Technical Report

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Report for 2021 on the results from the monitoring of veterinary medicinal product residues and other substances in live animals and animal products

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Abstract

The report summarises the monitoring data collected in 2021 on the presence of residues of veterinary medicinal products and other substances such as environmental contaminants in live animals and animal products in the European Union, Iceland, Norway and United Kingdom (Northern Ireland). A total of 621,205 samples were reported to the European Commission by the 27 EU Member States, Iceland, Norway and United Kingdom (Northern Ireland). They consisted of 351,637 targeted samples and 4,562 suspect samples reported under Council Directive 96/23/EC, and of 2,803 samples collected at import and 262,203 samples collected in the framework of programmes developed under the national legislation. The majority of countries fulfilled the minimum requirements for sampling frequency laid down in Council Directive 96/23/EC and in Commission Decision 97/747/EC. Overall, the percentage of non-compliant samples in 2021 (0.17%) was lower compared to the previous 12 years (0.19%-0.37%). Compared to the results from 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, in 2021 the frequency of non-compliant results was decreased for antithyroid agents, while for steroids and resorcylic acid lactones the frequency of non-compliant results was higher than in 2020, but lower compared to the previous years. For prohibited substances, compared to 2020 the frequency on non-compliance in 2021 was higher, although in line with that of 2017 and 2018. Decreases compared to all previous years were noted for other substances and environmental contaminants, chemical elements (including metals) and dyes. A sharp increase compared to all previous years was found for 'other substances'.

Key words: veterinary medicinal products, residue monitoring, Directive 96/23/EC, food safety

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Summary

The present report summarises the monitoring data from 2021 on the presence of residues of veterinary medicinal products and certain substances in live animals and animal products in the European Union (EU), Iceland, Norway and United Kingdom (Northern Ireland).

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

In the framework of Article 31 of Regulation EC 178/2002, the European Commission (EC) requested the assistance of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) to collect data obtained by the Member States, Iceland, Norway and United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) in accordance with Directive 96/23/EC.

In 2021, 27 out of 27 European Union (EU) Member States, Iceland, Norway and United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), reported in the framework of the residue monitoring the results for 621,205 samples. A total of 351,637 targeted samples and 4,562 suspect samples were reported under Council Directive 96/23/EC. Additionally, 262,203 samples collected in the framework of other programmes developed under the national legislation and 2,803 samples checked at import, were reported. The data analysis presented in this report was focused on the targeted samples reported under Council Directive 96/23/EC. Samples collected through other sampling strategies (suspect, import or 'other') do not follow a designed monitoring plan; therefore, results on those samples were reported separately from the results on targeted samples.

The majority of countries fulfilled the requirements for sampling frequency laid down in Council Directive 96/23/EC and in Commission Decision 97/747/EC. However, it is important to note that the minimum sampling frequency may not have been achieved due to the general measures imposed in the scope of the Covid19 pandemic situation.

Overall, there were 837 or 0.24% of non-compliant samples out of the 351,637 targeted samples in 2021.

For Group A substances, no non-compliant samples were reported for the sub-group A1 on stilbenes and derivatives. For antithyroid agents (A2), there were 0.31% non-compliant samples, all recorded for thiouracil. In the group of steroids (A3), there were 0.16% non-compliant samples, non-compliant samples were found in bovines (0.12%), pigs (0.18%), poultry (0.11%), rabbit meat (1.89%) and sheep and goats (1.46%). In the group of resorcylic acid lactones (A4), 0.05% of the samples were non-compliant; the non-compliant samples were found in bovines (0.06%) and pigs (0.07%). For beta-agonists (A5), there were two non-compliant samples reported, one for clenbuterol and one for sulbatamol found in bovines. Prohibited substances (A6) were found in 0.03% of samples. Substances identified were

chloramphenicol (n = 11), semicarbazide (n = 6), metronidazole (n = 4), AMOZ (5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone) (n = 3), furaltadone (n = 1), dimetridazole (n = 1) and AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone) (n = 1).

For Group B1 (antibacterials), 0.14% of the samples analysed under the Directive 96/23/EC monitoring were non-compliant. The highest frequency of non-compliant samples for antibacterials residues was found in honey (0.96%), with sulfamethazin being the most frequently reported (three non-compliance results).

In Group B2 ('other veterinary drugs' residues), 0.13% of the samples analysed were non-compliant, the highest proportion of non-compliant samples was found for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (sub-group B2e) (0.25%). For NSAIDs, the non-compliant samples were reported across the different species as follows; bovines (0.42%), horses (0.75%), milk (0.47%), pigs (0.01%) and poultry (0.18%).

Instances of non-compliance for anthelmintics (B2a) were reported in bovines (0.06%), farmed game (0.40%), milk (0.04%), pigs (0.05%) and sheep and goats (0.23%).

For anticoccidials (B2b), 0.11% of the samples analysed were non-compliant and were reported across the different species as follows: eggs (0.42%), pigs (0.06%), poultry (0.07%), rabbit meat (0.87%) and sheep and goats (0.15%). Since 2009, an important decrease has been observed in the frequency of non-compliant samples for anticoccidials (B2b) in poultry.

No non-compliant samples were reported for pyrethroids (B2c) or sedatives (B2d). Non-compliant samples were reported for 'other pharmacologically active substances' (B2f), in bovines (0.16%), honey (0.37%), pigs (0.03%) and sheep and goats (0.12%).

In the Group B3 ('other substances and environmental contaminants'), the 'chemical elements' (B3c) had the highest overall percentage of non-compliant samples (2.59%) among all residue sub-groups tested (considering both Group A and Group B), with cadmium, copper, lead and total mercury being most frequently identified. High non-compliant results were reported also in the past for B3c, but the non-compliance rate in 2021 was lower compared to the previous control years results. Non-compliant samples were reported for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and organophosphorus compounds (B3b); 0.13% and 0.02%, respectively. For mycotoxins (B3d), non-compliant samples were reported for bovines (0.30%), milk (0.36%) and pigs (0.16%), with those identified being zearalenone and aflatoxin M1. For dyes (B3e), non-compliant samples were reported for aquaculture (0.40%). The substances found were 'sum of crystal violet and leucocristal violet' and 'sum of malachite green and leucomalachite green'.

For 'other substances' (B3f), non-compliant samples were reported for bovines (1.31%), eggs (0.07%), wild game (12.70%), honey (1.50%) and sheep and goats (1.10%). The substances identified were 'copper compounds', acetamiprid, didecyldimethylammonium chloride and fipronil; all the four residues are considered as plant protection products and/or biocides.

Overall, the percentage of non-compliant samples in 2021 (0.17%, considering any sampling strategy) was lower compared to the previous 12 years (0.19%-0.37%).

The same overall pattern was observed for targeted samples in 2021 (0.24% non-compliant samples) compared to the previous 4 years (0.27%-0.35% non-compliant samples). Compared to the results from 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, in 2021 the frequency of non-compliant results was decreased for antithyroid agents (A2), while for steroids (A3) and resorcylic acid lactones

(A4) the frequency of non-compliant results was higher than in 2020, but lower compared to the previous years. For prohibited substances (A6), compared to 2020 the frequency on non-compliance in 2021 was higher, although in line with that of 2017 and 2018. Decreases compared to all previous years were noted for 'other substances' and environmental contaminants (B3), chemical elements (including metals) (B3c) and dyes (B3e). Compared to 2020, for antibacterials (B1), anthelmintics (B2a), pyrethroids (B2c) and sedatives (B2d), the frequency on non-compliance was stable, while for anticoccidials (B2b), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (B2e), 'other pharmacologically active substances' (B2f), organochlorine compounds (B3a), organophosphorus compounds (B3b) and mycotoxins (B3d) the frequency on non-compliance was higher. Finally, a sharp increase compared to all previous years was found for 'other substances' (B3f).

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background and Terms of Reference as provided by the European Commission

1.1.1. Background

Council Directive 96/23/EC[1] requires the Member States to implement a national residue monitoring plan for specific groups of residues specified in its Annexes I and II, in accordance with the sampling strategy and sampling frequency laid down in Annexes III and IV.

Member States must submit their monitoring data and resulting control measures no later than 31 March of the following year. Since 2018, this data has been collected by EFSA. Member States must also publish the outcome of the implementation of their plans.

The Commission has the obligation to make available to the public an annual report on the outcome of official controls in the Member States.

For 2021, the only United Kingdom data that were reported to EFSA were from Northern Ireland. In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union[2], and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the European Union requirements on data sampling are also applicable to and in the United Kingdom with respect to Northern Ireland. Therefore, pursuant to Article 5(4) and Section 24 of Annex 2 of the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, which is an integral part of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, for the purpose of this report, references to MS should be read as including Northern Ireland, despite it being part of the United Kingdom. Hence, the European Union requirements on data sampling were also applicable to Northern Ireland and data transmitted by the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) have been assigned to the MS group. For the collection of data, EFSA aligned with the guidelines of the Commission concerning customs registration[3], which lay down the following abbreviations and terminology:

- GB, which stands for 'the United Kingdom' and refers to: Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
- XI, which stands for the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) and is used when the United Kingdom is identified with respect to Northern Ireland.
- XU, which stands for the United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland) and is used when the United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland) is identified.

[1] Council Directive 96/23/EC on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC (OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 10). This Directive is no longer in force but the control data summarized in the present report are referring to the sampling year 2021, when this Directive was still applicable.

[2] Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community. OJ L 29, 31.1.2020, p. 7 ("Withdrawal Agreement").

[3] https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2020-11/use_of_gb_and_xi_codes_guidance.pdf

1.1.2. Terms of reference as provided by the European Commission

In the framework of Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, the Commission requests EFSA's assistance in the collection of the data obtained by the Member States in accordance with Directive 96/23/EC.

EFSA shall develop a data collection system allowing direct data submission by the Member States. This data collection system shall:

- collect information on all samples analysed in the framework of residue monitoring, and explore the possibility of its extension to all analyses concerning residues of veterinary medicinal products;
- allow the Member States to provide information on follow-up actions directly linked to the respective non-compliant results;
- allow differentiated access to the data for Commission services and Member States.

The data collection system should at least allow the extraction of:

- reports on the implementation of the residue monitoring plan. Each Member State shall be able to extract a report containing only their respective national data. The structure of the report shall be agreed with the Member States and Commission services;
- an annual compilation of the monitoring data of all Member States. EFSA shall annually extract such a compilation containing data submitted by the Member States for the past year. EFSA shall use the current format and level of detail as a basis for future compilations;
- a summary overview of the actions taken by the Member States as follow-up to non-compliant results. The Commission services shall be the only party that can extract such data for all Member States. The Member States shall be able to extract their own respective data. The structure of this overview shall be agreed with the Commission services.

EFSA shall present each annual compilation in the Standing Committee of the Food Chain and Animal Health two months after the last data submission by the Member States and collect comments from the Commission and the Member States. EFSA shall send the final annual compilation taking into account the comments received to the Commission services.

1.2 Additional information

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

Council Directive 96/23/EC on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products requires Member States to adopt and implement a national residue monitoring plan for the groups of residues detailed in its Annex I in accordance with the sampling rules referred to in Annex IV. The Directive lays down sampling levels and frequency for bovines, pigs, sheep and goats, equine animals, poultry and aquaculture, as well as the groups of substances to be monitored for each food commodity. Commission Decision

97/747/EC[4] lays down rules for levels and frequencies of sampling for milk, eggs, honey, rabbit meat and game.

National residue control plans should be targeted to take the following minimum criteria into account: species, gender, age, fattening system, all available background information and all evidence of misuse or abuse of substances. Additionally, suspect samples may also be taken as part of the residue control.

The requirements for the analytical methods to be applied in the testing of official samples and the common criteria for the interpretation of analytical results are laid down in Commission Decision 2002/657/EC[5] of 12 August 2002 implementing Council Directive 96/23/EC.

Targeted samples are taken with the aim of detecting illegal treatment or controlling compliance with the maximum levels laid down in the relevant legislation. This means that, the national plans of each reporting country, 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 active substances, excipients or degradation products and their metabolites, which remain in food.

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

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

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

Non-compliant result since the entry into force of Decision 2002/657/EC, the term for analytical results exceeding the permitted limits (in previous reports termed 'positives') is 'non-

[4] 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.

[5] Commission Decision 2002/657/EC of 12 August 2002 implementing Council Directive 96/23/EC concerning the performance of analytical methods and the interpretation of results. OJ L 221, 17.8.2002, p. 1-29. To be noted that in 2021 this piece of legislation was repealed by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/808.

compliant'. The result of an analysis shall be considered non-compliant if the decision limit of the confirmatory method for the analyte is exceeded.

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

Maximum residue limit (MRL) is the maximum concentration of residue resulting from the use of a veterinary medicinal product which may be accepted by the Community to be legally permitted or recognised as acceptable in or on a food. For veterinary medicinal products, MRLs are established according to the procedures laid down in Regulation (EC) No 470/2009[6] of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009. Pharmacologically active substances and their classification regarding maximum residue limits are set out in Commission Regulation (EU) No 37/2010[7] of 22 December 2009. In addition, Commission Directive No 2009/8/EC[8] lays down maximum levels of unavoidable carry-over of coccidiostats or histomonostats in non-target feed and Commission Regulation (EC) No 124/2009[9] lays down maximum levels for the presence of coccidiostats or histomonostats in food resulting from the unavoidable carry-over of these substances in non-target feed.

For pesticides, maximum residue levels (MRLs) are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005[10]. Some substances (e.g. carbamates, pyrethroids, organophosphorus compounds) are recognised both as veterinary medicinal products and pesticides and therefore they might have different MRLs in the corresponding legislation.

Maximum levels for contaminants are laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006[11]. 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.

[6] 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, 16.6.2009, p. 11–22.

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

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

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

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

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

Reference Points for Actions (RPAs) - according to Commission Regulation (EC) 2019/1871[12], RPAs correspond to the lowest level which can analytically be achieved by the official control laboratories, designated in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council[13]. Commission may establish RPAs for residues of pharmacologically active substances in food of animal origin, for which no maximum residue limit has been laid down. RPAs should apply to food of animal origin imported from third countries and to food of animal origin produced in the Union.

1.3 Objectives

The present report summarises the monitoring data from 2021 submitted by the EU Member States, Iceland, Norway and United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) to the EFSA. For 2021, the only United Kingdom data that were reported to EFSA were from Northern Ireland. In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the European Union requirements on data sampling are also applicable to and in the United Kingdom with respect to Northern Ireland. Data analysis was mainly focused on data submitted under Directive 96/23/EC and aimed to provide an overview on:

• production volume and number of samples collected in each EU Member State, Iceland and Norway. These data were used to check whether the countries 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;

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

2. Data and Methodologies

Data used in this report have been collected from EU Member States, Iceland, Norway and United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), under Directive 96/23/EC. 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). Each country assigns the coordination of the national monitoring plan to a central public

[12] Commission Regulation (EC) 2019/1871 of 7 November 2019 on reference points for action for non-allowed pharmacologically active substances present in food of animal origin and repealing Decision 2005/34/EC.

[13] Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, mending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).

department or body which is also in charge of the data collection at national level (Directive 96/23/EC Art. 4) and reporting the results to EFSA.

The samples taken in 2021 were reported using Standard Sample Description Version 2.0 format (EFSA 2013). This standard can be used to report the results of laboratory tests performed on samples of food, feed, animals and plants. Specific requirements for reporting the results of laboratory tests for veterinary medicinal products are described in (EFSA 2022b) and (EFSA 2022a). The standard allows results for all marker residues analysed for in a sample of animals or animal products to be reported. The following information is recorded:

Sampling event: one or more tissues taken from an animal at a specific location and at a specific point in time (e.g. kidney and muscle samples taken from a single pig carcass at slaughter). The sampling event requires the sampling point and sampling strategy to be recorded. The sampling strategy can be targeted, suspect, import or other. In this report, any reference to 'samples' should be understood as 'sample events'.

Sample taken: The sample taken is described using EFSA FoodEx2 classification (e.g. beef liver or chicken eggs) (EFSA 2015). These samples are then categorised as bovines, pigs, sheep & goats, horses, poultry, rabbit, farmed game, wild game, aquaculture, milk, eggs and honey. Samples of game birds such as quail, partridge and pheasant are classified in the poultry category, unless they are reported as 'wild or gathered or hunted'; in the latter case, the samples have been classified in the wild game category. Due to this approach, which differ from the classification methodology followed by some countries, discrepancies might be noted between the National Plans submitted to the EC and the results included in this report.

The country where the sample was taken, the date of sampling and the country of origin are also recorded.

Analytical method: Both screening and confirmatory tests can be reported. CCbeta – i.e. the detection capability - is reported for screening tests and CCalpha the decision limit is reported for confirmatory tests.

Marker residue: The results for all residues, both above and below the limits of detection and covered by the scope of a laboratory method, are reported. An analysis hierarchy groups the residues according to the substance groups described in Annex I of Directive 96/23/EC.

Non-compliant results: Each result is classified as compliant or non-compliant by the reporting country. Additional information on investigation outcomes in the case of non-compliant results is also recorded, where available. In cases where the control results have been reported for the 'Multicomponent/Sum' residue definition (e.g. for the marker residue 'Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin') in addition to the single components' results (e.g.in cases where the results were also reported for enrofloxacin and/or for ciprofloxacin), the non-compliant results at sample event level have been totalled considering only the sum-results to avoid double-counting.

The data was submitted in XML format to the EFSA data collection framework. Automatic data quality checks were performed as described in (EFSA 2022b). Each reporting country was provided with the opportunity to validate their data submission by examining and confirming the content of an ad-hoc National report, which summarises the data that had been submitted.

Production volumes: The 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

were obtained from the Directorate General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) based on data submitted by MS. This information was used to verify whether the minimum sampling frequencies had been fulfilled.

The reported data is aggregated counting the number of distinct sampling events (**samples analysed**), the number of sampling events where one or more results are non-compliant (**non-compliant samples**) and the number of non-compliant results (**non-compliant results**) by reporting country, animal category/product, marker residue and substance group. Since more than one result can be non-compliant in a sample the sum of non-compliant results might be higher than the sum of non-compliant samples. The percent non-compliant samples were calculated with non-compliant samples as the nominator and samples analysed as the denominator. Previously, in the data analysis performed up to the control activities carried out in 2016, the number of samples analysed for a specific residue was not always available from countries where there were no non-compliant results. Using the current approach, the percent non-compliant samples may in some cases be higher, as in the previous approach samples which had not been tested for a specific residue may have been included in the denominator. The percentage of non-compliance is estimated for each substance group and within each substance group. Also, binomial 95% confidence intervals with Wilson approximation are produced in order to account for the uncertainty around the point estimates, considering the amount of samples that were tested for each of the substances and animal/product combinations, reflecting potential ranges in which the non-compliance level could be (see Figures 1 to 4). The resulting confidence intervals could be used to highlight the potential upper bounds for non-compliance observed.

The data used in the preparation of this report were extracted from the EFSA database on 20th December 2022 and are reflective of the database during this time period.

The data analysis was performed using Python™ software.

3. Results

3.1. Overall assessment

The aim of this assessment is 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 overall for the EU Member States, Iceland, Norway and United Kingdom (Northern Ireland). Further details on the non-compliant samples found in each animal/product category are presented in Sections 3.2 to 3.13.

In 2021, 621,205 samples were reported by 27 out of 27 EU Member States, Iceland, Norway and United Kingdom (Northern Ireland), for analysis of substances and residues covered by Directive 96/23/EC. Out of this, 351,637 were targeted samples collected in conformity with the specifications of the National Residue Control Plans (NRCPs) for 2021. Additionally, 4,562 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 262,203 samples collected in the framework of other programmes developed under the national legislation. A relatively limited number of data were reported for samples checked at import (n = 2,803). This is because the control of samples at import is more linked to the third country monitoring than to the residue monitoring in EU; thus Member States report those results to the EC (using other tools e.g. the

Trade Control and Expert System (TRACES) and the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)).

Of the total targeted samples, 54.98% were analysed for substances having an anabolic effect and unauthorised substances (group A) and 65.68% for veterinary drugs and contaminants (group B)[14]. Of the 351,637 targeted samples, 837 were non-compliant (0.24%) (1,140 non-compliant results at residue definition level). The percentage of non-compliant samples calculated from the total number of samples analysed for substances in that category was: 0.07% for substances having an anabolic effect and unauthorised substances (A), 0.14% for antibacterials (B1), 0.13% for the 'other veterinary drugs' (B2) and 0.85% for 'other substances and environmental contaminants' (B3). A wider confidence interval-that indicates higher uncertainty on the estimated proportion was observed for group B3 residue results, in particular for chemical elements (including metals) (B3c) and dyes (B3e). (Table 1, Figure 1).

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

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

Substance Group[a]	Samples analysed[b]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[c]	% Non-compliant samples[d]	Non-compliant results[e]
A	193,338	54.98	136	0.07	161
A1	20,288	5.77	0	-	0
A2	10,339	2.94	32	0.31	32
A3	41,227	11.72	65	0.16	72
A4	19,357	5.50	10	0.05	28
A5	35,524	10.10	2	0.01	2
A6	99,208	28.21	27	0.03	27
B	230,944	65.68	711	0.31	979
B1	99,167	28.20	139	0.14	156
B2	113,536	32.29	142	0.13	158
B2a	32,484	9.24	17	0.05	17
B2b	37,896	10.78	43	0.11	50
B2c	10,822	3.08	0	-	0
B2d	8,653	2.46	0	-	0
B2e	23,213	6.60	58	0.25	65
B2f	28,565	8.12	25	0.09	26
B3	50,550	14.38	430	0.85	665
B3a	21,079	5.99	27	0.13	236
B3b	13,141	3.74	2	0.02	2
B3c	13,239	3.76	343	2.59	367
B3d	8,353	2.38	16	0.19	16
B3e	2,047	0.58	7	0.34	8
B3f	6,836	1.94	36	0.53	36
Total	351,637	100.00	837	0.24	1,140

(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 or sub-group;

(d): '-' indicates that all samples were compliant;

(e): 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.

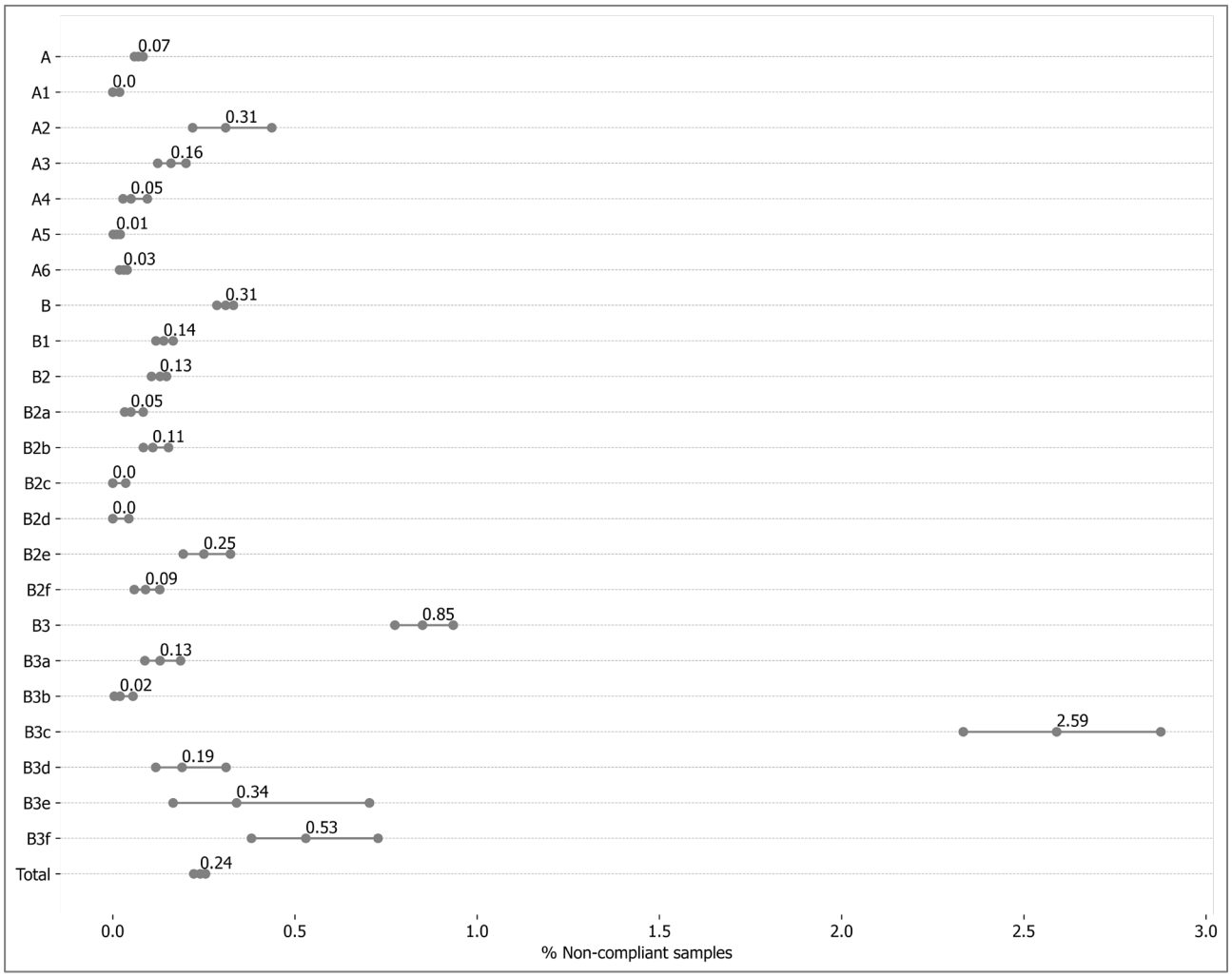


Figure 1: Percentage of non-compliant targeted samples (with confidence intervals) in each substance group

3.1.1. Hormones

Directive 96/22/EC[15] prohibits the use of hormones in food producing animals except for well-defined therapeutic and zootechnical purposes and under strict veterinary control.

This group includes also synthetic, hormonally active substances such as stilbenes and their derivatives (A1), antithyroid agents (A2), steroids (A3) and resorcylic acid lactones (A4).

Of all the targeted samples analysed for the category 'hormones' in all animal/product categories (66,194 samples) there were 107 non-compliant samples (0.16%) (132 non-compliant results).

The number of targeted samples analysed for stilbenes and derivatives (A1) in all animal/product categories together, was 20,288 and no non-compliant samples were reported for this group.

[15] 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 ß-agonists, and repealing Directives 81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC and 88/299/EEC. OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 3–9.

Antithyroid agents (A2) were analysed in 10,339 targeted samples of which 32 samples were non-compliant (0.31%) (32 non-compliant results). All non-compliant samples in the group A2 were for thiouracil and were found in bovines (n = 30; 0.56%), and sheep/goats (n = 2; 1.02%). In 2020 all the A2 non-conform results (0.31%) were also reported for the same residue, but the non-compliance rate observed was higher than in 2021 (0.34%).

For steroids (A3), of the 41,227 samples analysed in all animal species and product categories, 65 samples were non-compliant (0.16%) (72 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were found in bovines (n = 28; 0.12%), pigs (n = 20; 0.18%), poultry (n = 6; 0.11%), rabbit meat (n = 1; 1.89%) and sheep and goats (n = 10; 1.46%). Some Member States have indicated that residue findings on steroid hormones may not be attributable to illegal treatment, as the source was most likely the endogenous production, as reported in previous studies (Clouet et al. 1997, P. Samuels et al. 1998).

For resorcylic acid lactones (A4), of 19,357 samples analysed in all animal species and product categories, 10 were found non-compliant (0.05%) (28 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were found for bovines (n = 6; 0.06%) and pigs (n = 4; 0.07%).

3.1.2. Beta-agonists

Directive 96/22/EC prohibits the use of beta-agonists (A5) in food producing animals except for well-defined therapeutic purposes and under strict veterinary control. In 2021, 35,524 targeted samples were analysed for beta-agonists, with two non-compliant samples one for sulbatamol and one for clenbuterol in bovines.

3.1.3. 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 2021 residue monitoring, 99,208 targeted samples were analysed for prohibited substances and 27 samples (0.03%) were non-compliant (27 non-compliant results). Altogether, there were 11 non-compliant results for chloramphenicol, six for semicarbazide, four for metronidazole, three for AMOZ (5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone), one for AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone), one for furaltadone and one for dimetridazole (Table 2).

The distribution of the non-compliant results, by individual substance and country, are presented in Appendix A.

Table 2: Overview on the non-compliant results for prohibited substances (A6)

Residue Definition	Species/Product	Country reporting non-compliant results at residue definition level	Number of non-compliant results
AMOZ (5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	Poultry	Netherlands	3
AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	Honey	Ireland	1
Chloramphenicol	Bovines	Germany	1
Chloramphenicol	Horses	Netherlands	1
Chloramphenicol	Milk	Malta	3
Chloramphenicol	Pigs	Austria	1
Chloramphenicol	Pigs	Italy	2
Chloramphenicol	Poultry	Netherlands	1
Chloramphenicol	Poultry	Poland	2
Dimetridazole	Poultry	Slovakia	1
Furaltadone	Poultry	Portugal	1
Metronidazole	Eggs	France	4
SEM (semicarbazide)	Bovines	Czechia	1
SEM (semicarbazide)	Bovines	Ireland	2
SEM (semicarbazide)	Bovines	Poland	1
SEM (semicarbazide)	Milk	Croatia	1
SEM (semicarbazide)	Sheep/goats	Netherlands	1

3.1.4. Antibacterials

The group of antibacterials (B1) includes antibiotics (e.g. beta-lactams, tetracyclines, macrolides, aminoglycosides) but also sulphonamides and quinolones. The total number of analyses carried out in 2021 for antimicrobials in targeted samples was 99,167 of which 139 (0.14%) were non-compliant (156 non-compliant results) (Table 1). The highest frequency of non-compliant samples for antibacterials was observed in honey (0.96%) (Figure 2).

More details on the number of samples analysed and the non-compliant samples found in each category are given in Sections 3.2 to 3.13 and in Appendix A.

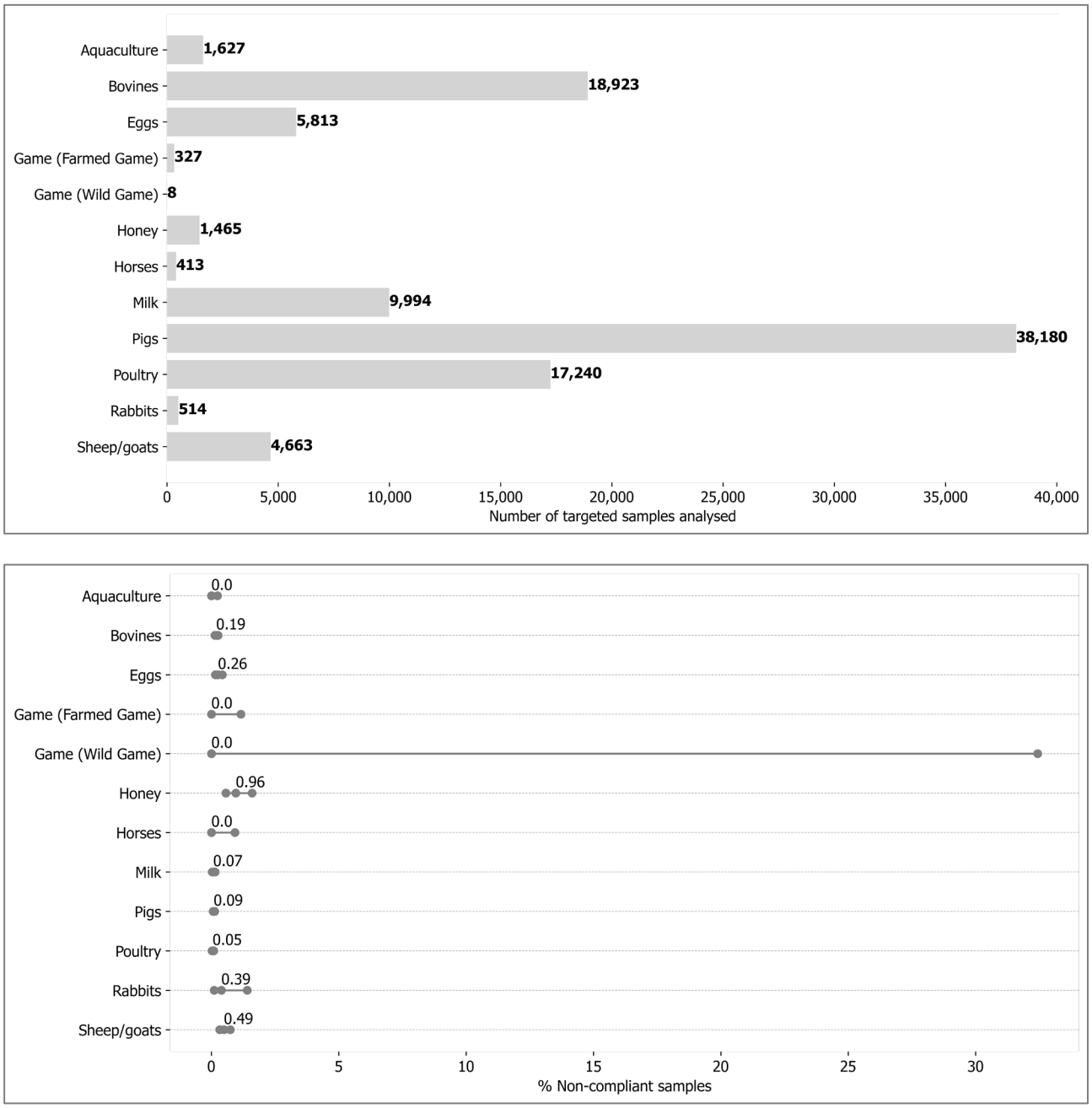


Figure 2: Number of targeted samples analysed and percentage of non-compliant samples (with confidence intervals) for antibacterials (B1) in animal/product categories

3.1.5. 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 2021 monitoring, 113,536 targeted samples were analysed for substances in the group B2 and 142 samples (0.13%) 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. An overview of the number of samples analysed and the percentage of non-compliant samples for the B2 subgroups in the specific animal/product category is presented in Table 3.

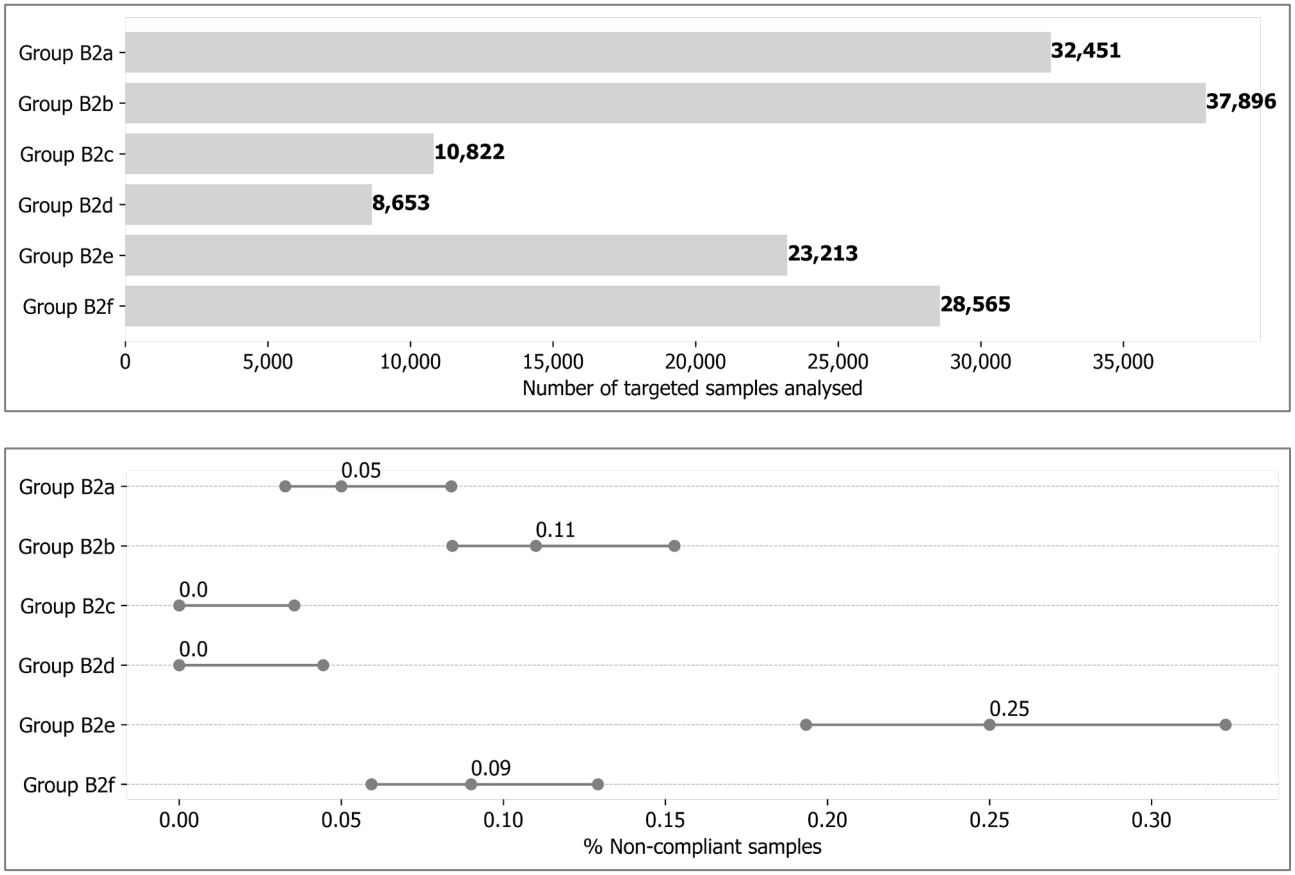


Figure 3: Number of targeted samples analysed within the group 'other veterinary drugs' (B2) and the percentage of non-compliant samples (with confidence intervals)

Table 3: 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)

Product groups	B2a % NC	B2a Samples	B2b % NC	B2b Samples	B2c % NC	B2c Samples	B2d % NC	B2d Samples	B2e % NC	B2e Samples	B2f % NC	B2f Samples
Aquaculture	-	737	-	239	-	409	-	40	-	7	-	396
Bovines	0.06	4,920	-	4,108	-	1,818	-	1,655	0.42	5,472	0.16	11,277
Eggs	-	2,049	0.42	5,707	-	1,058	-	48	-	99	-	1,160
Game (Farmed Game)	0.40	249	-	127	-	79	-	27	-	49	-	62
Game (Wild Game)	-	98	-	21	-	40	-	0	-	4	-	3
Honey	-	393	-	112	-	968	-	0	-	15	0.37	802
Horses	-	193	-	108	-	119	-	164	0.75	401	-	239
Milk	0.04	6,685	-	2,519	-	726	-	82	0.47	5,698	-	1,284
Pigs	0.05	10,585	0.06	11,322	-	2,603	-	6,241	0.01	8,668	0.03	9,432
Poultry	-	4,248	0.07	12,736	-	2,396	-	87	0.18	2,260	-	3,015
Rabbits	-	135	0.87	230	-	86	-	2	-	62	-	57
Sheep/goats	0.23	2,159	0.15	667	-	520	-	307	-	478	0.12	838

%NC: Percentage of non-compliant samples;

'-': indicates that all samples were compliant.

Regarding the number of samples analysed in each B2 subgroup, the highest proportion of non-compliant samples (0.25%), with the highest uncertainty, was found for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (B2e), non-compliant samples were reported in bovines (0.42%), horses (0.75%), milk (0.47%), pigs (0.01%) and poultry (0.18%).

For anthelmintics (B2a), non-compliant samples were reported in bovines (0.06%), farmed game (0.40%), milk (0.04%), pigs (0.05%) and sheep and goats (0.23%).

Non-compliant samples for anticoccidials (B2b) were reported in eggs (0.42%), pigs (0.06%), poultry (0.07%), rabbit meat (0.87%) and sheep and goats (0.15%).

No non-compliant samples were reported for pyrethroids (B2c) and sedatives (B2d).

For 'other pharmacologically active substances' (B2f), non-compliant samples were observed for bovines (0.16%), honey (0.37%), pigs (0.03%) and sheep and goats (0.12%): 26 non-compliant results were reported by six countries and the substances identified were dexamethasone, 'Amitraz (amitraz including the metabolites containing the 2,4 -dimethylaniline moiety expressed as amitraz)', prednisone and prednisolone (Table 4). It is important to note that studies suggest that prednisolone could be produced endogenously by animals, especially by those found in a state of stress (Pompa et al. 2011, Fidani et al. 2012).

Table 4: Overview on other pharmacologically active substances non-compliant results (B2f)

Residue Definition	Species/Product	Country reporting non-compliant results at residue definition level	Number of non-compliant results
Amitraz (amitraz including the metabolites containing the 2,4 -dimethylaniline moiety expressed as amitraz)	Honey	Cyprus	3
Dexamethasone	Bovines	France	4
Dexamethasone	Bovines	Germany	9
Dexamethasone	Bovines	Italy	2
Dexamethasone	Bovines	Poland	2
Dexamethasone	Bovines	Spain	2
Dexamethasone	Pigs	Germany	1
Prednisolone	Sheep/goats	Spain	1
Prednisone	Pigs	Germany	2

3.1.6. 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 2021, 50,550 samples were analysed for substances in group B3 of which 430 samples were non-compliant (0.85%) (665 non-compliant results), that is almost half compared to the percentage from the previous year. 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 for almost all species in the subgroup B3c 'chemical elements' (2.59%). Similar to previous years, cadmium, copper, lead

and total mercury being most frequently identified as responsible for non-compliance. Copper compounds are also the most frequently quantified pesticides in food products (EFSA 2022c).

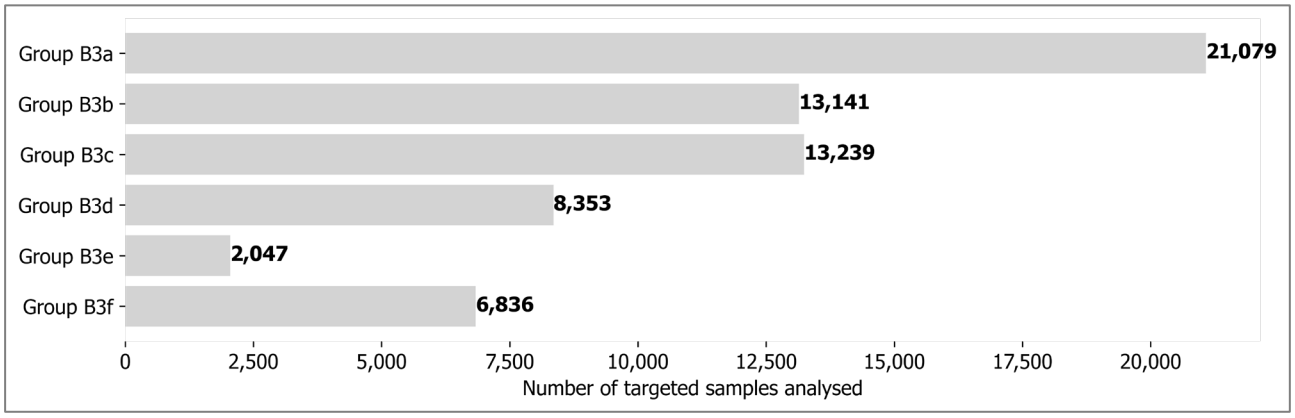
Instances of non-compliance for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and organophosphorus compounds (B3b) were 0.13% and 0.02%, respectively. The occurrence of organochlorine compounds in products of animal origin arises mainly from these persistent residues in the environment (e.g. in soil) that are e.g. taken-up by vegetables crops fed to animals; thus, the overall reduction in the non-compliant rate observed for these contaminates over the last monitoring years may be ascribed to their environmental degradation and because these substances are no longer in use. To be noted that environmental organochlorinated contaminants due past uses as pesticides (e.g. DDT) constituted the main findings in animal products also in the context of pesticide monitoring activities carried out in Europe in 2019 and previous years in the frame of the pesticide residues Regulation (EC) 396/2005 (EFSA 2022c). Organophosphorus compounds are also used as plant protectionproducts and their residues in animals/products of animal origin may arise from plant-based feed.

There were non-compliant samples reported in subgroup B3d mycotoxins (n = 16; 0.19%), for bovines (0.30%), milk (0.36%) and pigs (0.16%). Those identified being zearalenone and aflatoxin M1.

Dyes (B3e) were reported in aquaculture (7 non-compliant samples; 0.34%). Substances found were sum of crystal violet and leucocristal violet and sum of malachite green and leucomalachite green. The percentage of non-compliant samples was almost half compared to the previous year.

There were non-compliant samples reported in subgroup B3f 'others' (n = 36; 0.53%), bovines (1.31%), eggs (0.07%), wild game (12.70%), honey (1.50%) and sheep and goats (1.10%). Those identified being copper compounds, acetamiprid, didecyldimethylammonium chloride and fipronil.

The highest uncertainty of the estimated proportions of non-compliant samples were observed for dyes (B3e) and chemical elements (B3c).



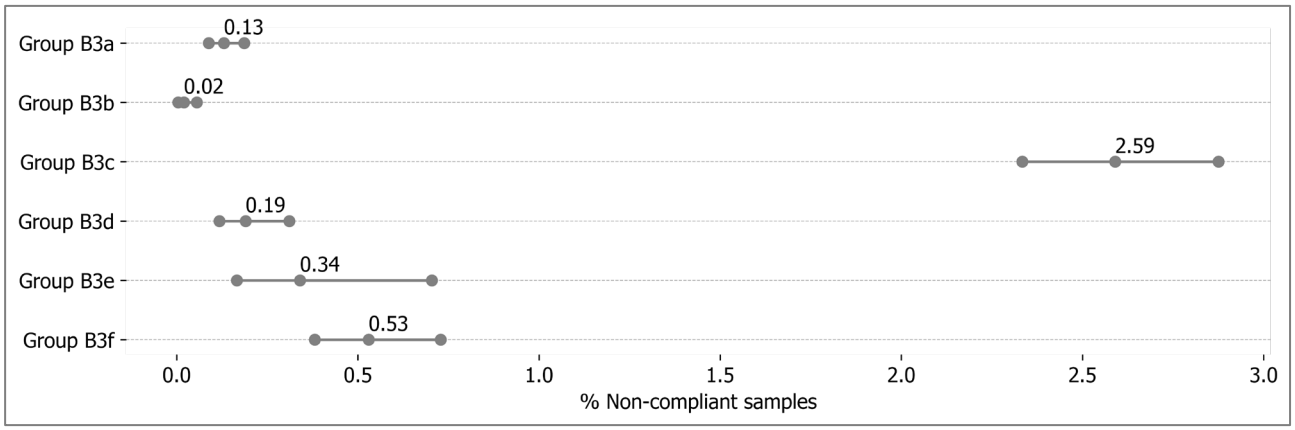


Figure 4: Number of samples analysed within the group 'other substances and environmental contaminants' (B3) and the percentage of non-compliant samples (with confidence intervals)

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 % NC	B3a Samples	B3b % NC	B3b Samples	B3c % NC	B3c Samples	B3d % NC	B3d Samples	B3e % NC	B3e Samples	B3f % NC	B3f Samples
Aquaculture	0.11	905	0.30	332	0.35	574	-	346	0.40	1,772	-	585
Bovines	0.02	4,505	-	2,148	4.09	2,492	0.30	1,971	-	32	1.31	840
Eggs	0.17	1,725	-	1,454	-	111	-	4	-	0	0.07	1,501
Game (Farmed Game)	3.39	177	-	63	4.58	371	-	21	-	0	-	66
Game (Wild Game)	5.50	200	-	28	4.17	2,039	-	0	-	0	12.70	63
Honey	-	942	-	871	3.30	485	-	5	-	26	1.50	865
Horses	-	170	-	93	4.17	360	-	79	-	0	-	51
Milk	-	1,522	-	2,212	-	647	0.36	1,690	-	0	-	359
Pigs	0.05	5,858	-	3,269	1.47	3,948	0.16	2,544	-	110	-	982
Poultry	-	3,843	0.05	1,944	0.89	1,565	-	1,464	-	76	-	1,226
Rabbits	-	107	-	58	-	70	-	15	-	4	-	26
Sheep/goats	0.18	1,125	-	669	5.89	577	-	214	-	27	1.10	272

%NC: Percentage of non-compliant samples.

More details on the number of samples analysed and non-compliant samples in each category are given in the Sections 3.2 to 3.13 and in Appendix A.

3.1.7. Multi-year comparison

As this is the fifth year that the monitoring data were reported to EFSA using the SSD (Version 2.0) format (see Section on Data and Methodologies), comparisons have been performed only between the results from 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. Detailed comparisons with those

from earlier years have not been performed due to differences in the reporting and calculation methods. It is important to note that this analysis is based on data that were partially aggregated. In addition, the number of samples analysed for each substance and animal/product category was not necessarily the same over the 5-year period. Furthermore, this is the third year that the results data from Iceland and Norway have been included in the annual report. Moreover, for 2021, the only United Kingdom data that were reported to EFSA were from Northern Ireland. In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the European Union requirements on data sampling are also applicable to and in the United Kingdom with respect to Northern Ireland. Therefore, this analysis should be regarded as having a certain degree of uncertainty when it comes to results comparability over the time.

The purpose of this exercise was to check whether major variations of the proportion of non-compliant samples occurred at substance group level overall. When such variations are noted, a more in-depth analysis of the monitoring plans per species, country and pattern of substances analysed has to be carried out in order to identify the trigger for the differences observed and in consequence to take corrective measures.

Overall, the percentage of non-compliant samples in 2021 (0.17%) was comparable to the previous 12 years (0.19%-0.37%). A slightly increase was observed for the number of reported samples, 621,205 in 2021 compared to 620,758 in 2020.

For targeted samples in 2021 the percentage of non-compliant (0.24%) was also lower compared to the previous 4 years (0.27%-0.35%). Compared to the results from 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, in 2021 the frequency of non-compliant results was decreased for antithyroid agents (A2), while for steroids (A3) and resorcylic acid lactones (A4) the frequency of non-compliant results was higher than in 2020, but lower compared to the previous years. For prohibited substances (A6), compared to 2020 the frequency on non-compliance in 2021 was higher, although in line with that of 2017 and 2018. For, compared to 2017 and 2019, the frequency on non-compliance in 2021 was lower, although higher compared to 2018. Decreases compared to all previous years were noted for other substances and environmental contaminants (B3), chemical elements (including metals) (B3c) and dyes (B3e). Compared to 2020, for antibacterials (B1), anthelmintics (B2a), pyrethroids (B2c) and sedatives (B2d), the frequency on non-compliance was stable, while for anticoccidials (B2b), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (B2e), 'other pharmacologically active substances' (B2f), organochlorine compounds (B3a), organophosphorus compounds (B3b) and mycotoxins (B3d) was higher. Finally a sharp increase compared to all previous years was found for 'other substances' (B3f). For the other substance groups, there were no notable variations (see Figure 5).

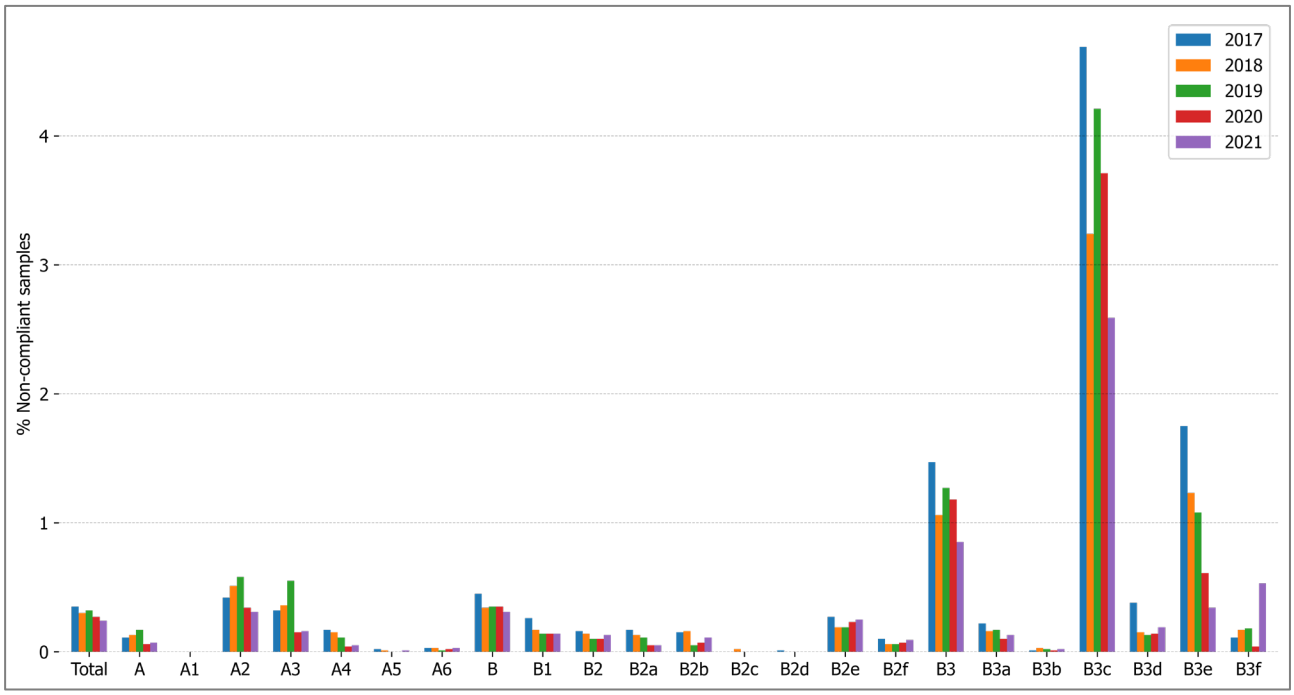


Figure 5: Percentage of non-compliant samples reported in relation to the total number of targeted samples analysed for the respective group in 2017 - 2021 (substance groups are detailed in Appendix E)

Year	Total	A	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	B	B1	B2	B2a	B2b	B2c	B2d	B2e	B2f	B3	B3a	B3b	B3c	B3d	B3e	B3f
2017	0.35	0.11	0	0.42	0.32	0.17	0.02	0.03	0.45	0.26	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.27	0.10	1.47	0.22	0.01	4.69	0.38	1.75	0.11
2018	0.30	0.13	0	0.51	0.36	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.34	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.06	1.06	0.16	0.03	3.24	0.15	1.23	0.17
2019	0.32	0.17	0	0.58	0.55	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.35	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.06	1.27	0.17	0.02	4.21	0.13	1.08	0.18
2020	0.27	0.06	0	0.34	0.15	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.35	0.14	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.07	1.18	0.10	0.01	3.71	0.14	0.61	0.04
2021	0.24	0.07	0	0.31	0.16	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.31	0.14	0.13	0.05	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.09	0.85	0.13	0.02	2.59	0.19	0.34	0.53

3.2. Bovines

Council Directive 96/23/EC requires that the minimum number of bovine animals to be controlled each year for all kinds of residues and substances is 0.4% of the bovine animals slaughtered the previous year. Overall, the minimum requirements for the number of samples were fulfilled in 2021 (Table 6). France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland and Portugal did not achieve the minimum sampling frequency for bovines, even if some of them were really close to it (Table 7).

Table 6: Production of bovines and number of targeted samples over 2007–2021

Year	Production (animals)	Targeted samples	% Animals tested[a]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	27,087,367	129,201	0.47	
2008 (EU 27)	26,898,702	122,648	0.48	
2009 (EU 27)	26,677,946	127,897	0.48	
2010 (EU 27)	26,267,917	128,130	0.48	
2011 (EU 27)	26,566,593	126,540	0.48	
2012 (EU 27)	25,759,645	130,554	0.49	
2013 (EU 28)	25,481,237	126,307	0.49	
2014 (EU 28)	25,315,582	125,552	0.49	
2015 (EU 28)	25,463,018	127,187	0.50	0.4
2016 (MS 27)[b]	21,414,980	109,881	0.53	
2016 (EU 28)	26,099,292			
2017 (EU 28)	26,394,612	102,647	0.39	
2018 (EU 28)	26,688,499	100,784	0.38	
2018 (EU 27, IS, NO)[c]	26,814,009			
2019 (EU 27, IS, NO)[c]	26,913,406	106,651	0.40	
2020 (EU 27, IS, NO)[d]	24,118,545	94,421	0.39	
2021 (EU 27, IS, NO, XI)[e]	24,084,091	97,702	0.41	

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

(b): data from France were not available for inclusion in the 2016 results report;

(c): data from Malta were not available for inclusion in the 2019 results report; IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; MS=Member States

(d): data from the United Kingdom were not included in the 2020 results report, because the United Kingdom was an EU MS, but it became a third country on 1 February 2020. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(e): data from the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account for 2021. In accordance with the agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the EU requirements on data sampling are also applicable to Northern Ireland. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; XI: UK (Northern Ireland).

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

Country	Production data (animals)[a]	Number of samples	% Animal tested
Austria	646,664	3,738	0.58
Belgium	840,653	4,623	0.55
Bulgaria	33,370	143	0.43
Croatia	184,675	790	0.43
Cyprus	17,250	136	0.79
Czechia	253,251	1,249	0.49
Denmark	465,926	1,895	0.41
Estonia	34,215	170	0.50
Finland	267,796	1,193	0.45
France	4,517,465	15,603	0.35
Germany	3,295,387	13,014	0.39
Greece	137,914	404	0.29
Hungary	110,832	238	0.21
Iceland	21,470	89	0.41
Ireland	1,845,945	7,716	0.42
Italy	2,713,687	11,485	0.42
Latvia	67,258	273	0.41
Lithuania	158,295	651	0.41
Luxembourg	27,734	110	0.40
Malta	4,100	162	3.95
Netherlands	2,065,685	7,302	0.35
Norway	306,075	2,193	0.72
Poland	1,952,045	6,687	0.34
Portugal	396,243	1,182	0.30
Romania	182,145	950	0.52
Slovakia	20,222	320	1.58
Slovenia	118,245	517	0.44
Spain	2,510,774	10,248	0.41
Sweden	432,770	1,714	0.40
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)[b]	456,000	2,907	0.64
Total	**24,084,091**	**97,702**	**0.41**

(a): The production data, taken from the 2021 Residue Control Plan, may pertain to the years 2019, 2020 or 2021;

(b): United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) collected more samples and performed more analyses in 2021 than those reported, however due to various constraints, not all data have been reported to EFSA.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in bovines are presented in Table 8. Of the 97,702 samples analysed in this category, 264 (0.27%) were non-compliant (351 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 22 countries.

Table 8: Number of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in bovines

Substance Group[a]	Samples analysed[b]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[c]	% Non-compliant samples[d]	Non-compliant results[e]
A	65,356	66.89	71	0.11	88
A1	10,114	10.35	0	-	0
A2	5,353	5.48	30	0.56	30
A3	22,807	23.34	28	0.12	30
A4	9,910	10.14	6	0.06	21
A5	18,296	18.73	2	0.01	2
A6	19,194	19.65	5	0.03	5
B	49,978	51.15	199	0.40	263
B1	18,923	19.37	36	0.19	37
B2	25,537	26.14	43	0.17	49
B2a	4,920	5.04	3	0.06	3
B2b	4,108	4.20	0	-	0
B2c	1,818	1.86	0	-	0
B2d	1,655	1.69	0	-	0
B2e	5,472	5.60	23	0.42	27
B2f	11,277	11.54	18	0.16	19
B3	9,969	10.20	120	1.20	177
B3a	4,505	4.61	1	0.02	50
B3b	2,148	2.20	0	-	0
B3c	2,492	2.55	102	4.09	110
B3d	1,971	2.02	6	0.30	6
B3e[f]					
B3f	840	0.86	11	1.31	11
Total	**97,702**	**100.00**	**264**	**0.27**	**351**

(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): '-' indicates that all samples were compliant;

(e): 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;

(f): B3e subgroup not analysed since not applicable.

There were no non-compliant samples reported in group A1, B2b-d and B3b.

In the group A2, four countries reported a total of 30 non-compliant samples (30 non-compliant results), all for thiouracil.

In the group A3, a total of 28 non-compliant samples (30 non-compliant results) were reported by five countries. Among the substances identified, the highest number of non-compliant results were noted for testosterone-17-Beta (n=9).

In group A4, there were six non-compliant samples and 21 non-compliant results, reported for beta and alpha zearalanol, zearalanol, zearalanone and zearalenol alpha and beta, by two countries.

In the group A5, a total of two non-compliant samples (two non-compliant results) were reported by two countries, one for clenbuterol and one for salbutamol.

In the group A6, a total of five non-compliant samples (five non-compliant results) were reported by four countries. The substances identified were semicarbazide (n = 4) and chloramphenicol (n = 1).

For antibacterials (B1), eight countries reported a total of 36 non-compliant samples (37 non-compliant results).

In Group B2, there were three non-compliant samples (three non-compliant results) for anthelmintics (B2a), 23 non-compliant samples (27 non-compliant results) were reported by seven countries for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (B2e). Meloxicam was the most frequently reported substance in B2e (n = 14 non-compliant results). For 'other pharmacologically active substances' (B2f), there were 18 non-compliant samples (19 non-compliant results).

In the group B3, there were 102 non-compliant samples and 110 results for chemical elements (including heavy metals) (B3c), one sample and 50 results for organochlorine compounds, including PCBs (B3a), six samples and six results for mycotoxins (B3d) and 11 samples and 11 results for 'other substances' (B3f).

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

3.3. 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. Overall, the minimum requirements for the number of samples to be taken were fulfilled in 2021 (Table 9). Belgium, France, Greece, Hungary, Poland and Portugal did not achieve the minimum sampling frequency for pigs (Table 10).

Table 9: Production of pigs and number of targeted samples over 2007–2021

Year	Production (animals)	Targeted samples	% Animals tested[(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	241,501,638	144,378	0.06	
2008 (EU 27)	244,965,996	137,281	0.06	
2009 (EU 27)	242,260,526	138,137	0.06	
2010 (EU 27)	245,149,546	136,792	0.06	
2011 (EU 27)	249,082,904	133,255	0.05	
2012 (EU 27)	246,691,569	135,745	0.05	
2013 (EU 28)	243,680,241	131,565	0.05	
2014 (EU 28)	244,508,972	135,129	0.06	
2015 (EU 28)	251,197,203	130,012	0.05	0.05
2016 (MS 27)[(b)]	229,090,419	121,953	0.05	
2016 (EU 28)	252,921,158			
2017 (EU 28)	252,107,558	125,810	0.05	
2018 (EU 28)	260,530,951	120,434	0.05	
2018 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(c)]	257,079,739			
2019 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(c)]	256,267,449	120,944	0.05	
2020 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(d)]	245,193,720	115,818	0.05	
2021 (EU 27, IS, NO, XI)[(e)]	246,322,598	122,058	0.05	

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

(b): data from France were not available for inclusion in the 2016 results report;

(c): data from Malta were not available for inclusion in the 2019 results report; IS: Iceland; NO: Norway;

(d): data from the United Kingdom were not included in the 2020 results report, because the United Kingdom was an EU MS, but it became a third country on 1 February 2020. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(e): data from the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account for 2021. In accordance with the agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the EU requirements on data sampling are also applicable to Northern Ireland. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; XI: UK (Northern Ireland).

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

Country	Production data (animals)[(a)]	Number of samples	% Animal tested
Austria	5,056,515	3,197	0.06
Belgium	10,749,451	4,824	0.04
Bulgaria	997,370	564	0.06

Country	Production data (animals)[a]	Number of samples	% Animal tested
Croatia	1,054,379	623	0.06
Cyprus	576,712	340	0.06
Czechia	2,264,629	1,634	0.07
Denmark	18,100,000	9,085	0.05
Estonia	558,717	509	0.09
Finland	1,822,609	1,423	0.08
France	23,401,513	10,228	0.04
Germany	54,048,312	27,356	0.05
Greece	1,200,770	463	0.04
Hungary	4,554,462	1,252	0.03
Iceland	79,917	44	0.06
Ireland	3,464,459	1,985	0.06
Italy	11,416,346	5,953	0.05
Latvia	429,201	204	0.05
Lithuania	933,802	479	0.05
Luxembourg	142,218	67	0.05
Malta	51,578	175	0.34
Netherlands	15,686,570	8,174	0.05
Norway	1,625,295	1,578	0.10
Poland	20,974,692	8,663	0.04
Portugal	5,415,006	2,259	0.04
Romania	3,831,895	2,399	0.06
Slovakia	676,785	393	0.06
Slovenia	245,921	162	0.07
Spain	52,982,314	25,687	0.05
Sweden	2,573,160	1,308	0.05
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)[b]	1,408,000	1,030	0.07
Total	**246,322,598**	**122,058**	**0.05**

(a): The production data, taken from the 2021 Residue Control Plan, may pertain to the years 2019, 2020 or 2021;

(b): United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) collected more samples and performed more analyses in 2021 than those reported, however due to various constraints, not all data have been reported to EFSA.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in pigs are presented in Table 11. Of the 122,058 samples analysed in this category, 138 (0.11%) were non-compliant (312 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 16 countries.

Table 11: Number of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in pigs

Substance Group[a]	Samples analysed[b]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[c]	% Non-compliant samples[d]	Non-compliant results[e]
A	67,280	55.12	27	0.04	35
A1	6,119	5.01	0	-	0
A2	3,531	2.89	0	-	0
A3	10,971	8.99	20	0.18	25
A4	5,421	4.44	4	0.07	7
A5	10,498	8.60	0	-	0
A6	38,478	31.52	3	0.01	3
B	83,979	68.80	115	0.14	277
B1	38,180	31.28	34	0.09	40
B2	41,130	33.70	16	0.04	18
B2a	10,585	8.67	5	0.05	5
B2b	11,322	9.28	7	0.06	9
B2c	2,603	2.13	0	-	0
B2d	6,241	5.11	0	-	0
B2e	8,668	7.10	1	0.01	1
B2f	9,432	7.73	3	0.03	3
B3	13,355	10.94	65	0.49	219
B3a	5,858	4.80	3	0.05	152
B3b	3,269	2.68	0	-	0
B3c	3,948	3.23	58	1.47	63
B3d	2,544	2.08	4	0.16	4
B3e[f]					
B3f	982	0.80	0	-	0
Total	**122,058**	**100.00**	**138**	**0.11**	**312**

(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): '-' indicates that all samples were compliant;

(e): 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;

(f): B3e subgroup not analysed since not applicable.

There were no non-compliant samples reported in group A1, A2, A5, B2c, B2d, B3b and B3f.

In the group A3, 20 non-compliant samples and 25 non-compliant results were reported for steroids (A3) for boldenone, nandrolone, normethandrolone, progesterone and progesterone-17-alpha-hydroxy, by six countries. In the group A4, 4 non-compliant samples and 7 results

were reported for zearalanone, zearalenol alpha and beta by three countries. In Group A6, two countries reported 3 non-compliant samples and 3 non-compliant results all for chloramphenicol.

For antibacterials (B1), 13 countries reported a total of 34 non-compliant samples (40 non-compliant results).

In Group B2, there were 5 non-compliant samples (5 non-compliant results) for anthelmintics (B2a), 7 non-compliant sample (9 non-compliant residue) for anticoccidials (B2b), one non-compliant sample and residue was reported for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (B2e) and 3 non-compliant samples (3 non-compliant results) were reported for 'other pharmacologically active substances' (B2f).

In the group B3, there were 58 non-compliant samples (63 non-compliant results) for chemical elements (B3c), reported by five countries. In addition, four non-compliant results (four samples) were reported by three countries for B3d for zearalenone, while three and 152 non-compliant samples and results were reported for organochlorine compounds, including PCBs (B3a).

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

3.4. 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 results and substances is 0.05% of the sheep and goats slaughtered the previous year. The minimum requirements for the number of samples were fulfilled in 2021, overall (Table 12). Hungary, Italy, Latvia and Portugal did not achieve the minimum sampling frequency for sheep and goats (Table 13).

Table 12: Production of sheep and goats and number of targeted samples over 2007–2021

Year	Production (animals)	Targeted samples	% Animals tested[a]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	40,935,665	26,599	0.06	
2008 (EU 27)	41,435,268	24,320	0.06	
2009 (EU 27)	39,584,954	26,265	0.06	
2010 (EU 27)	36,121,283	23,894	0.06	
2011 (EU 27)	37,217,484	23,112	0.06	
2012 (EU 27)	36,558,080	23,441	0.06	
2013 (EU 28)	35,831,474	22,761	0.06	
2014 (EU 28)	36,188,624	26,218	0.07	
2015 (EU 28)	31,554,480	21,420	0.06	0.05
2016 (MS 27)[b]	26,783,426	16,846	0.06	
2016 (EU 28)	31,274,756			
2017 (EU 28)	31,160,255	16,348	0.05	
2018 (EU 28)	32,094,485	15,927	0.05	
2018 (EU 27, IS, NO)[c]	34,092,932			
2019 (EU 27, IS, NO)[c]	34,546,310	18,257	0.05	
2020 (EU 27, IS, NO)[d]	19,947,609	10,465	0.05	
2021 (EU 27, IS, NO, XI)[e]	20,216,377	12,285	0.06	

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

(b): data from France were not available for inclusion in the 2016 results report;

(c): data from Malta were not available for inclusion in the 2019 results report; IS: Iceland; NO: Norway;

(d): data from the United Kingdom were not included in the 2020 results report, because the United Kingdom was an EU MS, but it became a third country on 1 February 2020. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(e): data from the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account for 2021. In accordance with the agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the EU requirements on data sampling are also applicable to Northern Ireland. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; XI: UK (Northern Ireland).

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

Country	Production data (animals)[a]	Number of samples	% Animal tested
Austria	193,017	369	0.19
Belgium	138,239	155	0.11
Bulgaria	201,059	91	0.05
Croatia	88,070	81	0.09
Cyprus	288,086	164	0.06
Czechia	15,168	66	0.44
Denmark	73,941	43	0.06
Estonia	9,560	22	0.23
Finland	63,164	48	0.08
France	4,293,319	1,986	0.05
Germany	1,205,407	608	0.05
Greece	455,219	289	0.06
Hungary	57,802	25	0.04
Iceland	535,049	274	0.05
Ireland	3,156,790	1,775	0.06
Italy	1,204,551	450	0.04
Latvia	33,834	12	0.04
Lithuania	12,168	16	0.13
Luxembourg	2,584	11	0.43
Malta	7,706	100	1.30
Netherlands	742,305	416	0.06
Norway	1,236,466	1,563	0.13
Poland	69,823	96	0.14
Portugal	820,600	360	0.04
Romania	580,465	350	0.06
Slovakia	70,831	123	0.17
Slovenia	10,649	45	0.42
Spain	3,497,555	1,805	0.05
Sweden	251,950	148	0.06
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)[b]	901,000	794	0.09
Total	**20,216,377**	**12,285**	**0.06**

(a): The production data, taken from the 2021 Residue Control Plan, may pertain to the years 2019, 2020 or 2021;

(b): United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) collected more samples and performed more analyses in 2021 than those reported, however due to various constraints, not all data have been reported to EFSA.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in sheep and goats is presented in Table 14. Of the 12,285 samples analysed in this category, 82 (0.67%) were non-compliant (86 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 13 countries.

Table 14: Number of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in sheep and goats

Substance Group[(a)]	Samples analysed[(b)]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[(c)]	% Non-compliant samples[(d)]	Non-compliant results[(e)]
A	3,544	28.85	13	0.37	13
A1	335	2.73	0	-	0
A2	197	1.60	2	1.02	2
A3	685	5.58	10	1.46	10
A4	351	2.86	0	-	0
A5	507	4.13	0	-	0
A6	1,946	15.84	1	0.05	1
B	10,347	84.22	69	0.67	73
B1	4,663	37.96	23	0.49	24
B2	4,219	34.34	7	0.17	7
B2a	2,159	17.57	5	0.23	5
B2b	667	5.43	1	0.15	1
B2c	520	4.23	0	-	0
B2d	307	2.50	0	-	0
B2e	478	3.89	0	-	0
B2f	838	6.82	1	0.12	1
B3	2,223	18.10	39	1.75	42
B3a	1,125	9.16	2	0.18	3
B3b	669	5.45	0	-	0
B3c	577	4.70	34	5.89	36
B3d	214	1.74	0	-	0
B3e[(f)]					
B3f	272	2.21	3	1.10	3
Total	**12,285**	**100.00**	**82**	**0.67**	**86**

(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): '-' indicates that all samples were compliant;

(e): 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;

(f): B3e subgroup not analysed since not applicable.

There were no non-compliant samples reported in group A1, A4, A5, B2c-e, B3b, and B3d.

In group A, two non-compliant samples and results were reported against antithyroid agents (A2) for thiouracil, by one country. For steroids (A3), 10 non-compliant samples and 10 non-compliant results were reported (boldenone/boldenone-alpha (n = 1), epinandrolone (n =8)),

by two countries. In Group A6, one country reported one non-compliant sample and result for semicarbazide.

For antibacterials (B1), seven countries reported a total of 23 non-compliant samples and 24 non-compliant results in total. The substance with the highest number of non-compliant results was 'sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer' (n = 6).

In the group B2, five non-compliant samples and five results were reported for anthelmintics (B2a), by one country, for anticoccidials (B2b) one non-compliant sample and result was reported by one country.

In the group B3, 34 non-compliant samples and 36 non-compliant results were reported, for heavy metals (B3c). For organochlorine compounds, including PCBs (B3a), there were two non-compliant samples and three non-compliant results and for 'other substances' (B3f) were reported three non-compliant samples and three non-compliant results.

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

3.5. Horses

For horses, Council Directive 96/23/EC requires that the number of samples is to be determined by each country in relation to the identified problem. The number of targeted samples taken overall in 2021, was lower than last year, while the percentage of animal tested was higher (Table 15). The percentage of targeted samples taken in each country for the reported horse production is presented in Table 16.

Table 15: Production of horses and number of targeted samples over 2007–2021

Year	Production (animals)	Targeted samples	% Animals tested[a]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	312,969	3,115	1.16	
2008 (EU 27)	386,302	2,545	0.81	
2009 (EU 27)	264,538	3,000	0.78	
2010 (EU 27)	258,362	3,094	1.17	
2011 (EU 27)	249,403	3,309	1.28	
2012 (EU 27)	272,286	3,850	1.54	
2013 (EU 28)	284,035	4,453	1.63	
2014 (EU 28)	215,629	4,112	1.45	
2015 (EU 28)	190,540	3,749	1.74	Not specified
2016 (MS 27)[b]	177,309	3,320	1.90	
2016 (EU 28)	191,678			
2017 (EU 28)	186,330	3,232	1.69	
2018 (EU 28)	174,721	3,137	1.68	
2018 (EU 27, IS, NO)[c]	182,545			
2019 (EU 27, IS, NO)[c]	189,134	3,248	1.78	
2020 (EU 27, IS, NO)[d]	186,504	2,640	1.42	
2021 (EU 27, IS, NO, XI)[e]	167,951	2,490	1.48	

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

(b): data from France were not available for inclusion in the 2016 results report;

(c): data from Malta were not available for inclusion in the 2019 results report; IS: Iceland; NO: Norway;

(d): data from the United Kingdom were not included in the 2020 results report, because the United Kingdom was an EU MS, but it became a third country on 1 February 2020. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(e): data from the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account for 2021. In accordance with the agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the EU requirements on data sampling are also applicable to Northern Ireland. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; XI: UK (Northern Ireland).

Table 16: Production volume and number of targeted samples collected in horses

Country	Production data (animals)[a]	Number of samples	% Animal tested
Austria	426	55	12.91
Belgium	5,584	359	6.43
Bulgaria	344	36	10.47
Croatia	269	10	3.72
Cyprus	0		
Czechia	89	29	32.58
Denmark	869	59	6.79
Estonia	10	1	10
Finland	1,105	35	3.17
France	7,481	346	4.63
Germany	4,369	83	1.9
Greece	0		
Hungary	246	22	8.94
Iceland	9,212	40	0.43
Ireland	2,737	142	5.19
Italy	37,313	312	0.84
Latvia	73	9	12.33
Lithuania	652	15	2.3
Luxembourg	0		
Malta	0	1	
Netherlands	1,959	51	2.6
Norway	108	73	67.59
Poland	21,638	277	1.28
Portugal	574	10	1.74
Romania	32,797	259	0.79
Slovakia	0		
Slovenia	1,078	43	3.99
Spain	37,178	102	0.27
Sweden	1,840	121	6.58
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)[b]	0		
Total	**167,951**	**2,490**	**1.48**

(a): The production data, taken from the 2021 Residue Control Plan, may pertain to the years 2019, 2020 or 2021;

(b): United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) collected more samples and performed more analyses in 2021 than those reported, however due to various constraints, not all data have been reported to EFSA.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in horses is presented in Table 17. Of the 2,490 samples analysed in this category, 19 samples (0.76%) were non-compliant (27 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by eight countries.

Table 17: Number of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in horses

Substance Group[a]	Samples analysed[b]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[c]	% Non-compliant samples[d]	Non-compliant results[e]
A	852	34.22	1	0.12	1
A1	103	4.14	0	-	0
A2	53	2.13	0	-	0
A3	187	7.51	0	-	0
A4	131	5.26	0	-	0
A5	191	7.67	0	-	0
A6	359	14.42	1	0.28	1
B	2,027	81.41	18	0.89	26
B1	413	16.59	0	-	0
B2	1,100	44.18	3	0.27	5
B2a	193	7.75	0	-	0
B2b	108	4.34	0	-	0
B2c	119	4.78	0	-	0
B2d	164	6.59	0	-	0
B2e	401	16.10	3	0.75	5
B2f	239	9.60	0	-	0
B3	647	25.98	15	2.32	21
B3a	170	6.83	0	-	0
B3b	93	3.73	0	-	0
B3c	360	14.46	15	4.17	21
B3d	79	3.17	0	-	0
B3e[f]					
B3f	51	2.05	0	-	0
Total	**2,490**	**100.00**	**19**	**0.76**	**27**

(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): '-' indicates that all samples were compliant;

(e): 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;

(f): B3e subgroup not analysed since not applicable.

In group A, there was one non-compliant sample and result for chloramphenicol (A6).

In the group B2, three non-compliant samples and five non-compliant results were reported for NSAIDs (B2e) by three countries.

In the group B3, 15 non-compliant samples and 21 non-compliant results were reported for the chemical elements (including metals) (B3c) by five countries.

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

3.6. 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. Overall, the minimum requirement of one sample analysed per 200 t production was not achieved in 2021, but it was very close to the target minimum sampling frequency (Table 18).

The percentage of targeted samples taken in each country for the reported production of poultry is given in Table 19. Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Spain and Sweden did not achieve this requirement.

Table 18: Production of poultry and number of targeted samples over 2007–2021

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples	% Samples tested/ 200 t[a]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	10,912,500	62,101	1.15	
2008 (EU 27)	12,421,566	60,406	1.11	
2009 (EU 27)	11,383,434	61,989	1.00	
2010 (EU 27)	11,804,262	61,259	1.08	
2011 (EU 27)	12,417,108	65,942	1.12	
2012 (EU 27)	12,845,333	68,770	1.11	
2013 (EU 28)	12,930,555	71,186	1.11	
2014 (EU 28)	12,909,837	72,486	1.12	
2015 (EU 28)	13,394,013	71,223	1.10	1/200 t
2016 (MS 27)[b]	12,239,495	64,501	1.10	
2016 (EU 28)	13,906,572			
2017 (EU 28)	14,320,889	67,630	0.97	
2018 (EU 28)	14,683,847	69,096	0.96	
2018 (EU 27, IS, NO)[c]	14,789,918			
2019 (EU 27, IS, NO)[c]	15,186,857	73,088	0.99	
2020 (EU 27, IS, NO)[d]	13,266,022	61,848	0.93	
2021 (EU 27, IS, NO, XI)[e]	13,641,992	67,118	0.98	

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

(b): data from France were not available for inclusion in the 2016 results report;

(c): data from Malta were not available for inclusion in the 2019 results report; IS: Iceland; NO: Norway;

(d): data from the United Kingdom were not included in the 2020 results report, because the United Kingdom was an EU MS, but it became a third country on 1 February 2020. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(e): data from the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account for 2021. In accordance with the agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the EU requirements on data sampling are also applicable to Northern Ireland. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; XI: UK (Northern Ireland).

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

Country	Production data (t)[a]	Number of samples	Samples tested/200 t
Austria	143,916	924	1.28
Belgium	385,796	1,626	0.84
Bulgaria	104,515	494	0.95
Croatia	56,809	363	1.28
Cyprus	21,839	265	2.43
Czechia	164,186	947	1.15
Denmark	160,575	808	1.01
Estonia	20,180	200	1.98
Finland	134,000	627	0.94
France	1,658,697	8,072	0.97
Germany	1,584,618	9,060	1.14
Greece	216,252	651	0.60
Hungary	634,530	2,216	0.70
Iceland	9,082	238	5.24
Ireland	201,038	1,326	1.32
Italy	1,324,000	6,622	1.00
Latvia	36,000	185	1.03
Lithuania[b]	84,943	406	0.96
Luxembourg	360	3	1.67
Malta	4,150	188	9.06
Netherlands	1,046,447	5,282	1.01
Norway	117,296	1,000	1.71
Poland	2,410,221	9,874	0.82
Portugal	346,220	1,738	1.00
Romania	518,435	3,336	1.29
Slovakia	104,162	635	1.22
Slovenia	63,235	340	1.08
Spain	1,705,190	7,434	0.87
Sweden	170,650	810	0.95
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)[c]	214,650	1,448	1.35
Total	**13,641,992**	**67,118**	**0.98**

(a): The production data, taken from the 2021 Residue Control Plan, may pertain to the years 2019, 2020 or 2021;

(b): Lithuania collected more samples and performed more analyses for poultry than those reported to EFSA, however, due to coding issues, those additional samples are not included in this report;

(c): United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) collected more samples and performed more analyses in 2021 than those reported, however due to various constraints, not all data have been reported to EFSA.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in poultry are presented in Table 20. Of the 67,118 samples analysed in this category, 50 (0.07%)

were non-compliant (54 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 13 countries.

Table 20: Number of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in poultry

Substance Group[a]	Samples analysed[b]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[c]	% Non-compliant samples[d]	Non-compliant results[e]
A	38,991	58.09	14	0.04	14
A1	3,184	4.74	0	-	0
A2	1,159	1.73	0	-	0
A3	5,697	8.49	6	0.11	6
A4	3,164	4.71	0	-	0
A5	5,337	7.95	0	-	0
A6	23,585	35.14	8	0.03	8
B	40,842	60.85	36	0.09	40
B1	17,240	25.69	8	0.05	8
B2	20,325	30.28	13	0.06	17
B2a	4,248	6.33	0	-	0
B2b	12,736	18.98	9	0.07	12
B2c	2,396	3.57	0	-	0
B2d	87	0.13	0	-	0
B2e	2,260	3.37	4	0.18	5
B2f	3,015	4.49	0	-	0
B3	7,693	11.46	15	0.19	15
B3a	3,843	5.73	0	-	0
B3b	1,944	2.90	1	0.05	1
B3c	1,565	2.33	14	0.89	14
B3d	1,464	2.18	0	-	0
B3e[f]					
B3f	1,226	1.83	0	-	0
Total	**67,118**	**100.00**	**50**	**0.07**	**54**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;

(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;

(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;

(d): '-' indicates that all samples were compliant;

(e): 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;

(f): B3e subgroup not analysed since not applicable.

In group A, there were six non-compliant samples and results for steroids (A3) and eight non-compliant samples and results, for group A6 eight non-compliant samples and eight non-

compliant results (AMOZ (5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone), chloramphenicol, dimetridazone and furaltadone) were reported by four countries.

For antibacterials (B1), six countries reported a total of 8 non-compliant samples and results

In the group B2, nine non-compliant samples and 12 non-compliant results were reported for anticoccidials (B2b), and four non-compliant samples and five non-compliant results were reported for NSAIDs (B2e).

In the group B3, one non-compliant sample and residue was reported for organophosphorus compounds (B3b); and 14 non-compliant samples and results were reported under chemical elements (B3c) (copper, cadmium and lead). The percentage of non-compliant samples in 2021 for group B3c (0.89) was much higher compared to the previous year 2020 (0.18).

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

3.7. Aquaculture

Directive 96/23/EC specifies that the minimum number of samples to be collected each year must be at least one per 100 tonnes of annual production. Overall, the minimum requirements for the number of samples to be taken were not fulfilled in 2021, being the percentage of sample tested lower than 50% of the overall target minimum sampling frequency (Table 21). The production volume and the number of samples analysed in each country, are given in Table 22. Bulgaria, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Norway, Spain and Sweden did not analyse at least one sample/100 tonnes (t) of production. While Denmark and Italy were really close to reach the minimum sampling frequency.

Table 21: Production of aquaculture and number of targeted samples over 2007–2021

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples	% Samples tested/ 100 t[(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	602,555	9,257	1.50	
2008 (EU 27)	644,875	8,751	1.40	
2009 (EU 27)	627,109	8,606	1.30	
2010 (EU 27)	622,032	8,668	1.40	
2011 (EU 27)	655,772	8,241	1.30	
2012 (EU 27)	631,117	8,264	1.30	
2013 (EU 28)	614,191	7,971	1.30	
2014 (EU 28)	608,658	7,236	1.20	
2015 (EU 28)	633,541	7,246	1.20	1/100 t
2016 (MS 27)[(b)]	603,868	6,735	1.10	
2016 (EU 28)	645,068			
2017 (EU 28)	668,766	6,500	1.00	
2018 (EU 28)	692,821	6,482	0.97	
2018 (EU 27, IS)[(c)]	709,535			
2019 (EU 27, IS)[(c)]	713,932	6,759	0.95	
2020 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(d)]	1,868,224	8,177	0.44	
2021 (EU 27, IS, NO, XI)[(e)]	2,011,995	8,394	0.42	

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

(b): data from France were not available for inclusion in the 2016 results report;

(c): data from Malta were not available for inclusion in the 2019 results report; IS: Iceland; NO: Norway;

(d): data from the United Kingdom were not included in the 2020 results report, because the United Kingdom was an EU MS, but it became a third country on 1 February 2020. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(e): data from the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account for 2021. In accordance with the agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the EU requirements on data sampling are also applicable to Northern Ireland. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; XI: UK (Northern Ireland).

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

Country	Production data (t)[a]	Number of samples	Samples tested/100 t
Austria	4,250	207	4.87
Belgium	2,000	102	5.10
Bulgaria	8,650	79	0.91
Croatia	16,506	182	1.10
Cyprus	7,314	90	1.23
Czechia	20,986	261	1.24
Denmark	36,448	356	0.98
Estonia	1,062	23	2.17
Finland	15,296	136	0.89
France	45,137	377	0.84
Germany	18,662	303	1.62
Greece	104,055	577	0.55
Hungary	20,643	94	0.46
Iceland	40,595	412	1.01
Ireland	11,941	108	0.90
Italy	57,200	567	0.99
Latvia	602	7	1.16
Lithuania	3,771	51	1.35
Luxembourg	0		
Malta	1,853	21	1.13
Netherlands	5,582	60	1.07
Norway	1,443,439	2,827	0.20
Poland	40,250	417	1.04
Portugal	13,992	142	1.01
Romania	6,776	121	1.79
Slovakia	2,325	148	6.37
Slovenia	2,138	31	1.45
Spain	69,810	606	0.87
Sweden	9,602	75	0.78
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)[b]	1,110	14	1.26
Total	**2,011,995**	**8,394**	**0.42**

(a): The production data, taken from the 2021 Residue Control Plan, may pertain to the years 2019, 2020 or 2021;

(b): United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) collected more samples and performed more analyses in 2021 than those reported, however due to various constraints, not all data have been reported to EFSA.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in aquaculture are presented in Table 23. Of the 8,394 samples analysed for aquaculture, 10 samples (0.12%) and 12 results were non-compliant. The non-compliant samples were reported by three countries.

Table 23: Number of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in aquaculture

Substance Group[(a)]	Samples analysed[(b)]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[(c)]	% Non-compliant samples	Non-compliant results[(d)]
A	2,941	35.04	0	-	0
A1	368	4.38	0	-	0
A2	2	0.02	0	-	0
A3	727	8.66	0	-	0
A4	313	3.73	0	-	0
A5	137	1.63	0	-	0
A6	2,060	24.54	0	-	0
B	6,295	74.99	10	0.16	12
B1	1,627	19.38	0	-	0
B2	1,515	18.05	0	-	0
B2a	737	8.78	0	-	0
B2b	239	2.85	0	-	0
B2c	409	4.87	0	-	0
B2d	40	0.48	0	-	0
B2e	7	0.08	0	-	0
B2f	396	4.72	0	-	0
B3	3,802	45.29	10	0.26	12
B3a	905	10.78	1	0.11	1
B3b	332	3.96	1	0.30	1
B3c	574	6.84	2	0.35	2
B3d	346	4.12	0	-	0
B3e	1,772	21.11	7	0.40	8
B3f	585	6.97	0	-	0
Total	**8,394**	**100.00**	**10**	**0.12**	**12**

(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 group A, B1 and B2, no non-compliant samples and results were reported.

In the group B3, seven non-compliant samples and 8 non-compliant results, were reported for dyes (B3e) ('sum of crystal violet and leucocristal violet' and 'sum of malachite green and leucomalachite green'), by two countries. One non-compliant sample and residue was reported for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and organophosphorus compounds (B3b), and two non-compliant samples and results were reported under chemical elements (B3c).

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

3.8. Milk

Commission Decision 97/747/EC lays down that the annual number of samples taken should be one per 15,000 tonnes of annual milk production, with a minimum of 300 samples. Overall, the minimum requirements for the number of samples to be taken, were fulfilled in 2021 (Table 24) and by the majority of countries. France did not achieve the minimum sampling frequency, while Hungary and Portugal did not reach the minimum number of 300 samples.

The production volume and the number of samples analysed in each country are given in Table 25.

Table 24: Production of milk and number of targeted samples over 2007–2021

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples	% Samples tested/ 15,000 t[(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	142,461,705	51,571	5.30	
2008 (EU 27)	145,006,173	53,333	5.60	
2009 (EU 27)	141,669,974	54,063	5.60	
2010 (EU 27)	144,705,166	30,372	3.20	
2011 (EU 27)	143,022,677	29,592	3.10	
2012 (EU 27)	149,086,701	30,748	3.20	
2013 (EU 28)	146,446,811	29,788	3.00	
2014 (EU 28)	147,794,431	29,533	3.00	
2015 (EU 28)	150,637,679	26,705	2.70	1/15,000 t
2016 (MS 27)[(b)]	121,134,877	23,934	2.90	
2016 (EU 28)	145,701,788			
2017 (EU 28)	154,860,990	19,451	2.00	
2018 (EU 28)	156,201,391	19,059	1.80	
2018 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(c)]	157,828,758			
2019 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(c)]	162,530,463	19,107	1.80	
2020 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(d)]	147,037,054	18,869	1.92	
2021 (EU 27, IS, NO, XI)[(e)]	150,026,157	20,407	2.04	

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

(b): data from France were not available for inclusion in the 2016 results report;

(c): data from Malta were not available for inclusion in the 2019 results report; IS: Iceland; NO: Norway;

(d): data from the United Kingdom were not included in the 2020 results report, because the United Kingdom was an EU MS, but it became a third country on 1 February 2020. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(e): data from the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account for 2021. In accordance with the agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the EU requirements on data sampling are also applicable to Northern Ireland. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; XI: UK (Northern Ireland).

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

Country	Production data (t)[a]	Number of samples	Samples tested/15,000 t
Austria	3,411,348	341	1.50
Belgium	4,190,000	467	1.67
Bulgaria	678,253	350	7.74
Croatia	581,800	362	9.33
Cyprus	238,761	491	30.85
Czechia	3,180,466	330	1.56
Denmark	5,463,818	366	1.00
Estonia	821,467	418	7.63
Finland	2,293,330	311	2.03
France	24,625,396	1,471	0.90
Germany	31,978,956	2,125	1.00
Greece	1,990,244	598	4.51
Hungary	1,238,455	270	3.27
Iceland	155,716	305	29.38
Ireland	8,117,468	1,337	2.47
Italy	12,092,861	1,086	1.35
Latvia	98,100	583	89.14
Lithuania	1,551,145	300	2.90
Luxembourg	434,000	320	11.06
Malta	45,013	368	122.63
Netherlands	14,182,865	1,349	1.43
Norway	1,482,455	649	6.57
Poland	14,399,902	2,126	2.21
Portugal	2,072,153	159	1.15
Romania	981,338	517	7.90
Slovakia	821,640	501	9.15
Slovenia	484,506	355	10.99
Spain	7,234,936	815	1.69
Sweden	2,704,390	331	1.84
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)[b]	2,475,375	1,406	8.52
Total	**150,026,157**	**20,407**	**2.04**

(a): The production data, taken from the 2021 Residue Control Plan, may pertain to the years 2019, 2020 or 2021;

(b): United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) collected more samples and performed more analyses in 2021 than those reported, however due to various constraints, not all data have been reported to EFSA.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in milk are presented in Table 26. Of the 20,407 milk samples analysed, 47 (0.23%) were non-compliant (47 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 15 countries.

Table 26: Number of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in milk

Substance Group[a]	Samples analysed[b]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[c]	% Non-compliant samples[d]	Non-compliant results[e]
A	7,244	35.50	4	0.06	4
A1	0	0.00	0	-	0
A2	15	0.07	0	-	0
A3	52	0.25	0	-	0
A4	0	0.00	0	-	0
A5	154	0.75	0	-	0
A6	7,050	34.55	4	0.06	4
B	18,464	90.48	43	0.23	43
B1	9,994	48.97	7	0.07	7
B2	10,227	50.12	30	0.29	30
B2a	6,690	32.78	3	0.04	3
B2b	2,519	12.34	0	-	0
B2c	726	3.56	0	-	0
B2d	82	0.40	0	-	0
B2e	5,698	27.92	27	0.47	27
B2f	1,284	6.29	0	-	0
B3	5,313	26.04	6	0.11	6
B3a	1,522	7.46	0	-	0
B3b	2,212	10.84	0	-	0
B3c	647	3.17	0	-	0
B3d	1,690	8.28	6	0.36	6
B3e[f]					
B3f	359	1.76	0	-	0
Total	**20,407**	**100.00**	**47**	**0.23**	**47**

(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): '-' indicates that all samples were compliant;

(e): 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;

(f): B3e subgroup not analysed since not applicable.

In group A, there were four non-compliant samples and four non-compliant results reported in group A6 (chloramphenicol and semicarbazide), by two countries.

For antibacterials (B1), five countries reported a total of seven non-compliant samples and results.

In the group B2, there were three non-compliant samples and results for anthelmintics (B2a) and 27 non-compliant samples and results for NSAIDs (B2e), reported by two and 11 countries, respectively.

In the group B3, there were six non-compliant samples and results for mycotoxins (B3d), relating to aflatoxin M1, reported by two countries.

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

3.9. Eggs

The number of samples to be taken each year must be at least equal to one per 1,000 tonnes of annual egg production, with a minimum of 200 samples. Overall, the minimum requirements for the number of samples to be taken were fulfilled in 2021 (Table 27). Spain did not analyse at least one sample/1,000 tonnes (t) of production. Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Sweden did not reach the minimum number of 200 samples, while Bulgaria was really close to it. The production volume and the number of samples analysed in each country are given in Table 28.

Table 27: Production of eggs and number of targeted samples over 2007–2021

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples	% Samples tested/ 1,000 t[(a)]	Minimum 96/23/EC
2007 (EU 27)	6,114,369	13,685	2.30	
2008 (EU 27)	6,021,476	10,859	1.80	
2009 (EU 27)	6,137,732	13,031	2.20	
2010 (EU 27)	6,101,039	12,715	2.10	
2011 (EU 27)	6,136,691	12,248	2.00	
2012 (EU 27)	6,070,174	12,596	2.10	
2013 (EU 28)	6,070,334	13,323	2.20	
2014 (EU 28)	6,271,679	13,391	2.20	
2015 (EU 28)	6,255,410	13,158	2.10	1/1,000 t
2016 (MS 27)[(b)]	5,424,380	12,700	2.40	
2016 (EU 28)	6,312,403			
2017 (EU 28)	6,416,551	9,944	1.60	
2018 (EU 28)	6,609,833	10,924	1.70	
2018 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(c)]	6,680,277			
2019 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(c)]	6,733,188	11,444	1.71	
2020 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(d)]	6,018,192	11,215	1.86	
2021 (EU 27, IS, NO, XI)[(e)]	6,068,071	12,675	2.09	

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

(b): data from France were not available for inclusion in the 2016 results report;

(c): data from Malta were not available for inclusion in the 2019 results report; IS: Iceland; NO: Norway;

(d): data from the United Kingdom were not included in the 2020 results report, because the United Kingdom was an EU MS, but it became a third country on 1 February 2020. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(e): data from the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account for 2021. In accordance with the agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the EU requirements on data sampling are also applicable to Northern Ireland. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; XI: UK (Northern Ireland).

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

Country	Production data (t)[a]	Number of samples	Samples tested/1,000 t
Austria	122,000	221	1.81
Belgium	153,200	350	2.28
Bulgaria	49,890	199	3.99
Croatia	33,125	201	6.07
Cyprus	9,915	184	18.56
Czechia	92,471	252	2.73
Denmark	73,981	202	2.73
Estonia	9,728	200	20.56
Finland	75,800	189	2.49
France	829,170	1,761	2.12
Germany	864,200	917	1.06
Greece	114,269	147	1.29
Hungary	74,792	103	1.38
Iceland	6,014	309	51.38
Ireland	52,103	299	5.74
Italy	772,000	802	1.04
Latvia	47,600	208	4.37
Lithuania[b]	47,201	194	4.11
Luxembourg	2,000	120	60.00
Malta	5,641	200	35.45
Netherlands	614,121	619	1.01
Norway	73,430	375	5.11
Poland	529,287	890	1.68
Portugal	141,599	354	2.50
Romania	132,839	608	4.58
Slovakia	44,386	218	4.91
Slovenia	25,714	224	8.71
Spain	832,685	804	0.97
Sweden	129,290	165	1.28
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)[c]	109,620	1,360	12.41
Total	**6,068,071**	**12,675**	**2.09**

(a): The production data, taken from the 2021 Residue Control Plan, may pertain to the years 2019, 2020 or 2021;

(b): Lithuania collected more samples and performed more analyses for eggs than those reported to EFSA, however, due to coding issues, those additional samples are not included in this report;

(c): United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) collected more samples and performed more analyses in 2021 than those reported, however due to various constraints, not all data have been reported to EFSA.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in eggs is presented in Table 29. Of the 12,675 egg samples analysed, 47 (0.37%) were non-compliant (55 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 13 countries.

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

Substance Group[a]	Samples analysed[b]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[c]	% Non-compliant samples[d]	Non-compliant results[e]
A	5,135	40.51	4	0.08	4
A1	0	0.00	0	-	0
A2	0	0.00	0	-	0
A3	0	0.00	0	-	0
A4	0	0.00	0	-	0
A5	72	0.57	0	-	0
A6	5,063	39.94	4	0.08	4
B	11,327	89.36	43	0.38	51
B1	5,813	45.86	15	0.26	17
B2	7,090	55.94	24	0.34	26
B2a	2,063	16.28	0	-	0
B2b	5,707	45.03	24	0.42	26
B2c	1,058	8.35	0	-	0
B2d	48	0.38	0	-	0
B2e	99	0.78	0	-	0
B2f	1,160	9.15	0	-	0
B3	3,035	23.94	4	0.13	8
B3a	1,725	13.61	3	0.17	7
B3b	1,454	11.47	0	-	0
B3c	111	0.88	0	-	0
B3d	4	0.03	0	-	0
B3e[f]					
B3f	1,501	11.84	1	0.07	1
Total	**12,675**	**100.00**	**47**	**0.37**	**55**

(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): '-' indicates that all samples were compliant;

(e): 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;

(f): B3e subgroup not analysed since not applicable.

Directive 96/23/EC, Annex II requires the monitoring in group A, of the results of prohibited substances (A6) only. There were four non-compliant samples and results for A6 in 2021 by one country (metronidazole).

For antibacterials (B1), 15 non-compliant samples (17 non-compliant results) were reported by three countries.

In the group B2, 24 non-compliant samples (26 non-compliant results) were reported for anticoccidials (B2b), by nine countries.

In the group B3, three non-compliant samples and seven non-compliant results, were reported for organochlorine compounds, including PCBs (B3a), by two countries, and one non-compliant sample and result was reported for 'other substances' (B3f).

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

3.10. Rabbit meat

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

Table 30: Production of rabbit meat and number of targeted samples over 2007–2021

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples
2007 (EU 27)	189,932	4,480
2008 (EU 27)	187,389	3,625
2009 (EU 27)	199,655	3,691
2010 (EU 27)	172,353	3,885
2011 (EU 27)	176,315	3,737
2012 (EU 27)	173,626	3,471
2013 (EU 28)	164,664	2,796
2014 (EU 28)	156,204	2,762
2015 (EU 28)	162,216	2,509
2016 (MS 27)[(a)]	117,239	1,772
2016 (EU 28)	159,527	
2017 (EU 28)	148,112	1,717
2018 (EU 28)	143,917	1,654
2018 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(b)]	143,844	
2019 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(b)]	134,904	1,552
2020 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(c)]	135,416	1,495
2021 (EU 27, IS, NO, XI)[(d)]	128,354	1,464

(a): data from France were not available for inclusion in the 2016 results report;

(b): the 2019 results data from Malta were not available for inclusion in this report; IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(c): data from the United Kingdom were not included in the 2020 results report, because the United Kingdom was an EU MS, but it became a third country on 1 February 2020. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(d): data from the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account for 2021. In accordance with the agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the EU requirements on data sampling are also applicable to Northern Ireland. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; XI: UK (Northern Ireland).

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 3,000 t:

Total samples required = {(10/300 × 3,000) + [(Production reported in tonnes −3,000) × (1/300)]}

b) For countries with production below 3,000 t:

Total samples required = Production reported in t × (10/300)

Countries with a rate 'samples tested/required' equal to 1.0 or above completely fulfilled the requirements for sampling frequency. Countries with a value below 1.0 did not.

Production volume and number of targeted samples for each country are presented in Table 31. France, Hungary, Poland and Portugal did not achieve the minimum sampling frequency requirement in 2021.

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

Country	Production data (t)[a]	Number of samples	Samples tested/required
Austria	0		
Belgium	3,787	123	1.2
Bulgaria	8	7	26.25
Croatia	1	5	150
Cyprus	101	46	13.66
Czechia	955	49	1.54
Denmark	5	8	48
Estonia	2	1	15
Finland	0		
France	32,131	173	0.88
Germany	335	25	2.24
Greece	1,100	65	1.77
Hungary	6,233	101	0.91
Iceland	0		
Ireland	0		
Italy	26,647	203	1.14
Latvia	66	9	4.09
Lithuania	97	10	3.09
Luxembourg	8	8	30
Malta	80	54	20.25
Netherlands	0		
Norway	0		
Poland	6,107	105	0.95
Portugal	5,524	75	0.67
Romania	4	18	135
Slovakia	14	78	167.14
Slovenia	3	22	220
Spain	45,143	279	1.16
Sweden	3		
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)[b]	0		
Total	**128,351**	**1,464**	

(a): The production data, taken from the 2021 Residue Control Plan, may pertain to the years 2019, 2020 or 2021;

(b): United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) collected more samples and performed more analyses in 2021 than those reported, however due to various constraints, not all data have been reported to EFSA.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in rabbit meat are presented in Table 32. Of the 1,464 samples analysed for rabbits, five (0.34%) were non-compliant (five non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by four countries.

Table 32: Number of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in rabbit meat

Substance Group[a]	Samples analysed[b]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[c]	% Non-compliant samples[d]	Non-compliant results[e]
A	562	38.39	1	0.18	1
A1	33	2.25	0	-	0
A2	16	1.09	0	-	0
A3	53	3.62	1	1.89	1
A4	31	2.12	0	-	0
A5	58	3.96	0	-	0
A6	406	27.73	0	-	0
B	1,108	75.68	4	0.36	4
B1	514	35.11	2	0.39	2
B2	500	34.15	2	0.40	2
B2a	135	9.22	0	-	0
B2b	230	15.71	2	0.87	2
B2c	86	5.87	0	-	0
B2d	2	0.14	0	-	0
B2e	62	4.23	0	-	0
B2f	57	3.89	0	-	0
B3	193	13.18	0	-	0
B3a	107	7.31	0	-	0
B3b	58	3.96	0	-	0
B3c	70	4.78	0	-	0
B3d	15	1.02	0	-	0
B3e[f]					
B3f	26	1.78	0	-	0
Total	**1,464**	**100.00**	**5**	**0.34**	**5**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;

(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;

(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;

(d): '-' indicates that all samples were compliant;

(e): 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;

(e): B3e subgroup not analysed since not applicable.

In group A, there was one non-compliant sample and result for group A3 (testosterone-17-beta).

In group B, there were two non-compliant samples and results reported for antibacterials (B1) (amoxycillin, tulathromycin) by two countries, and two non-compliant samples and results for anticoccidials (B2b) by two countries. There were no non-compliant samples reported for group B3.

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

3.11. Farmed game

European Commission Decision 97/747/EC requires that the number of samples to be taken each year 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 reporting countries on their production figures. For farmed game, a total of 1,456 targeted samples were collected in 2021 (Tables 33 and 34).

Table 33: Production of farmed game and number of targeted samples over 2007–2021

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples
2007 (EU 27)	40,895	2,286
2008 (EU 27)	18,485	1,959
2009 (EU 27)	84,482	1,975
2010 (EU 27)	25,449	2,157
2011 (EU 27)	24,991	2,575
2012 (EU 27)	25,348	2,334
2013 (EU 28)	26,356	2,072
2014 (EU 28)	24,379	1,918
2015 (EU 28)	22,044	1,785
2016 (MS 27)[(a)]	12,976	1,607
2016 (EU 28)	46,623	
2017 (EU 28)	229,431	1,635
2018 (EU 28)	12,293	1,594
2018 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(b)]	14,370	
2019 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(b)]	17,984	1,175
2020 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(c)]	15,521	1,283
2021 (EU 27, IS, NO, XI)[(d)]	14,544	1,456

(a): data from France were not available for inclusion in the 2016 results report;

(b): the 2019 results data from Malta were not available for inclusion in this report; IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(c): data from the United Kingdom were not included in the 2020 results report, because the United Kingdom was an EU MS, but it became a third country on 1 February 2020. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(d): data from the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account for 2021. In accordance with the agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the EU requirements on data sampling are also applicable to Northern Ireland. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; XI: UK (Northern Ireland).

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

Country	Production data (t)[a]	Number of samples
Austria	197	113
Belgium	57	201
Bulgaria	5	
Croatia	10	25
Cyprus	3	
Czechia	142	98
Denmark	19	11
Estonia	0	
Finland	3,000	83
France	179	72
Germany	1,960	138
Greece	48	16
Hungary	977	106
Iceland	0	10
Ireland	5	5
Italy	2,228	7
Latvia	23	9
Lithuania	6	20
Luxembourg	0	
Malta	0	
Netherlands	109	13
Norway	2,074	253
Poland	17	18
Portugal	0	
Romania	36	69
Slovakia	0	95
Slovenia	2	11
Spain	0	
Sweden	1,252	83
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)[b]	0	
Total	**12,341**	**1,456**

(a): The production data, taken from the 2021 Residue Control Plan, may pertain to the years 2019, 2020 or 2021;

(b): United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) collected more samples and performed more analyses in 2021 than those reported, however due to various constraints, not all data have been reported to EFSA.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in farmed game are presented in Table 35. Of the 1,456 samples analysed for farmed game, 24 (1.65%) were non-compliant (24 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by five countries.

Table 35: Number of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in farmed game

Substance Group[a]	Samples analysed[b]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[c]	% Non-compliant samples[d]	Non-compliant results[e]
A	389	26.72	0	-	0
A1	31	2.13	0	-	0
A2	10	0.69	0	-	0
A3	45	3.09	0	-	0
A4	35	2.40	0	-	0
A5	61	4.19	0	-	0
A6	243	16.69	0	-	0
B	1,278	87.77	24	1.88	24
B1	327	22.46	0	-	0
B2	516	35.44	1	0.19	1
B2a	249	17.10	1	0.40	1
B2b	127	8.72	0	-	0
B2c	79	5.43	0	-	0
B2d	27	1.85	0	-	0
B2e	49	3.37	0	-	0
B2f	62	4.26	0	-	0
B3	558	38.32	23	4.12	23
B3a	177	12.16	6	3.39	6
B3b	63	4.33	0	-	0
B3c	371	25.48	17	4.58	17
B3d	21	1.44	0	-	0
B3e[f]					
B3f	66	4.53	0	-	0
Total	**1,456**	**100.00**	**24**	**1.65**	**24**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;

(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;

(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;

(d): '-' indicates that all samples were compliant;

(e): 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;

(f): B3e subgroup not analysed since not applicable.

No non-compliant samples were reported in groups A and B1.

In the group B2, one non-compliant sample and result was reported for anthelmintics (B2a).

In the group B3, 17 non-compliant samples and 17 non-compliant results were reported for chemical elements (B3c) (cadmium, copper and lead), by four countries, and six non-compliant

samples and 6 non-compliant results were reported for organochlorine compounds, including PCBs (B3a) by two countries.

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

3.12. Wild game

European Commission Decision 97/747/EC requires that the number of samples to be taken each year to be at least 100 samples. Samples must be taken to analyse results of chemical elements. For wild game, a total of 2,322 targeted samples were collected in 2021 (Tables 36 and 37).

Table 36: Production of wild game and number of targeted samples over 2007–2021

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples
2007 (EU 27)	270,704	2,360
2008 (EU 27)	316,541	2,443
2009 (EU 27)	252,328	2,488
2010 (EU 27)	147,097	2,395
2011 (EU 27)	263,860	2,674
2012 (EU 27)	209,607	2,600
2013 (EU 28)	204,013	2,694
2014 (EU 28)	180,307	2,601
2015 (EU 28)	201,794	2,480
2016 (MS 27)[(a)]	172,090	2,468
2016 (EU 28)	3,394,896	
2017 (EU 28)	469,359	1,760
2018 (EU 28)	390,891	1,781
2018 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(b)]	397,393	
2019 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(b)]	6,407,975	2,443
2020 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(c)]	6,407,528	2,257
2021 (EU 27, IS, NO, XI)[(d)]	389,836	2,322

(a): data from France were not available for inclusion in the 2016 results report;

(b): the 2019 results data from Malta were not available for inclusion in this report; IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(c): data from the United Kingdom were not included in the 2020 results report, because the United Kingdom was an EU MS, but it became a third country on 1 February 2020. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(d): data from the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account for 2021. In accordance with the agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the EU requirements on data sampling are also applicable to Northern Ireland. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; XI: UK (Northern Ireland).

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

Country	Production data (t)[a]	Number of samples
Austria	10,054	178
Belgium	2,465	148
Bulgaria	83	111
Croatia	10	18
Cyprus	0	35
Czechia	23,286	144
Denmark	494	9
Estonia	772	100
Finland	100	
France	116,286	81
Germany	115,249	94
Greece	2	21
Hungary	8,647	5
Iceland	0	
Ireland	496	57
Italy	7,000	101
Latvia	202	106
Lithuania	155	2
Luxembourg	450	100
Malta	0	
Netherlands	736	82
Norway	6,178	149
Poland	31,994	254
Portugal	133	61
Romania	104	78
Slovakia	10,078	115
Slovenia	1,721	101
Spain	51,396	78
Sweden	1,745	94
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)[b]	0	
Total	**389,736**	**2,322**

(a): The production data, taken from the 2021 Residue Control Plan, may pertain to the years 2019, 2020 or 2021;

(b): United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) collected more samples and performed more analyses in 2021 than those reported, however due to various constraints, not all data have been reported to EFSA.

In 2021, 18 countries reported less than 100 samples of wild game.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in wild game are presented in Table 38. Of the 2,322 samples analysed for wild game, 104 (4.48%)

were non-compliant (113 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 15 countries.

Table 38: Number of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in wild game

Substance Group[a]	Samples analysed[b]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[c]	% Non-compliant samples[d]	Non-compliant results[e]
A	32	1.38	0	-	0
A1	1	0.04	0	-	0
A2	3	0.13	0	-	0
A3	3	0.13	0	-	0
A4	1	0.04	0	-	0
A5	3	0.13	0	-	0
A6	22	0.95	0	-	0
B	2,308	99.40	104	4.51	113
B1	8	0.34	0	-	0
B2	162	6.98	0	-	0
B2a	98	4.22	0	-	0
B2b	21	0.90	0	-	0
B2c	40	1.72	0	-	0
B2d	0	0.00	0	-	0
B2e	4	0.17	0	-	0
B2f	3	0.13	0	-	0
B3	2,178	93.80	104	4.78	113
B3a	200	8.61	11	5.50	17
B3b	28	1.21	0	-	0
B3c	2,039	87.81	85	4.17	88
B3d	0	0.00	0	-	0
B3e[f]					
B3f	63	2.71	8	12.70	8
Total	**2,322**	**100.00**	**104**	**4.48**	**113**

(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): '-' indicates that all samples were compliant;

(e): 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;

(f): B3e subgroup not analysed since not applicable.

The vast majority of the non-compliant samples (n = 85) and results (n = 88) were reported for metals (B3c) (44 results for cadmium; 40 results for lead; three results for total mercury and one for lead) reported by 14 countries, 11 non-compliant samples and 17 non-compliant results

were recorded for organochlorine compounds (B3a) by three countries and eight non-compliant samples and results were reported for 'other substances' (B3f) by one country.

3.13. Honey

The number of samples to be taken must be at least 10 per 300 tonnes of annual production for the first 3,000 tonnes, plus one sample for each additional 300 tonnes. In order to check the fulfilment of this requirement the same equations were applied as described in Section 3.10.

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

In 2021, 3,266 targeted samples were collected for honey (Table 39). Production volume and number of targeted samples broken down by country are presented in Table 40. Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain and Sweden did not achieve the minimum sampling frequency requirement in 2021.

Table 39: Production of honey and number of targeted samples over 2007–2021

Year	Production (t)	Targeted samples
2007 (EU 27)	188,945	5,850
2008 (EU 27)	158,694	5,257
2009 (EU 27)	162,213	4,826
2010 (EU 27)	191,501	4,720
2011 (EU 27)	215,141	4,684
2012 (EU 27)	215,101	4,820
2013 (EU 28)	205,466	4,612
2014 (EU 28)	200,808	4,294
2015 (EU 28)	193,347	4,203
2016 (MS 27)[(a)]	222,048	3,545
2016 (EU 28)	236,720	
2017 (EU 28)	216,244	3,619
2018 (EU 28)	229,009	3,645
2018 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(b)]	230,194	
2019 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(b)]	273,240	3,926
2020 (EU 27, IS, NO)[(c)]	266,211	3,301
2021 (EU 27, IS, NO, XI)[(d)]	225,463	3,266

(a): data from France were not available for inclusion in the 2016 results report;

(b): the 2019 results data from Malta were not available for inclusion in this report; IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(c): data from the United Kingdom were not included in the 2020 results report, because the United Kingdom was an EU MS, but it became a third country on 1 February 2020. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway

(d): data from the United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) are taken into account for 2021. In accordance with the agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the EU requirements on data sampling are also applicable to Northern Ireland. IS: Iceland; NO: Norway; XI: UK (Northern Ireland).

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

Country	Production data (t)[a]	Number of samples	Samples tested/required
Austria	3,600	185	1.81
Belgium	2,500	5	0.06
Bulgaria	4,590	55	0.52
Croatia	3,400	117	1.15
Cyprus	660	61	2.77
Czechia	5,000	139	1.30
Denmark	2,850	99	1.04
Estonia	1,288	43	1.00
Finland	2,590	80	0.93
France	21,640	76	0.47
Germany	24,080	178	1.05
Greece	22,288	191	1.16
Hungary	25,350	131	0.75
Iceland	0		
Ireland	108	51	14.17
Italy	15,000	162	1.16
Latvia	2,152	59	0.82
Lithuania[b]	5,284	53	0.49
Luxembourg	150	30	6
Malta	15	9	18
Netherlands	1,730	60	1.04
Norway	1,550	126	2.44
Poland	18,117	482	3.21
Portugal	10,104	82	0.66
Romania	12,618	202	1.53
Slovakia	4,012	242	2.34
Slovenia	653	59	2.71
Spain	31,161	188	0.97
Sweden	2,949	95	0.97
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)[c]	24	6	7.5
Total	**225,463**	**3,266**	

(a): The production data, taken from the 2021 Residue Control Plan, may pertain to the years 2019, 2020 or 2021;

(b): Lithuania collected more samples and performed more analyses for honey than those reported to EFSA, however, due to coding issues, those additional samples are not included in this report;

(c): United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) collected more samples and performed more analyses in 2021 than those reported, however due to various constraints, not all data have been reported to EFSA.

The distribution of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in honey are presented in Table 41. Of the 3,266 samples analysed for honey, 47 (1.44%) were non-

compliant (54 non-compliant results). The non-compliant samples were reported by 14 countries.

Table 41: Number of samples analysed, non-compliant samples and non-compliant results in honey

Substance Group[a]	Samples analysed[b]	% Samples analysed	Non-compliant samples[c]	% Non-compliant samples[d]	Non-compliant results[e]
A	1,012	30.99	1	0.10	1
A1	0	0.00	0	-	0
A2	0	0.00	0	-	0
A3	0	0.00	0	-	0
A4	0	0.00	0	-	0
A5	210	6.43	0	-	0
A6	802	24.56	1	0.12	1
B	2,991	91.58	46	1.54	53
B1	1,465	44.86	14	0.96	21
B2	1,215	37.20	3	0.25	3
B2a	407	12.46	0	-	0
B2b	112	3.43	0	-	0
B2c	968	29.64	0	-	0
B2d	0	0.00	0	-	0
B2e	15	0.46	0	-	0
B2f	802	24.56	3	0.37	3
B3	1,584	48.50	29	1.83	29
B3a	942	28.84	0	-	0
B3b	871	26.67	0	-	0
B3c	485	14.85	16	3.30	16
B3d	5	0.15	0	-	0
B3e[f]					
B3f	865	26.48	13	1.50	13
Total	**3,266**	**100.00**	**47**	**1.44**	**54**

(a): as detailed in Appendix E;

(b): number of samples analysed for one or more substances of the respective group;

(c): number of non-compliant samples for one or more substances in the respective group;

(d): '-' indicates that all samples were compliant;

(e): 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;

(f): B3e subgroup not analysed since not applicable.

For group A, one non-compliant sample and result was reported for group A6 (AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone)).

For antibacterials (B1), 14 non-compliant samples (21 non-compliant results) were reported. Three non-compliant samples and results were reported for 'other pharmacologically active substances' (B2f), 16 non-compliant samples and 16 non-compliant results were reported for chemical elements (B3c) (four for lead and 12 for copper) by five countries and 13 non-compliant samples and 13 non-compliant results were reported for 'others' residues (B3f).

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

3.14. Suspect, import and other samples

In addition to the targeted samples collected in conformity with the specification of the NRCP for 2021, results were reported on samples collected through sampling strategies other than targeted. According to Directive 96/23/EC in case of infringements of maximum residue limits when animals or animal products are placed on the market, intensified checks on the animals and products from the farm and/or establishment in question must be carried out by the competent authorities. Also, in the event of possession or presence of prohibited substances at any point during manufacture, storage, distribution or sale through the food and feed production chain, or suspicion or evidence of illegal treatment or non-compliance with the withdrawal period for an authorised medicinal veterinary product the competent authorities have to apply special measures including repeated sampling in the farm or establishment concerned. Thus, these samples are not representative for the assessment of the residue situation in the reporting countries and therefore they are reported separately in the residue database as 'suspect samples', as part of the follow-up measures taken in case of infringements.

In 2021, 4,562 suspect samples were reported of which 119 (0.03%) were non-compliant, that is by far lower compared to 200 (0.05%) non-compliant of 2020. It is to note that the number of non-compliant results reported from suspect sampling, does not accurately reflect the residue situation of a country. The suspect samples are taken as follow-up of non-compliance of targeted samples or evidence of possession and use of prohibited substances. In addition, the sampling procedure applied in case of suspicion might be different among countries. For example, in Belgium, at slaughterhouse each injection site must be sampled together with a sample of muscle which are then analysed by a multi-residue method. This approach results in a higher probability that a suspect sample is found non-compliant for more than one substance. An overview on the number of suspect samples analysed for the different animal species/product categories and the frequency of non-compliant samples is presented in Table 42. Further details on the substances identified and country which reported non-compliant results are given in Appendix B.

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

Product Group	Suspect samples total	Suspect samples non-compliant	Import samples total	Import samples non-compliant	Other samples total	Other samples non-compliant
Aquaculture	56	2	1,390	19	171	0
Bovines	3,132	51	294	1	18,671	40
Eggs	111	9	30	-	334	17
Game	0	0	0	-	0	0
Game (Wild	4	3	8	-	40	4
Honey	17	8	269	-	135	3
Horses	42	0	32	-	78	0
Milk	223	8	24	-	801	0
Pigs	560	14	150	2	236,622	26
Poultry	121	13	515	-	320	1
Rabbits	7	0	9	-	87	2
Sheep/goats	289	11	71	1	4,934	7
Total	**4,562**	**119**	**2,792**	**23**	**262,193**	**100**
Percentage		**0.03**		**0.01**		**0**

Apart from the data submitted in accordance to NRCPs, a certain amount of results on samples checked at import are reported (n = 2,792). As the control of samples at import is more linked to the third country monitoring than to residue monitoring in the EU, those results are reported to the EC using the TRACES and RASFF tools. Therefore, those data are of limited value and are not representative of the overall situation of residue control at import. An overview on the number of import samples analysed for the different animal species/product categories and the frequency of non-compliant samples is presented in Table 42. Further details on the substances identified and countries which reported non-compliant results are given in Appendix C.

In total, 262,193 samples were collected in the framework of other monitoring programmes developed under the national legislation. 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 countries which reported non-compliant results are given in Appendix D.

4. Conclusions

- In 2021, 27 out of 27 European Union (EU) Member States, Iceland, Norway and United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) reported in the framework of the residue monitoring the results for 621,205 samples. For 2021, the only United Kingdom data that were reported to EFSA were from Northern Ireland. In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union, and in particular with the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland, the European Union requirements on data sampling are also applicable to and in the United Kingdom with respect to Northern Ireland.
- A total of 351,637 targeted samples and 4,562 suspect samples were reported under the legal framework set by Council Directive 96/23/EC. Additionally, 262,203 samples collected in the framework of other programmes developed under the national legislation and 2,803 samples checked at import, were taken in 2021.
- The majority of countries fulfilled the requirements for sampling frequency laid down in Council Directive 96/23/EC and in Commission Decision 97/747/EC.
- Overall, were reported 0.24% of non-compliant samples out of the 351,637 targeted samples in 2021.
- No non-compliant targeted samples were reported for stilbenes and derivatives (A1) in any of the animal product groups tested.
- For antithyroid agents (A2), there were 0.31% non-compliant targeted samples, all reported for the same residue (thiouracil).
- In the group of steroids (A3), non-compliant targeted samples were found in bovines (0.12%), pigs (0.18%), poultry (0.11%), rabbit meat (1.89%) and sheep and goats (1.46%).
- In the group of resorcylic acid lactones (A4), 0.05% of the samples were non-compliant; the non-compliant samples were found in bovines (0.06%) and pigs (0.07%).
- For beta-agonists (A5), there were two non-compliant samples reported, one for clenbuterol and one for sulbatamol found in bovines.
- Prohibited substances (A6) were found in 0.03% of the targeted samples analysed. Substances identified were chloramphenicol (n = 11), semicarbazide (n=6), metronidazole (n = 4), AMOZ (5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone) (n = 3), furaltadone (n = 1), dimetridazole (n = 1) and AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone) (n = 1).
- For antibacterials (B1), 0.14% of the targeted samples analysed under the Directive 96/23/EC monitoring were non-compliant. The highest frequency of non-compliant samples for antibacterials was found in honey (0.96%).
- In Group B2 (other veterinary drugs), the highest proportion of non-compliant targeted samples was found for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (B2e) (0.25%). For NSAIDs (B2e), the non-compliant samples were reported across the different species as follows; bovines (0.42%), horses (0.75%), milk (0.47%), pigs (0.01%) and poultry (0.18%).

- Instances of non-compliance for anthelmintics (B2a) were reported in bovines (0.06% of targeted samples), farmed game (0.40%), milk (0.04%), pigs (0.05%) and sheep and goats (0.23%).
- For anticoccidials (B2b), 0.11% of the targeted samples analysed were non-compliant and were reported across the different species as follows: eggs (0.42%), pigs (0.06%), poultry (0.07%), rabbit meat (0.87%) and sheep and goats (0.15%).
- Since 2009, an important decrease has been observed in the frequency of non-compliant targeted samples for anticoccidials (B2b) in poultry. This decrease is most likely the result of the awareness and the measures that followed the implementation of the Commission Directive 2009/8/EC setting up maximum levels of unavoidable carry-over of coccidiostats in non-target feed.
- No non-compliant targeted samples were reported for pyrethroids (B2c) or sedatives (B2d) in any of the animal product groups tested.
- Non-compliant targeted samples were reported for the legislative residue group 'other pharmacologically active substances' (B2f), in bovines (0.16%), honey (0.37%), pigs (0.03%) and sheep and goats (0.12%).
- In the Group B3 (other substances and environmental contaminants), the 'chemical elements' (B3c) had the highest overall percentage of non-compliant targeted samples (2.59%), with cadmium, copper, lead and total mercury being most frequently identified.
- Instances of non-compliance for organochlorine compounds (B3a) and organophosphorus compounds (B3b) were 0.13% and 0.02%, of the targeted samples analysed, respectively.
- For mycotoxins (B3d), non-compliant targeted samples were reported for bovines (0.30%), milk (0.36%) and pigs (0.16%), with those identified being zearalenone and aflatoxin M1.
- For dyes (B3e), non-compliant targeted samples were reported for aquaculture (0.40%). The substances found were sum of crystal violet and leucocristal violet and sum of malachite green and leucomalachite green.
- For 'other substances' (B3f), non-compliant targeted samples were reported for bovines (1.31%), eggs (0.07%), wild game (12.70%), honey (1.50%) and sheep and goats (1.10%). The substances identified were copper compounds, acetamiprid, didecyldimethylammonium chloride and fipronil.
- Overall, for all sampling strategies, the percentage of non-compliant samples in 2021 (0.17%) was lower compared to the previous 12 years (0.19%-0.37%); the same is true for what it concerns the targeted samples, for which the sample non-compliance rate was 0.24% in 2021 while it decreased from 0.35% in 2017 to 0.27% in 2020.
- Compared to the results from 2017 to 2020, in 2021 the frequency of non-compliant targeted samples was decreased for antithyroid agents (A2), while for steroids (A3) and resorcylic acid lactones (A4) the frequency of non-compliant results was higher than in 2020, but lower compared to the previous years. For prohibited substances (A6),

compared to 2020 the frequency on non-compliance in 2021 was higher, although in line with that of 2017 and 2018.

- Decreases compared to all previous years were noted for targeted samples for other substances and environmental contaminants (B3), chemical elements (including metals) (B3c) and dyes (B3e).
- Compared to 2020, for antibacterials (B1), anthelmintics (B2a), pyrethroids (B2c) and sedatives (B2d), the frequency on non-compliance was stable, while for anticoccidials (B2b), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (B2e), 'other pharmacologically active substances' (B2f), organochlorine compounds (B3a), organophosphorus compounds (B3b) and mycotoxins (B3d), the frequency on non-compliance targeted samples was higher. Finally a sharp increase compared to all previous years was found for 'other substances' (B3f).

5. Abbreviations

AMOZ	5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone
AOZ	3-amino-2-oxazolidone
DG SANTÉ	Directorate General for Health and Food Safety
EC	European Commission
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
IS	Iceland
MRL	Maximum Residue Limit
MRL	Maximum Residue Level
MS	EU Member States
NO	Norway
NRCPs	National Residue Control Plans
NSAIDs	Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
RPAs	Reference Points for Actions
SEM	Semicarbazide
TRACES	Trade Control and Expert System

6. References

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Appendix A – List of non-compliant results: targeted sampling

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[(a)]
Aquaculture	Group B3a	DDT (sum of p,p'-DDT, o,p'-DDT, p-p'-DDE and p,p'-TDE (DDD) expressed as DDT)	Spain	16	1	6.25
Aquaculture	**Group B3a**	**Sub-total for Group B3a**	**1**		**1**	
Aquaculture	Group B3b	Azinphos-ethyl	Spain	6	1	16.67
Aquaculture	**Group B3b**	**Sub-total for Group B3b**	**1**		**1**	
Aquaculture	Group B3c	Total mercury	Spain	81	2	2.47
Aquaculture	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**1**		**2**	
Aquaculture	Group B3e	Sum of crystal violet and leucocristal violet	Czechia	85	1	1.18
Aquaculture	Group B3e	Sum of malachite green and leucomalachite green	Czechia	85	4	4.71
Aquaculture	Group B3e	Sum of malachite green and leucomalachite green	Poland	222	3	1.35
Aquaculture	**Group B3e**	**Sub-total for Group B3e**	**2**		**8**	
Aquaculture		**Total for Aquaculture**			**12**	
Bovines	Group A2	Thiouracil	Ireland	278	3	1.08
Bovines	Group A2	Thiouracil	Netherlands	213	25	11.74
Bovines	Group A2	Thiouracil	Poland	314	1	0.32
Bovines	Group A2	Thiouracil	Spain	573	1	0.17
Bovines	**Group A2**	**Sub-total for Group A2**	**4**		**30**	
Bovines	Group A3	17α-Boldenone Glucuronide	Netherlands	12	1	8.33
Bovines	Group A3	Boldenone-Alpha	Austria	318	4	1.26
Bovines	Group A3	Boldenone-Alpha	Poland	284	4	1.41

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Bovines	Group A3	Epinandrolone (19-Norepitestosterone)	Poland	189	6	3.17
Bovines	Group A3	Progesterone	Lithuania	14	6	42.86
Bovines	Group A3	Testosterone-17-Beta	Latvia	10	3	30.00
Bovines	Group A3	Testosterone-17-Beta	Lithuania	57	3	5.26
Bovines	Group A3	Testosterone-17-Beta	Poland	188	3	1.60
Bovines	**Group A3**	**Sub-total for Group A3**	**5**		**30**	
Bovines	Group A4	Alpha-Zearalanol (Zeranol)	Romania	93	2	2.15
Bovines	Group A4	Beta Zearalanol (Taleranol)	Ireland	67	3	4.48
Bovines	Group A4	Beta Zearalanol (Taleranol)	Romania	93	2	2.15
Bovines	Group A4	Zearalanol	Ireland	286	1	0.35
Bovines	Group A4	Zearalanone	Ireland	67	2	2.99
Bovines	Group A4	Zearalenol alpha	Ireland	67	4	5.97
Bovines	Group A4	Zearalenol alpha	Romania	30	1	3.33
Bovines	Group A4	Zearalenol beta	Ireland	67	4	5.97
Bovines	Group A4	Zearalenol beta	Romania	30	2	6.67
Bovines	**Group A4**	**Sub-total for Group A4**	**2**		**21**	
Bovines	Group A5	Clenbuterol	Germany	1,219	1	0.08
Bovines	Group A5	Salbutamol (albuterol)	Portugal	314	1	0.32
Bovines	**Group A5**	**Sub-total for Group A5**	**2**		**2**	
Bovines	Group A6	Chloramphenicol	Germany	2,932	1	0.03
Bovines	Group A6	SEM (semicarbazide)	Czechia	14	1	7.14
Bovines	Group A6	SEM (semicarbazide)	Ireland	335	2	0.60
Bovines	Group A6	SEM (semicarbazide)	Poland	238	1	0.42
Bovines	**Group A6**	**Sub-total for Group A6**	**4**		**5**	

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Bovines	Group B1	Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	Germany	2,387	1	0.04
Bovines	Group B1	Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	Spain	1,336	1	0.07
Bovines	Group B1	Dihydrostreptomycin	Czechia	143	1	0.70
Bovines	Group B1	Dihydrostreptomycin	France	1,786	2	0.11
Bovines	Group B1	Dihydrostreptomycin	Poland	1,220	1	0.08
Bovines	Group B1	Marbofloxacin	Ireland	1,564	1	0.06
Bovines	Group B1	Neomycin	Poland	918	1	0.11
Bovines	Group B1	Sulfadimidine	France	1,784	1	0.06
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Italy	830	1	0.12
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Spain	1,648	2	0.12
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of florfenicol and its metabolites measured as florfenicol-amine	France	1,785	5	0.28
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Cyprus	15	1	6.67
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	France	1,781	7	0.39
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Poland	1,219	3	0.25
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of spiramycin and neospiramycin	France	1,786	2	0.11
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of spiramycin and neospiramycin	Spain	987	1	0.10
Bovines	Group B1	Tulathromycin	Czechia	143	1	0.70
Bovines	Group B1	Tulathromycin	France	1,786	2	0.11
Bovines	Group B1	Tulathromycin	Germany	2,385	2	0.08
Bovines	Group B1	Tylon (Tylosin, Tylosin A)	France	1,786	1	0.06
Bovines	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**8**		**37**	

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Bovines	Group B2a	Levamisole	France	327	1	0.31
Bovines	Group B2a	Levamisole	Northern Ireland		1	
Bovines	Group B2a	Oxyclozanide	Northern Ireland		1	
Bovines	**Group B2a**	**Sub-total for Group B2a**	**2**		**3**	
Bovines	Group B2e	Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Germany	3	3	100.00
Bovines	Group B2e	Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Netherlands	307	1	0.33
Bovines	Group B2e	Antipyrin-4-Methylamino	Germany	359	3	0.84
Bovines	Group B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	France	876	1	0.11
Bovines	Group B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	Greece	6	1	16.67
Bovines	Group B2e	Ibuprofen	Finland	69	1	1.45
Bovines	Group B2e	Meloxicam	Belgium	89	1	1.12
Bovines	Group B2e	Meloxicam	France	876	2	0.23
Bovines	Group B2e	Meloxicam	Germany	1,651	11	0.67
Bovines	Group B2e	Naproxen	Austria	106	1	0.94
Bovines	Group B2e	Paracetamol-glucuronide (Acetaminophen glucuronide)	Netherlands	2	1	50.00
Bovines	Group B2e	Paracetamol-sulfate (Acetaminophen sulfate)	Netherlands	2	1	50.00
Bovines	**Group B2e**	**Sub-total for Group B2e**	**7**		**27**	
Bovines	Group B2f	Dexamethasone	France	669	4	0.60
Bovines	Group B2f	Dexamethasone	Germany	1,117	9	0.81
Bovines	Group B2f	Dexamethasone	Italy	1,873	2	0.11
Bovines	Group B2f	Dexamethasone	Poland	134	2	1.49
Bovines	Group B2f	Dexamethasone	Spain	747	2	0.27
Bovines	**Group B2f**	**Sub-total for Group B2f**	**5**		**19**	
Bovines	Group B3a	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	France	181	2	1.10

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[(a)]
Bovines	Group B3a	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	Group B3a	1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	France	181	1	0.55
Bovines	Group B3a	1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	Group B3a	1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	Group B3a	1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	Group B3a	1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	Group B3a	1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	France	181	1	0.55
Bovines	Group B3a	2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	Group B3a	2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	Group B3a	Non-dioxin-like PCBs LB	France	349	2	0.57
Bovines	Group B3a	Non-dioxin-like PCBs MB	France	367	2	0.54
Bovines	Group B3a	Non-dioxin-like PCBs UB	France	367	1	0.27
Bovines	Group B3a	OCDD	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	Group B3a	PCB-101	France	367	2	0.54
Bovines	Group B3a	PCB-138	France	367	2	0.54
Bovines	Group B3a	PCB-153	France	367	2	0.54
Bovines	Group B3a	PCB-180	France	367	2	0.54
Bovines	Group B3a	PCB-28	France	367	2	0.54
Bovines	Group B3a	PCB-52	France	367	2	0.54
Bovines	Group B3a	TEQ Dioxin-like PCBs LB	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	Group B3a	TEQ Dioxin-like PCBs MB	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	Group B3a	TEQ Dioxin-like PCBs UB	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	Group B3a	TEQ dioxins (PCDD and PCDF) MB	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	Group B3a	TEQ dioxins (PCDD and PCDF) UB	France	181	1	0.55

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Bovines	Group B3a	TEQ dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs LB	France	171	2	1.17
Bovines	Group B3a	TEQ dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs UB	France	181	2	1.10
Bovines	**Group B3a**	**Sub-total for Group B3a**	**1**		**50**	
Bovines	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Croatia	14	1	7.14
Bovines	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Czechia	65	3	4.62
Bovines	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	France	654	1	0.15
Bovines	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Germany	277	3	1.08
Bovines	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Netherlands	197	25	12.69
Bovines	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Slovakia	19	1	5.26
Bovines	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Spain	197	13	6.60
Bovines	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Austria	233	5	2.15
Bovines	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Czechia	14	1	7.14
Bovines	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Germany	277	44	15.88
Bovines	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Slovenia	7	1	14.29
Bovines	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Austria	232	1	0.43
Bovines	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	France	654	1	0.15
Bovines	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Germany	277	1	0.36
Bovines	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Netherlands	197	4	2.03
Bovines	Group B3c	Total mercury	Germany	277	2	0.72
Bovines	Group B3c	Total mercury	Netherlands	197	3	1.52
Bovines	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**9**		**110**	
Bovines	Group B3d	Zearalenone	Ireland	67	4	5.97
Bovines	Group B3d	Zearalenone	Romania	30	2	6.67
Bovines	**Group B3d**	**Sub-total for Group B3d**	**2**		**6**	
Bovines	Group B3f	Copper compounds (Copper)	Denmark	24	10	41.67

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Bovines	Group B3f	Didecyldimethylammonium chloride (mixture of alkyl-quaternary ammonium salts with alkyl chain lengths of C8, C10 and C12)	Netherlands	111	1	0.90
Bovines	**Group B3f**	**Sub-total for Group B3f**	**2**		**11**	
Bovines		**Total for Bovines**			**351**	
Eggs	Group A6	Metronidazole	France	149	4	2.68
Eggs	**Group A6**	**Sub-total for Group A6**	**1**		**4**	
Eggs	Group B1	Doxycycline	Belgium	121	3	2.48
Eggs	Group B1	Doxycycline	Poland	295	2	0.68
Eggs	Group B1	Doxycycline	Spain	421	2	0.48
Eggs	Group B1	Sulfadiazine	Spain	462	7	1.52
Eggs	Group B1	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Poland	295	1	0.34
Eggs	Group B1	Trimethoprim	Spain	396	2	0.51
Eggs	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**3**		**17**	
Eggs	Group B2b	Decoquinate	Poland	269	1	0.37
Eggs	Group B2b	Diclazuril	Croatia	170	1	0.59
Eggs	Group B2b	Lasalocid	Iceland	80	1	1.25
Eggs	Group B2b	Monensin	Poland	269	1	0.37
Eggs	Group B2b	Narasin	Croatia	170	1	0.59
Eggs	Group B2b	Narasin	Portugal	142	1	0.70
Eggs	Group B2b	Nicarbazin	Croatia	170	1	0.59
Eggs	Group B2b	Salinomycin	France	554	1	0.18
Eggs	Group B2b	Salinomycin	Latvia	145	1	0.69
Eggs	Group B2b	Salinomycin	Poland	269	7	2.60
Eggs	Group B2b	Salinomycin	Slovenia	180	1	0.56
Eggs	Group B2b	Salinomycin sodium	Latvia	4	2	50.00
Eggs	Group B2b	Salinomycin sodium	Malta	140	4	2.86

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Eggs	Group B2b	Toltrazuril sulfoxide	Slovenia	1	1	100.00
Eggs	Group B2b	Toltrazurilsulfon	Estonia	43	1	2.33
Eggs	Group B2b	Toltrazurilsulfon	Slovenia	1	1	100.00
Eggs	**Group B2b**	**Sub-total for Group B2b**	**9**		**26**	
Eggs	Group B3a	DDT (sum of p,p'-DDT, o,p'-DDT, p-p'-DDE and p,p'-TDE (DDD) expressed as DDT)	Slovakia	35	1	2.86
Eggs	Group B3a	TEQ Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs MB	Germany	122	2	1.64
Eggs	Group B3a	TEQ dioxins (PCDD and PCDF) MB	Germany	122	1	0.82
Eggs	Group B3a	TEQ dioxins (PCDD and PCDF) UB	Germany	156	1	0.64
Eggs	Group B3a	TEQ dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs LB	Germany	88	1	1.14
Eggs	Group B3a	TEQ dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs UB	Germany	156	1	0.64
Eggs	**Group B3a**	**Sub-total for Group B3a**	**2**		**7**	
Eggs	Group B3f	Fipronil (sum fipronil + sulfone metabolite (MB46136) expressed as fipronil)	Slovenia	20	1	5.00
Eggs	**Group B3f**	**Sub-total for Group B3f**	**1**		**1**	
Eggs		**Total for Eggs**			**55**	
Game (Farmed Game)	Group B2a	Avermectin B1a-22-23-Dihydro	Finland	42	1	2.38
Game (Farmed Game)	**Group B2a**	**Sub-total for Group B2a**	**1**		**1**	
Game (Farmed Game)	Group B3a	Hexachlorobenzene	Finland	10	1	10.00
Game (Farmed Game)	Group B3a	Hexachlorobenzene	Sweden	10	5	50.00
Game (Farmed Game)	**Group B3a**	**Sub-total for Group B3a**	**2**		**6**	

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Game (Farmed Game)	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Finland	31	13	41.94
Game (Farmed Game)	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Germany	27	1	3.70
Game (Farmed Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Czechia	12	1	8.33
Game (Farmed Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	France	12	2	16.67
Game (Farmed Game)	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**4**		**17**	
Game (Farmed Game)		**Total for Game (Farmed Game)**			**24**	
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3a	DDT (sum of p,p'-DDT, o,p'-DDT, p-p'-DDE and p,p'-TDE (DDD) expressed as DDT)	Czechia	17	1	5.88
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3a	DDT (sum of p,p'-DDT, o,p'-DDT, p-p'-DDE and p,p'-TDE (DDD) expressed as DDT)	Germany	86	9	10.47
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3a	DDT (sum of p,p'-DDT, o,p'-DDT, p-p'-DDE and p,p'-TDE (DDD) expressed as DDT)	Slovakia	23	1	4.35
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3a	Hexachlorobenzene	Germany	86	2	2.33
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3a	Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), alpha-isomer	Germany	86	1	1.16
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3a	Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH), beta-isomer	Germany	86	2	2.33
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3a	Lindane (Gamma-isomer of hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH))	Germany	86	1	1.16
Game (Wild Game)	**Group B3a**	**Sub-total for Group B3a**	**3**		**17**	
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	France	66	4	6.06
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Latvia	105	35	33.33
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Poland	196	1	0.51

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Spain	78	4	5.13
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Netherlands	82	1	1.22
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Austria	165	4	2.42
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Croatia	18	1	5.56
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Czechia	100	1	1.00
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	France	66	16	24.24
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Greece	21	3	14.29
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Latvia	105	5	4.76
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Portugal	61	3	4.92
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Slovakia	92	1	1.09
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Slovenia	101	2	1.98
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Spain	78	1	1.28
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Sweden	94	3	3.19
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Total mercury	Germany	88	2	2.27
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Total mercury	Slovakia	92	1	1.09
Game (Wild Game)	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**14**		**88**	
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3f	Copper compounds (Copper)	Denmark	8	8	100.00
Game (Wild Game)	**Group B3f**	**Sub-total for Group B3f**	**1**		**8**	
Game (Wild Game)		**Total for Game (Wild Game)**			**113**	
Honey	Group A6	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	Ireland	10	1	10.00
Honey	**Group A6**	**Sub-total for Group A6**	**1**		**1**	
Honey	Group B1	Doxycycline	Spain	70	2	2.86

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Honey	Group B1	Streptomycin	Poland	45	1	2.22
Honey	Group B1	Sulfacetamide	Poland	232	2	0.86
Honey	Group B1	Sulfachlorpyrazine	Poland	45	2	4.44
Honey	Group B1	Sulfadimethoxine	Hungary	47	2	4.26
Honey	Group B1	Sulfamethazin (sulfadimidin)	Poland	231	3	1.30
Honey	Group B1	Sulfamonomethoxine	Croatia	49	1	2.04
Honey	Group B1	Sulfathiazole	Poland	232	2	0.86
Honey	Group B1	Sulfonamides	Croatia	1	1	100.00
Honey	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Romania	90	1	1.11
Honey	Group B1	Trimethoprim	Hungary	47	2	4.26
Honey	Group B1	Tylon (Tylosin, Tylosin A)	Romania	90	2	2.22
Honey	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**5**		**21**	
Honey	Group B2f	Amitraz (amitraz including the metabolites containing the 2,4-dimethylaniline moiety expressed as amitraz)	Cyprus	17	3	17.65
Honey	**Group B2f**	**Sub-total for Group B2f**	**1**		**3**	
Honey	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Germany	26	12	46.15
Honey	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Austria	74	1	1.35
Honey	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Greece	28	1	3.57
Honey	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Portugal	16	1	6.25
Honey	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Sweden	11	1	9.09
Honey	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**5**		**16**	
Honey	Group B3f	Acetamiprid	Slovakia	11	1	9.09
Honey	Group B3f	Copper compounds (Copper)	Denmark	16	12	75.00
Honey	**Group B3f**	**Sub-total for Group B3f**	**2**		**13**	
Honey		**Total for Honey**			**54**	

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Horses	Group A6	Chloramphenicol	Netherlands	3	1	33.33
Horses	**Group A6**	**Sub-total for Group A6**	**1**		**1**	
Horses	Group B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	Austria	23	1	4.35
Horses	Group B2e	Oxyphenbutazone Anhydrate	Germany	13	1	7.69
Horses	Group B2e	Oxyphenbutazone Anhydrate	Ireland	64	1	1.56
Horses	Group B2e	Phenylbutazone	Germany	24	1	4.17
Horses	Group B2e	Phenylbutazone	Ireland	64	1	1.56
Horses	**Group B2e**	**Sub-total for Group B2e**	**3**		**5**	
Horses	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Germany	7	6	85.71
Horses	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Italy	85	1	1.18
Horses	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Romania	13	1	7.69
Horses	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Slovenia	6	3	50.00
Horses	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Spain	16	5	31.25
Horses	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Spain	16	1	6.25
Horses	Group B3c	Total mercury	Germany	7	4	57.14
Horses	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**5**		**21**	
Horses		**Total for Horses**			**27**	
Milk	Group A6	Chloramphenicol	Malta	184	3	1.63
Milk	Group A6	SEM (semicarbazide)	Croatia	115	1	0.87
Milk	**Group A6**	**Sub-total for Group A6**	**2**		**4**	
Milk	Group B1	Amoxycillin	Italy	339	1	0.29
Milk	Group B1	Amoxycillin	Poland	1,409	1	0.07
Milk	Group B1	Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	Cyprus	85	1	1.18
Milk	Group B1	Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	Finland	304	1	0.33
Milk	Group B1	Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	Poland	1,409	1	0.07
Milk	Group B1	Cefquinom	Luxembourg	105	1	0.95
Milk	Group B1	Tulathromycin	Italy	174	1	0.57

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Milk	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**5**		**7**	
Milk	Group B2a	Levamisole	Ireland	406	2	0.49
Milk	Group B2a	Sum of albendazole sulphoxide, albendazole sulphone, and albendazole 2-amino sulphone, expressed as albendazole	Italy	44	1	2.27
Milk	**Group B2a**	**Sub-total for Group B2a**	**2**		**3**	
Milk	Group B2e	Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Germany	87	1	1.15
Milk	Group B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	Croatia	136	1	0.74
Milk	Group B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	Cyprus	42	1	2.38
Milk	Group B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	Finland	124	3	2.42
Milk	Group B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	Germany	1,556	2	0.13
Milk	Group B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	Greece	42	1	2.38
Milk	Group B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	Malta	209	6	2.87
Milk	Group B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	Slovenia	202	1	0.50
Milk	Group B2e	Ketoprofen	Croatia	136	2	1.47
Milk	Group B2e	Salicylic acid	Belgium	34	5	14.71
Milk	Group B2e	Salicylic acid	Denmark	142	1	0.70
Milk	Group B2e	Salicylic acid	Netherlands	608	2	0.33
Milk	Group B2e	Salicylic acid	Norway	214	1	0.47
Milk	**Group B2e**	**Sub-total for Group B2e**	**11**		**27**	
Milk	Group B3d	Aflatoxin M1	Croatia	71	2	2.82
Milk	Group B3d	Aflatoxin M1	Greece	89	4	4.49
Milk	**Group B3d**	**Sub-total for Group B3d**	**2**		**6**	
Milk		**Total for Milk**			**47**	
Pigs	Group A3	Boldenone	Austria	152	1	0.66

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Pigs	Group A3	Boldenone	Ireland	30	1	3.33
Pigs	Group A3	Boldenone	Spain	18	2	11.11
Pigs	Group A3	Nandrolone	Austria	152	1	0.66
Pigs	Group A3	Nandrolone	Ireland	20	2	10.00
Pigs	Group A3	Nandrolone	Lithuania	43	1	2.33
Pigs	Group A3	Nandrolone	Poland	657	7	1.07
Pigs	Group A3	Nandrolone	Spain	14	2	14.29
Pigs	Group A3	Normethandrolone	France	270	1	0.37
Pigs	Group A3	Progesterone	Lithuania	13	5	38.46
Pigs	Group A3	Progesterone-17-Alpha-Hydroxy	Lithuania	5	2	40.00
Pigs	**Group A3**	**Sub-total for Group A3**	**6**		**25**	
Pigs	Group A4	Zearalanone	Ireland	42	1	2.38
Pigs	Group A4	Zearalenol alpha	Ireland	42	1	2.38
Pigs	Group A4	Zearalenol alpha	Romania	64	2	3.12
Pigs	Group A4	Zearalenol alpha	Spain	2	1	50.00
Pigs	Group A4	Zearalenol beta	Romania	64	2	3.12
Pigs	**Group A4**	**Sub-total for Group A4**	**3**		**7**	
Pigs	Group A6	Chloramphenicol	Austria	1,498	1	0.07
Pigs	Group A6	Chloramphenicol	Italy	705	2	0.28
Pigs	**Group A6**	**Sub-total for Group A6**	**2**		**3**	
Pigs	Group B1	Ampicillin	Netherlands	2,625	1	0.04
Pigs	Group B1	Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	Netherlands	2,626	2	0.08
Pigs	Group B1	Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	Poland	2,335	2	0.09
Pigs	Group B1	Dihydrostreptomycin	Poland	2,493	2	0.08
Pigs	Group B1	Doxycycline	Belgium	1,030	1	0.10
Pigs	Group B1	Doxycycline	Italy	1,064	1	0.09
Pigs	Group B1	Doxycycline	Poland	2,493	1	0.04
Pigs	Group B1	Doxycycline	Portugal	670	1	0.15
Pigs	Group B1	Doxycycline	Romania	9	1	11.11

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Pigs	Group B1	Doxycycline	Spain	4,496	3	0.07
Pigs	Group B1	Lincomycin	France	1,726	1	0.06
Pigs	Group B1	Lincomycin	Spain	4,035	1	0.02
Pigs	Group B1	Marbofloxacin	Spain	4,208	3	0.07
Pigs	Group B1	Sulfadiazine	Netherlands	2,611	1	0.04
Pigs	Group B1	Sulfadiazine	Spain	4,322	1	0.02
Pigs	Group B1	Sulfadimethoxine	France	1,725	1	0.06
Pigs	Group B1	Sulfonamides	Belgium	1,037	1	0.10
Pigs	Group B1	Sulfonamides	Denmark	2,892	1	0.03
Pigs	Group B1	Sulfonamides	Germany	7,736	1	0.01
Pigs	Group B1	Sulfonamides	Italy	1,236	1	0.08
Pigs	Group B1	Sum of chlortetracyclin and its 4-epimer	Poland	2,493	2	0.08
Pigs	Group B1	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Spain	7,587	1	0.01
Pigs	Group B1	Sum of florfenicol and its metabolites measured as florfenicol-amine	Belgium	1,030	1	0.10
Pigs	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Cyprus	79	1	1.27
Pigs	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Czechia	260	3	1.15
Pigs	Group B1	Tiamulin	Croatia	127	1	0.79
Pigs	Group B1	Tulathromycin	France	1,725	4	0.23
Pigs	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**13**		**40**	
Pigs	Group B2a	Levamisole	France	754	1	0.13
Pigs	Group B2a	Levamisole	Italy	416	1	0.24
Pigs	Group B2a	Levamisole	Netherlands	5	1	20.00
Pigs	Group B2a	Levamisole	Spain	42	1	2.38
Pigs	Group B2a	Sum of extractable residues which may be oxidised to oxfendazole sulphone	Belgium	178	1	0.56

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Pigs	**Group B2a**	**Sub-total for Group B2a**	**5**		**5**	
Pigs	Group B2b	Maduramicin	Poland	64	1	1.56
Pigs	Group B2b	Toltrazuril	Spain	807	2	0.25
Pigs	Group B2b	Toltrazurilsulfon	Spain	824	6	0.73
Pigs	**Group B2b**	**Sub-total for Group B2b**	**2**		**9**	
Pigs	Group B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	Germany	604	1	0.17
Pigs	**Group B2e**	**Sub-total for Group B2e**	**1**		**1**	
Pigs	Group B2f	Dexamethasone	Germany	980	1	0.10
Pigs	Group B2f	Prednisone	Germany	114	2	1.75
Pigs	**Group B2f**	**Sub-total for Group B2f**	**1**		**3**	
Pigs	Group B3a	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	France	529	5	0.95
Pigs	Group B3a	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	France	529	4	0.76
Pigs	Group B3a	1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	France	529	1	0.19
Pigs	Group B3a	1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	France	529	2	0.38
Pigs	Group B3a	1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	France	529	3	0.57
Pigs	Group B3a	1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	France	529	3	0.57
Pigs	Group B3a	1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	France	529	3	0.57
Pigs	Group B3a	1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	France	529	2	0.38
Pigs	Group B3a	1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	France	529	2	0.38
Pigs	Group B3a	1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	France	529	4	0.76
Pigs	Group B3a	2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	France	529	2	0.38
Pigs	Group B3a	2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	France	529	6	1.13
Pigs	Group B3a	2,3,7,8-TCDD	France	529	1	0.19
Pigs	Group B3a	2,3,7,8-TCDF	France	529	4	0.76
Pigs	Group B3a	Non-dioxin-like PCBs LB	France	731	6	0.82

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Pigs	Group B3a	Non-dioxin-like PCBs MB	France	1,072	6	0.56
Pigs	Group B3a	Non-dioxin-like PCBs UB	France	1,073	3	0.28
Pigs	Group B3a	OCDD	France	529	5	0.95
Pigs	Group B3a	OCDF	France	529	3	0.57
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-101	France	1,073	6	0.56
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-105	France	3	1	33.33
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-114	France	3	1	33.33
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-118	France	3	1	33.33
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-123	France	3	1	33.33
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-126	France	3	1	33.33
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-138	France	1,073	6	0.56
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-153	France	1,073	6	0.56
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-156	France	3	1	33.33
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-157	France	3	1	33.33
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-167	France	3	1	33.33
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-169	France	3	1	33.33
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-180	France	1,073	6	0.56
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-189	France	3	1	33.33
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-28	France	1,073	6	0.56
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-52	France	1,073	6	0.56
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-77	France	3	1	33.33
Pigs	Group B3a	PCB-81	France	3	1	33.33
Pigs	Group B3a	TEQ Dioxin-like PCBs LB	France	397	4	1.01
Pigs	Group B3a	TEQ Dioxin-like PCBs MB	France	529	6	1.13
Pigs	Group B3a	TEQ Dioxin-like PCBs UB	France	529	6	1.13
Pigs	Group B3a	TEQ dioxins (PCDD and PCDF) MB	France	529	6	1.13
Pigs	Group B3a	TEQ dioxins (PCDD and PCDF) UB	France	529	5	0.95

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Pigs	Group B3a	TEQ dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs LB	France	433	6	1.39
Pigs	Group B3a	TEQ dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs UB	France	529	6	1.13
Pigs	**Group B3a**	**Sub-total for Group B3a**	**1**		**152**	
Pigs	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	France	534	2	0.37
Pigs	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Netherlands	286	2	0.70
Pigs	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Spain	579	3	0.52
Pigs	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Austria	74	12	16.22
Pigs	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Germany	1,314	28	2.13
Pigs	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Netherlands	286	1	0.35
Pigs	Group B3c	Total mercury	Germany	1,314	15	1.14
Pigs	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**5**		**63**	
Pigs	Group B3d	Zearalenone	Ireland	42	1	2.38
Pigs	Group B3d	Zearalenone	Romania	64	2	3.12
Pigs	Group B3d	Zearalenone	Spain	6	1	16.67
Pigs	**Group B3d**	**Sub-total for Group B3d**	**3**		**4**	
Pigs		**Total for Pigs**			**312**	
Poultry	Group A3	Normethandrolone	France	454	6	1.32
Poultry	**Group A3**	**Sub-total for Group A3**	**1**		**6**	
Poultry	Group A6	AMOZ (5-methylmorpholino-3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	Netherlands	3	3	100.00
Poultry	Group A6	Chloramphenicol	Netherlands	508	1	0.20
Poultry	Group A6	Chloramphenicol	Poland	919	2	0.22
Poultry	Group A6	Dimetridazole	Slovakia	66	1	1.52
Poultry	Group A6	Furaltadone	Portugal	97	1	1.03
Poultry	**Group A6**	**Sub-total for Group A6**	**4**		**8**	
Poultry	Group B1	Ampicillin	Poland	2,238	1	0.04
Poultry	Group B1	Doxycycline	Germany	2,213	1	0.05

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Poultry	Group B1	Doxycycline	Greece	136	1	0.74
Poultry	Group B1	Doxycycline	Netherlands	196	2	1.02
Poultry	Group B1	Doxycycline	Romania	1	1	100.00
Poultry	Group B1	Sulfadimethoxine	France	1,641	2	0.12
Poultry	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**6**		**8**	
Poultry	Group B2b	Lasalocid-Sodium	Hungary	4	1	25.00
Poultry	Group B2b	Monensin sodium	Hungary	17	1	5.88
Poultry	Group B2b	Narasin	Czechia	95	1	1.05
Poultry	Group B2b	Narasin	Hungary	104	1	0.96
Poultry	Group B2b	Narasin	Malta	65	1	1.54
Poultry	Group B2b	Nicarbazin	Hungary	102	1	0.98
Poultry	Group B2b	Robenidine	Malta	64	1	1.56
Poultry	Group B2b	Salinomycin sodium	Czechia	97	1	1.03
Poultry	Group B2b	Salinomycin sodium	Hungary	11	3	27.27
Poultry	Group B2b	Salinomycin sodium	Malta	65	1	1.54
Poultry	**Group B2b**	**Sub-total for Group B2b**	**3**		**12**	
Poultry	Group B2e	Antipyrin-4-Methylamino	Austria	24	1	4.17
Poultry	Group B2e	Ketoprofen	Austria	24	4	16.67
Poultry	**Group B2e**	**Sub-total for Group B2e**	**1**		**5**	
Poultry	Group B3b	Chlorpyrifos	Spain	285	1	0.35
Poultry	**Group B3b**	**Sub-total for Group B3b**	**1**		**1**	
Poultry	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	France	253	1	0.40
Poultry	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Germany	160	1	0.62
Poultry	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Czechia	15	1	6.67
Poultry	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Germany	160	4	2.50
Poultry	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Netherlands	135	6	4.44
Poultry	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	France	253	1	0.40
Poultry	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**4**		**14**	

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Poultry		**Total for Poultry**			**54**	
Rabbits	Group A3	Testosterone-17-Beta	Cyprus	1	1	100.00
Rabbits	**Group A3**	**Sub-total for Group A3**	**1**		**1**	
Rabbits	Group B1	Amoxycillin	Malta	13	1	7.69
Rabbits	Group B1	Tulathromycin	Poland	6	1	16.67
Rabbits	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**2**		**2**	
Rabbits	Group B2b	Salinomycin	Czechia	5	1	20.00
Rabbits	Group B2b	Salinomycin sodium	Malta	8	1	12.50
Rabbits	**Group B2b**	**Sub-total for Group B2b**	**2**		**2**	
Rabbits		**Total for Rabbits**			**5**	
Sheep/goats	Group A2	Thiouracil	Ireland	18	2	11.11
Sheep/goats	**Group A2**	**Sub-total for Group A2**	**1**		**2**	
Sheep/goats	Group A3	Boldenone	Austria	40	1	2.50
Sheep/goats	Group A3	Boldenone-Alpha	Austria	40	1	2.50
Sheep/goats	Group A3	Epinandrolone (19-Norepitestosterone)	Austria	40	3	7.50
Sheep/goats	Group A3	Epinandrolone (19-Norepitestosterone)	France	73	5	6.85
Sheep/goats	**Group A3**	**Sub-total for Group A3**	**2**		**10**	
Sheep/goats	Group A6	SEM (semicarbazide)	Netherlands	1	1	100.00
Sheep/goats	**Group A6**	**Sub-total for Group A6**	**1**		**1**	
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Amoxycillin	France	550	1	0.18
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Dihydrostreptomycin	France	547	1	0.18
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Dihydrostreptomycin	Greece	108	3	2.78
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Gamithromycin	Netherlands	1	1	100.00
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Sulfadiazine	Portugal	142	4	2.82

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Sulfadiazine	Spain	304	1	0.33
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Sulfadimethoxine	France	541	4	0.74
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Sulfonamides	Belgium	41	1	2.44
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Sulfonamides	Spain	140	2	1.43
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Cyprus	44	3	6.82
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Greece	108	2	1.85
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Spain	408	1	0.25
Sheep/goats	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**7**		**24**	
Sheep/goats	Group B2a	Closantel	Ireland	391	5	1.28
Sheep/goats	**Group B2a**	**Sub-total for Group B2a**	**1**		**5**	
Sheep/goats	Group B2b	Monensin	Spain	119	1	0.84
Sheep/goats	**Group B2b**	**Sub-total for Group B2b**	**1**		**1**	
Sheep/goats	Group B2f	Prednisolone	Spain	140	1	0.71
Sheep/goats	**Group B2f**	**Sub-total for Group B2f**	**1**		**1**	
Sheep/goats	Group B3a	WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ	Belgium	18	1	5.56
Sheep/goats	Group B3a	WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ	Belgium	30	2	6.67
Sheep/goats	**Group B3a**	**Sub-total for Group B3a**	**1**		**3**	
Sheep/goats	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Croatia	4	1	25.00
Sheep/goats	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Czechia	5	3	60.00
Sheep/goats	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	France	90	8	8.89
Sheep/goats	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Greece	29	1	3.45
Sheep/goats	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Netherlands	9	2	22.22
Sheep/goats	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Portugal	18	1	5.56
Sheep/goats	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Spain	83	1	1.20
Sheep/goats	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Germany	50	14	28.00
Sheep/goats	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Germany	50	1	2.00

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[(a)]
Sheep/goats	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Netherlands	9	1	11.11
Sheep/goats	Group B3c	Total mercury	Germany	50	3	6.00
Sheep/goats	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**8**		**36**	
Sheep/goats	Group B3f	Copper compounds (Copper)	Denmark	5	3	60.00
Sheep/goats	**Group B3f**	**Sub-total for Group B3f**	**1**		**3**	
Sheep/goats		**Total for Sheep/goats**			**86**	

(a): the % of non-compliant is calculated as ratio between the number of non-compliant results over the total number of sample events, therefore it can result in a value higher than 100%.

Appendix B – List of non-compliant results: suspect sampling

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[(a)]
Aquaculture	Group B3e	Sum of malachite green and leucomalachite green	Poland	3	2	66.67
Aquaculture	**Group B3e**	**Sub-total for Group B3e**	**1**		**2**	
Aquaculture		**Total for Aquaculture**			**2**	
Bovines	Group A3	Boldenone-Alpha	Austria	19	1	5.26
Bovines	**Group A3**	**Sub-total for Group A3**	**1**		**1**	
Bovines	Group A5	Clenbuterol	Portugal	14	2	14.29
Bovines	Group A5	Salbutamol (albuterol)	Portugal	14	3	21.43
Bovines	**Group A5**	**Sub-total for Group A5**	**1**		**5**	
Bovines	Group A6	Chloramphenicol	Malta	9	1	11.11
Bovines	**Group A6**	**Sub-total for Group A6**	**1**		**1**	
Bovines	Group B1	Ampicillin	Italy	628	1	0.16
Bovines	Group B1	Dihydrostreptomycin	Spain	203	1	0.49
Bovines	Group B1	Marbofloxacin	Italy	622	4	0.64
Bovines	Group B1	Sulfonamides	Italy	427	1	0.23
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Italy	624	1	0.16
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Spain	204	3	1.47
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	France	13	1	7.69
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Italy	626	3	0.48
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of spiramycin and neospiramycin	Spain	204	1	0.49
Bovines	Group B1	Tilmicosin	Spain	202	1	0.50
Bovines	Group B1	Tulathromycin	Austria	386	2	0.52

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Bovines	Group B1	Tulathromycin	Ireland	1	1	100.00
Bovines	Group B1	Tulathromycin	Italy	436	2	0.46
Bovines	Group B1	Tulathromycin	Spain	5	1	20.00
Bovines	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**5**		**23**	
Bovines	Group B2e	Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Netherlands	1	1	100.00
Bovines	Group B2e	Diclofen (Diclofenac)	Italy	185	1	0.54
Bovines	**Group B2e**	**Sub-total for Group B2e**	**2**		**2**	
Bovines	Group B2f	Dexamethasone	Italy	471	12	2.55
Bovines	**Group B2f**	**Sub-total for Group B2f**	**1**		**12**	
Bovines	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Austria	9	2	22.22
Bovines	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Germany	8	7	87.50
Bovines	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Austria	4	2	50.00
Bovines	Group B3c	Total mercury	Germany	2	1	50.00
Bovines	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**2**		**12**	
Bovines		**Total for Bovines**			**56**	
Eggs	Group B1	Doxycycline	Poland	7	2	28.57
Eggs	Group B1	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Romania	18	4	22.22
Eggs	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**2**		**6**	
Eggs	Group B2b	Decoquinate	Poland	6	1	16.67
Eggs	Group B2b	Toltrazurilsulfon	Estonia	1	1	100.00
Eggs	**Group B2b**	**Sub-total for Group B2b**	**2**		**2**	
Eggs	Group B3a	DDT (sum of p,p'-DDT, o,p'-DDT, p-p'-DDE and p,p'-TDE (DDD) expressed as DDT)	Slovakia	1	1	100.00
Eggs	Group B3a	Non-dioxin-like PCBs	Slovakia	1	1	100.00
Eggs	**Group B3a**	**Sub-total for Group B3a**	**1**		**2**	

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Eggs		**Total for Eggs**			**10**	
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3a	DDT (sum of p,p'-DDT, o,p'-DDT, p-p'-DDE and p,p'-TDE (DDD) expressed as DDT)	Czechia	1	10	1,000.00
Game (Wild Game)	**Group B3a**	**Sub-total for Group B3a**	**1**		**10**	
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Slovakia	1	1	100.00
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Total mercury	Slovakia	2	1	50.00
Game (Wild Game)	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**1**		**2**	
Game (Wild Game)		**Total for Game (Wild Game)**			**12**	
Honey	Group B1	Streptomycin	Poland	1	1	100.00
Honey	Group B1	Sulfachlorpyrazine	Poland	5	1	20.00
Honey	Group B1	Sulfamethazin (sulfadimidin)	Poland	4	4	100.00
Honey	Group B1	Sulfathiazole	Poland	1	1	100.00
Honey	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**1**		**7**	
Honey	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Germany	3	2	66.67
Honey	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**1**		**2**	
Honey		**Total for Honey**			**9**	
Milk	Group B1	Cefalonium	Italy	26	1	3.85
Milk	Group B1	Sum of tetracycline and its 4-epimer	France	1	1	100.00
Milk	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**2**		**2**	
Milk	Group B2e	Salicylic acid	Netherlands	1	1	100.00
Milk	**Group B2e**	**Sub-total for Group B2e**	**1**		**1**	
Milk	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	Finland	3	2	66.67
Milk	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**1**		**2**	
Milk	Group B3d	Aflatoxin M1	Italy	33	3	9.09

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Milk	**Group B3d**	**Sub-total for Group B3d**	**1**		**3**	
Milk		**Total for Milk**			**8**	
Pigs	Group B1	Lincomycin	Spain	1	1	100.00
Pigs	Group B1	Sum of chlortetracyclin and its 4-epimer	Poland	9	2	22.22
Pigs	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**2**		**3**	
Pigs	Group B3a	Non-dioxin-like PCBs UB	Austria	9	6	66.67
Pigs	**Group B3a**	**Sub-total for Group B3a**	**1**		**6**	
Pigs	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Austria	8	1	12.50
Pigs	Group B3c	Copper (Cu)	Germany	10	1	10.00
Pigs	Group B3c	Total mercury	Germany	10	12	120.00
Pigs	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**2**		**14**	
Pigs		**Total for Pigs**			**23**	
Poultry	Group B1	Doxycycline	Poland	10	7	70.00
Poultry	Group B1	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Poland	9	6	66.67
Poultry	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**1**		**13**	
Poultry		**Total for Poultry**			**13**	
Sheep/goats	Group A3	Boldenone-Alpha	Austria	2	1	50.00
Sheep/goats	Group A3	Epinandrolone (19-Norepitestosterone)	France	1	1	100.00
Sheep/goats	**Group A3**	**Sub-total for Group A3**	**2**		**2**	
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Dihydrostreptomycin	Greece	9	1	11.11
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Norfloxacin	Spain	102	1	0.98
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Greece	9	1	11.11
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Spain	80	5	6.25

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[(a)]
Sheep/goats	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**2**		**8**	
Sheep/goats	Group B3a	Non-dioxin-like PCBs UB	Austria	8	2	25.00
Sheep/goats	**Group B3a**	**Sub-total for Group B3a**	**1**		**2**	
Sheep/goats	Group B3c	Total mercury	Germany	3	1	33.33
Sheep/goats	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**1**		**1**	
Sheep/goats		**Total for Sheep/goats**			**13**	

(a): the % of non-compliant is calculated as ratio between the number of non-compliant results over the total number of sample events, therefore it can result in a value higher than 100%.

Appendix C – List of non-compliant results: import sampling

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[(a)]
Aquaculture	Group A6	AOZ (3-amino-2-oxazolidone)	Germany	157	1	0.64
Aquaculture	Group A6	SEM (semicarbazide)	Germany	157	1	0.64
Aquaculture	**Group A6**	**Sub-total for Group A6**	**1**		**2**	
Aquaculture	Group B2a	Ivermectin	Germany	7	1	14.29
Aquaculture	**Group B2a**	**Sub-total for Group B2a**	**1**		**1**	
Aquaculture	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	Germany	133	2	1.50
Aquaculture	Group B3c	Total mercury	Germany	123	2	1.63
Aquaculture	Group B3c	Total mercury	Portugal	29	1	3.45
Aquaculture	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**2**		**5**	
Aquaculture	Group B3e	Sum of crystal violet and leucocristal violet	Netherlands	21	1	4.76
Aquaculture	Group B3e	Sum of malachite green and leucomalachite green	Portugal	5	1	20.00
Aquaculture	**Group B3e**	**Sub-total for Group B3e**	**2**		**2**	
Aquaculture	Group B3f	Histamine	Germany	193	9	4.66
Aquaculture	**Group B3f**	**Sub-total for Group B3f**	**1**		**9**	
Aquaculture		**Total for Aquaculture**			**19**	
Bovines	Group A6	SEM (semicarbazide)	Germany	22	1	4.55
Bovines	**Group A6**	**Sub-total for Group A6**	**1**		**1**	
Bovines		**Total for Bovines**			**1**	
Pigs	Group A6	SEM (semicarbazide)	Germany	14	2	14.29
Pigs	**Group A6**	**Sub-total for Group A6**	**1**		**2**	
Pigs		**Total for Pigs**			**2**	
Sheep/goats	Group B2e	Mefenamic Acid	Germany	7	1	14.29

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[(a)]
Sheep/goats	**Group B2e**	**Sub-total for Group B2e**	**1**		**1**	
Sheep/goats		**Total for Sheep/goats**			**1**	

(a): the % of non-compliant is calculated as ratio between the number of non-compliant results over the total number of sample events, therefore it can result in a value higher than 100%.

Appendix D – List of non-compliant results: other sampling

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[(a)]
Bovines	Group B1	Amoxycillin	Germany	65	3	4.62
Bovines	Group B1	Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	Germany	17,702	12	0.07
Bovines	Group B1	Gentamicin	Germany	46	1	2.17
Bovines	Group B1	Marbofloxacin	Germany	17,702	2	0.01
Bovines	Group B1	Neomycin	Germany	47	1	2.13
Bovines	Group B1	Sulfonamides	Germany	66	2	3.03
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Germany	17,702	7	0.04
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Germany	17,702	2	0.01
Bovines	Group B1	Sum of tetracycline and its 4-epimer	Germany	17,702	4	0.02
Bovines	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**1**		**34**	
Bovines	Group B2e	Flunixin	Germany	30	1	3.33
Bovines	Group B2e	Meloxicam	Germany	29	4	13.79
Bovines	Group B2e	Tolfenamic acid	Germany	25	1	4.00
Bovines	**Group B2e**	**Sub-total for Group B2e**	**1**		**6**	
Bovines	Group B2f	Dexamethasone	Germany	46	3	6.52
Bovines	Group B2f	Dexamethasone	Italy	38	1	2.63
Bovines	**Group B2f**	**Sub-total for Group B2f**	**2**		**4**	
Bovines	Group B3f	Bromide ion	Portugal	20	12	60.00
Bovines	Group B3f	Didecyldimethylammonium chloride (mixture of alkyl-quaternary ammonium salts with alkyl chain lengths of C8, C10 and C12)	Portugal	20	1	5.00
Bovines	**Group B3f**	**Sub-total for Group B3f**	**1**		**13**	
Bovines		**Total for Bovines**			**57**	
Eggs	Group B3f	Bromide ion	Portugal	18	17	94.44

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[a]
Eggs	**Group B3f**	**Sub-total for Group B3f**	**1**		**17**	
Eggs		**Total for Eggs**			**17**	
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	France	18	2	11.11
Game (Wild Game)	Group B3c	Lead (Pb)	France	18	4	22.22
Game (Wild Game)	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**1**		**6**	
Game (Wild Game)		**Total for Game (Wild Game)**			**6**	
Honey	Group B3b	Fosetyl-Al (sum of fosetyl, phosphonic acid and their salts, expressed as fosetyl)	Italy	74	1	1.35
Honey	Group B3b	Glyphosate	Italy	74	1	1.35
Honey	**Group B3b**	**Sub-total for Group B3b**	**1**		**2**	
Honey	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	France	4	1	25.00
Honey	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**1**		**1**	
Honey		**Total for Honey**			**3**	
Pigs	Group A3	Normethandrolone	France	32	1	3.12
Pigs	**Group A3**	**Sub-total for Group A3**	**1**		**1**	
Pigs	Group A4	Zearalenol beta	Romania	1	1	100.00
Pigs	**Group A4**	**Sub-total for Group A4**	**1**		**1**	
Pigs	Group B1	Amoxycillin	Germany	528	2	0.38
Pigs	Group B1	Benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G)	Germany	235,915	3	0.00
Pigs	Group B1	Doxycycline	Germany	235,722	16	0.01
Pigs	Group B1	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Germany	235,719	9	0.00
Pigs	Group B1	Sum of oxytetracycline and its 4-epimer	Germany	235,719	4	0.00
Pigs	Group B1	Tulathromycin	Germany	235,717	2	0.00

Category	Group	Substance	Country	Samples analysed	Non-compliant results	% Non-compliant[(a)]
Pigs	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**1**		**36**	
Pigs	Group B2e	Flunixin	Germany	262	1	0.38
Pigs	**Group B2e**	**Sub-total for Group B2e**	**1**		**1**	
Pigs	Group B3d	Zearalenone	Romania	1	1	100.00
Pigs	**Group B3d**	**Sub-total for Group B3d**	**1**		**1**	
Pigs		**Total for Pigs**			**40**	
Poultry	Group B3c	Cadmium (Cd)	France	7	1	14.29
Poultry	**Group B3c**	**Sub-total for Group B3c**	**1**		**1**	
Poultry		**Total for Poultry**			**1**	
Rabbits	Group B1	Dihydrostreptomycin	France	7	1	14.29
Rabbits	Group B1	Sulfadimethoxine	Italy	32	1	3.12
Rabbits	Group B1	Sulfonamides	Italy	32	1	3.12
Rabbits	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**2**		**3**	
Rabbits		**Total for Rabbits**			**3**	
Sheep/goats	Group B1	Sum of enrofloxacin and ciprofloxacin	Germany	4,798	13	0.27
Sheep/goats	**Group B1**	**Sub-total for Group B1**	**1**		**13**	
Sheep/goats		**Total for Sheep/goats**			**13**	

(a): the % of non-compliant is calculated as ratio between the number of non-compliant results over the total number of sample events, therefore it can result in a value higher than 100%.

Appendix E – Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC

GROUP A – Substances having anabolic effect and unauthorised substances

A.1. Stilbenes, stilbene derivatives, and their salts and esters

A.2. Antithyroid agents

A.3. Steroids

A.4. 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[16]

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

[16] Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 of 26 June 1990 laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin. OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 1–8.