BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
Ministarstvo vanjske trgovine i ekonomskih odnosa
Ured za veterinarstvo Bosne i Hercegovine
S A R A J E V O

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations
State Veterinary Administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina
S A R A J E V O

Decision on monitoring of residues of certain substances thereof in animals and their products ("OJ B&H", No:01/04)

DECISION

CONCERNING THE MONITORING OF CERTAIN SUBSTANCES IN LIVE ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Having regard to the Veterinary Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH Official Gazette no. 34/02) and in particular Article 33, paragraphs 4 and 5 thereof and Article 17 of the Law on Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH Official Gazette no. 38/02) the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the proposal of the Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina on _____ session, held on _____ 2003, adopted the following

CHAPTER I – BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

1. This Decision lays down measures to monitor the substances and groups of residues listed in Annex I.

Article 2

The terminology used in this Decision have the following meanings:

a) **unauthorised substances or products** - substances or products the administering of which to animals is prohibited by the Law or by-law acts;
b) **illegal treatment** - the use of unauthorised substances or products or the use of authorised substances or products for purposes or under conditions other than those laid down;
c) **residue** - a residue of substances having a pharmacological action, a residue of environmental polluters and other substances and their metabolites that may be transmitted to animal products and harm the human health;
d) **the Veterinary Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter the Office) Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter the Council of Ministers) the competent authorities of Entities, the competent authority of Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter the Brcko District) – the competent authorities to carry out this Decision in Bosnia and Herzegovina;**
e) **authorised laboratory** - a laboratory that meets the requirements laid down by the Office and approved by the competent authorities of entities and Brcko District for the purposes of examining official samples in order to detect the presence of residues;
f) **products of animal origin** – meet, milk, fish and the products of them as well as other products of animal origin intended for human consumption or animal feed;
g) **batch of animals** (rearing of animals) - a group of animals of the same species, in the same age range, reared on the same holding, at the same time and under the same conditions of rearing;

h) **holders of animals -** any natural or legal persons that are owners of animals or involved in the breeding, protecting, use, rearing, husbandry, training, transportation or sale of animals;
i) **lot –** production serial – a group of the same kind of products within one package or technological entirety.
j) **official sample** - a sample taken by an official veterinarian in accordance to the prescribed procedure and submitted for analysis accompanied the prescribed form;
k) **official veterinarian** - a veterinarian employed by the Office, competent authorities of entities and Brcko District;
l) **authorised veterinarian** - a veterinarian, who has been authorised for carrying out certain relevant activities by the Office, that is competent authorities of entities and Brcko District;
m) **holding** - any establishment, building or place or, in the case of an open-air, any place in which animals are held, kept or handled;
n) **beta-agonist** - a beta adrenoceptor agonist.

CHAPTER II
MONITORING PLANS FOR THE DETECTION OF RESIDUES

Article 3

1. The process of breeding of animals and products of animal origin shall be monitored for the purpose of detecting the presence of the residues listed in Annex I of this Decision and namely in:
   a) live animals, their excrement, body fluids and in tissue;
   b) animal products;
   c) animal feed and drinking water.

Article 4

1. The Office shall be responsible for:
   a) making of the monitoring plan (hereinafter: the plan) provided for in Article 5 of this Decision for the purpose of carrying out the control and monitoring of the certain residues;
   b) co-ordinating the activities carried out by competent authorities of Entities and Brcko District in accordance to this Decision;
   c) collecting, processing and analysis of data needed to evaluate the results obtained in carrying out the plan in Entities and Brcko District;
   d) sending reports, regarding data and results referred to in (c) including the results of other relevant examinations/surveys undertaken, to other states, communities of states, relevant world organisations, and other counterparts, not later than 31 March of each year;
   e) supervision of carrying out the plan.

Article 5

1. The plan shall determine groups of substances to be examined depending of animal species, in accordance to Annex II of this Decision.
2. The plan shall determine the measures for detection of:
   a) of residues of certain substances in live animals, their excrement and body fluids in animal tissues and in and products such as meat, milk, eggs and honey;
   b) certain substances in the drinking water and animal feed in all places where the animals are bred or kept;
3. The scope and frequency of taking of samples are laid down in Annexes II, III and IV of this Decision.
4. For each calendar year, the plan shall be adopted by the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the Office.

Article 6

1. The plan must correspond to the sampling scope and frequency laid down in Annex III.

2. The Council of Ministers on the proposal of the Office may adjust the minimum control requirements referred to in Annex III, provided that it is clearly established that such adjustments increase the overall effectiveness of the plan.
3. This adjustment by no means shall diminish the effectiveness of the plan in discovering certain residues or cases of illegal medical treatment of animals administering the substances listed in Annex I.

Article 7

1. The plan shall take into account the specific conditions related to the possibility of appearance of residues.
2. The plan shall contain the following:
    a) legislation on the use of the substances listed in Annex I, particularly the provisions on their prohibition or authorisation, distribution and placing on the market and the rules governing their administration;
    b) the organisation of the relevant bodies involved in implementation and carrying out of the plan;
    c) list of approved laboratories with details of their capacity for processing and analysis of samples;
    d) a list of substances to be detected/controlled, methods of their analysis, standards for interpreting the obtained results and maximum allowed levels for authorised residues (in accordance to Regulation of the European Union);
    e) the number of official samples to be taken in relation to the number of animals of the slaughtered species in previous year, in accordance with the sampling scope and frequencies laid down in Annex III;
    f) the manner of taking of official samples;
    g) the measures ordered by the official veterinarian in case that unauthorised residues have been detected.

Article 8

1. The plan may be modified or supplemented during the course of the year, if the need for that is justified or in cases of natural or other disasters; that is when the presence of residues in animals and products of animal origin is suspected.
2. The official and authorised veterinarians shall send to competent veterinary authorities of Entities and Brcko District the report on carrying out the Plan, while the competent veterinary authorities of Entities and Brcko District shall send the report on carrying out the Plan to the Office on monthly basis.

CHAPTER III

SELF-MONITORING AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PARTIES INVOLVED IN PRODUCTION OF ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Article 9

1. Holder of animal or the person responsible of the holding may place on market only:
a) animals to which the unauthorised substances and products have not been administered or which have not been illegally cured;
b) animals to which the authorised substances and products have been administered after the expire of the prescribed *withdrawal period;*
c) only those products that derive from animals referred to in points a) and b) of this article.

2. The owners or persons in charge of the slaughterhouse, establishment of processing of products of animal origin shall take all necessary measures, in particular self-monitoring in order to:

a) bring in production only those animals for which the producer is able to guarantee that from the last treatment up to the placing of tissues on market the prescribed withdrawal times have been observed;
b) satisfy themselves that the animals from holdings or products of animal origin:

1) do not contain residue levels which exceed maximum permitted limits;
2) do not contain prohibited substances or products;

Article 10

1. The veterinarian in charge for medical treatment of animals at holdings shall monitor the storing conditions and the manner of use of substances referred to in this Decision.
2. The veterinarian shall enter in a treatment register kept on the holding the time (date) and nature of any treatment administered, the identification mark of the treated animal and withdrawal periods.
3. The owner of an animal shall only administer prescribed and previously approved veterinary drugs under the control of the veterinarian, and shall observe instructions for use given by the producer and prescribed.
4. In case referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the owner of an animal shall keep the evidence, together with prescriptions at least for 5 years.
5. In order to determine a given holding's compliance with the requirements of this Decision, the owner of an animal as well as veterinarians in charge for health care of animals shall supply the official veterinarian at his request with the necessary information and evidences.

CHAPTER IV
OFFICIAL CONTROL MEASURES

Article 11

1. Regardless to the checks carried out in connection with implementation of the plan referred to in Article 5 of this Decision or to the checks provided for in other regulations, the Office without restrictions may order the checks:

a) at spots and during the manufacture of the substances included in Group A of Annex I as well as the manner of their handling, storage, transport, distribution and sale;
b) at places where the animal feed is produced and distributed;
c) at places where animals are bred and kept, at places where starting materials of animal origin are produced and stored.

2. The checks provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be particularly done with a view to detecting the presence of prohibited substances or products that are intended for the purposes of fattening or illegal treatment of animals.

Article 12

1. The checks provided for in this Decision shall be carried out without prior notice.

Article 13

The official veterinarian shall:

in case when illegal treatment is suspected, ask the holder of animal or the veterinarian to provide all necessary documentation from Article 10, paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Decision;

where the illegal treatment is confirmed or where unauthorised substances or products have been used, or where the grounds for suspecting their use exist, shall carry out:

1) the control origin of animals at holdings, using the random check method;

2) the control of animal feed at holdings where the animals originate or are coming from including their drinking water, while in case of fish, crabs, reptiles, molluscs, the water where they derive from;
3) the checks provided for in Article 11 paragraph 1 a) of this Decision;
4) any other check required in order to clarify the origin of the unauthorised substances;

where the maximum levels of some substance residue is discovered in tissues or organs have been exceeded the authorised ones, carry out all necessary controls and take the measures in accordance to Chapter VII of this Decision.

CHAPTER V
IMPORT FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Article 14

The import into BiH of animals or products of animal origin intended for human consumption from the countries that do not possess or do not apply the monitoring plan for the detection of residues, equal or similar to provisions laid down in Annex I of this Decision, is banned.

Article 15

During carrying out the check of imported animals and products of animal origin, the official veterinarian who ordered the checks shall inform the Office, competent authority of Entities and Brcko District, regarding the results of analysis.

Article 16

1. When it is determined that the imported animals have been treated with unauthorised products or substances, or the traces of these products or substances are discovered in one batch or some part of the batch of imported products of animal origin deriving from the same facility, the official veterinarian shall undertake the following measures:

    a) submit the information regarding the type and use of the product to the Office, competent authorities of Entities and Brcko District;
    b) take additional samples from all batches of animals or products from the same place/facility.
    c) the next 5 batches from the same origin must be temporarily impounded until the analysis is finished and the result indicating the suitability obtained.

2. When such additional sampling demonstrate the presence of residues of unauthorised substances or products, in dependence of the type of hazard the supplier shall return the consignment in question to the country of origin or, harmlessly destroy it, in other words use it for other purposes in accordance to the relevant legislation and under the control of the veterinary inspection.

3. Official veterinarian shall immediately inform the Office, competent authority of Entity and Brcko District regarding the results of additional sampling, which on the basis of this information shall undertake other necessary measures in order to identify the reasons for the presence and origin of the unauthorised residues.

CHAPTER VI
AUTHORISED LABORATORIES

Article 17

1. The Council of Ministers on the proposal of the Office shall designate at least one reference laboratory for the purpose of identification of residues.
2. The Council of Ministers on the proposal of the Office shall publish the list of reference laboratories in Official Gazette of BiH and update this list with other authorised laboratories for analysis on residues.
3. The reference laboratories shall be responsible for:
   - co-ordination of the work of the other authorised laboratories responsible for residue analysis, co-ordinating the standards and methods of analysis for each residue or the group of residues;
   - expertise in making of the Plan;
   - making of periodical comparative test for each residue or the group of residues analysed in the laboratory in concern;
   - informing the Office, competent authority of Entity and Brcko District regarding the results of analysis, at least once per month;
   - carrying out the training courses of the laboratory personnel in other reference laboratories and in reference laboratories of other countries;
   - observation of law established standards and methods of analysis;
   - exchange of information with other reference laboratories.

Article 18

1. The official samples shall be taken in accordance to Annexes III and IV of this Decision and submitted to analysis in authorised laboratories.
2. The results concerning the substances from the group A, all positive results obtained by screening test shall be reconfirmed using the reference laboratory method. In case that the positive result is confirmed all expenses for analysis shall be bared by (legal – physical) person who started the sampling procedure.
3. If the results of official sampling are indicating the illegal treatment, that is on residues of authorised substances that exceed the maximum limits, the provisions from Chapter VII of this Decision shall be applied.
4. The obligatory routine method of residue analysis for meat or products of animal origin intended for human consumption, shall be applied each time when new veterinary medicinal products intended to be administered to animals are put on market in accordance to Article 5, paragraph 2 of this Decision.

CHAPTER VII
MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN CASES OF INFRINGEMENTS

Article 19

1. In the case of unfavourable results of analysis, the Office, competent authorities of Entities and Brcko District shall:

obtain without delay from the official veterinarian:

1) any necessary information in order to determine the origin of animal, that is the holding of origin of animal or the holding from which the animal is coming from;
2) any data in relation to the methods applied and results of analysis.

the official veterinarian shall carry out:

1) investigation at the holding of origin or the holding from which the animal is coming from in order to determine the reasons of appearance of exceeded limits of residues;
2) in case that animals have been illegally treated, the investigation regarding origin of substances or products, specifically: at spots of manufacture, handling, storage, transportation, application, distribution or sale in accordance to the needs;
3) any additional investigation considered necessary.

2. Animals from which the samples are taken shall be identified and evidenced. They must not leave the holding under any circumstances until the results of analysis are obtained.

Article 20

1. In case that illegal treatment is determined, the official veterinarian shall make sure that the treated animals are immediately put under the official control and the examinations laid down in Article 13, paragraph 1, b) of this Decision are carried out. Furthermore, he shall make sure that any animal bare the official identification mark and that the official sample is taken from the sample with statistical reference at internationally accepted scientific base.

Article 21

1. In dependence to the results of examination, the official veterinarian shall undertake any necessary measure in order to protect the health of human, including the impediment of movement of animals from holdings (leaving the holdings) or temporary impediment of carrying out the products of animal origin from holdings or facilities where they have been produced.
2. Any carcass or the product of animal origin for which the results of analysis show that maximum authorised limits of residues are in excess, shall be declared hygienically unfit for public consumption.
3. In case that repeated results of analysis of certain substances residues reveal the excess of unauthorised substances the official veterinarian shall additionally take the samples from animal at place where it is bread or kept and when products of animal origin are concerned, at the holding and/or the manufacturing facilities and that shall be done through the period of 6 months.

Article 22

The expenses related to examination and controls referred to in this Decision shall be bared by the owner or the person in posses of an animal, that is the manufacturer of the products of animal origin, unless the expenses are reimbursed from the state budget or the budgets of Entities and Brcko District.

The expenses related to harmless destruction of animals and products of animal origin confirmed to contain the residues of certain substances which exceed the approved limits, shall be bared by the owner, the person in posses of an animal and the products of animal origin.

Article 23

Where unauthorised substances or products or substances listed in Groups A and B (1) and (2) of Annex I are discovered in the possession of non-authorised persons, those unauthorised substances or products must be placed under official control until appropriate measures are taken by the official veterinarian.

Article 24

1. Animals found to be illegally treated shall be identified and put in evidence and under the control of the official veterinarian harmlessly destroyed.
2. The carcasses of these animals shall not be used for any purpose.
3. If examination has been done by the method of taking of representative samples and if half or more of the samples taken by representative sampling are positive in accordance with Article 18 of this Decision, the holder of animal may be left a choice between checking each animal present on the holding or slaughter of all animals.
4. During the period at least of 12 months, the holding or holdings belonging to the same person shall be subjected to additional sampling and control of residues that have been determined to exist in unauthorised quantities, based on judgement of the official veterinarian. If the so- called “system of

self-monitoring residues of certain substances" has been established, the results of such a self – monitoring shall not be taken in account during the period of following 12 months.

5. The facilities where the products of animal origin are manufactured, including the holdings, may be subjected to additional controls as referred to in Article 11, paragraph 1 of this Decision, in order to determine the origin of the substance found in unauthorised quantities.
6. The additional sampling shall apply to all holdings and facilities of the same supply chain of animals and animal feed.

Article 24

1. The official veterinarian of a slaughterhouse shall:

a) If he suspects or has evidence that the animals for slaughter have been subjected to illegal treatment or that unauthorised substances or products have been administered to them:
   - arrange for the animals to be slaughtered separately from other animals for slaughter;
   - temporarily impede carcasses and intestines and carry out all necessary sampling to detect the substances that exceed the maximum allowed limits and to prove the existence of unauthorised substances;
   - if the positive results of analysis are obtained, carcasses, intestines and other consumable tissues shall be harmlessly destroyed in the facilities intended for this purpose without the possibility for compensation.

b) If he suspects or has evidence that the withdrawal period before slaughter is shorter than prescribed, he shall postpone the slaughter of animals.
   1) The slaughter shall be postponed for at least the minimum withdrawal period laid down in producer's instruction for authorised substances, while for the substances containing Beta-antagonists the withdrawal period shall not be shorter than 28 days from the day of last treatment administered.
   2) When the slaughter can not be postponed (emergency slaughter, slaughter of sick animals) animals may be slaughtered before the end of the withdrawal period. In such a case, meat and intestines are kept until the results of analysis are obtained.

c) Meat and intestines containing residues that do not exceed the maximum approved limits, may be used for public consumption.
d) Carcasses, intestines and products containing residues that exceed the maximum approved limits shall not be used for public consumption.

Article 26

Where the keeping, use or production of unauthorised substances or products in some manufacturing facility have been confirmed, the official veterinarian shall be entitled to:

a) confiscate the unauthorised substance or product and order its harmless destruction;
b) prohibit the production of the unauthorised substance or product;
c) temporarily suspend the work licence of that facility for the period of additional checks of that facility;
d) in case of violation permanently withdraw the functioning of the facility.

Article 27

1. Any person responsible for putting on market the unauthorised substances or products or for the use of authorised substances for purposes other than prescribed, shall be subjected to measures laid down in the Veterinary Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Article 28

Any owner or holder of an animal who refuse to co-operate, obstructs the work of the official veterinarian during examinations and controls and taking of samples in accordance to provisions for

carrying out the Plan and during examinations and controls in accordance to provisions laid down by this Decision shall be the subject to measures laid down in the Veterinary Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CHAPTER VIII
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 29

1. Annexes I, II, III and IV may be changed by the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the Office, in accordance to estimate of damage regarding toxicity of residues of certain substances in food of animal origin that is based on estimation that residues of certain substances may be found in food of animal origin.

Article 30

1. Annexes I, II, III and IV make the part of this Decision and shall be published together.

Article 31

This Decision shall apply on eight day after its publishing in the Official Gazette of BiH and shall be published in official papers of Entities and Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

No.
Sarajevo, _____2003

Chairman of the
Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Adnan Terzic

ANNEX I

GROUP A - Substances having anabolic effect and and their salts and esters

1) Stilbenes, stilbene derivatives, and their salts and esters
2) Antithyroid agents
3) Steroids
4) Resorcylic acid lactones including zeranol
5) Beta-agonists
6) Compounds included in Annex IV of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 of 26 June 1990 concerning the Community procedures regarding maximum authorised limits of residues of veterinary drugs in food of animal origin

- Aristolochia spp. and its formulas
- Chloramphenicol
- Chloroform
- Chlorpromazine
- Colchicine

Dapsone
Dimetridazole
Metronidazole
Nitrofurans includinfg Furazolidione
Ronidazole

GROUP B - Veterinary drugs and contaminants*

1) Antibacterial substances, including sulphonomides and quinolones

2) Other veterinary drugs
Anthelmintics
Anticoccidials, including nitroimidazole
Carbamates and pyrethroids
Sedatives
Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
Other pharmacologically active substances
3) Other substances and environmental contaminants
Organochlorine compounds including PCBs
Organophosphorus compounds
Chemical elements
Mycotoxins
Dyes
Others

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

ANNEX II

RESIDUES OF CERTAIN SUBSTANCES OR GROUPS OF SUBSTANCES TO BE EXAMINED IN DIFFERENT SPECIES OF ANIMALS AND IN PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

	Animal species, type of products of animal origin and water	Bovine, goats, sheep, porcine animal, horses	Poultry	fish, crabs, reptiles, molluscs	Milk	Eggs	Rabbit meet and farmed and free living wild game*	Honey
Groups of substances								
A1		x	x	x			x	
2		x	x				x	
3		x	x	x			x	
4		x	x				x	
5		x	x				x	
6		x	x	x	x	x	x	
B1		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2a		x	x	x	x	x	x	
b		x	x				x	
c		x	x				x	x
d		x						
e		x	x		x		x	
f		x						
3a		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
b		x			x			x
c		x	x	x	x		x	x
d		x	x	x	x			
e				x				
f								

* in case of wild game the residues of heavy metals should be examined.

ANNEX III
SAMPLING SCOPES AND FREQUENCY

UNGULATA

1. BOVINE ANIMALS

The minimum number of animals to be controlled each year for all kinds of residues must at least equal to 0,4 % of total number of bovine animals slaughtered in previous year, that is:

Group A: 0,25 % divided in the following manner:
- one half of samples must be taken from live animals at the spot where they are kept;

(in case of violation, 25 % of samples analysed for the research of Group A5 substances may be sampled from animal feed, drinking water, etc.)
- one half of samples is taken at the slaughterhouse;

Each sub-group of Group A must be checked each year using a minimum of 5 % of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A sampling purposes.

The rest of samples taken for the purpose of testing certain Group A substances shall be divided according to the experience and the data regarding the use of certain substances.

Group B: 0,15 %
30 % of samples shall be checked for Group B1 residues.
30 % of samples shall be checked for Group B2 residues.
10 % of samples shall be checked for Group B3 residues.

The rest of samples taken for the purpose of testing certain Group B substances shall be determined according to the experience and the data regarding the use of certain substances.

2. PORCINE ANIMALS

The minimum number of animals to be checked each year for all kinds of residues and substances must at least equal 0,05 % of the total number of pigs slaughtered in previous year, with the following breakdown:

Group A: 0,02 %

Where taking the samples from animals is done at the slaughterhouse, the additional analysis of drinking water, animal feed, faeces, have to be done and in such a manner to take at least one holding per 100 000 pigs slaughtered in previous year.

Each sub-group of Group A must be checked each year using a minimum of 5 % of the total number of samples that have to be collected for Group A sampling purpose.

The rest of samples taken for the purpose of testing certain Group B substances shall be determined according to the experience and the data regarding the use of certain substances

Group B: 0,03 %
30 % of samples shall be checked for Group B1 residues.
30 % of samples shall be checked for Group B2 residues.
10 % of samples shall be checked for Group B3 residues.

The rest of samples taken for the purpose of testing certain Group B substances shall be determined according to the experience and the data regarding the use of certain substances

3. SHEEP AND GOATS

The minimum number of animals to be checked for all kind of residues and substances must at least be equal to 0,05 % of total number of sheep and goats over three months of age, slaughtered in previous year, as follows :

Group A: 0,01 %

Each sub-group of Group A must be checked on residues each year using a minimum of 5 % of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A.

The rest of samples taken for the purpose of testing certain Group A substances shall be determined according to the experience and the data regarding the use of certain substances

Group B: 0,04 %

30 % of samples shall be checked for Group B1 residues.
30 % of samples shall be checked for Group B2 residues.
10 % of samples shall be checked for Group B3 residues

The rest of samples taken for the purpose of testing certain Group B substances shall be determined according to the experience and the data regarding the use of certain substances

4. EQUINE ANIMALS

The number of samples shall be determined by the official veterinarian in relation to the estimation of the field situation (whether unauthorised substances are suspected or some other problems found).

POULTRY
(Broiler chickens, spent hens, turkeys, other poultry)

A sample consists of one or more animals depending on the requirements of the analytical methods.

For each category of poultry considered (broiler chickens, spent hens, turkeys, and other poultry), the minimum number of samples to be taken each year must at least 1 per 200 tonnes of annual production (dead weight). When the annual production of some poultry category exceeds 5 000 tonnes, the minimum of 100 samples for each group of substances shall be controlled.

The breakdown of samples shall be as follows:
Group A: 50 % of the total number of samples
The equivalent of 1/5 of these samples shall be taken at the holding.

Each sub-group of Group A must be checked on residues each year using a minimum of 5 % of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A.

The rest of samples taken for the purpose of testing certain Group B substances shall be determined according to the experience and the data regarding the use of certain substances.

Group B: 50 % of the total samples
30 % must be checked for Group B 1 substances
30 % must be checked for Group B 2 substances
10 % must be checked for Group B 3 substances
The remaining from 100% shall be allocated in dependence of the situation in field.

FISH

FISH FROM FARMS

A sample represents one or more fish, according to the size of the fish in and of the requirements of the analytical method.
The minimum number of samples to be collected each year shall be at least 1 per 100 tonnes of annual production.
The substance to be examined shall be selected in dependence of the frequency of its use.
The following breakdown must be respected:
Group A: one third of the total number of samples taken:
- all the samples must be taken at farms, during each stage of production, including the samples of fish intended for human consumption before placing on the market.

Group B: two thirds of the total number of samples taken:

a) preferably at the farm, immediately after the catching, while the samples of fish intended for human consumption shall be taken immediately before placing on the market, and/or:
b) either at the processing plant, or at wholesale/storage places, where the samples of fresh have to be taken, on the condition that tracing-back the farm of origin, in case that positive results are found, can be done.

In all cases when samples are taken at farm/breeding place they shall be taken from minimum of 10 % of the surface of the registered production spots.

CRABS, SHELLFISH, LIZARDS AND MOLLUSCS

If there is a reason to believe that veterinary medicine or pesticides are being applied or when environmental contaminates or other harmless substances are suspected, the taking of samples on site where crabs, shellfish, lizards and molluscs are bread.

MILK

Cow milk

Sampling:

-Each official sample from milk have to be taken by the authorised veterinarian in a manner to enable the tracing-back at any time the holding of origin of an animal from which the sample was taken.
- Samples may be taken in the following manner:
- from container on the holding:
- in dairy factory before emptying out the container
- The samples are taken exclusively from crude milk.

The quantity of samples depends of the purposes of analytical methods.

The quantity and frequency of taking of samples:

The number of samples to be taken each year must at least 1 per 15 000 tonnes of annual production of milk, while the minimum of 300 samples from milk have to be taken, in the following manner:

a) 70 % of the total number of samples to be tested on residues of veterinary medications. In this case each sample have to be tested at least on four different compounds from three groups of Groups A6, B1, B2 (a) and B2 (b) listed in Annex I of this Decision.
b) 15% of the total number of samples to be tested on residues of other substances from Group B3 listed in Annex I of this Decision.
c) 15 % of the total number of samples shall be examined in dependence of the situation in field (whether unauthorised substances are suspected or some other problems found).

Goat and sheep milk

The number of samples shall be determined in accordance to the quantity of production and the problems determined. The samples of milk of these species shall be taken separately and shall be separately included in the Sampling Plan.

EGGS

1. Hen eggs

A. Sampling:

Each official sample shall be taken by the official or authorised veterinarian in a manner to enable the tracing-back at any time the origin of eggs (holding of origin).

- Samples may be taken in the following manner:

a) at the holding:
b) at the spot where eggs are packed.

Depending on the analytical method requirements the sample may contain 12 or more eggs.

B. The quantity and frequency of taking of samples:

The number of samples to be taken each year must at least 1 per 1000 tonnes of annual production of eggs for consumption, while the minimum of 300 samples have to be taken.

At least 30% of samples of eggs for consumption have to be taken at collection stations and the samples have to be taken in accordance to the quantity of eggs intended for human consumption per each class of eggs.

Samples have to be taken in the following manner:

a) 70 % to be tested at least on one component from Groups A6, B1, B2 (a) and B2 (b) listed in Annex I of this Decision.
b) 30 % to be taken and tested in dependence of the situation in field, however they shall be tested on Group B3 residues.

2. Eggs of other birds

The number of samples shall be determined in accordance to the quantity of production and the problems determined.

The samples of eggs of other birds shall be separated from hen eggs and individually included in the Sampling Plan.

MEAT OF RABBITS, FARMED GAME AND FREE LIVING WILD ANIMALS

Rabbit meat

A. Sampling:

One sample consists of one or more animals of the same producer, in dependence of analytical methods.

-Each official sample shall be taken by the official or authorised veterinarian in a manner to enable the tracing-back at any time the origin of the sample.

- Samples may be taken in dependence of the manner of breading of rabbits:

a) at holdings;
b) in the authorised slaughterhouse.

In order to control whether the unauthorised substances have been used in all places where the animals are bred or kept the samples of drinking water and rabbit feed may be taken;

B. The quantity and frequency of taking of samples:

The number of samples to be taken each year must at least 10 per 300 tonnes of annual production (dead weight). The stated number is taken for the first 300 tonnes of annual production while for each additional 300 tonnes one sample more have to be taken.

At least 30% of samples of eggs for consumption have to be taken at collection stations and the samples have to be taken in accordance to the quantity of eggs intended for human consumption per each class of eggs.

Samples have to be taken in the following manner:

Group A: 30 % of the total number of samples.
70 % shall be tested on Group A6 residues.
30% of samples to be tested on sub-group A residues.

Group B: 70 % of the total number of samples.
30 % of samples shall be tested on Group B1 residues.
30% of samples shall be tested on Group B2 residues.
10% of samples shall be tested on Group B3 residues.

The remaining up to 100% shall be divided in accordance to the situation in field.

FARMED GAME

A. Sampling:

The quantity of samples is in dependence of analytical methods.

Samples are taken at the manufacturing point of farmed game and shall be taken in a manner to enable the tracing-back at any time the origin of the sample.

In order to control whether the unauthorised substances have been used in places where the animals are bred or kept, the samples of drinking water and animal feed may be taken;

B. The quantity and frequency of taking of samples:

At least 100 samples have to be taken each year.

Samples have to be taken in the following manner:

Group A: 20 % of the total number of samples.
The largest number of samples have to be examined on Groups A5 and A6 residues.

Group B: 70 % of the total number of samples.
30 % of samples shall be tested on Group B1 residues.
30% of samples shall be tested on Group B2 a) and b) residues.
10% of samples shall be tested on Group B2 c) and e) residues.
10% of samples shall be tested on Group B3 residues.

FREE LIVING WILD ANIMALS

A. Sampling:

The quantity of samples is in dependence of analytical methods.

Samples are taken at the manufacturing point or the spot where an animal has been caught.

B. The quantity and frequency of taking of samples:

At least 100 samples have to be taken each year.

Samples are taken in order to determine the residues of chemical elements in tissues of free living wild animals.

HONEY

A. Sampling:

The quantity of samples is in dependence of analytical methods.

The samples have to be taken at any point of the production chain of honey, in a manner to enable the tracing-back at any time the origin of honey.

B. The quantity and frequency of taking of samples:

The number of samples to be taken each year must at least 10 per 300 tonnes for the first 3 000 tonnes of annual production. For each additional 300 tonnes one sample more have to be taken.

The sampling is done in the following manner:

- Group B1 and B2: 50% of the total number of samples,
- Group B3 a) b) c) 40% of the total number of samples.

The rest of 10% shall be divided in accordance to the experience, while the accent shall be put on micotoxines.

ANNEX IV

SAMPLING STRATEGY

1. The residue control plan is aimed at surveying and revealing the reasons for residue hazards in foods of animal origin on holdings, slaughterhouses, dairy farms, fish processing plants, honey and egg collecting and packing stations.

Official samples are to be taken in accordance with the relevant chapter of Annex III.

Wherever official samples are taken, sampling must be unforeseen, unexpected and effected at no fixed time. Days of the week when sampling is done have to be switched.

2. For Group A substances, surveillance should be aimed to detect the illegal administration of prohibited substances and the abusive administration of approved substances. The emphasis of such sampling must be concentrated according to the relevant chapter of Annex III.

The samples must be targeted taking account of the following minimum criteria:

sex, age, species, breading system, all available background information regarding producer, and all evidence of misuse or abuse of substances of this group.

3. For Group B substances, surveillance should be aimed particularly at controlling the compliance with maximum allowed limits for residues of veterinary medicinal products laid down in the Regulation on

the maximum levels of pesticides and other toxic substances, hormones, antibiotics and micotoxines that may be contained in food (Official Paper of SFRY no. 59/83).