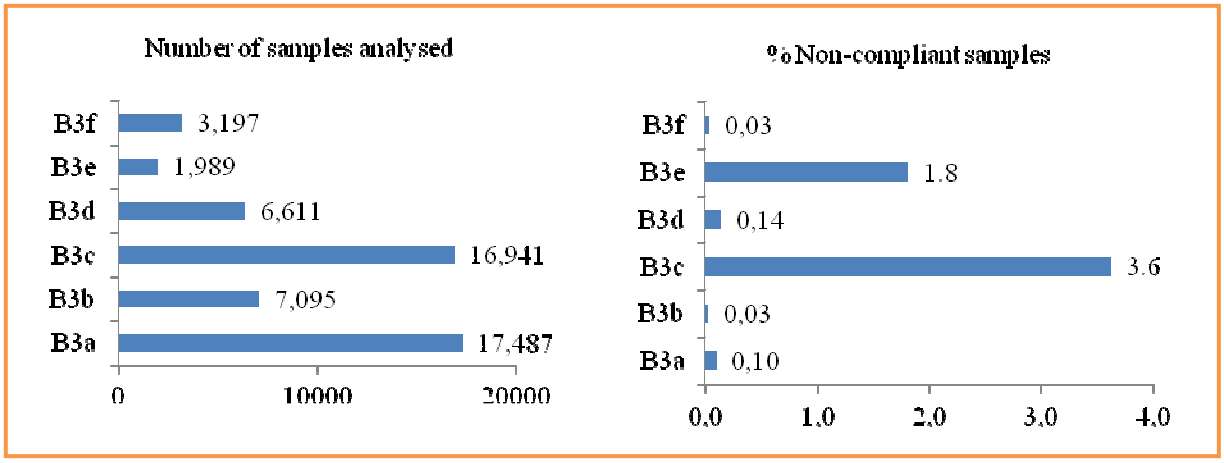


Figure 4: Number of samples analysed within the group "other substances and environmental contaminants" (B3) and the percentage of non-compliant samples.

Table 5: 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[(a)]	% nc[(b)]	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc	n	% nc
Bovines	2,960	0.07	1,500	0	3,038	3.2	1,097	0.09	0	0	534	0
Pigs	4,416	0.02	2,330	0	5,126	5.2	2,068	0.05	0	0	1,186	0
Sheep/goats	1,487	0.27	1102	0.09	957	2.1	270	0	0	0	45	0
Horses	139	1.4	91	0	732	6.4	57	0	0	0	6	0
Poultry	2,217	0	218	0	1,987	0.1	722	0	0	0	215	0

Aquaculture	911	0.22	44	0	760	0	298	0	1,989	1.8	238	0
Milk	2,024	0.10	799	0	1,148	0.09	1,982	0.35	0	0	297	0
Eggs	1,850	0.05	285	0	188	0	7	0	0	0	202	0
Rabbit	190	1.05	16	0	197	0.51	45	0	0	0	14	0
Farmed game	230	0	26	0	281	5.3	32	0	0	0	59	0
Wild game	434	0.23	88	0	1,989	8.0	10	0	0	0	195	0
Honey	629	0	596	0.17	538	0.74	23	0	0	0	206	0.49

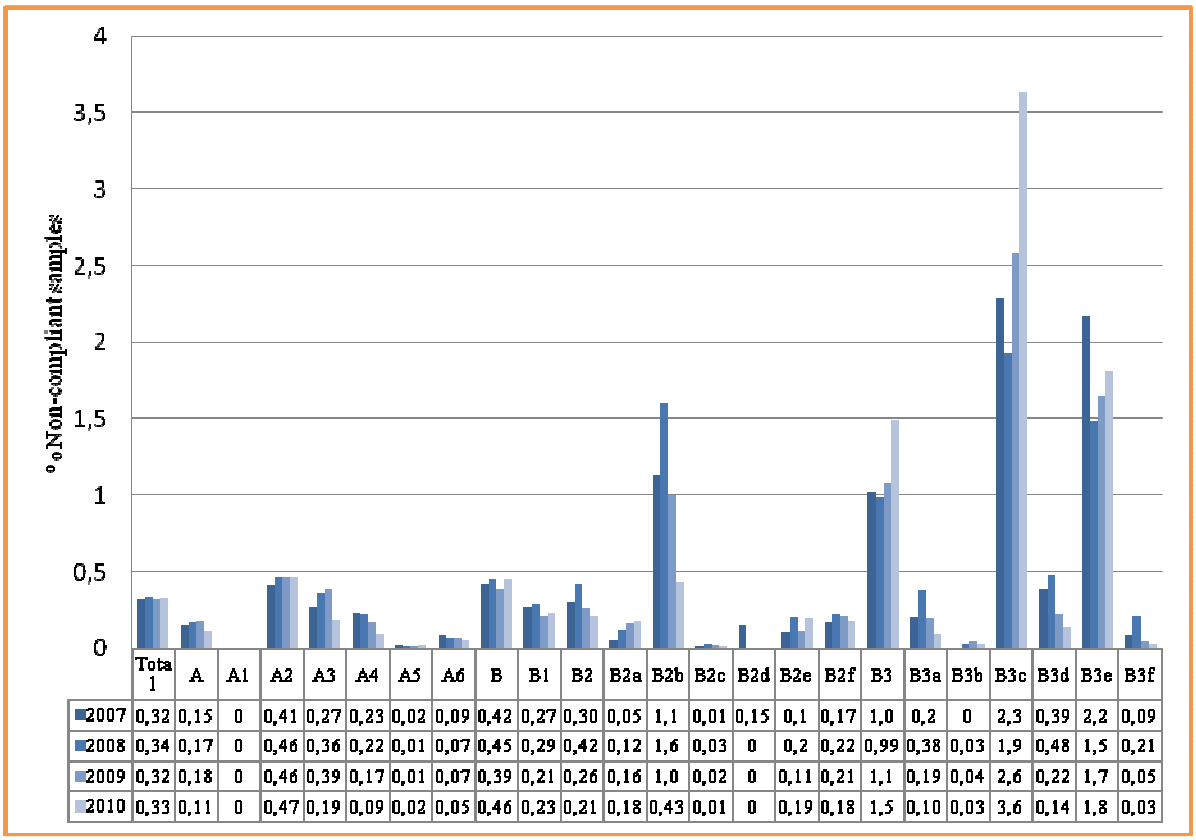
(a): Number of samples analysed
(b): Percentage of non-compliant samples

- **Multi-year analysis**

It is important to note that this analysis is based on data that were partially aggregated. Also, the number of samples analysed for each substance group and animal/product category and the spectrum of substances analysed was not necessarily the same over the four years. Therefore this analysis should be regarded as having a certain degree of uncertainty. The purpose of this exercise was to check whether there is a major shift of the percentage of non-compliant samples at substance group level.
An overall picture covering the period 2007 - 2010 (EU 27) is presented in Figure 5. The percentage of overall non-compliant samples in 2010 was in the same range as in the previous three years (0.32 % - 0.34 %).

Among hormones and prohibited substances (group A) less than 0.2 % of the samples were non-compliant over the four years with the lowest percentage in 2010 (0.11 %). There was no non-compliant sample for stilbenes (A1) in the fours years included in the analysis and only a very limited number of non-compliant samples for beta-agonists (A5) (0.01 % - 0.02 %). The percentage of non-compliant samples for antithyroid agents (A2) and prohibited substances (A6) was in the same range over the four years (A2: 0.41 % - 0.47 %; A6: 0.05 % - 0.09 %). For steroids (A3), the percentage of non-compliant samples was lower in 2010 compared to 2007 - 2009 (0.19 % compared to 0.27 % - 0.39 %). Similarly, a lower percentage of non-compliant samples was reported in 2010 for resorcylic acid lactones (A4) (0.09 % in 2010 compared to 0.17 % - 0.23 % in 2007 - 2009). With regard to steroids it is important to mention that some Member States reported corticosteroids in this group (see chapter 4.1.1.1) and thus they have been included in this calculation.

In the group of antibacterials (B1), the percentage of non-compliant samples remained relatively constant over the four years (0.21 % - 0.29 %). In the group B2 (other veterinary drugs), the highest percentage of non-compliant samples in the four years was for anticoccidials (B2b) (0.43 % - 1.6 %) with the lowest value observed in 2010. Proportion of non-compliant samples for anthelmintics (B2a) slightly increased over the four years (0.05 % in 2008 to 0.18 % in 2010). In the groups of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e) and “other pharmacologically active substances" (B2f) the proportion of non-compliant samples remained relatively constant (around 0.1 % - 0.2 %). Non-compliant samples for carbamates and pyrethroids (B2c) were found in only a few isolated cases. There were no non-compliant samples for sedatives (B2d) in 2008, 2009 and 2010 (0.15 % in 2007).



	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

Figure 5: Percentage of non-compliant samples reported in relation to the total number of targeted samples analysed for the respective group in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 (substance groups are detailed in Appendix E).

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. The increase was mainly due to the higher proportion of non-compliant samples for chemical elements (B3c). In 2010, copper was introduced in the monitoring thus contributing to the increase of the total number of non-compliant samples in this group. 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 in each year. For organophosphorus compounds (B3b), the number of non-compliant samples was very low (zero to three per year). No major change was observed in the number of non-compliant samples for dyes (B3e) (1.5 – 2.2 %).
Although this analysis could be biased by several factors, it appears that the frequency of non-compliant samples for steroids (A3), resorcylic acid lactones (A4), anticoccidials (B2b), organochlorine compounds (B3a) and mycotoxins (B3d) was slightly lower compared to previous years whereas the proportion of non-compliant samples for chemical elements (B3c; mainly heavy metals) was higher in 2010 compared to the period 2007 - 2009. For the other substance groups, apparently there were no notable variations over the four years (EC, 2007; EFSA, 2010b; EFSA, 2011).

- **Bovines**

Council Directive 96/23/EC requires that the minimum number of bovine animas 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 2010 for the EU overall, and by the vast majority of the Member States (Table 6). Only two Member States (Greece and Romania) did not achieve the minimum required. The percentage of targeted samples taken in each Member State for the reported production of bovines is presented in Table 7.

Table 6: Production of bovines and number of targeted samples over 2007-2010.

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

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

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in bovines and the number of Member States reporting non-compliant results is presented in Table 8. Of the 128 130 samples analysed in this category 311 (0.24 %) were non-compliant (336 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 19 Member States.

Table 7: Production volume and number of targeted samples collected in bovines.

Country	Production 2009 (animals)	Number of samples 2010	Animals tested (%)	Country	Production 2009 (animals)	Number of samples 2010	Animals tested (%)
Austria	699,783	3,784	0.54	Latvia	113,503	455	0.40
Belgium	850,000	5,892	0.69	Lithuania	185,787	957	0.52
Bulgaria	38,169	145	0.40	Luxemburg	26,141	113	0.43
Cyprus	17,308	784	4.5	Malta	6,046	58	0.96
Czech Republic	289,042	1,414	0.49	Netherlands	2,050,000	14,687	0.72
Denmark	487,611	2,092	0.43	Poland	1,586,229	6,589	0.42
Estonia	48,075	290	0.60	Portugal	449,442	1,885	0.42
Finland	265,448	1,243	0.47	Romania	123,073	285	0.23
France	5,002,666	20,101	0.40	Slovakia	77,257	472	0.61
Germany	3,747,737	14,837	0.40	Slovenia	123,760	521	0.42
Greece	252,374	725	0.29	Spain	2,528,758	11,521	0.46
Hungary	120,384	609	0.51	Sweden	433,960	1,997	0.46
Ireland	1,591,651	7,279	0.46	United Kingdom	2,613,914	11,317	0.43
Italy	2,949,828	18,078	0.61	**Total (EU 27)**	**26,677,946**	**128,130**	**0.48**

No non-compliant samples were reported for the group A1. In the group A2, five Member States reported a total of 42 non-compliant samples, all for thiouracil and ethylthiouracil. In the group A3, three Member States reported a total of 50 non-compliant samples (51 non-compliant results) of which 14 for epinandrolone, one for 17-alpha nortestosteron one for boldenone and 35 for corticosteroids. Together with the results for corticosteroids reported in the group B2f there were 56 non-compliant samples for corticosteroids in bovine animals. In the group A4, five Member States reported 18 non-compliant samples (28 non-compliant results) for zearalanol and alpha and beta-zearalanol. Beta-agonists (A5) accounted for six samples (five for clenbuterol and one for isoxsuprine) by three Member States. Prohibited substances (A6) were found in seven samples. Substances identified were: chloramphenicol, metronidazole, and semicarbazide.

For antibacterials (B1), eleven Member States reported a total of 49 non-compliant samples (55 non-compliant results). Among the substances identified, oxytetracycline was the most frequent one (13 non-compliant samples).

Table 8: 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	77,444	60	122	0.16	134
A1	12,743	10	0	0.00	0
A2	5,552	4.3	42	0.76	42
A3	30,074	23	50	0.17	51
A4	12,104	9.4	18	0.15	28
A5	23,686	18	6	0.03	6
A6	15,377	12	6	0.04	7
B	52,552	41	189	0.36	202
B1	24,435	19	49	0.20	55
B2	21,418	17	37	0.17	38
B2a	4,975	3.9	3	0.06	3
B2b	1,763	1.4	0	0.00	0
B2c	1,685	1.3	0	0.00	0
B2d	2,319	1.8	0	0.00	0
B2e	4,735	3.7	14	0.30	14
B2f	6,324	4.9	21	0.33	21
B3	7,429	5.8	101	1.36	109
B3a	2,960	2.3	2	0.07	2
B3b	1,500	1.2	0	0.00	0
B3c	3,038	2.4	98	3.23	104
B3d	1,097	0.9	1	0.09	3
B3e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B3f	534	0.4	0	0.00	0
Total	**128,130**	**100**	**311**	**0.24**	**336**

(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 B2, non-compliant samples were reported for ivermectin, (n = 3; B2a) non-steroidal (n = 14; B2e) and steroidal (n = 21; B2f) anti-inflammatory drugs.

In the group B3, there were two non-compliant samples for organochlorine compounds and dioxin (B3a) and 98 for heavy metals (B3c).

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 2010 for the EU overall, and by the vast majority of the Member States (Table 9). Only two Member States (Greece and Romania) did not achieve the minimum required. The percentage of targeted samples taken in each Member State for the reported pig production is presented in Table 10.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in pigs and the number of Member States reporting non-compliant results is presented in Table 11. Of the 136,792 samples analysed in this category 424 (0.31 %) were non-compliant (464 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 18 Member States.

Table 9: Production of pigs and number of targeted samples over 2007-2010.

Year	Production (animals)	Targeted samples	% Animals tested[(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	241,501,638	144,378	0.06	0.05
2008 (EU 27)	244,965,996	137,281	0.06	
2009 (EU 27)	242,260,526	138,137	0.06	
2010 (EU 27)	245,149,546	136,792	0.06	

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

There were no non-compliant samples in the group A1. In the group A2, two Member States reported a total of 2 non-compliant samples, both for thiouracil. In the group A3, three Member States reported 30 non-compliant samples of which 21 for nandrolone. One Member State reported three non-compliant samples (six non-compliant results) for alpha- and beta-zearalanol (A4). In the group A5, one Member State reported one non-compliant sample for Clenbuterol. Prohibited substances (A6) were found by five Member States in 8 samples of which six samples were non-compliant for chloramphenicol.

Table 10: Production volume and number of targeted samples collected in pigs.

Country	Production 2009 (animals)	Number of samples 2010	Animals tested (%)	Country	Production 2009 (animals)	Number of samples 2010	Animals tested (%)
Austria	5,537,389	3,140	0.06	Latvia	402,828	213	0.05
Belgium	11,486,000	5,983	0.05	Lithuania	551,811	591	0.11
Bulgaria	531,631	300	0.06	Luxemburg	135,765	73	0.05
Cyprus	723,536	3,048	0.42	Malta	90,140	78	0.09
Czech Republic	3,408,081	1,893	0.06	Netherlands	14,140,000	8,081	0.06
Denmark	19,386,814	10,017	0.05	Poland	17,886,361	10,828	0.06
Estonia	474,893	1,188	0.25	Portugal	4,667,272	2,756	0.06
Finland	2,433,724	1,422	0.06	Romania	3,037,643	736	0.02
France	25,290,776	12,409	0.05	Slovakia	1,084,460	611	0.06
Germany	55,618,395	28,725	0.05	Slovenia	295,491	168	0.06
Greece	1,860,183	716	0.04	Spain	40,943,121	21,068	0.05
Hungary	4,445,592	2,604	0.06	Sweden	2,969,690	1547	0.05
Ireland	2,406,471	6,225	0.26	United Kingdom	8,836,021	4587	0.05
Italy	13,616,438	7,785	0.06	**Total (EU 27)**	**242,260,526**	**136,792**	**0.06**

For antibacterials (B1), 17 Member States reported a total of 102 non-compliant samples (114 non-compliant results). The most frequent substances reported were: dihydrostreptomycin (n = 18), doxycycline (n = 16), oxytetracycline (n = 11) and sulfadiazine (n = 11).

In the group B2, four Member States reported nine non-compliant samples. They were distributed as follows: six for anthelmintics (B2a), one for NSAIDs (B2e) and two for corticosteroids (B2f). There were no non-compliant samples for the groups B2b, B2c and B2d.

In the group B3, there were 270 non-compliant samples (294 non-compliant results). The non-compliant results were distributed as follows: two for organochlorine compounds (B3a), 290 for heavy metals (B3c) and two for zearalenone (B3d). Out of the 290 non-compliant results for heavy metals, 221 were reported by one Member State as non-compliant for mercury.

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

Table 11: 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	51,757	38	43	0.08	47
A1	6,458	4.7	0	0.00	0
A2	3,039	2.2	2	0.07	2
A3	11,388	8.3	30	0.26	30
A4	6,046	4.4	3	0.05	6
A5	12,266	9.0	1	0.01	1
A6	22,466	16	7	0.03	8
B	92,108	67	381	0.41	417
B1	50,035	37	102	0.20	114
B2	31,676	23	9	0.03	9
B2a	7,278	5.3	6	0.08	6
B2b	6,192	4.5	0	0.00	0
B2c	2,612	1.9	0	0.00	0
B2d	6,632	4.8	0	0.00	0
B2e	5,034	3.7	1	0.02	1
B2f	5,418	4.0	2	0.04	2
B3	12,410	9.1	270	2.18	294
B3a	4,416	3.2	1	0.02	2
B3b	2,330	1.7	0	0.00	0
B3c	5,126	3.7	268	5.23	290
B3d	2,068	1.5	1	0.05	2
B3e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B3f	1,186	0.9	0	0.00	0
Total	**136,792**	**100**	**424**	**0.31**	**464**

(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.

- **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 animals slaughtered the previous year. The minimum requirements for the number of samples were fulfilled in 2010 for the

EU overall (Table 12), and by the vast majority of the Member States (Table 13). Bulgaria Greece and Romania did not achieve the minimum sampling frequency for sheep and goats.

Table 12: Production of sheep and goats and number of targeted samples over 2009-2010.

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

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

Table 13: Production volume and number of targeted samples collected in sheep and goats.

Country	Production 2009 (animals)	Number of samples 2010	Animals tested (%)	Country	Production 2009 (animals)	Number of samples 2010	Animals tested (%)
Austria	126,514	378	0.30	Latvia	9,338	21	0.22
Belgium	153,000	242	0.16	Lithuania	5,402	14	0.26
Bulgaria	585,434	156	0.03	Luxemburg	5,356	13	0.24
Cyprus	263,313	826	0.31	Malta	2,352	16	0.68
Czech Republic	12,408	67	0.54	Netherlands	740,000	489	0.07
Denmark	92,060	58	0.06	Poland	23,862	99	0.41
Estonia	5,808	3	0.05	Portugal	1,248,156	674	0.05
Finland	23,825	42	0.18	Romania	309,774	49	0.02
France	5,019,044	2451	0.05	Slovakia	156,403	118	0.08
Germany	1,021,989	600	0.06	Slovenia	10,058	33	0.33
Greece	1,431,472	601	0.04	Spain	8,902,157	6,050	0.07
Hungary	13,286	46	0.35	Sweden	254,670	123	0.05
Ireland	2,848,897	1913	0.07	United Kingdom	15,636,173	7890	0.05
Italy	684,203	922	0.13	**Total (EU 27)**	**39,584,954**	**23,894**	**0.06**

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in sheep and goats and the number of Member States reporting non-compliant results is presented in Table 14.

Table 14: 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	5,215	22	10	0.19	10
A1	537	2.2	0	0.00	0
A2	243	1.0	2	0.82	2
A3	1,112	4.7	7	0.63	7
A4	524	2.2	0	0.00	0

A5	1,397	5.8	0	0.00	0
A6	1,990	8.3	1	0.05	1
B	19,058	80	60	0.31	68
B1	9,657	40	23	0.24	26
B2	5,959	25	12	0.20	12
B2a	2,875	12	7	0.24	7
B2b	1,035	4.3	4	0.39	4
B2c	590	2.5	0	0.00	0
B2d	600	2.5	0	0.00	0
B2e	480	2.0	1	0.21	1
B2f	409	1.7	0	0.00	0
B3	3,535	15	25	0.71	30
B3a	1,487	6.2	4	0.27	8
B3b	1,102	4.6	1	0.09	1
B3c	957	4.0	20	2.09	21
B3d	270	1.1	0	0.00	0
B3e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B3f	45	0.2	0	0.00	0
Total	**23,894**	**100**	**70**	**0.29**	**78**

(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.

Of the 23,894 samples analysed in this category 70 (0.29 %) were non-compliant (78 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 13 Member States. There were no non-compliant samples for the group A1. In the group A2, one Member State reported two non-compliant samples, both for thiouracil. In the group A3, two Member States reported 7 non-compliant samples (7 non-compliant results): 3 for 17-alpha-nortestosteron and 4 for epinandrolone.
No non-compliant samples were reported for the groups A4 and A5. In the group A6, there was only one non-compliant sample (furazolidone).

For antibacterials (B1), seven Member States reported a total of 23 non-compliant samples (26 non-compliant results). The most frequent substances reported were sulfamides (n = 14).

In the group B2, eight Member States reported 12 non-compliant samples (12 non-compliant results): seven for anthelmintics (B2a), four for anticoccidials (B2b) and one for NSAIDs (B2e). There were no non-compliant samples for the groups B2c, B2d and B2f.

In the group B3, there were 25 non-compliant samples (30 non-compliant results). The non-compliant results were distributed as follows: eight for dioxins and PCBs (B3a), one for organophosphorus compounds (B3b) and 21 for heavy metals (B3c). There were no non-compliant samples reported for the groups B3d, B3e and B3f.

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. Number of targeted samples taken in 2010 at EU level was similar to previous year (Table 15). Percentage of targeted samples taken in each Member State for the reported horse production is presented in Table 16. Estonia, Greece, and Luxembourg did not report horse production and thus no samples have been taken.

Table 15: Production of horses and number of targeted samples over 2009-2010.

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

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

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in horses and the number of Member States reporting non-compliant results is presented in Table 16.

Of the 3,094 samples analysed in this category 63 samples (2.04 %) were non-compliant (65 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 14 Member States. In the group A, there were only two non-compliant samples (two non-compliant results) for steroids (A3). No non-compliant samples were reported for the groups A1, A2, A4, A5 and A6.

In the group B3, there were 49 non-compliant samples (51 non-compliant results): two for dioxins and PCBs (B3a) and 47 for heavy metals (B3c): 34 for cadmium, and 13 for lead.

Table 16: No non-compliant sample was reported for antibacterials (B1). Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for horses.

Country	Production 2009 (animals)	Number of samples 2010	Animals tested (%)	Country	Production 2009 (animals)	Number of samples 2010	Animals tested (%)
Austria	978	73	7.46	Latvia	430	17	3.9
Belgium	12,000	310	2.58	Lithuania	2,441	17	0.70
Bulgaria	6,647	4	0.06	Luxemburg	0	0	NA
Cyprus	6,800	0	0.00	Malta	62	14	23
Czech Republic	297	20	6.73	Netherlands	1,912	154	8.1
Denmark	2,863	54	1.89	Poland	42,561	361	0.85
Estonia	0	0	NA	Portugal	978	86	8.8
Finland	1,152	50	4.34	Romania	18,800	22	0.12
France	16,123	491	3.05	Slovakia	7	0	0.00
Germany	9,264	116	1.25	Slovenia	1,426	33	2.31
Greece	0	0	NA	Spain	29,352	252	0.86
Hungary	90	2	2.22	Sweden	3,810	128	3.4
Ireland	3,746	230	6.14	United Kingdom	3,708	94	2.5
Italy	99,091	566	0.57	**Total (EU 27)**	**264,538**	**3 094**	**1.17**

NA: not applicable

Table 17: 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	676	22	2	0.30	2
A1	87	2.8	0	0.00	0
A2	48	1.6	0	0.00	0
A3	168	5.4	2	1.19	2
A4	92	3.0	0	0.00	0
A5	165	5.3	0	0.00	0
A6	186	6.0	0	0.00	0
B	2,479	80	61	2.46	63
B1	585	19	0	0.00	0
B2	926	30	12	1.30	12
B2a	193	6	1	0.52	1
B2b	62	2.0	1	1.61	1
B2c	71	2.3	0	0.00	0
B2d	120	3.9	0	0.00	0
B2e	377	12.2	10	2.65	10
B2f	88	2.8	0	0.00	0
B3	983	32	49	4.98	51
B3a	139	4.5	2	1.44	4
B3b	91	2.9	0	0.00	0
B3c	732	23.7	47	6.42	47
B3d	57	1.8	0	0.00	0
B3e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B3f	6	0.2	0	0.00	0
Total	**3,094**	**100**	**63**	**2.04**	**65**

(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.

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 for the EU overall (Table 18).

Table 18: Production of poultry and number of targeted samples over 2007-2010.

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

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

Percentage of targeted samples taken in each Member State for the reported production of poultry is given in Table 19. Member States which did not achieve this requirement were Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary and Romania. Luxembourg did not report poultry production for 2009 and in consequence no samples were taken in 2010. The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in poultry and the number of Member States reporting non-compliant results is presented in Table 20.

Table 19: Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for poultry.

Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples 2010	Samples tested/ 200 t	Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples 2010	Samples tested/ 200 t
Austria	95,872	767	1.60	Latvia	23,080	194	1.7
Belgium	352,400	2,430	1.38	Lithuania	38,677	198	1.0
Bulgaria	82,000	377	0.92	Luxemburg	0	0	NA
Cyprus	20,685	1,099	10.6	Malta	4,686	206	8.8
Czech Republic	176,316	1,020	1.16	Netherlands	767,150	3,940	1.0
Denmark	138,363	764	1.10	Poland	1,134,992	6,784	1.2
Estonia	11,117	200	3.60	Portugal	282,827	1,860	1.3
Finland	99,684	631	1.27	Romania	324,786	763	0.47
France	1,691,627	8,434	1.00	Slovakia	77,656	539	1.4
Germany	1,271,824	7,948	1.25	Slovenia	56,477	328	1.2
Greece	185,485	400	0.43	Spain	1,214,912	6,000	1.0
Hungary	494,019	1,553	0.63	Sweden	111,740	565	1.0
Ireland	135,990	1,139	1.68	United Kingdom	1,417,069	7,268	1.0
Italy	1,174,000	5,852	1.00	**Total (EU 27)**	**11,383,434**	**61,259**	**1.08**

NA: not applicable

Of the 61,259 samples analysed in this category 105 (0.17 %) were non-compliant (106 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 15 Member States. Only one non-compliant sample was reported in the group A3 and none in the groups A1, A2, A4, and A5. Prohibited substances (A6) were reported by five Member States. They included chloramphenicol (n = 3), 3-amino-2-oxazolidone (n = 2), metronidazole (n = 1) and semicarbazide (n = 1).

Table 20: 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	27,893	46	8	0.03	8
A1	3,270	5.3	0	0.00	0
A2	934	1.5	0	0.00	0
A3	4,055	6.6	1	0.02	1
A4	3,239	5.3	0	0.00	0
A5	5,596	9.1	0	0.00	0
A6	16,830	27.5	7	0.04	7
B	35,170	57	97	0.28	98
B1	16,968	28	19	0.11	20
B2	13,855	23	76	0.55	76
B2a	2,997	5	0	0.00	0
B2b	7,640	12.5	73	0.96	73
B2c	1,845	3.0	0	0.00	0
B2d	49	0.1	0	0.00	0
B2e	734	1.2	1	0.14	1
B2f	650	1.1	2	0.31	2
B3	4,670	8	2	0.04	2
B3a	2,217	3.6	0	0.00	0
B3b	218	0.4	0	0.00	0
B3c	1,987	3.2	2	0.10	2
B3d	722	1.2	0	0.00	0
B3e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B3f	215	0.4	0	0.00	0
Total	**61,259**	**100**	**105**	**0.17**	**106**

(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.

For antibacterials (B1), six Member States reported a total of 19 non-compliant samples (20 non-compliant results). The most frequent substance reported was doxycycline (n = 14).

In the group B2, the highest number of non-compliant samples reported was for anticoccidials (B2b): 73 samples from 13 Member States. The most founded substances were nicarbazin (n = 46), lasalocid (n = 8) and maduramycin (n = 5). Other non-compliant results reported in the group B2 were for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e) (n = 1) and other pharmacologically active substances (B2f) (n = 2). No non-compliant samples were reported in the groups B2a, B2c and B2d.

In the group B3, there were two non-compliant samples for heavy metals (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 2010 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. Greece, Malta and Romania did not analyse at least one sample/100 t of production. Luxembourg did not report aquaculture production and consequently no samples were taken.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in aquaculture and the number of Member States reporting non-compliant results is presented in Table 23.

For antibacterials (B1), only one Member State reported nine non-compliant samples found by applying inhibitor tests.

Table 21: Production of aquaculture and number of targeted samples over 2007-2010.

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples	% Samples tested/100 t[(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	602,555	9,257,	1.53	1/100 t
2008 (EU 27)	644,875	8,751	1.45	
2009 (EU 27)	627,109	8,606	1.33	
2010 (EU 27)	622,032	8,668	1.40	

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

Of the 8,668 samples analysed for aquaculture 40 samples (0.46 %) were non-compliant (41 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by nine Member States. In the group A, there was only one non-compliant sample for AMOZ (A6). There were no non-compliant samples for the groups A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5. Only one non-compliant sample was reported in the group B1.

There were no non-compliant samples in any of the B2 subgroups. No monitoring is required for substances in the groups B2d (sedatives) and B2e (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) in aquaculture (Annex II of the Council Directive 96/23/EC).

Table 22: Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for aquaculture.

Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples 2010	Samples tested/ 200 t	Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples 2010	Samples tested/ 200 t
Austria	2,756	227	8.2	Latvia	583	15	2.6
Belgium	3,000	197	6.6	Lithuania	3,422	49	1.4
Bulgaria	2,109	519	24.6	Luxemburg	0	0	NA
Cyprus	3,387	397	11.7	Malta	2,900	0	0.0
Czech Republic	20,420	311	1.5	Netherlands	7,000	92	1.3
Denmark	36,000	362	1.0	Poland	35,500	712	2.0
Estonia	484	15	3.1	Portugal	4,292	51	1.2
Finland	13,439	213	1.6	Romania	11,065	95	0.9
France	42,104	718	1.7	Slovakia	567	104	18.3
Germany	37,621	540	1.4	Slovenia	1,319	27	2.0

Greece	100,000	817	0.68	Spain	52,236	552	1.1
Hungary	9,052	143	1.6	Sweden	9,500	100	1.1
Ireland	11,899	140	1.2	United Kingdom	152,554	1,553	1.0
Italy	63,900	719	1.1	**Total (EU 27)**	**627,109**	**8,668**	**1.4**

NA: not applicable.

In the group B3, 38 non-compliant samples proved to be non-compliant (39 non-compliant results). The non-compliant results were distributed as follows: two for dioxins (B3a) and 37 for dyes (malachite green, leuco-malachite green, crystal violet and leuco-crystal violet (B3d). It is evident that with 1.8 % 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.

Table 23: 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	2,428	28	1	0.04	1
A1	219	2.5	0	0.00	0
A2	1	0.0	0	0.00	0
A3	345	4.0	0	0.00	0
A4	79	0.9	0	0.00	0
A5	80	0.9	0	0.00	0
A6	1,834	21.2	1	0.05	1
B	6,479	75	39	0.60	40
B1	1,919	22	1	0.05	1
B2	910	10	0	0.00	0
B2a	728	8	0	0.00	0
B2b	40	0.5	0	0.00	0
B2c	232	2.7	0	0.00	0
B2d	3	0.0	0	0.00	0
B2e	1	0.0	0	0.00	0
B2f	92	1.1	0	0.00	0
B3	3,934	45	38	0.97	39
B3a	911	10.5	2	0.22	2
B3b	44	0.5	0	0.00	0
B3c	760	8.8	0	0.00	0
B3d	298	3.4	0	0.00	0
B3e	1,989	22.9	36	1.8	37
B3f	238	2.7	0	0.00	0
Total	**8,668**	**100**	**40**	**0.46**	**41**

(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.

- **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 2010 for the EU overall and by all Member States (Table 24). The total number of milk samples taken in 2010 was by 34 % lower compared to 2009. This was due to one Member State which reported for 2010 about 23 000 less samples analysed by inhibitor tests (Table 25).

Table 24: Production of milk and number of targeted samples over 2007-2010.

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples	Samples tested/15 000 t [(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	142,461,705	51,571	5.3	1/15 000 t
2008 (EU 27)	145,006,173	53,333	5.6	
2009 (EU 27)	141,669,974	54,063	5.6	
2010 (EU 27)	144,705,166	30,372	3.2	

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

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 30,372 milk samples analysed 56 (0.18 %) were non-compliant (57 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 11 Member States. In the group A, there were only three non-compliant samples for chloramphenicol (A6). According to Annex II of the 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.

Table 25: Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for milk.

Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples 2010	Samples tested/ 15000 t	Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples 2010	Samples tested/ 15000 t
Austria	3,221,095	344	1.6	Latvia	833,200	713	13
Belgium	2,849,230	624	3.3	Lithuania	1,288,542	1,173	14
Bulgaria	525,182	859	25	Luxemburg	275,000	302	16
Cyprus	151,000	4,126	410	Malta	42,569	511	180
Czech Republic	2,697,000	525	2.9	Netherlands	11,402,915	1,466	1.9
Denmark	4,500,000	945	3.2	Poland	12,180,000	2,650	3.3
Estonia	694,203	300	6.5	Portugal	2,021,686	1,247	9.3
Finland	2,264,100	305	2.0	Romania	292,895	214	11
France	23,963,886	1,738	1.1	Slovakia	1,057,200	506	7.2
Germany	27,696,875	1,896	1.0	Slovenia	504,904	336	10
Greece	1,845,250	754	6.1	Spain	7,158,286	1,438	3.0
Hungary	1,011,063	646	9.6	Sweden	2,926,000	300	1.5
Ireland	4,931,405	1,349	4.1	United Kingdom	13,420,207	3,042	3.4
Italy	11,916,281	2,063	2.6	**Total (EU 27)**	**141,669,974**	**30,372**	**3.2**

Table 26: 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	6,494	21	3	0.05	3
A1	1	0.0	0	0.00	0
A2	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A3	68	0.2	0	0.00	0
A4	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A5	161	0.5	0	0.00	0
A6	6,805	22.4	3	0.04	3
B	26,955	89	53	0.20	54
B1	16,111	53	15	0.09	15
B2	7,674	25	26	0.34	29
B2a	5,291	17	27	0.51	28
B2b	295	1.0	0	0.00	0
B2c	244	0.8	0	0.00	0
B2d	25	0.1	0	0.00	0
B2e	3,411	11.2	1	0.03	1
B2f	469	1.5	0	0.00	0
B3	5,459	18	10	0.18	10
B3a	2,024	6.7	2	0.10	2
B3b	799	2.6	0	0.00	0
B3c	1,148	3.8	1	0.09	1
B3d	1,982	6.5	7	0.35	7
B3e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B3f	297	1.0	0	0.00	0
Total	**30,372**	**100**	**56**	**0.18**	**57**

(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.

For antibacterials (B1), four Member States reported a total of 15 non-compliant samples (15 non-compliant results) of which 12 were found by applying inhibitor tests, one for ampicillin, one for cloxacillin and one for tetracycline.

In the group B2, there were 27 non-compliant samples (28 non-compliant results) for anthelmintics (B2a) and one for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e). In the group B3, there were 10 non-compliant samples (10 non-compliant results) distributed as follows: two for organochlorine compounds (B3a), one for heavy metals (B3c) and seven for aflatoxin M1 (B3d). To note that all non-compliant results for aflatoxin M1 were reported by one Member State.

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. This requirement was fulfilled at the EU level (Table 27) and by all Member States (Table 28).

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in eggs and the number of Member States reporting non-compliant results is presented in Table 29.

Of the 12,715 egg samples analysed 20 (0.16 %) were non-compliant (21 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by ten Member States.

Directive 96/23/EC, Annex II requires Member States to monitor in the group A only the residues of the prohibited substances (A6). Although 3,636 samples were analysed for this group no non-compliant sample was reported.

Table 27: Production of eggs and number of targeted samples over 2007-2010.

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples	Samples tested/1000 t [(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	6,114,369	13,685	2.3	1/1000 t
2008 (EU 27)	6,021,476	10,859	1.8	
2009 (EU 27)	6,137,732	13,031	2.2	
2010 (EU 27)	6,101,039	12,715	2.1	

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

For antibacterials (B1), eleven non-compliant samples were reported by seven Member States. Substances found were: enrofloxacin (n = 5), doxycycline (n = 4), sulfadiazine (n = 1) and sulfadimethoxine (n = 1).

In the group B2, 8 non-compliant samples were found (8 non-compliant results) for anticoccidials (B2b) representing 0.22 % of the total samples analysed for this substance group.

In the group B3 only one non-compliant sample was reported for dioxins and PCBs (B3a).

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

Table 28: Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for eggs.

Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples 2010	Samples tested/ 1000 t		Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples 2010	Samples tested/ 1000 t
Austria	96,241	221	2.3		Latvia	36,100	475	13
Belgium	125,754	238	1.9		Lithuania	49,560	203	4.1
Bulgaria	43,833	388	8.9		Luxemburg	1,200	98	82
Cyprus	7,960	403	51		Malta	7,192	200	28
Czech Republic	140,804	312	2.2		Netherlands	579,000	1,271	2.2
Denmark	52,000	502	9.7		Poland	497,100	700	1.4

Estonia	9,228	200	22	Portugal	90,206	495	5.5
Finland	53,900	200	3.7	Romania	156	170	1,090
France	926,708	981	1.1	Slovakia	72,500	235	3.2
Germany	725,351	785	1.1	Slovenia	25,118	216	8.6
Greece	108,767	127	1.2	Spain	874,009	1,034	1.2
Hungary	122,861	393	3.2	Sweden	102,500	200	2.0
Ireland	37,370	264	7.1	United Kingdom	536,314	1,356	2.5
Italy	816,000	1,048	1.3	**Total (EU 27)**	**6,137,732**	**12,715**	**2.1**

Table 29: Number of targeted samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in eggs.

Substance group [a]	Samples analysed		Non-compliant samples		Non-compliant results
	n[b]	%	n[c]	%	n[b]
A	3,596	28	0	0.00	0
A1	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A2	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A3	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A4	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A5	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A6	3,636	28.6	0	0.00	0
B	10,064	79	20	0.20	21
B1	4,533	36	11	0.24	11
B2	4,066	32	8	0.20	8
B2a	276	2	0	0.00	0
B2b	3,578	28.1	8	0.22	8
B2c	212	1.7	0	0.00	0
B2d	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B2e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B2f	131	1.0	0	0.00	0
B3	2,301	18	1	0.04	2
B3a	1,850	14.5	1	0.05	2
B3b	285	2.2	0	0.00	0
B3c	188	1.5	0	0.00	0
B3d	7	0.1	0	0.00	0
B3e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B3f	202	1.6	0	0.00	0
Total	**12,715**	**100**	**20**	**0.16**	**21**

(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.

- **Rabbit meat**

The number of samples to be taken each year must be equal to ten 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 the Commission Decision 97/147/EC, was calculated.

Table 30: Production of rabbit meat and number of targeted samples over 2007-2010.

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

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 one did not.

Table 31: Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for rabbit meat.

Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples 2010	Samples tested/ required	Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples 2010	Samples tested/ required
Austria	0	0	NA	Latvia	11	22	60
Belgium	5,000	160	1.5	Lithuania	34	13	11
Bulgaria	15	69	138	Luxemburg	8	10	38
Cyprus	113	304	81	Malta	2,500	78	0.9
Czech Republic	1,520	61	1.2	Netherlands	27	21	23
Denmark	0	0	NA	Poland	1,693	137	2.4
Estonia	0	0	NA	Portugal	8,429	137	1.2
Finland	0	0	NA	Romania	18	0	0.0
France	64,366	819	2.7	Slovakia	1,367	75	1.6
Germany	367	25	2.0	Slovenia	33	26	24
Greece	3,983	82	0.8	Spain	56,250	1,191	4.3
Hungary	9,436	188	1.5	Sweden	0	0	NA
Ireland	0	0	NA	United Kingdom	5,400	11	0.1
Italy	39,085	456	2.1	**Total (EU 27)**	**199,655**	**3,885**	**NA**

NA: not applicable.

Production volume and number of targeted samples broken down by Member States are presented in Table 31. Greece, Malta, Romania and United Kingdom did not achieve the minimum sampling frequency requirement. Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland and Sweden did not report rabbit meat production in 2009 and in consequence no rabbit meat samples were taken in 2010.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in rabbit meat and the number of Member States reporting non-compliant results is presented in Table 32.

Of the 3,885 samples analysed for rabbits, 20 (0.51 %) were non-compliant (20 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by five Member States.

In the group A, only two non-compliant samples were reported for chloramphenicol (A6).

In the group B, there were ten non-compliant samples for antibacterials (B1), four non-compliant results for anticoccidials (B2b), one for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e) two for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and one for heavy metals (B3c).

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

Table 32: 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[b]
A	1,166	30	2	0.17	2
A1	88	2.3	0	0.00	0
A2	36	0.9	0	0.00	0
A3	80	2.1	0	0.00	0
A4	69	1.8	0	0.00	0
A5	148	3.8	0	0.00	0
A6	817	21.0	2	0.24	2
B	2,723	70	18	0.66	18
B1	1,615	42	10	0.62	10
B2	702	18	5	0.71	5
B2a	179	5	0	0.00	0
B2b	315	8.1	4	1.27	4
B2c	98	2.5	0	0.00	0
B2d	3	0.1	0	0.00	0
B2e	73	1.9	1	1.37	1
B2f	34	0.9	0	0.00	0
B3	418	11	3	0.72	3
B3a	190	4.9	2	1.05	2
B3b	16	0.4	0	0.00	0
B3c	197	5.1	1	0.51	1
B3d	45	1.2	0	0.00	0
B3e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B3f	14	0.4	0	0.00	0
Total	**3,885**	**100**	**20**	**0.51**	**20**

(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.

- **Farmed game**

European Commission Decision 97/747/EC requires 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 2,157 targeted samples were collected in 2010 in the EU (1,975 in 2009) (Table 33). Estonia, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia did not report farmed game production in 2009 (Table 34). The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in farmed game and the number of Member States reporting non-compliant results is presented in Table 35.

Table 33: Production of farmed game and number of targeted samples over 2007-2009.

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

Of the 2,157 samples analysed for farmed game, 18 (0.83 %) were non-compliant (18 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by six Member States.

Table 34: Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for farmed game.

Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples, 2010		Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples, 2010
Austria	232	126		Latvia	35	22
Belgium	1,300	162		Lithuania	218	99
Bulgaria	22	93		Luxemburg	0	0
Cyprus	5	89		Malta	0	0
Czech Republic	41	100		Netherlands	44	100
Denmark	114	84		Poland	0	0
Estonia	0	0		Portugal	1,156	114
Finland	1,934	144		Romania	19	14
France	399	195		Slovakia	0	36
Germany	1,546	113		Slovenia	0	0
Greece	140	65		Spain	2,202	93
Hungary	68,380	37		Sweden	1,762	90
Ireland	56	122		United Kingdom	1,188	143
Italy	3,689	116		**Total (EU 27)**	**84,482**	**2,157**

There was only one non-compliant sample in the group A, namely for ronidazole (A6). In the group B, there were 15 non-compliant samples for heavy metals (B3c), one for anthelmintics (B2a) and one for anticoccidials (B2b). More details on the specific substances identified and the number of non-compliant results reported by each Member State are given in Appendix A.

Table 35: 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[b]
A	578	27	1	0.17	1
A1	52	2.4	0	0.00	0
A2	35	1.6	0	0.00	0
A3	47	2.2	0	0.00	0
A4	52	2.4	0	0.00	0
A5	137	6.4	0	0.00	0
A6	282	13.1	1	0.35	1
B	1,592	74	17	1.07	17
B1	482	22	0	0.00	0
B2	599	28	2	0.33	2
B2a	243	11	1	0.41	1
B2b	172	8.0	1	0.58	1
B2c	104	4.8	0	0.00	0
B2d	7	0.3	0	0.00	0
B2e	62	2.9	0	0.00	0
B2f	11	0.5	0	0.00	0
B3	535	25	15	2.80	15
B3a	230	10.7	0	0.00	0
B3b	26	1.2	0	0.00	0
B3c	281	13.0	15	5.34	15
B3d	32	1.5	0	0.00	0
B3e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B3f	59	2.7	0	0.00	0
Total	**2,157**	**100**	**18**	**0.83**	**18**

(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.

- **Wild game**

European Commission Decision 97/747/EC requires 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 2,395 targeted samples were collected in 2010 in the EU (Table 36). Cyprus, Malta and Sweden did not report wild game production in 2009 (Table 37).

Table 36: Production of wild game and number of targeted samples over 2007-2010.

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

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in wild game and the number of Member States reporting non-compliant results is presented in Table 38.

Of the 2,395 samples analysed for wild game, 160 (6.7 %) were non-compliant (163 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 14 Member States. The vast majority of the non-compliant results (n = 161) were reported for heavy metals (B3c). Other one non-compliant result was reported for organochlorine compounds.

Table 37: Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for wild game.

Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples, 2010		Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples, 2010
Austria	9,187	178		Latvia	298	100
Belgium	2,010	147		Lithuania	290	89
Bulgaria	12	123		Luxemburg	360	100
Cyprus	0	0		Malta	0	0
Czech Republic	7,420	164		Netherlands	229	100
Denmark	156	68		Poland	16,705	204
Estonia	371	40		Portugal	57	98
Finland	88	41		Romania	362	49
France	33,508	98		Slovakia	2,662	84
Germany	63,991	100		Slovenia	1,956	101
Greece	100	22		Spain	14,519	82
Hungary	94045	108		Sweden	0	0
Ireland	152	111		United Kingdom	550	91
Italy	3,300	97		**Total (EU 27)**	**252,328**	**2,395**

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

Table 38: 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[b]
A	3	0.13	0	0.00	0
A1	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A2	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A3	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A4	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A5	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A6	3	0.13	0	0.00	0
B	2,392	99.9	160	6.69	162
B1	10	0	0	0.00	0
B2	76	3	0	0.00	0
B2a	16	1	0	0.00	0
B2b	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B2c	75	3.1	0	0.00	0

B2d	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B2e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B2f	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B3	2,332	97	160	6.86	162
B3a	434	18.1	1	0.23	1
B3b	88	3.7	0	0.00	0
B3c	1,989	83.0	159	8	161
B3d	10	0.4	0	0.00	0
B3e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B3f	195	8.1	0	0.00	0
Total	**2,395**	**100**	**160**	**6.7**	**162**

(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.

- **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 one or higher, Member States completely fulfilled the requirements for sampling frequency. Member States with a value below one did not.

In 2010, 4 720 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. Finland, Malta and Romania did not achieve the minimum sampling frequency requirement.

Table 39: Production of honey and number of targeted samples over 2007-2010.

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

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in honey and the number of Member States reporting non-compliant results is presented in Table 41.

Table 40: Production volume and number of targeted samples collected for honey.

Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples, 2010	Samples tested/ required	Country	Production 2009 (t)	Number of samples, 2010	Samples tested/ required
Austria	5,700	170	1.6	Latvia	688	26	1.1
Belgium	1,600	80	1.5	Lithuania	1,100	38	1.0

Bulgaria	5,451	143	1.3	Luxemburg	120	30	7.5
Cyprus	342	373	33	Malta	15	0	0.0
Czech Republic	6,800	180	1.6	Netherlands	100	25	7.5
Denmark	2,300	74	1.0	Poland	13,500	279	2.1
Estonia	501	18	1.1	Portugal	6,654	116	1.0
Finland	1,700	53	0.9	Romania	13,298	68	0.5
France	14,882	402	2.9	Slovakia	3,738	190	1.9
Germany	15,991	186	1.3	Slovenia	1,580	72	1.4
Greece	12,000	199	1.5	Spain	29,630	722	3.8
Hungary	11,377	511	4.0	Sweden	2,364	80	1.0
Ireland	140	105	23	United Kingdom	3,642	166	1.6
Italy	7,000	414	3.7	**Total (EU 27)**	**162,213**	**4,720**	**NA**

NA: not applicable.

Of the 4,720 samples analysed for honey 86 (1.8 %) were non-compliant (87 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by ten Member States. The majority of the non-compliant results (n = 69) were for antibacterials (B1). Other non-compliant results were reported for pyrethroids (B2c) (n = 1), heavy metals (B3c) (n = 4), and diethyltoluamide (B3f) (n = 2).

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

Table 41: 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[b]
A	543	12	10	1.84	10
A1	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A2	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A3	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A4	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A5	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
A6	602	12.8	10	1.66	10
B	4,288	91	76	1.77	77
B1	2,348	50	69	2.94	70
B2	860	18	1	0.12	1
B2a	3	0	0	0.00	0
B2b	19	0.4	0	0.00	0
B2c	667	14.1	1	0.15	1
B2d	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B2e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B2f	354	7.5	0	0.00	0
B3	1,568	33	6	0.38	6
B3a	629	13.3	0	0.00	0
B3b	596	12.6	1	0.17	1
B3c	538	11.4	4	0.74	4
B3d	23	0.5	0	0.00	0
B3e	0	0.0	0	0.00	0
B3f	206	4.4	1	0.49	1
Total	**4,720**	**100**	**86**	**1.8**	**87**

(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.

- **Suspect, import and other samples**

In addition to the targeted samples collected in conformity with the specification of the NRCP for 2010, Member States also reported results on samples collected through other sampling strategy 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 2010, 30,659 suspect samples were reported of which 507 (1.65 %) were non-compliant (615 non-compliant results). 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 = 5,377). As the control of samples at import is more linked to the third country monitoring than to residue monitoring, Member States report those results to the EC using the Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES) and the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) tools. Therefore, these data are of limited value and not representative for 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, 282,689 samples were collected in the framework of other monitoring programmes developed under the national legislation. Of that, 273,627 were samples analysed in Germany for antibacterials by means of inhibitor tests (247,376 for pigs, 23,006 for bovines, 2,992 for sheep and goats, 122 for horses, 37 for poultry, 45 for aquaculture, 19 for farmed game and 30 for rabbit meat) giving rise to 655 positive inhibitor tests (192 in bovines, 455 in pigs, seven in sheep and goats, and one in poultry). 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.

Table 42: Number of suspect, import and other samples analysed and frequency of non-compliant samples and in all species and products categories.

Group	Sampling type					
	Suspect		Import		Other sampling	
	n	nc	n	nc	n	nc
Bovines	19,520	213	637	11	25,700	312
Pigs	9,545	183	327	0	248,350	638
Sheep/goats	342	4	193	1	3,015	11
Horses	28	0	144	1	227	12
Poultry	261	15	764	5	107	3
Aquaculture	184	26	2,589	19	63	0
Milk	510	19	44	1	4,070	21
Eggs	45	9	28	0	74	1
Rabbit	89	1	15	0	109	1
Farmed game	2	1	12	0	105	33
Wild game	11	3	66	1	3	0
Honey	122	33	558	2	866	7
Total	**30,659**	**507**	**5,377**	**41**	**282,689**	**1,039**
Percentage non-compliant samples		**1.7**		**0.76**		**0.37**

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

CONCLUSIONS

- In 2010, 736,806 samples were reported by the 27 Member States in the framework of the residue monitoring in the EU. A total of 418,081 targeted samples and 30,659 suspect samples were reported under Council Directive 96/23/EC. Additionally, 282,689 samples collected in the framework of other programmes developed under the national legislation and 5,377 samples checked at import were reported.

- The large majority of 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 collected, 43 % were analysed for substances having an anabolic effect and unauthorised substances (group A) and 61 % for veterinary drugs and contaminants (group B) (Note: some samples were analysed for substances in both groups therefore the sum of percentages is higher than 100).

- There were 1,373 or 0.33 % of non-compliant samples out of the 418,081 targeted samples in 2010 compared to 0.32 % in 2009.

- As in the previous three years there were no non-compliant samples for stilbenes and derivatives (A1).

- For antithyroid agents (A2), there were 0.47 % non-compliant samples, all for thiouracil and ethylthiouracil, most likely caused by feeding cruciferous plants.

- In the group of steroids (A3), which includes as well some results on corticosteroids, there were 0.19 % non-compliant samples in all animal and product categories. The non-compliant samples were found in bovines (0.17 %), pigs (0.26 %), sheep and goats (0.63 %), horses (1.2 %) and poultry (0.02 %). Non-compliant samples for corticosteroids were reported in group A3 (n = 36) and in group B2f (n = 23). The majority of incidences of non-compliance for corticosteroids were reported in bovines (n = 56).

- In the group of resorcylic acid lactones (A4), 0.09 % of the samples were non-compliant for zearanol and taleranol. For beta-agonists (A5), there were 0.02 % non-compliant samples.

- For prohibited substances, 0.05 % of samples were non-compliant. Substances identified were chloramphenicol (n = 16), nitrofurans (n = 19) and nitroimidazoles (n = 5).

- For antibacterials (B1), 0.23 % of the samples analysed under the Directive 96/23 monitoring were non-compliant. The highest frequencies of non-compliant samples for antibacterials were found in honey (2.9 %) and rabbit meat (0.62 %).

- A relatively high proportion of non-compliant samples was found for anticoccidials (B2b): 0.96 % in poultry, 1.6 % in horses, 0.39 % in sheep and goats, 1.3 % in rabbit meat, 0.58 % in farmed game and 0.22 % in eggs.

- Instances of non-compliance for anthelmintics (B2a) were reported in bovines (0.06 %), pigs (0.08 %), sheep and goats (0.24 %), horses (0.52 %), farmed game (0.41 %) and milk (0.51 %).

- For carbamates and pyrethroids (B2c), there was only one non-compliant sample in honey.

- No non-compliant sample was reported for sedatives (B2d).

- For non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e) non-compliant samples were found in bovines (0.30 %), sheep and goats (0.21 %), horses (2.6 %), poultry (0.14 %), rabbits (1.39 %) and milk (0.03 %).

- Non-compliant samples for “other pharmacologically active substances” (B2f) were reported in bovines (0.33 %), poultry (0.31 %) and pigs (0.04 %).

- In the group of “other substances and environmental contaminants" (B3), the highest percentage of non-compliant samples was found for chemical elements (B3c) (3.6 %), in almost all species. Cadmium, lead, mercury and copper were the most frequent elements identified.

- Instances of non-compliance for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and organophosphorus compounds (B3b) were much lower: 0.10 % and 0.03 %, respectively.

- For mycotoxins (B3d), there were non-compliant samples for zearalenone and derivatives (one in bovines and one in pigs) and for aflatoxin M1 in milk (n = 7).

- Dyes (B3e) were reported in aquaculture (37 non-compliant results; 1.8 %). Substances found were malachite green, leuco malachite green, crystal violet and leuco crystal violet.

- For most of the substance groups, apparently there were no notable variations in the frequency of non-compliant samples in 2010 compared to previous years (2007 to 2009). However, it appears that the frequency of non-compliant samples for steroids (A3), resorcylic acid lactones (A4), anticoccidials (B2b), organochlorine compounds (B3a) and mycotoxins (B3d) was slightly lower compared to previous years whereas the proportion of non-compliant samples for chemical elements (B3c) was higher. The increase was mainly due to the inclusion of copper in the monitoring. Considering that the sampling plan and the spectrum of substances analysed were not necessarily the same over the four years, this comparison should be regarded as having a certain degree of uncertainty.

- As the report is based on data collected in aggregate form, the information necessary for a more detailed analysis was not available. For example, the total number of samples (compliant and non-compliant) tested for each individual substance in each species/product category and also the description of the individual samples analysed was not provided. Therefore, it was not possible to calculate the percentage of non-compliant samples for individual substances at EU level and ascertain whether these vary significantly between successive years. Also, it was not possible to identify samples non-compliant for several substances.

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APPENDICES

A. LIST OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS: TARGETED SAMPLING

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
Bovines	**A2**	Ethylthiouracil	FR	1333	1	0.08
		Thiouracil	FR	1333	22	1.7
			IE	233	11	4.7
			PL	211	4	1.9
			PT	75	1	1.3
			UK	409	3	0.73
		Sub-total for A2	**5**		**42**	
	A3	17-Alpha nortestosteron	NL	980	1	0.10
		Betamethasone	IT	3590	1	0.03
		Boldenone	IT	215	1	0.47
		Dexamethasone	IT	3590	26	0.72
			NL	1587	5	0.32
		Epinandrolone (19-Norepitestosterone)	FR	3828	14	0.37
		Prednisolone	IT	3590	2	0.06
		Prednisone	IT	3590	1	0.03
		Sub-total for A3	**3**		**51**	
	A4	Alpha-Zeralanol (Zeranol)	DE	564	2	0.35
			FR	3828	8	0.21
			IT	677	1	0.15
			UK	382	3	0.79
		Beta Zearalanol (Taleranol)	DE	228	1	0.44
			FR	3828	8	0.21
			IT	677	4	0.59
		Zearalanone	SK	15	1	6.7
		Sub-total for A4	**5**		**28**	
	A5	Clenbuterol	FR	3749	2	0.05
			IT	1827	1	0.05
			PT	171	2	1.2
		Isoxsuprine	FR	1863	1	0.05
		Sub-total for A5	**3**		**6**	
	A6	AMOZ (5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	ES	297	1	0.34
		Chloramphenicol	DE	1792	2	0.11
		Metronidazole	DE	421	1	0.24
		SEM (semicarbazide)	IE	188	2	1.1
			UK	158	1	0.63
		Sub-total for A6	**4**		**7**	
	B1	Amoxycillin	DE	468	1	0.21

(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	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Dihydrostreptomycin	FR	2039	2	0.10
			UK	1451	2	0.14
		Doxycycline	ES	924	4	0.43
		Enrofloxacin	IT	1232	1	0.08
		Epi-Oxytetracycline	UK	46	1	2.2
		Florfenicol	UK	101	3	3.0
		Gentamicin	NL	1866	2	0.11
		Neomycin	FR	2039	1	0.05
			HU	3	1	33
			NL	1866	2	0.11
			PL	1019	2	0.20
		Neospiramycin	FR	2039	1	0.05
		Oxytetracycline	CY	295	1	0.34
			FR	3233	7	0.22
			IT	1294	3	0.23
			UK	93	2	2.2
		Penicillin	FR	2039	2	0.10
			HU	3	1	33
		Spiramycin	FR	2039	1	0.05
		Sulfadiazine	IT	2254	1	0.04
			UK	46	1	2.2
		Sulfadimethoxine	IT	2254	3	0.13
		Sulfadimidine	BE	552	1	0.18
			IT	2254	1	0.04
		Sulfadoxine	BE	552	1	0.18
		Sulfamerazine	FR	2785	1	0.04
			IT	2254	1	0.04
		Sulfapyridine	IT	2254	1	0.04
		Sulfonamides	BE	552	1	0.18
		Tetracycline	LV	66	1	1.5
		Tetracyclines	HU	4	1	25
		Tylosin, Tylosin A	FR	2039	1	0.05
		Sub-total for B1	**11**		**55**	
	B2a	Ivermectin	FR	497	1	0.20
			IT	338	2	0.59
		Sub-total for B2a	**2**		**3**	
	B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	BE	137	1	0.73
			DE	240	1	0.42
		Flunixin - Meglumine	DE	421	1	0.24
		Ibuprofen	UK	735	3	0.41
		Meloxicam	AT	19	1	5.3
		Phenylbutazone	BE	137	1	0.73
			DE	2014	4	0.20
		Sodium salicylate	NL	90	2	2.2
		Sub-total for B2e	**5**		**14**	
	B2f	Dexamethasone	DE	757	3	0.40
			DK	50	1	2.0
			ES	881	13	1.5
		Prednisolone	BE	275	3	1.1
			FR	424	1	0.24
		Sub-total for B2f	**5**		**21**	
	B3a	Dioxins	IT	104	1	0.96
		gamma-HCH (HCH, Lindane)	FR	426	1	0.23
		Sub-total for B3a	**2**		**2**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	CZ	47	2	4.3
			DE	473	29	6.1

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
			ES	162	1	0.62
			LT	24	1	4.2
			NL	172	15	8.7
			SI	11	3	27
			UK	37	5	14
		Copper Cu	DE	187	28	15
		Lead Pb	IT	269	2	0.74
			UK	36	1	2.8
		Mercury Hg	DE	473	17	3.6
		Sub-total for B3c	**8**		**104**	
	B3d	Zearalenol-alpha	HU	27	1	3.7
		Zearalenol-beta	HU	27	1	3.7
		Zearalenone (Mycotoxin F)	HU	27	1	3.7
		Sub-total for B3d	**1**		**3**	
		Total in Bovines	**19**		**336**	
Pigs	**A2**	Thiouracil	EE	7	1	14
			FR	220	1	0.45
		Sub-total for A2	**2**		**2**	
	A3	17-Beta nortestosteron	NL	560	9	1.6
		Nandrolone	FR	565	17	3.0
			PL	701	4	0.57
		Sub-total for A3	**3**		**30**	
	A4	Alpha-Zeralanol (Zeranol)	FR	487	3	0.62
		Beta Zearalanol (Taleranol)	FR	487	3	0.62
		Sub-total for A4	**1**		**6**	
	A5	Clenbuterol	PT	279	1	0.36
		Sub-total for A5	**1**		**1**	
	A6	Chloramphenicol	ES	579	1	0.17
			FR	2838	2	0.07
			PL	605	2	0.33
			SE	183	1	0.55
		Hydroxymetronidazol (MNZOH)	DE	4250	1	0.02
		Metronidazole	DE	4261	1	0.02
		Sub-total for A6	**5**		**8**	
	B1	Amoxycillin	CZ	410	16	3.9
			LT	299	1	0.33
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	BE	1766	1	0.06
			DE	1655	1	0.06
			DK	1115	2	0.18
		Chlortetracyclin	GR	166	4	2.4
			IT	609	1	0.16
			UK	521	1	0.19
		Dihydrostreptomycin	CZ	410	6	1.5
			DE	1684	1	0.06
			NL	2556	11	0.43
		Doxycycline	BE	1766	1	0.06
			ES	3587	2	0.06
			FR	2984	1	0.03
			IT	609	1	0.16
			NL	2556	6	0.23
			PL	3302	5	0.15
		Epi-Chlortetracycline	GR	166	4	2.4
			UK	522	1	0.19
		Erythromycin (Erythromycin A)	LT	299	1	0.33

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Lincomycin	CY	79	1	1.3
		Neomycin	NL	2556	1	0.04
		Oxytetracycline	AT	15	1	6.7
			CZ	410	1	0.24
			EE	969	1	0.10
			FR	2984	3	0.10
			HU	13	1	7.7
			IT	609	1	0.16
			NL	2556	3	0.12
		Penicillin	HU	4	1	25
		Streptomycin	LT	299	1	0.33
		Sulfadiazine	BE	1766	1	0.06
			DE	3914	2	0.05
			ES	4134	2	0.05
			IT	1518	1	0.07
			NL	2556	3	0.12
			UK	521	2	0.38
		Sulfadimethoxine	FR	3038	1	0.03
			IT	1518	4	0.26
		Sulfadimidine	ES	4147	1	0.02
			GR	166	2	1.2
			NL	2556	1	0.04
		Sulfamerazine	FR	3038	2	0.07
		Sulfamethoxazole	NL	2556	3	0.12
		Sulfathiazole	PT	649	1	0.15
		Tetracycline	CZ	410	1	0.24
			DE	3450	1	0.03
			GR	166	1	0.60
			IT	609	1	0.16
		Tylosin, Tylosin A	ES	7	1	14
			NL	2556	1	0.04
		Sub-total for B1	**17**		**114**	
	B2a	Eprinomectin	FR	633	2	0.32
		Levamisole	NL	340	4	1.2
		Sub-total for B2a	**2**		**6**	
	B2e	Antipyrin-4-Methylamino	AT	23	1	4.3
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**1**	
	B2f	Prednisolone	BE	213	1	0.47
			FR	194	1	0.52
		Sub-total for B2f	**2**		**2**	
	B3a	gamma-HCH (HCH, Lindane)	ES	733	1	0.14
		HCH-Alpha	ES	667	1	0.15
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**2**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	DE	1433	22	1.5
			PL	629	2	0.32
		Copper Cu	DE	563	39	6.9
		Lead Pb	IT	298	4	1.3
			PL	629	2	0.32
		Mercury Hg	DE	1484	221	15
		Sub-total for B3c	**3**		**290**	
	B3d	Zearalenol-alpha	HU	144	1	0.69
		Zearalenone (Mycotoxin F)	HU	144	1	0.69
		Sub-total for B3d	**1**		**2**	
		Total in Pigs	**18**		**464**	
Sheep/Goats	**A2**	Thiouracil	IE	19	2	11
		Sub-total for A2	**1**		**2**	

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
	A3	17-Alpha nortestosteron	NL	25	3	12
		Epinandrolone (19-Norepitestosterone)	FR	140	4	2.9
		Sub-total for A3	**2**		**7**	
	A6	Furazolidone	ES	9	1	11
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**1**	
	B1	Amoxycillin	IE	764	1	0.13
		Chlortetracyclin	ES	865	2	0.23
		Ciprofloxacin	ES	781	1	0.13
		Dihydrostreptomycin	NL	161	1	0.62
			UK	2895	1	0.03
		Enrofloxacin	ES	802	1	0.12
		Neomycin C	NL	161	2	1.2
		Oxytetracycline	GR	178	1	0.56
			IT	95	1	1.05
			NL	161	1	0.62
		Sulfadiazine	ES	1427	7	0.49
		Sulfadimethoxine	FR	992	1	0.10
		Sulfadimidine	ES	1205	4	0.33
		Sulfamerazine	FR	992	1	0.10
		Sulfamethoxazole	NL	161	1	0.62
		Sub-total for B1	**7**		**26**	
	B2a	Closantel	IE	242	4	2
		Doramectin	NL	52	1	2
		Eprinomectin	FR	251	1	0.40
		Oxfendazole	UK	961	1	0.10
		Sub-total for B2a	**4**		**7**	
	B2b	Decoquinate	CY	30	1	3
		Monensin	PT	47	1	2
		Robenidine	ES	341	1	0.29
		Salinomycin	CY	30	1	3
		Sub-total for B2b	**3**		**4**	
	B2e	Antipyrin-4-Methylamino	LT	1	1	100
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**1**	
	B3a	WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ	DK	4	4	100
		WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ	DK	4	4	100
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**8**	
	B3b	Diazinon	IE	77	1	1.3
		Sub-total for B3b	**1**		**1**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	CZ	3	2	67
			DE	32	1	3.1
			ES	182	2	1.1
			GR	89	2	2.2
			NL	10	1	10
			UK	28	5	18
		Copper Cu	DE	5	1	20
		Lead Pb	ES	182	1	0.55
			IT	55	3	5.5
			UK	20	3	15
		Sub-total for B3c	**7**		**21**	
		Total in Sheep/Goats	**13**		**78**	
Horses	**A3**	17-Alpha nortestosteron	NL	13	1	7.7
		Dexamethasone	IT	34	1	2.9
		Sub-total for A3	**2**		**2**	
	B2a	Oxyclozanide	IE	15	1	6.7
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**1**	
	B2b	Diclazuril	MT	1	1	100

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples analysed [a]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Sub-total for B2b	**1**		**1**	
	B2e	Flunixin	CZ	1	1	100
		Phenylbutazone	DE	10	1	10
			IE	38	1	2.6
			SE	25	1	4.0
			UK	60	5	8.3
		Salicylic acid	LT	3	1	33
		Sub-total for B2e	**6**		**10**	
	B3a	WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ	DK	2	2	100
		WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ	DK	2	2	100
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**4**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	CZ	1	1	100
			DE	8	3	38
			ES	61	12	20
			IT	262	4	1.5
			LT	1	1	100
			MT	1	1	100
			PL	155	9	5.8
			PT	15	1	6.7
			SI	2	2	100
		Lead Pb	IT	262	12	4.6
			PL	155	1	0.65
		Sub-total for B3c	**9**		**47**	
		Total in Horses	**14**		**65**	
Poultry	**A3**	Nandrolone	FR	654	1	0.15
		Sub-total for A3	**1**		**1**	
	A6	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	GR	28	2	7.1
		Chloramphenicol	AT	18	1	5.6
			IT	997	2	0.20
		Metronidazole	BE	145	1	0.7
		SEM (semicarbazide)	NL	97	1	1.0
		Sub-total for A6	**5**		**7**	
	B1	Difloxacin	DE	767	1	0.13
		Doxycycline	BE	596	2	0.34
			DE	940	3	0.32
			FR	1389	1	0.07
			IT	404	2	0.50
			NL	1103	6	0.54
		Enrofloxacin	ES	322	1	0.31
			NL	1103	1	0.09
		Oxolinic acid	FR	1247	1	0.08
		Sarafloxacin	DE	751	1	0.13
		Sulfadimethoxine	IT	785	1	0.13
		Sub-total for B1	**6**		**20**	
	B2b	Decoquinate	CZ	94	2	2.1
		Diclazuril	UK	682	3	0.44
		Lasalocid	BE	223	1	0.45
			CZ	94	1	1.1
			IT	164	1	0.61
			PL	625	4	0.64
			PT	85	1	1.2
		Maduramicin	FR	100	2	2.0
			PL	283	2	0.71
			UK	682	1	0.15
		Nicarbazin	BE	223	4	1.8
			CZ	94	2	2.1

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
			ES	287	1	0.35
			IE	227	5	2.2
			IT	525	4	0.76
			PL	283	1	0.35
			UK	682	29	4.3
		Robenidine	CY	23	1	4.3
		Salinomycin	MT	29	5	17
			PL	283	1	0.35
			SE	114	1	0.88
		Toltrazurilsulfon	DE	309	1	0.32
		Sub-total for B2b	**13**		**73**	
	B2e	Ketoprofen	BE	115	1	0.87
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**1**	
	B2f	Nicotine	DE	69	1	1.4
		Olaquindox	PT	92	1	1.1
		Sub-total for B2f	**2**		**2**	
	B3c	Arsenic As	CZ	40	1	2.5
		Cadmium Cd	DE	129	1	0.78
		Sub-total for B3c	**2**		**2**	
		Total in Poultry	**16**		**106**	
Aquaculture	**A6**	AMOZ (5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	GR	125	1	0.8
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**1**	
	B1	Marbofloxacin	FR	137	1	0.73
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**1**	
	B3a	Dioxins	LT	7	2	29
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**2**	
	B3e	Crystal Violet	FR	233	2	0.86
		Crystal Violet-Leuco	AT	77	1	1.3
		Malachite Green	DE	75	2	2.7
			PL	160	8	5.0
		Malachite Green-Leuco	AT	77	2	2.6
			DE	416	13	3.1
			FR	233	2	0.86
			GR	112	1	0.89
			IT	164	1	0.61
			SK	30	4	13
			UK	236	1	0.42
		Sub-total for B3e	**8**		**37**	
		Total in Aquaculture	**9**		**41**	
Milk	**A6**	Chloramphenicol	CZ	85	1	1.18
			EE	110	2	1.8
		Sub-total for A6	**2**		**3**	
	B1	Ampicillin	DE	340	1	0.29
		Cloxacillin	BE	143	1	0.70
		Inhibitors	CY	3000	12	0.40
		Tetracycline	FR	330	1	0.30
		Sub-total for B1	**4**		**15**	
	B2a	Closantel	IE	319	10	3.1
		Ivermectin	BE	55	1	1.8
			IE	319	2	0.63
		Moxidectin	BE	55	1	1.8
		Nitroxinil	IE	319	6	1.9
			UK	112	6	5.4
		Triclabendazolsulfon	IE	319	1	0.31
			UK	386	1	0.26

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Sub-total for B2a	**3**		**28**	
	B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	AT	27	1	3.7
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**1**	
	B3a	gamma-HCH (HCH, Lindane)	FR	81	1	1.2
		HCH-Beta	IT	20	1	5.0
		Sub-total for B3a	**2**		**2**	
	B3c	Lead Pb	PL	139	1	0.72
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**1**	
	B3d	Aflatoxin M1	IT	589	7	1.2
		Sub-total for B3d	**1**		**7**	
		Total in Milk	**11**		**57**	
Eggs	**B1**	Doxycycline	IT	46	1	2.2
			PL	194	1	0.52
			PT	142	2	1.4
		Enrofloxacin	LT	40	3	7.5
			PL	194	1	0.52
			SI	57	1	1.8
		Sulfadiazine	ES	109	1	0.92
		Sulfadimethoxine	FR	204	1	0.49
		Sub-total for B1	**7**		**11**	
	B2b	Lasalocid	FR	156	1	0.64
			SI	166	1	0.60
		Maduramicin	SI	166	3	1.8
		Nicarbazin	CZ	55	1	1.8
			UK	465	2	0.43
		Sub-total for B2b	**4**		**8**	
	B3a	WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ	DE	133	1	0.75
		WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ	DE	133	1	0.75
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**2**	
		Total in Eggs	**10**		**21**	
Rabbit	**A6**	Chloramphenicol	ES	190	1	0.53
			FR	60	1	1.7
		Sub-total for A6	**2**		**2**	
	B1	Antibacterials	FR	199	2	1.0
		Sulfadimethoxine	FR	250	8	3.2
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**10**	
	B2b	Maduramicin	PT	10	3	30
		Robenidine	CZ	7	1	14
		Sub-total for B2b	**2**		**4**	
	B2e	Antipyrin-4-Methylamino	BE	10	1	10
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**1**	
	B3a	gamma-HCH (HCH, Lindane)	ES	57	2	3.5
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**2**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	FR	20	1	5.0
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Rabbit	**5**		**20**	
Farmed game	**A6**	Ronidazole	BE	40	1	2.5
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**1**	
	B2a	Moxidectin	IE	12	1	8.3
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**1**	
	B2b	Monensin	PT	10	1	10
		Sub-total for B2b	**1**		**1**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	FI	33	13	39
		Lead Pb	FR	23	1	4.3
		Mercury Hg	DE	4	1	25

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Sub-total for B3c	**3**		**15**	
		Total in Farmed Game	**6**		**18**	
Wild game	**B3a**	DDT: Sum DDT, DDE, DDD	PL	102	1	0.98
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**1**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	ES	50	5	10
			FI	36	17	47
			FR	64	1	1.6
			LU	30	2	6.7
			LV	100	33	33
			PL	102	3	2.9
		Copper Cu	DE	43	2	4.7
		Lead Pb	AT	146	9	6.2
			CZ	103	6	5.8
			DK	68	1	1.5
			EE	40	2	5.0
			ES	50	2	4.0
			GR	11	1	9.1
			LU	30	1	3.3
			LV	100	3	3.0
			NL	100	26	26
			PL	102	13	13
			PT	97	4	4.1
		Mercury Hg	CZ	103	2	1.9
			DE	69	24	35
			DK	68	2	2.9
			PL	102	2	2.0
		Sub-total for B3c	**14**		**161**	
		Total in Wild game	**14**		**162**	
Honey	**A6**	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	HU	77	10	13
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**10**	
	B1	Chlortetracyclin	GR	110	1	0.91
		Oxytetracycline	UK	41	2	4.9
		Sulfadimethoxine	HU	188	49	26
		Sulfadimidine	ES	126	1	0.79
		Sulfathiazole	DE	117	2	1.7
			ES	101	4	4.0
			PT	34	1	2.9
		Sulfonamides	PL	144	2	1.4
		Tetracycline	ES	48	1	2.1
		Tetracyclines	HU	42	2	4.8
		Tylosin, Tylosin A	ES	40	1	2.5
			SK	85	4	4.7
		Sub-total for B1	**8**		**70**	
	B2c	Tau Fluvalinate	FR	47	1	2.1
		Sub-total for B2c	**1**		**1**	
	B3b	Chlorfenvinphos	FR	47	1	2.1
		Sub-total for B3b	**1**		**1**	
	B3c	Copper Cu	DE	11	3	27
		Lead Pb	IE	10	1	10
		Sub-total for B3c	**2**		**4**	
	B3f	Diethyltoluamide	DE	59	1	1.7
		Sub-total for B3f	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Honey	**10**		**87**	
Total in all categories					**1455**	

B. LIST OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS: SUSPECT SAMPLING

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
Bovines	**A2**	Thiouracil	PL	17	2	12
		Sub-total for A2	**1**		**2**	
	A3	Dexamethasone	IT	823	4	0.49
		Prednisolone	IT	823	2	0.24
		Prednisone	IT	823	3	0.36
		Testosterone propionate	BE	1047	1	0.10
		Sub-total for A3	**2**		**10**	
	A6	Chloramphenicol	BE	150	1	0.67
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**1**	
	B1	Amoxycillin	IE	3017	1	0.03
			IT	99	1	1.0
		Antibacterials	NL	8659	99	1.1
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	IE	3017	1	0.03
			IT	99	2	2.0
		Chlortetracyclin	AT	141	2	1.4
		Ciprofloxacin	BE	170	4	2.4
		Danofloxacin	BE	170	1	0.59
		Dihydrostreptomycin	AT	1170	2	0.17
			BE	170	3	1.76
			UK	37	1	2.7
		Enrofloxacin	BE	170	5	2.9
			ES	52	1	1.9
			IT	100	2	2.0
		Epi-Oxytetracycline	UK	37	2	5.4
		Gentamicin	BE	170	1	0.59
		Inhibitors	DE	4538	11	0.24
		Marbofloxacin	DE	4	1	25
		Neomycin	BE	170	2	1.2
		Oxytetracycline	AT	405	2	0.49
			BE	170	5	2.9
			IE	3017	6	0.20
			IT	100	5	5.0
			UK	37	2	5.4
		Spectinomycin	BE	170	1	0.59
		Spiramycin	BE	170	2	1.2
		Sulfadimethoxine	BE	170	6	3.5
		Sulfadimidine	IT	32	3	9.4
		Sulfadoxine	BE	170	1	0.59
		Tetracycline	BE	170	3	1.8
			IE	3017	1	0.03
			IT	100	1	1.0
		Tilmicosin	BE	170	4	2.4
		Trimethoprim	BE	170	7	4.1
			IT	3	2	67
		Tulathromycin	IE	3017	1	0.30

(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	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Tylosin, Tylosin A	BE	170	3	1.8
			IE	3017	1	0.03
		Sub-total for B1	**8**		**198**	
	B2a	Abamectin (Avermectin B1)	BE	150	1	0.67
		Doramectin	BE	150	1	0.67
		Ivermectin	BE	150	2	1.3
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**4**	
	B2e	Antipyrin-4-Methylamino	AT	1	1	100
		Carprofen	BE	164	2	1.2
		Flunixin	BE	164	6	3.7
		Ketoprofen	BE	164	1	0.61
		Meloxicam	BE	164	1	0.61
		Phenylbutazone	BE	164	1	0.61
		Tolfenamic acid	BE	164	8	4.9
		Sub-total for B2e	**2**		**20**	
	B2f	Dexamethasone	BE	658	6	0.91
			ES	217	7	3.23
		Methylprednisolone	BE	658	2	0.30
		Prednisolone	BE	658	6	0.91
		Sub-total for B2f	**2**		**21**	
	B3a	Dioxins	IT	8	1	12.5
		HCH-Alpha	IT	7	5	71
		HCH-Beta	IT	7	5	71
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**11**	
	B3c	Copper Cu	DE	2	2	100
		Mercury Hg	DE	10	3	30
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**5**	
		Total in Bovines	**9**		**272**	
Pigs	**A3**	Medroxyprogesterone acetate	IT	3	1	33
		Nandrolone	PL	21	2	9.5
		Sub-total for A3	**2**		**3**	
	B1	Amoxycillin	BE	41	3	7.3
		Ampicillin	BE	41	1	2.4
		Antibacterials	NL	8208	112	1.4
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	AT	13	1	7.7
			BE	41	2	4.9
			FI	2	1	50
		Ciprofloxacin	BE	41	2	4.9
		Dihydrostreptomycin	BE	41	4	9.8
		Enrofloxacin	BE	41	2	4.9
		Florfenicol	BE	41	2	4.9
		Inhibitors	DE	915	24	2.6
		Marbofloxacin	BE	41	1	2.4
		Neomycin	BE	41	1	2.4
		Oxytetracycline	BE	41	4	9.8
		Penicillin	BE	41	3	7.3
		Sulfadimethoxine	BE	41	2	4.9
		Sulfadoxine	BE	41	1	2.4
		Tetracycline	BE	41	4	9.8
		Trimethoprim	BE	41	1	2.4
		Sub-total for B1	**5**		**171**	
	B2d	Azaperone	BE	18	2	11
		Sub-total for B2d	**1**		**2**	
	B2e	Flunixin	BE	18	4	22
		Meloxicam	BE	18	1	5.6

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Metamizole (Dipyrone Monohydrate)	BE	18	2	11
		Tolfenamic acid	BE	18	1	5.6
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**8**	
	B2f	Dexamethasone	BE	18	2	11
		Methylprednisolone	BE	18	1	5.6
		Triamcinolone acetonide	BE	18	1	5.6
		Sub-total for B2f	**1**		**4**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	DE	37	5	14
		Copper Cu	DE	5	2	40
		Mercury Hg	DE	63	39	62
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**46**	
		Total in Pigs	**7**		**234**	
Sheep/Goats	**B1**	Antibacterials	NL	60	4	6.7
		Sub-total for B1	**2**		**4**	
		Total in Sheep/Goats	**2**		**4**	
Poultry	**A6**	Chloramphenicol	IT	42	2	4.8
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**2**	
	B1	Doxycycline	DE	32	1	3.1
		Enrofloxacin	PL	2	1	50
		Oxytetracycline	ES	60	3	5.0
		Tylosin, Tylosin A	ES	31	2	6.5
		Sub-total for B1	**3**		**7**	
	B2b	Nicarbazin	AT	4	1	25
		Salinomycin	MT	6	1	17
		Sub-total for B2b	**1**		**2**	
	B2f	Olaquindox	PT	3	2	67
		Sub-total for B2f	**1**		**2**	
	B3a	Dioxins	IT	2	1	50
		gamma-HCH (HCH, Lindane)	ES	1	1	100
		Sub-total for B3a	**2**		**2**	
		Total in Poultry	**6**		**15**	
Aquaculture	**B3e**	Crystal Violet-Leuco	AT	43	3	7.0
		Malachite Green	PL	20	6	30
		Malachite Green-Leuco	AT	70	11	16
			DE	35	3	8.6
			SK	3	3	100
		Sub-total for B3e	**4**		**26**	
		Total in Aquaculture	**4**		**26**	
Milk	**B1**	Ampicillin	IT	165	1	0.61
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	IT	165	1	0.61
		Cloxacillin	DE	13	3	23
		Oxytetracycline	IT	164	1	0.61
		Sub-total for B1	**2**		**6**	
	B3a	HCH-Alpha	IT	12	1	8.3
		HCH-Beta	IT	12	2	17
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**3**	
	B3d	Aflatoxin M1	IT	75	10	13
		Sub-total for B3d	**1**		**10**	
		Total in Milk	**2**		**19**	
Eggs	**B1**	Enrofloxacin	ES	2	2	100
			PL	16	6	38
		Sub-total for B1	**2**		**8**	
	B2b	Salinomycin	AT	3	1	33
		Sub-total for B2b	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Eggs	**3**		**9**	

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
Rabbit	**B3a**	gamma-HCH (HCH, Lindane)	ES	1	1	100
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Rabbit	**1**		**1**	
Farmed Game	**B3c**	Mercury Hg	DE	1	1	100
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Farmed Game	**1**		**1**	
Wild Game	**B3c**	Lead Pb	PL	5	1	20
		Mercury Hg	DE	2	2	100
		Sub-total for B3c	**2**		**3**	
		Total in Wild game	**3**		**3**	
Honey	**B1**	Chlortetracyclin	IT	48	2	4.2
		Oxytetracycline	IT	48	4	8.3
		Sulfathiazole	DE	36	19	53
		Sulfonamides	PL	5	1	20
		Tetracycline	IT	48	3	6.3
		Sub-total for B1	**3**		**29**	
	B3c	Lead Pb	IE	6	4	67
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**4**	
		Total in Honey	**4**		**33**	
Total in all categories					**617**	

C. LIST OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS: IMPORT SAMPLING

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples analysed [(a)]	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
Bovines	**A6**	SEM (semicarbazide)	PT	8	3	38
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**3**	
	B2a	Ivermectin	DE	26	8	31
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**8**	
		Total in Bovines	**2**		**11**	
Sheep/Goats	**A6**	Chloramphenicol	LU	3	1	33
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Sheep/Goats	**2**		**1**	
Horses	**B1**	Oxytetracycline	DE	8	1	13
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Horses	**1**		**1**	
Poultry	**B2a**	Moxidectin	DE	39	4	10
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**4**	
	B3c	Mercury Hg	DE	24	1	4.2
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Poultry	**1**		**5**	
Aquaculture	**A6**	Chloramphenicol	BE	74	1	1.4
			GR	33	1	3.0
		Metronidazole	BE	10	1	10
		Nitrofurazone	NL	36	1	2.8
		Sub-total for A6	**3**		**4**	
	B2a	Ivermectin	DE	28	1	3.6
		Sub-total for B2a	**1**		**1**	
	B3c	Arsenic As	PL	242	1	0.41
		Cadmium Cd	DE	304	9	3.0
		Mercury Hg	DE	304	5	1.6
			SI	7	1	14
		Sub-total for B3c	**3**		**16**	
		Total in Aquaculture	**6**		**21**	
Milk	**B3d**	Aflatoxin M1	NL	17	1	5.9
		Sub-total for B3d	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Milk	**1**		**1**	
Wild game	**B3c**	Lead Pb	NL	20	2	10
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**2**	
		Total in Wild game	**1**		**2**	
Honey	**A6**	Metronidazole	BE	25	1	4
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**1**	
	B1	Sulfadimidine	SI	3	1	33
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Honey	**2**		**2**	
Total in all categories					**44**	

(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.

D. LIST OF NON-COMPLIANT RESULTS: OTHER SAMPLING

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples [(a)] analysed	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
Bovines	**A3**	Dexamethasone	IT	542	8	1.5
		Prednisolone	IT	542	4	0.74
		Prednisone	IT	542	5	0.92
		Sub-total for A3	**1**		**17**	
	A5	Clenbuterol	IT	357	2	0.56
		Sub-total for A5	**1**		**2**	
	B1	Amoxycillin	DE	97	2	2.1
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	DE	122	24	20
		Cefalexin (Cefalexin Anhydrate)	DE	69	1	1.5
		Chlortetracyclin	DE	162	3	1.9
		Ciprofloxacin	DE	69	3	4.4
		Dihydrostreptomycin	DE	117	22	19
		Doxycycline	IT	46	3	6.5
		Enrofloxacin	DE	44	5	11
		Gentamicin	DE	97	7	7.2
		Inhibitors	DE	23006	192	0.83
		Marbofloxacin	DE	88	4	4.6
		Neomycin	DE	97	5	5.2
		Oxytetracycline	DE	15	2	13
		Spectinomycin	DE	75	1	1.3
		Sulfadiazine	DE	131	1	0.76
		Sulfadimidine	DE	131	1	0.76
		Sulfadoxine	DE	131	2	1.5
		Tetracycline	DE	15	1	6.7
		Trimethoprim	DE	73	2	2.7
		Sub-total for B1	**2**		**281**	
	B2e	Antipyrin-4-Amino	DE	14	2	14
		Antipyrin-4-Methylamino	DE	15	2	13
		Carprofen	DE	5	1	20
		Meloxicam	DE	17	1	5.9
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**6**	
	B2f	Dexamethasone	DE	10	3	30
		Sub-total for B2f	**1**		**3**	
	B3a	Dioxins	IT	6	1	17
		HCH-Alpha	IT	63	2	3.2
		HCH-Beta	IT	63	6	9.5
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**9**	
	B3c	Cadmium Cd	BE	131	6	4.6
		Sub-total for B3c	**1**		**6**	
		Total in Bovines	**3**		**324**	
Pigs	**B1**	Amoxycillin	DE	187	8	4.3
		Ampicillin	DE	218	1	0.46
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	DE	219	26	12
		Chlortetracyclin	DE	236	6	2.5
			IT	142	7	4.9

(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	MS	Number of samples [(a)] analysed	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Dihydrostreptomycin	DE	167	17	10
		Doxycycline	DE	339	28	8.3
			IT	142	4	2.8
		Enrofloxacin	DE	136	17	12.5
			IT	140	2	1.4
		Inhibitors	DE	247376	455	0.18
		Marbofloxacin	DE	216	4	1.9
		Oxytetracycline	DE	113	6	5.3
		Spectinomycin	DE	75	1	1.3
		Sulfachlorpyrazine	DE	111	1	0.9
		Sulfadiazine	DE	293	18	6.1
		Sulfadimethoxine	DE	294	1	0.34
		Sulfadimidine	DE	294	4	1.4
		Sulfadoxine	DE	294	2	0.68
		Sulfamethoxazole	DE	198	2	1.0
		Sulfonamides	DE	24	1	4.2
		Tetracycline	DE	113	4	3.5
			IT	142	1	0.7
		Trimethoprim	DE	232	15	6.5
		Tulathromycin	DE	76	1	1.3
		Tylosin, Tylosin A	DE	184	1	0.54
		Sub-total for B1	**2**		**633**	
	B2e	Antipyrin-4-Amino	DE	104	3	2.9
		Antipyrin-4-Formylamino	DE	12	1	8.3
		Antipyrin-4-Methylamino	DE	104	3	2.9
		Flunixin-Meglumine	DE	102	3	2.9
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**10**	
	B2f	Dexamethasone	DE	101	1	0.99
		Sub-total for B2f	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Pigs	**2**		**644**	
Sheep/Goats	**B1**	Ampicillin	DE	4	1	25
		Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	DE	4	1	25
		Dihydrostreptomycin	DE	4	1	25
		Enrofloxacin	DE	6	1	17
		Inhibitors	DE	2992	7	0.23
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**11**	
	B3a	HCH-Beta	IT	6	1	17
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Sheep/Goats	**2**		**12**	
Horses	**A5**	Clenbuterol	BE	14	8	57
		Sub-total for A5	**1**		**8**	
	B2e	Oxyphenbutazone Monohydrate	BE	14	7	50
		Sub-total for B2e	**1**		**7**	
	B2f	Dexamethasone	BE	14	1	7.1
		Sub-total for B2f	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Horses	**2**		**16**	
Poultry	**B1**	Inhibitors	DE	37	1	2.7
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**1**	
	B2b	Salinomycin	MT	10	2	20
		Sub-total for B2b	**1**		**2**	
		Total in Poultry	**2**		**3**	
Milk	**B3a**	HCH-Alpha	IT	328	2	0.61
		HCH-Beta	IT	328	5	1.5
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**7**	
	B3d	Aflatoxin M1	IT	3164	15	0.47
		Sub-total for B3d	**1**		**15**	

Category	Group	Substances	MS	Number of samples [(a)] analysed	Non-compliant results	
					N	%
		Total in Milk	**1**		**22**	
Eggs	**B3a**	Dioxins	IT	14	1	7.1
		Sub-total for B3a	**1**		**1**	
		Total in Eggs	**1**		**1**	
Rabbit	**B1**	Sulfadimethoxine	IT	9	1	11
		Sub-total for B1	**2**		**1**	
		Total in Rabbit	**2**		**1**	
Farmed Game	**A6**	Nitroimidazoles (group)	BE	86	33	38
		Sub-total for A6	**1**		**33**	
		Total in Farmed Game	**2**		**33**	
Honey	**B1**	Chlortetracyclin	IT	232	1	0.43
		Oxytetracycline	IT	232	1	0.43
		Sulfathiazole	IT	179	3	1.7
		Tetracycline	IT	232	2	0.86
		Sub-total for B1	**1**		**7**	
		Total in Honey	**1**		**7**	
Total in all categories					**1063**	

E. ANNEX I TO DIRECTIVE 96/23/EC

ANNEX I TO DIRECTIVE 96/23/EC

GROUP A – Substances having anabolic effect and unauthorized substances

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

GROUP B – Veterinary drugs and contaminants

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

ABBREVIATIONS

Country Codes

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