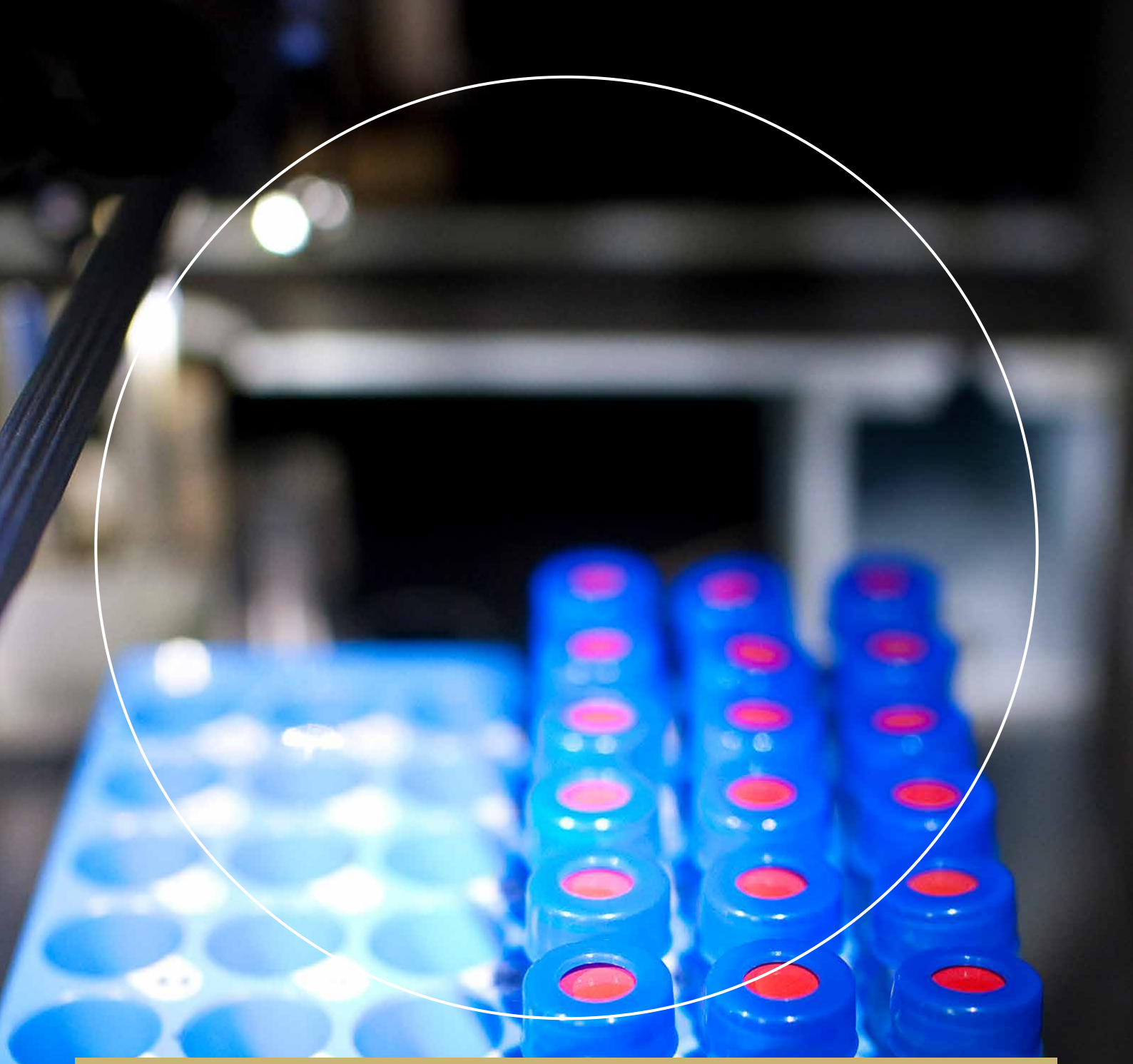

Prioritising Veterinary Drug Residues

for monitoring in aquaculture, farmed game, rabbits and honey

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Contents

Summary

Risk-based monitoring of veterinary drug residues requires a prioritisation based on the potential occurrence of these residues as well as their human health effects. Previously, decision trees have been drafted to include these elements allowing for a prioritization of substances into low, medium or high priority to be included in the National Residue Control Plan (NRCP). One decision tree focuses on unauthorised substances (group A) and another on authorised substances (group B). These decision trees have been used previously to prioritise veterinary drug residues in livestock production animals. The aim of the current research was to rank the substances for products derived from aquaculture, farmed game, rabbits and honey. The latest draft Implementing Regulation available at the time of the research (i.e. SANTE 11987-2017 Rev 9) was used to determine which substance groups for which animal species needed to be included in the NRCP.

Available monitoring data from national monitoring, the rapid alert system for food and feed (RASFF) and EFSA reports were used as input for the prioritisation. Furthermore, potential use of veterinary drugs was assessed based on regulations in relevant import countries, availability of VMP online and internet research on potential use in the specified animal species (e.g. based on internet fora). The current evaluation revealed that limited monitoring data were available for the animal products studied in comparison to the earlier studied animal species. This resulted in a high number (59% of all substance-animal product combinations) of unauthorised substances prioritised as medium or high for precautionary reasons (marked with a proviso). Likewise, for the authorised substances, the conclusion for many substances (77%) was to perform a survey since data were lacking. For 28% of these substances, internet search indicated a potential use and for 1.5% of these substances non-compliances were found in related species.

According to the latest draft of the Implementing Regulation, insects are to be monitored on veterinary drug residues as well. However, a prioritisation of substances for this animal species was not possible due to a lack of data. Literature review and also results of WFSR experiments show however that veterinary drug residues can transmit from substrate into insects. The review also revealed that currently no approved treatment options are available to fight potential health and pest problems in insect rearing. Since insect rearing is a growing industry, this requires further attention.

It is recommended to include substances with a medium or high priority in the NCRP and to perform dedicated surveys for substance-animal product combinations with limiting monitoring data, to allow for a definite conclusion. Furthermore, it is recommended to regularly update the prioritisation to include the latest available (monitoring) data.

1 Introduction

Regulation (EU) 2017/625 specifies that official controls with respect to food safety should be performed on a risk basis. Therefore, national food safety authorities need to substantiate their national monitoring programs. As a result, the Office for Risk Assessment & Research of the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA-BuRO) asked Wageningen Food Safety Research (WFSR) to derive a method for prioritising Veterinary Medicinal Products (VMPs) for inclusion in the National Residue Control Plan (NRCP). This resulted in the establishments of three decision trees that enable a prioritisation into low, medium and high priority to include a substance in the NRCP (E. D. van Asselt et al., 2018; E.D. van Asselt et al., 2018). These decision trees have been applied in previous projects to prioritise residues of VMPs in bovine, porcine, galline, ovine, caprine and equine products (van Asselt et al., 2021; van Asselt et al., 2019, 2020).

This report describes the results of a prioritisation of VMPs in the remaining animal products, i.e. aquaculture, farmed game, rabbits and honey. It was decided to exclude reptiles since these are not commonly consumed in the Netherlands. Wild game was excluded since it was assumed that these animals are not treated individually with VMPs. Since insect cultivation is a relatively new sector, (monitoring) data were lacking. Therefore, it was not possible to apply the decision trees for VMPs in insects. Instead, a qualitative section was included in this report describing possible residues of VMPs in insects.

Implementing Regulation (SANTE 10216-2022) for the control on residues of relevant substances as indicated in article 19 section 3a and 3b of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 will replace the annexes of Directive 96/23/EC. The latest draft of this Implementing Regulation that was available at the start of this research (i.e. SANTE 11987-2017 Rev 9) indicates that not all substance groups need to be monitored for the specified animal species (see Tables below).

Table 1 *Group A substances: Minimum residue or substance groups to be detected by animal type, and unprocessed products of animal origin.*

Substance group	Aquaculture (fresh and sea water)	Rabbits, farmed and wild game, reptiles and insects	Honey
A1a – Stilbenes		X[1,2]	
A1b – Antithyroid agents		X[3]	
A1c – Steroids	X[4]	X[3]	
A1d – RALs		X[3]	
A1e - β-agonists		X[3]	
A2 – Prohibited substances	X	X	X
A3a – Dyes	X		
A3b - Pesticides	X	X	X
A3c – Antimicrobial substances	X	X[1,2]	X
A3d – Coccidiostats		X[1]	
A3e – Protein and peptide hormones	X[5]		
A3f – Sedatives and NSAIDs	X	X[2]	X

[1] Not relevant for insects

[2] Not relevant for wild game

[3] Only relevant for reptiles

[4] Only relevant for finfish

[5] Only relevant for Salmonidae

Table 2 *Group B substances: minimum residue or substance groups to be detected by type of animal and unprocessed products of animal origin.*

Substance group	Aqua-culture (fresh and sea water)	Rabbits, farmed game, wild game, reptiles and insects	Honey
B1a – Antibiotics	X	X[1]	X
B1b – Insecticides, antiparasitics	X	X	X
B1c – Sedatives		X[1]	
B1d – NSAIDs		X[1]	
B1e – Other authorised substances	X	X[1]	X
B2 - Coccidiostats		X[1]	

[1] Not relevant for wild game

Tables 1 and 2 were used to determine which substance groups needed to be prioritised for which animal products. The unauthorised substances (group A) were prioritised using decision tree I (see Figure 1) and the authorised substances (group B) were prioritised using decision tree III (see Figure 2).

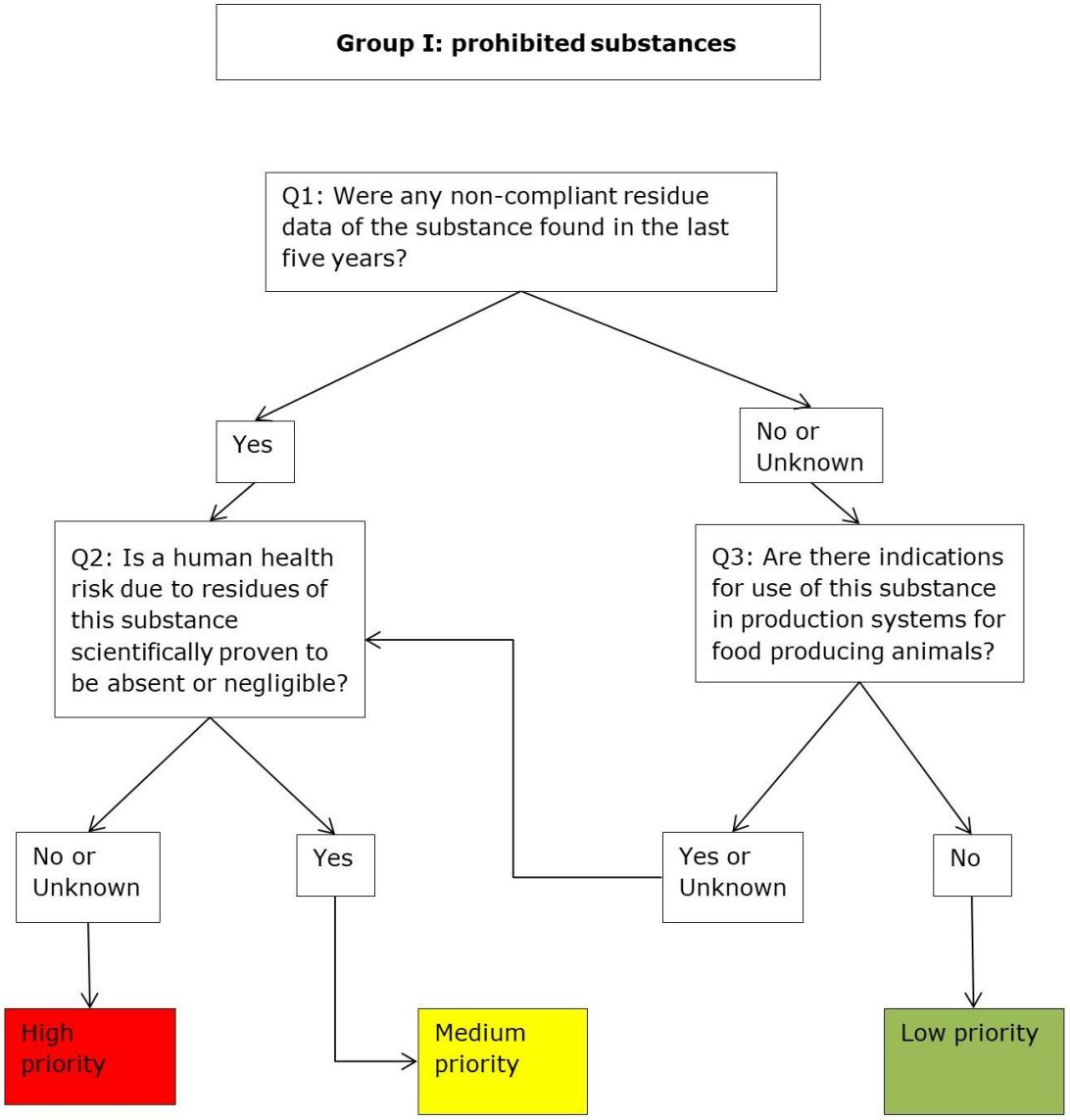

Figure 1 *Decision tree I for prohibited substances (van Asselt et al., 2020).*

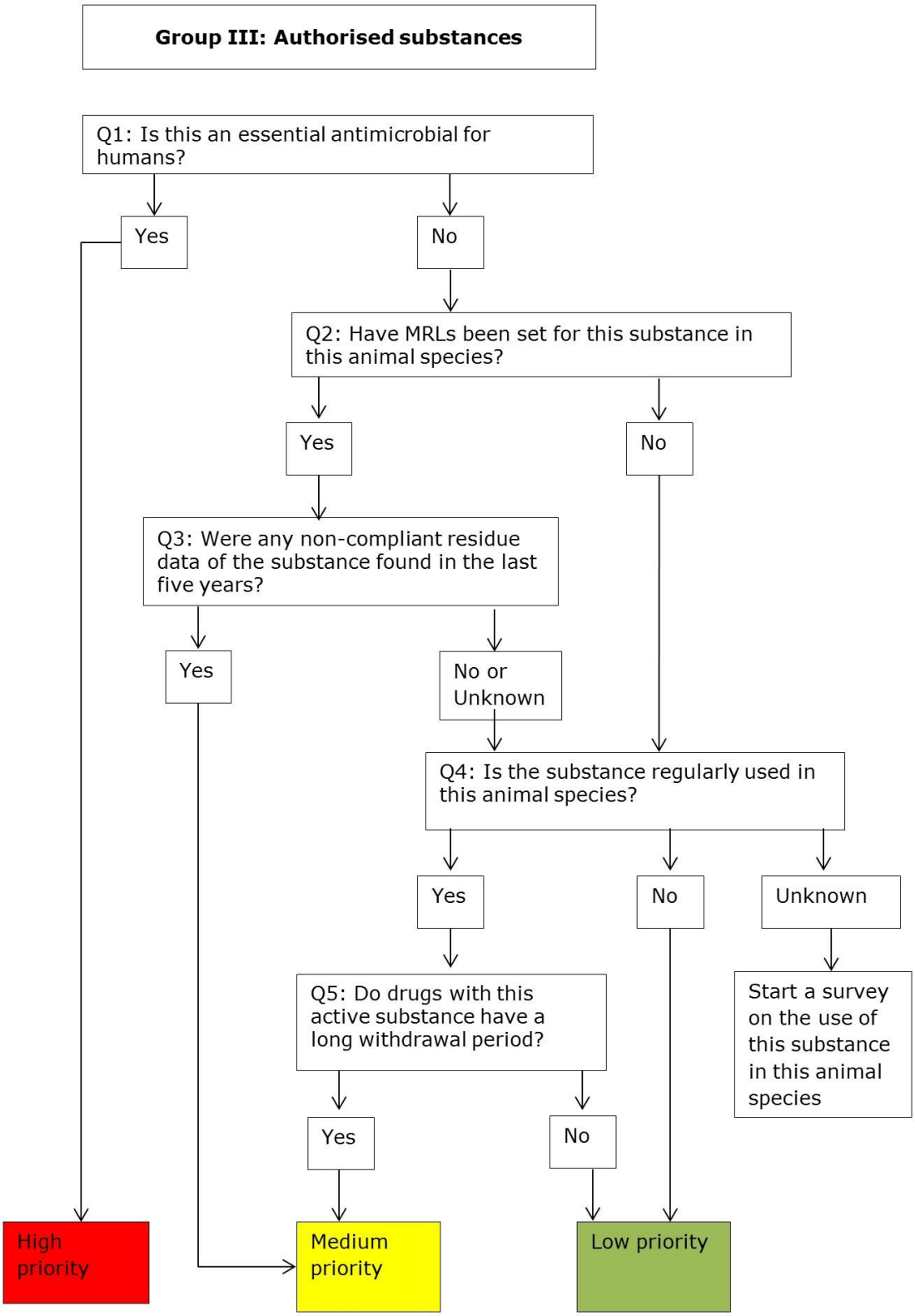

Figure 2 *Decision tree III for authorised substances (van Asselt et al., 2020).*

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Approach

The groups of substances as indicated in Tables 1 and 2 were evaluated for the specified animal products using either decision tree I (for group A substances) or decision tree III (for group B substances). The list of substances within each substance group was the same as prioritised in the previous projects (van Asselt et al., 2021; van Asselt et al., 2019, 2020). In case non-compliances were found for substances not yet included in these lists, they were added and evaluated using the relevant decision tree. The questions of the two decision trees were answered in separate Excel files for each group of substances. Each animal product was evaluated in a separate Excel sheet. It was decided to split both aquaculture and farmed game into two subgroups. Aquaculture was divided into cultured shellfish (primarily shrimps) and consumer fish since shrimp cultivation and storage differs significantly from cultivation of consumer fish resulting in a different use of VMPs. Farmed game contains a broad range of animals with different metabolism. As a result, farmed game was divided into mammals (primarily deer, wild boar) and poultry (i.e. quails, pigeons, ostrich). Rabbits might also be seen as farmed game; however, since these animals are kept indoors in stables, VMP use will differ from the other farmed mammals. These animals were, therefore, evaluated separately.

Both national and EU monitoring data were used to answer questions on non-compliances per animal product. Furthermore, other information sources were used to establish potential use of VMPs as indicated in sections 2.2 and 2.3. Finally, for prohibited substances, the effect on human health was evaluated using reports from authorities in Europe or the US (e.g. EFSA, JECFA, EMA).

2.2 Prioritisation of unauthorised substances

The established list of group A substances was run through decision tree I (Figure 1). The following questions were answered analogous to previous research (van Asselt et al., 2021):

1. Were any non-compliant data on residues of the substance found in the last five years?
   In order to answer this question, monitoring data on residues of the substances were used. For this purpose, EFSA reports on the results from the monitoring of VMP residues and other substances in live animals and animal products, RASFF data and results from the NRCP were used. The decision trees indicate an evaluation of the monitoring data of the past five years. At the start of the current research, the most recent EFSA report contained monitoring data of 2018. Therefore, 2014 was used as starting year and the EFSA reports for the years 2014-2018 were used to identify non-compliances in EU MSs (EFSA, 2016b, 2017b, 2018c, 2019, 2020). RASFF notifications for 2014-2020 were used (RASFF portal). Furthermore, national monitoring data were extracted from the Dutch Quality Program for Agricultural Products (KAP; www.chemkap.rivm.nl). Data originated from Wageningen Food Safety Research (WFSR) and the NVWA and were available for the years 2014-2019. Additionally, information on non-compliances was obtained from reports on the analytical results obtained within the NRCP for 2014-2019 from NVWA. Like in the previous research (van Asselt et al., 2021; van Asselt et al., 2020), when the number of samples per year in the NRCP was < 10 and no non-compliances were found, this question was answered as unknown since the number of samples was deemed too low to draw a definite conclusion.
2. Is a human health risk due to residues of the substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?
   In case the substance was evaluated previously for other animal species, that outcome was also used in the current research. Unauthorised antiparasitics (Group A3b) and unauthorised NSAIDs (Group A3f) were last evaluated in 2019 (van Asselt et al., 2020). All other unauthorised substance groups were evaluated in 2020 using the then available information (van Asselt et al., 2021). Substances not previously evaluated were assessed using reports from authorities in Europe or the US (e.g. EFSA, JECFA, EMA). In case adverse effects were concluded by the authorities to be absent or negligible, this question was answered with a 'yes' (see Annex 1 for the final evaluation). Opinions from European authorities were leading in case of conflicting conclusions.

3. Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?
   In contrast to earlier evaluations, non-compliances in related animal species were not used for the prioritisation in this study as no related animal species could be identified for aquaculture, game and bees. An exception was made for game-poultry. For this animal species, non-compliances in poultry (broiler chickens) as reported in the earlier projects (van Asselt et al., 2021; van Asselt et al., 2019) was used.
   Several sources of information were used to answer this question:
   - MRLs in relevant countries.
     Previously, FDA registrations were used as indication of use. For the current research, the availability of an authorised VMP was assessed by consulting MRL legislation of non-EU countries for the animal products investigated in this report. Eurostat import data, FAOstat aquaculture production data as well as input from experts were used to establish the most relevant countries for imported products in the Netherlands. MRL legislation from these relevant countries was used (click on the country to get to the legislation, also provided in Annex 18):
     - Aquaculture (fish and shellfish): China, India, Indonesia, Vietnam
     - Farmed game – deer: New Zealand, Australia
     - Farmed game- ostrich: South Africa
     - Honey: China, Argentina
     - Rabbits: China

     This sub-question was answered with yes according to the following:
     - In case MRLs were specified for all food producing species -> Y for all species except bees (honey)
     - In case MRLs were specified for all food producing species except finfish -> Y for all species except aquaculture (fish and shellfish) and bees (honey)
     - In case MRLs were specified for finfish -> Y for aquaculture (fish)
     - In case MRLs were specified for all mammalian food producing species -> Y for game mammals and rabbits
     - In case MRLs were specified for all ruminants or for porcine -> Y for game mammals
     - In case MRLs were specified for poultry -> Y for game poultry
   - Registrations in the EU for companion animals.
     This information was used for game-mammals and rabbits. The outcome of substances previously evaluated (van Asselt et al., 2021; van Asselt et al., 2019) was taken over as such. Registrations for other substances were evaluated using the database of the Medicines Evaluation Board of the College ter Beoordeling van Geneesmiddelen (CBG-MEB)) as well as available databases from other EU countries (www.vetcompendium.be, www.vetidata.de, www.vmd.defra.gov.uk, www.ircp.anmv.anses.fr) and the EU Veterinary Medicinal Product Database (http://vet.eudrapharm.eu/vet/welcome.do), of which at this moment the content is limited to registrations authorised by the EC, and the Competent Authorities of Ireland and Denmark.
   - Online availability
     Substances previously evaluated (van Asselt et al., 2021; van Asselt et al., 2019) were included as such. Additional substances were checked on online marketplaces such as alibaba.com and ebay.com. For the steroids, websites for anabolic steroids were screened such as anabolenpower.com, steroiden.com and anabolenkopen24.nl. In case products were available that can be used as such in animals (e.g. injections), the availability was answered as "Y". However, in case, a potential use was unlikely (e.g. only available as injectables resulting in unlikely use in shellfish and bees), the availability was answered as "Unl.".
   - Likely use
     Google searches were performed to find indications of use, focusing on the time period 2011-2021 for literature and news articles. As search terms the name of the substance was included as well as the animal species. For aquaculture for some substance groups or individual substances additional search terms like parasite, sea lice or infection treatments were included, as the primary search yield mainly ecotoxicology studies. Pharmacokinetic studies were not considered as indication of use if no additional supporting evidence was found. Besides scientific literature, internet fora were consulted and products mentioned on veterinary websites. Specific attention was also given to veterinary websites which included recommended veterinary products and dosages for animal species.

An overview of all criteria underlying the questions of decision tree I, the possible answers and the ensuing conclusion is reflected in the tables below (Tables 3-5).

Table 3 *Various possible outcomes of the questions in decision tree I for* ***game mammals and rabbits*** *(with Y: yes, N: no and U: unknown due to a lack of data).*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2013-2017**	**RASFF 2013 - 2019**	**NP data 2013-2018**	**Conclusion**	**MRLs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (Alibaba/ebay /other)**	**Likely to be used (internet search) 2011-2021**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	
Substance A	Y	N	N	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance B	N	Y	N	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance C	N	N	Y	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance D	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	N	N/Unl.	N	N	-->	Low
Substance E	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	N	N/Unl.	Y	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#1]
Substance F	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	N	Y	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#2]
Substance G	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance H	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]
Substance I	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance J	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance K	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	N	N	N	N	-->	Low
Substance L	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	N	N	Y	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]
Substance M	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	Y	N	N	N	-->	Low
Substance N	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	Y	N/Unl	Y	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#4]
Substance O	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	Y	Unl.	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]
Substance P	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	Y	Unl.	Y	Y	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance Q	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	N	Unl.	N/Y	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]
Substance R	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	Y	Unl.	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#2]
Substance S	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#2]
Substance T	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]
Substance U	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y/N	Medium/High

--> based on the outcome of the previous question, this question can be skipped

[a] Unl. means Unlikely: substances are found online, but are less likely to be used by farmers, because they are:

- a. Injectables/ointment/inhalation
- b. Indistinct powders (powders are available, but there are doubts about their authenticity)
- c. Feed additives (Y: target species, Unl.: other animals)
- d. Not directly applicable (no products found that can be applied as such or no distinct VMPs for food producing species)
- e. Not relevant to apply (e.g. the type of parasite the substance is targeting is not relevant in a certain species))

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless, products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)
- [4]Registered products for companion animals were found and indications for use either through the internet search or online products were found

Table 4 *Various possible outcomes of the questions in decision tree I for* ***game poultry*** *(with Y: yes, N: no and U: unknown due to a lack of data).*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				**Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?**						**Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?**	**Conclusion priority**
Substance	**EFSA 2013-2017**	**RASFF 2013 - 2019**	**NP data 2013-2018**	**Conclusion**	**Non-compliances Poultry**	**MRLs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (Alibaba/ebay/other)**	**Likely to be used (internet search) 2011-2021**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	
Substance A	Y	N	N	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance B	N	Y	N	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance C	N	N	Y	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance D	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance E	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	N	N	N/Unl.	N	N	-->	Low
Substance F	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	N	N	N/Unl.	Y	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#1]
Substance G	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	N	N	Y	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#2]
Substance H	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance I	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]
Substance J	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance K	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance L	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	Y	N	N	N	N	-->	Low
Substance M	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	Y	N	N	Y	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]
Substance N	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	N	Y	N	N	N	-->	Low
Substance O	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	N	Y	N/Unl	Y	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#4]
Substance P	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	Y	Y	Unl.	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]
Substance Q	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	Y	Y	Unl.	Y	Y	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance R	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	Y	N	Unl.	N/Y	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]
Substance S	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	N	Y	Unl.	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#2]
Substance T	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#2]
Substance U	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]
Substance V	N	N	N/U	N/U	N/U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y/N	Medium/High

--> based on the outcome of the previous question, this question can be skipped

[a] Unl. means Unlikely: substances are found online, but are less likely to be used by farmers, because they are:

- a. Injectables/ointment/inhalation
- b. Indistinct powders (powders are available, but there are doubts about their authenticity)
- c. Feed additives (Y: target species, Unl.: other animals)
- d. Not directly applicable (no products found that can be applied as such or no distinct VMPs for food producing species)
- e. Not relevant to apply (e.g. the type of parasite the substance is targeting is not relevant in a certain species))

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)
- [4]Registered products form companion animals were found and indications for use either through the internet search or online products were found

Table 5 *Various possible outcomes of the questions in decision tree I for* ***aquaculture and honey*** *(with Y: yes, N: no and U: unknown due to a lack of data)*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				**Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?**				**Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?**	**Conclusion priority**
Substance	**EFSA 2013-2017**	**RASFF 2013 - 2019**	**NP data 2013-2018**	**Conclusion**	**MRLs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (Alibaba/ebay/ other)**	**Likely to be used (internet search) 2011-2021**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	
Substance A	Y	N	N	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance B	N	Y	N	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance C	N	N	Y	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance D	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	N/Unl.	N	N	-->	Low
Substance E	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	N/Unl.	Y	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#1]
Substance F	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	Y	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#2]
Substance G	N	N	N/U	N/U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance H	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	Y	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]
Substance I	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y/N	Medium/High
Substance J	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	N	N	N	-->	Low
Substance K	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	N	Y	U	-->	Medium/High[#3]
Substance L	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	Unl.	N	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]
Substance M	N	N	N/U	N/U	Y	Unl.	Y	U	Y/N	Medium/High[#3]

--> based on the outcome of the previous question, this question can be skipped

[a] Unl. means Unlikely: substances are found online, but are less likely to be used by farmers, because they are:

- a. Injectables/ointment/inhalation (not likely to be used in bees)
- b. Indistinct powders (powders are available, but there are doubts about their authenticity)
- c. Feed additives (Y: target species, Unl.: other animals)
- d. Not directly applicable (no products found that can be applied as such or no distinct VMPs for food producing species)
- e. Not relevant to apply (e.g. the type of parasite the substance is targeting is not relevant in a certain species))

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

In some cases, the indications for use were evaluated as unknown resulting in a medium or high priority due to a worst-case approach. In order to differentiate between substances that obtained a medium or high priority due to non-compliances and/or indications of use, provisos were added. Proviso #1 indicates internet search points to a likely use but no approved substances were found in relevant countries (see section 2.2) and no products were available online. Proviso #2 indicates that products were found online, but use of the VMPs was unlikely (e.g. injections are not likely to be used in bees). Proviso #3 indicates MRLs were found for the substances in relevant countries (see above) indicating VMPs may be available. Finally, proviso #4 indicates registered products for companion animals were found as well as indications for use either through the literature review or available products online.

2.3 Prioritisation of authorised substances

The established list of group B substances was evaluated using decision tree III for authorised substances (Figure 2). Each question was answered using the following information analogous to previous research (van Asselt et al., 2021):

1. Is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?
   This question was only relevant for group B1b (antibiotics). For this question, the 2017 WHO report was used to identify the highest priority critically important (HPCI) antimicrobials for human medicine. These antimicrobials included quinolones, 3rd and higher generation cephalosporins, macrolides and ketolides, glycopeptides and polymyxins (WHO, 2017).
2. Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species or for this animal product?
   This question was answered using Table 1 in the Annex of Regulation (EU) 37/2010. The extrapolation of MRLs in species with MRLs to species without MRLs, as outlined in Regulation (EU) 2017/880, was not taken into account. Therefore, if no MRL was indicated for the animal product in Regulation (EU) 37/2010, the question was answered negatively.
3. Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?
   In order to answer this question, the same data sources were used as indicated under question 1 in section 2.2.
4. Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?
   In contrast to earlier evaluations, non-compliances in related animal species were not used for the prioritisation in this study as no related animal species could be identified for aquaculture, game and bees. An exception was made for game-poultry. For this animal species, non-compliances in poultry (broiler chickens) as reported in the earlier projects (van Asselt et al., 2021; van Asselt et al., 2019) was used. In contrast to the previous research, no sales data were available for the animal species studied. To circumvent the limited data availability, two extra criteria were included: authorised substances for relevant countries and likely use of the substance based on internet search.
   Several sources of information were used to answer this question:
   - Detection of the active substance at levels below the MRL for the specified animal species based on KAP data.
   - Veterinary drug registrations for the specified animal species were queried from the database of the Medicines Evaluation Board of the College ter Beoordeling van Geneesmiddelen (CBG-MEB)) as well as available databases from other EU countries (www.vetcompendium.be, www.vetidata.de, www.vmd.defra.gov.uk, www.ircp.anmv.anses.fr) and the Union Product Database (http://www.medicinesinfo.eu/).
   - Usage data on antibiotics from SDa as registered by the Netherlands Veterinary Medicines Institute (SDa, https://www.autoriteitdiergeneesmiddelen.nl). SDa only had data available for rabbits for the years 2016-2019 and not for the other studied species in this report. As a cut-off value, a DDDA ("Defined Daily Dose Animal", the defined average dose of a specified medicine per kg of a specified animal per day, applied for its main indication (EMA, 2015; Postma et al., 2014)) of 50,000 was set.
   - Likely use
     Google searches were performed to find indications of use focusing on the time period 2011-2021. As search terms the name of the substance was included as well as the animal species. For aquaculture for some substance groups or individual substances, additional search terms like parasite, sea lice or infection treatments were included, as the primary search yielded mainly ecotoxicology studies. Pharmacokinetic studies were not considered as indication of use if no additional supporting evidence

was found. Besides scientific literature, internet fora were consulted and products mentioned on veterinary websites. Specific attention was also given to veterinary websites which included recommended veterinary products and dosages for animal species.

5. Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?
   This question only had to be answered for rabbits since only for this species Q4 in some cases was answered positively. For all other species, Q4 was concluded as No or Unknown due to a lack of data. Withdrawal periods for rabbits were obtained from the product specifications retrieved from the VMP database of the Medicines Evaluation Board of the *College ter Beoordeling van Geneesmiddelen* (CBG-MEB) database. In case the longest withdrawal time was longer than 10 days (analogous to our previous reports (van Asselt et al., 2019, 2020)), this question was answered with a 'yes'.
   In case future analysis requires an evaluation of withdrawal period for fish, the "degree days" might be used. Degree days are calculated by multiplying the water temperature in degrees centigrade by the number of days following cessation of treatment, e.g. 500 degree days would represent a withdrawal of 50 days at 10°C or 100 days at 5°C.) Since withdrawal times for fish are not fixed timeframes, it was decided to consider any withdrawal time as a risk for residues. Similar to this, any withdrawal time for honey was considered a risk for residues, because of the lack of metabolism in this product.

An overview of all criteria underlying the questions in decision tree III, the possible answers to the individual questions and the ensuing conclusion is reflected in Table 6.

Table 6 *Various possible outcomes of the questions in decision tree III (with Y: yes, N: no and U: unknown due to a lack of data).*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?						Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?	Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2013-2018**	**RASFF 2013 - 2017**	**NP data 2013-2018**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for animal species**	**SDA-rabbits[b] (DDDA>50,000)**	**Known to be used?**	**Conclusion**		
Substance A	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	High
Substance B	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	NA[b]	N/Y	N	-->	Low
Substance C	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	NA[b]	Y	Y	N/Y	Low/Medium
Substance D	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	NA[b]	N/Y	Y	N/Y	Low/Medium
Substance F	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y/N	NA[b]	N	U	-->	Start survey
substance G	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	NA[b]	Y	U	-->	Start survey[*1]
Substance H	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	U	-->	Start survey[*1]
Substance I	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/Y	Low/Medium
Substance J	N	Y	N	N	U	U	Y(related species)[a]	U	N/Y	NA[b]	N	U	-->	Start survey[*2]
Substance K	N	Y	N	N	U	U	Y(related species)[a]	U	N/Y	NA[b]	Y	U	-->	Start survey[*1,2]
Substance L	N	Y	Y	N	N/U	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	Medium
Substance M	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	Medium
Substance N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	Medium
Substance O	N	Y	Y	Y	N/U/Y	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	Medium
Substance P	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	N	N	N	NA[b]	N/Y	N	-->	Low
Substance Q	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	N	N	Y	NA[b]	Y	Y	N/Y	Low/Medium
Substance R	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	N	Y	Y	NA[b]	N/Y	Y	N/Y	Low/Medium
Substance S	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	Y/N	NA[b]	N	U	-->	Start survey
Substance T	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	N	NA[b]	Y	U	-->	Start survey[*1]
Substance U	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	Y	NA[b]	Y	U	-->	Start survey[*1]
Substance V	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y(related species)[a]	U	N/Y	NA[b]	N	U	-->	Start survey[*2]
Substance W	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y(related species)[a]	U	N/Y	NA[b]	Y	U	-->	Start survey[*1,2]
Substance X	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	-->	Medium

--> based on the outcome of the previous question, this question can be skipped

[a] NC Related species is only applied for game poultry using non-compliances for broiler chicken as related species

[b] SDA data were only available for rabbits. The only combinations found in the evaluation are reflected in substance H and I

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use
- [2]Non-compliances were found in related species (only applied for game poultry)

The group B substances were classified using decision tree III for authorised substances (Figure 2) resulting in a low, medium or high priority to include in the NRCP. In case monitoring data were limited, this resulted in the recommendation to start a survey. When internet search indicated a potential use, this was indicated with the addition of an asterisk ([*1]). In case non-compliances were found in poultry as indication for use in game poultry, this was indicated with the addition of [*2].

3 Results and discussion

3.1 General information

The animal products studied in this research do not belong to the major livestock production chains in the Netherlands and most products are imported. Furthermore, the production supply chain deviates from that of the major livestock species. Farmed game, for example, is usually kept outdoors and produced in extensive farming systems. Limited information was available for the animal species studied. Therefore, experts were interviewed to obtain more knowledge on the food supply systems. The results of these interviews are summarised in section 3.1.1. Due to the limited data availability, there were some deviations compared to the previous research (van Asselt et al., 2021), which are elaborated upon in section 3.1.2. Finally, section 3.1.3 provides information on substance-product combinations relevant to include in future research.

3.1.1 Information on the animal production systems

In total, 8 experts were interviewed to gain more information on the animal production chains and the potential use of veterinary drugs, i.e. 4 experts from NVWA, 1 veterinarian, 2 WUR experts and 1 expert from a branch organisation. For each animal production system, 1 or 2 experts were consulted and interviewed. The results of these interviews are summarised below. It should be noted that the outcome of these interviews was not substantiated further with literature review or confirmed through other sources.

The farmed game industry in the Netherlands is small with around 62 deer farms (primarily fallow deer), 4 ostrich farms (Bergevoet et al., 2021) and some farms keeping ducks, mouflons or wild boar. Farmed game is difficult to treat individually as the animals need to be captured first prior to treatment. As a result, sick animals are usually not treated. Deworming is applied using antiparasitics such as flubendazole and ivermectin via feed. Sedatives are used prior to transport to the slaughterhouse as well as for antler removal. There are no veterinary drug registrations for farmed game in the Netherlands; therefore, VMPs are prescribed under the Cascade (expert opinion). It is noteworthy to mention that the current Directive 2001/82/EC will be repealed by 29-01-2022 and replaced by Regulation (EU) 2019/6. As a consequence, the standard withdrawal periods as indicated in Directive 2001/82/EC will no longer be valid. The new regulation indicates that the veterinarian should set the withdrawal period based on the criteria specified in article 115 of the Regulation. In general, the longest withdrawal period mentioned for the VMP is used and multiplied by 1,5. In case no withdrawal periods are known, a standard withdrawal period of 28 days for meat and 7 days for milk and eggs is applied. The new Regulation also facilitates the use of VMPs that are authorised in other EU MS. Countries outside the EU also apply off-label use to treat minor animal species, for example in New Zealand (MPI, 2020).

The Netherlands has around 35 rabbit farms and 1 small slaughterhouse specialised in rabbits. The majority of the rabbits are, however, slaughtered in Belgium. The animal welfare rules deviate from other EU countries implying that in the Netherlands group housing in parks is applied (Rommers et al., 2017). As a result, productivity is lower than in the main rabbit producing countries, i.e. France and China. Rabbits are sensitive animals that frequently have digestive problems. Furthermore, the group housing as applied in the Netherlands also increases the likelihood of obtaining infections. As a result, antibiotics use is high (SDa, 2021). Apart from antibiotics, antiparasitics and coccidiostats are applied and occasionally painkillers. In the Netherlands, only a limited number of veterinarians are specialised in the treatment of rabbits. VMPs are prescribed under the Cascade. Veterinarians that treat companion animals often also treat farmed rabbit breeds. The latter may also be slaughtered for human consumption. So, residues of VMPs used may be found in rabbit meat. Furthermore, many rabbit products are imported from outside the Netherlands, e.g. China, where antibiotics use is higher.

Aquaculture fish production in the Netherlands entails around 53 companies culturing catfish, (rainbow) trout and eel. The latter two species are primarily kept at put-and-take companies meaning anglers can catch the

fish from the ponds and take them home for personal use. Aquaculture in the Netherlands follows the Code of Conduct for Fish Farmers as established by NeVeVi. Annex 2 of this document indicates the antibiotics and antiparasitics that can be applied for the treatment of diseases (Nevevi, 2019). Shellfish entail both crustaceans and molluscs. In the Netherlands, primarily molluscs such as mussels and oysters are cultured. These species are cultured in coastal areas and not actively treated with pharmaceuticals. The majority of aquaculture products (both fish and crustaceans), however, are imported from outside the Netherlands. Veterinary drug residues found may originate from treatment but could also be the result of environmental pollution (see e.g. (He et al., 2016; Matchett, 2019)).

Honey production in the Netherlands is small with only around 15 professional bee keepers. The majority are hobbyists with local sales markets. These hobbyists usually lack the knowledge and expertise to choose the right remedies to treat problems in the beehives. They sometimes search for products to solve their problems on websites such as: Beebox2U.com, which sell Chinese and Russian products with unknown ingredients. Bees may suffer from the Varroa mite and Nosema spp. The majority of the honey on the Dutch market is imported from China and Argentina where antibiotics use is higher than in the Netherlands.

3.1.2 Adaptations compared to previous research

The current research showed that data on the use of VMPs in the studied animal species was limited. Therefore, some adjustments were made in comparison to the previous research. Since the animal species studied do not closely resemble other animal species, information on non-compliances in related animal species was not incorporated in this research. An exception was made for game poultry since these animals resemble broiler chickens. Therefore, non-compliances found in poultry (van Asselt et al., 2021; van Asselt et al., 2019) were used as indication for use in game poultry. EU registrations for companion animals were used as one of the criteria for indication of use in game and rabbits. However, this criterion was not used for aquaculture and honey. For unauthorised substances, legislation in relevant countries of import was checked for the presence of MRLs. Because several countries use default or extraneous MRLs, the existence of an MRL does not necessarily imply a substance is permitted for use. Often, these MRLs also do not specifically relate to specific species but apply to all food producing species. Nevertheless, as a worst-case approach, the presence of an MRL was seen as an indication of use and applied as one of the criteria to answer Q3 on potential use.

For the authorised substances, sales data were not available and antibiotics use as registered by the SDa was only available for rabbits. Since information to prioritise substances was limited, an extra criterion was added: likely to be used. This criterion was based on literature information on possible use. The outcome of this criterion was included in the final conclusion as indicated in Tables 3-6.

3.1.3 Substance-food combinations for future research

In this research, the substances were evaluated for the animal products as indicated in the latest draft version of Implementing Regulation (i.e. SANTE 11987-2017 Rev 9) for the control on residues of relevant substances as indicated in article 19 section 3a and 3b of Regulation (EU) 2017/625) that was available at the time of this research. However, there were indications of use for some additional substances in the currently evaluated animal species. These are indicated in the table below.

Table 7 *Substance-food combinations for future research.*

Substance	Substance Group	Product	Product Group	Reason for future research
Thiouracil	A1b		Farmed Game	Non-compliances found in 2014 according to EFSA
Thiouracil	A1b	Rabbit	Rabbit	Non-compliances found in 2018 according to EFSA
Boldenone	A1c	Wild boar	Farmed Game	Non-compliances found in 2015 according to EFSA
Nandrolone	A1c	Wild boar	Farmed Game	Non-compliances found in 2015 according to EFSA
alpha-zearalenol	A1d	Rabbit	Rabbit	Non-compliances found in 2018 according to EFSA
tricaine mesilate	B1c	Finfish	Aquaculture	Included in legislation (EU) 37/2010
benzocaine	B1c	All food producing species / Salmonidae	Aquaculture	Included in legislation (EU) 37/2010
Coccidiostats	B2	Finfish, shellfish	Aquaculture	Indications of use

The above-mentioned substances from A1b, A1c and A1d in Table 7 can also be naturally formed or found in the animal e.g. due to mycotoxin contaminated feed (alpha-zearalenol). Non-compliances, therefore, do not automatically mean the animals were treated with these substances. However, currently, the natural and synthetic forms are indistinguishable. Consequently, because non-compliances were found, a worst-case approach should be followed. It is, therefore, recommended to include the above mentioned substance-product combinations in future evaluations even though the substance groups do not have to be evaluated according to the latest draft of the Implementing Regulation (i.e. SANTE 10216-2022 Rev 12).

In case the prioritization is updated in the near future, the following points should be considered:

- Steroidal and steroidal-like substances could be used in aquaculture, for sex reversal purposes during the first three months as allowed by Council Directive 96/22/EC. Substances that could potentially be used, span a broader range than included in the A1c table. Literature/internet searches resulted in finding designer androgenic steroids like mibolerone, 9(11)dimethytestosterone, 19-nor-ethynyltestosterone, fluoxymesterone, 17a-ethynyltestosterone and methylandrostenediol. But also estrogenic substances including diethylstilbesterol, hexestrol, ethylestradiol and ethylesternol are mentioned. Lastly, also other steroidal substances including tamoxifen (selective estrogen receptor modulator) and letrozole and fadrozole (aromatase inhibitors) are documented in literature (Hoga et al., 2018). While currently only one source mentions the use of these substances in aquaculture farming, for future updates of the prioritization it is advised to be aware of potential use. Also, since one could question if all above mentioned substances are approved veterinary medical products as required for sex reversal purposes.
- As indicated in the previous report (van Asselt et al., 2021), the list of potential protein and peptide hormones that could be applied in aquaculture is longer than evaluated in the current study. It is recommended to keep track of (upcoming) substances that could potentially be used in aquaculture and include these in a future prioritization.
- Authorised sedatives currently do not need to be monitored according to the Implementation Regulation. However, tricaine and benzocaine are included in Regulation (EU) 37/2010 and have registrations in for example Norway for food producing animals. Other sedatives that were found in literature to be used in fish for research were isoflurane, lignocaine, ketamine (sometimes combined with medetomidine) and butorphanol (Goodman, PY unknown). It is recommended to include these substances in a future prioritization of aquaculture.
- The past years, there is an increase in research regarding pain experience in fish. This is, however, not yet a topic which is well understood. There is some research on the use of opioids, NSAIDs and local anaesthetics in mostly rainbow trout and zebrafish. However, there is no evidence on the efficacy of these substances on fish, also taking into account the many varieties (Chatigny et al., 2018). Nevertheless, it is recommended to keep track of these developments.
- It is questionable whether monitoring of unauthorised coccidiostats (group A3d) should be limited to game and rabbit. It was found that ormetoprim is registered for application in aquaculture in the USA (combined with sulfadimethoxine; ROMET-30). Use of other coccidiostats in aquaculture cannot be excluded as also the use of the authorised coccidiostats (group B2) amprolium and toltrazuril is mentioned for treatment of protozoan parasites in fish.
- During this study, a new draft of the Implementing Regulation (i.e. SANTE 10216-2022 Rev 12) became available. Annex I of this draft Regulation indicates a new group of substances to be evaluated, which are the antiviral substances. It is, therefore, recommended to include this group of substances when updating the prioritisation of veterinary drug residues in all animal products. This might be challenging as currently limited information is available for this substance group.

3.2 Stilbenes (Group A1a)

Stilbenes were only evaluated for game and rabbits. The results of the prioritisation are given in Table 8 and a more detailed overview is provided in Annex 2.

Table 8 *Prioritisation of stilbenes in game and rabbits using decision tree I.*

Substance	Game-Mammals	Game-Poultry	Rabbits
Diethylstilbestrol (DES)	High	High	High
Dienestrol (DE)	Low	Low	Low
Hexestrol (HEX)	Low	Low	Low
Benzestrol	Low	Low	Low

Limited or no residue data were available for the stilbenes in these groups. Therefore, the prioritisation is mostly based on the indications of use. While no MRLs are given in any relevant countries, Liu et al. (2018) mention that diethylstilbesterol has been found in natural water in China. Stilbenes are highly potent synthetic non-steroidal estrogens, which have historically been applied for cattle fattening (1930s-1970s). Current literature suggests that diethylstilbesterol is still in use in terrestrial livestock as a growth promoter in some parts of the world, including China (Liu et al., 2018; Yin et al., 2017) . Therefore, this was seen as an indication of use resulting in a high priority also since products were found on the internet containing this substance.

3.3 Steroids (Group A1c)

Steroids were only evaluated for aquaculture. The results of the prioritisation are given in Table 9 and a more detailed overview is provided in Annex 3.

The substances included in the evaluation (Table 9) are similar to previous evaluations in bovine, porcine, ovine, caprine and equine products (van Asselt et al., 2021). This substance list also includes metabolites relevant for control in mammalian species. In fish, steroid metabolism is mostly not completely understood. Therefore, it cannot be said if similar substances would be of relevance. However, for unity reasons, the same substance list was used.

Table 9 *Prioritisation of steroids in aquaculture using decision tree I.*

Substance	Aquaculture – Fish
1,4-androstadiene-3,17-dione (Androstadienedione (ADD)/boldione)	High[#1]
16β-hydroxy-stanozolol	Low
17α-1-testosterone	Low
17α-Boldenone	High
17α-Estradiol	High
17α-methyl-5β-androstan-3α,17β-diol (MEAD I)	low
17α-Nortestosterone (4-estren-17α-ol-3-one)	High[#3]
17α-Testosterone (4-Androsten-17α-ol-3-one)	High
17α-Trenbolone	High[#3]
17β-Boldenone	High
17β-Estradiol	High
17β-Nortestosterone (β-nandrolone)	High[#3]
17β-Testosterone (4-Androsten-17β-ol-3-one)	High
17β-Trenbolone	High[#3]
19-norepiandrosterone	Low
Beclomethasone	Low
Ciclesonide	Low
CLAD (4-chloro-4-androst-3,17-dione) (chlorandrostenedione)	Low
Clobetasol	Low
Clostebol (CLTb) (4-androsten-4-chloro-17β-ol-3-one)	Low
Cortisol (Hydrocortisone)	High[#3]
Cortisone	High[#3]
Estrone	High
Ethinylestradiol (EE2)	High
Flumethasone	Low
Isoflupredone	Low
Medroxyprogesterone	Low
Megestrol	High[#2]
Melengestrol	High[#3]
Methylboldenone (1,4-Androstadien-17α-methyl-17β-ol-3-one)	Low
Methyltestosterone	High
Noretiocholanolone	Low
Prednisone	Low
Progesterone (P1) (4-Pregnene-3,20-dione (Pregnen(4)-3,20-dione))	High[#3]
Stanozolol	High[#2]
Triamcinolone	High[#2]

#: These substances have a high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless, products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Steroids in aquaculture could potentially be used for different effects. While in livestock steroids are often adapted for growth promotion or improved feed conversion, in aquaculture steroids can also be used for artificial reproduction and sex reversal. For the latter, steroids could be provided to fish either by dissolving steroids in the water or by injection. Council Directive 96/22/EC allows for the use of VMPs that have androgenous action for sex reversal purposes in aquaculture animals. However, legislation states that these products can only be used during the first three months. These practises increase the likelihood of possession, contributing to potential risks also using these substances for growth promoting effects in later stages.

With the limited residue data available, and the knowledge that only authorized veterinary steroidal medical products are allowed to be used in aquaculture for sex reversal practices, it is advised to expand the scope of monitoring. Furthermore, other steroidal substances - not included in Directives 81/851/EEC and 81/852/EEC - could potentially be used, as further described in section 3.1.3. Because sex reversal practices would take

place in the early life stages of fish, residues could be low in the end products. Therefore, detecting these practices might require new or different analytical methods.

When searching for MRLs in the relevant legislation of relevant countries for aquaculture, MRLs were found for the sum of α- and β-trenbolone acetate in beef and cattle liver in Vietnam. The established MRLs are at low µg/kg level and could, therefore, also be interpreted as detection limits. However, as a worst-case approach, this questions was answered Y for both α- and β-trenbolone.

Included in the A1c are also the corticosteroids, beclomethasone, ciclesonide, cortisol, cortisone, flumethasone, isoflupredone, prednisone and triamcinolone. The possible use of corticosteroids within aquaculture is not well documented. While Milla et al. (2009) suggest that corticosteroids like cortisol possess positive effects on fish reproduction in teleost fish, other scientific sources suggest that corticosteroids have adverse effects on fish (Guiloski et al., 2015; Kugathas & Sumpter, 2011). Guiloski et al. (2015) also suggest that dexamethasone (not included in the A1c group) reduces testosterone levels in aquatic organisms. Online fora specified towards ornamental fish, however, mention that the corticosteroid dexamethasone could be used for treating sick fish. Consequently, other available corticosteroids could potentially also be used. Because the majority of the searches suggest negative effects of corticosteroids in fish, the likelihood of using these substances was answered with N. However, more research would be required both to the effects of these substances to fish but also by monitoring the end-products.

3.4 Group A2 prohibited substances

The group A2 prohibited substances were evaluated for all animal species. The results of the prioritisation are given in Table 10 and a more detailed overview is provided in Annex 4.

This group comprises the substances included in Table 2 of the annex of Regulation (EU) 37/2010, the former "A6 substances", which is a miscellaneous group of substances for which an MRL could not be established because residues of these substances constitute a hazard to human health. Nitrofurans are included in Table 2 as a group, and were according to the previous report (van Asselt et al., 2021), further specified into: furaltadone, furazolidone, nitrofurazone, nitrofurantoin and nifursol. Since these substances are rapidly metabolized and occur in animal tissues as protein-bound metabolites, monitoring is aimed at their side-chains (AMOZ, AOZ, SEM, AHD, DNSH) that can be released from these protein-bound metabolites.

Table 10 *Prioritisation of prohibited substances in aquaculture, game, rabbits and honey using decision tree I.*

Substance	Aquaculture - Fish fillets	Aquaculture - Shellfish	Game - Mammals	Game - Poultry	Rabbits	Honey
AHD (nitrofurantoin)	High	High	High[#3]	High	High[#2]	High[#2]
AMOZ (furaltadone)	High	High	High[#3]	High	High[#2]	High[#2]
AOZ (furazolidone)	High	High	High[#3]	High	High	High
Aristolochia spp. and preparations thereof (aristolochic acids)	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Chloramphenicol	High	High	High[#3]	High	High	High
Chlorpromazine	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]
Colchicine	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Dapsone	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High
Dimetridazole	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High	High	High
DNSH (Nifursol)	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Metronidazole/hydroxy-metronidazole	High	High	High[#3]	High	High	High
Ronidazole	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High	High	High[#2]
SEM (nitrofurazone)	High	High	High[#3]	High	High[#2]	High

#: These substances have a high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online (not applicable for this group of substances)
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless, products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

The animal product-substance combinations receiving a High priority classification without any proviso were almost exclusively the result of reported non-compliances. Only the High priority of AHD (nitrofurantoin) in finfish evolved from an unequivocal Y to Q3.

For some animal products, limited (<10/year) or no NRCP monitoring data are available. In aquaculture and honey, monitoring is limited to the nitrofurans and chloramphenicol, poultry is additionally monitored for nitroimidazoles. For the remaining animal product-substance combinations data are lacking.

The interpretation of the proviso #3 - MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries – requires some restraint. Some countries use default or extraneous MRLs, while in fact the substance is not permitted for use. On the other hand, chlorpromazine, dimetridazole and metronidazole are permitted for use in China, but "no residues shall be detected".

In particular, internet research related to aquaculture revealed that the limitation of nitrofuran monitoring for the five nitrofurans mentioned in the table, may need to be reconsidered. Additional substances for which indications of use in food producing species were found are: nifuroxazide, nifurpirinol, nifuroxime, furylfuramide, nifuratel and nifurprazine. It is recommended to expand the scope of the monitoring, in particular of imported aquaculture and poultry, with these substances.

3.5 Dyes (Group A3a)

Dyes were only relevant to be evaluated for aquaculture. The results of the prioritisation are given in Table 11 and a more detailed overview is provided in Annex 5.

Table 11 *Prioritisation of dyes in aquaculture using decision tree I.*

Substance	Aquaculture - Fish	Aquaculture - Shellfish
Acriflavine HCL	High	High
Brilliant green	High	High
Crystal violet/Leucoviolet	High	High
Malachite green/Leucomalachitegreen	High	High
Methylene blue	High	High[#2]

#: These substances have a high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online (not applicable for this group of substances)
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless, products containing the substance were found online

Dyes are primarily used as a treatment for fungal and external parasite infections in fish and to protect incubating eggs from fungi. They are prohibited from use in food-producing animals due to their toxicity and potential to cause changes in genetic material. Monitoring of these substances is only required in aquaculture since systemic use in other species is unlikely, although topical use of crystal violet is mentioned. Malachite green is by far the most often encountered substance, mostly in finfish. Also, the high priority for brilliant green and crystal violet originates from non-compliances in either finfish or shellfish. Acriflavine and methylene blue non-compliances were not found, but convincing indications for use were found for these dyes. Table 11 comprises the most common and effective therapeutic dyes used in aquaculture, but EFSA actually evaluated a much longer list of dyes for establishing Reference Points for Action (RPAs) (EFSA et al., 2017), which could serve as a starting point in a future evaluation, or method development.

3.6 Pesticides and antiparasitics (Group A3b)

Pesticides and antiparasitics were evaluated for all animal species. The results of the prioritisation are given in Table 12 and a more detailed overview is provided in Annex 6.

Table 12 *Prioritisation of antiparasitics in aquaculture, game, rabbits and honey using decision tree I.*

Substance	Aquaculture - Fish	Aquaculture - Shellfish	Game - Mammals	Game - Poultry	Rabbits	Honey
Pesticides						
Dichlorvos	High	High	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]
Dinotefuran	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Famphur	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Fenthion	High	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]
Fenvalerate	Medium	Medium	Medium[#3]	Medium[#3]	Medium[#3]	Medium[#3]
Fluvalinate	Medium[#3]	Medium[#3]	Medium[#3]	Medium[#3]	Medium[#3]	Medium
Malathion (maldison)	Medium	Medium	Medium[#3]	Medium	Medium[#3]	Medium[#3]
Nicotine	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High	High[#2]	High[#2]
Propethamphos	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]
Trichlorfon (metrifonate)	High	High	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]
Antiparasitics						
Afoxolaner	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Bithionol	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]	Low
Emodepside	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Fipronil	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#3]
Imidacloprid	High	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High	High[#3]
Indoxacarb	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Lotilaner	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Methoprene	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#3]
Milbemectin	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Milbemycine oxime	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Niclosamide	High	High	High[#3]	High	High[#2]	High[#2]
Nitroscanate	High	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Oxantel	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Pyriprole	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Pyriproxyfen	Medium[#2]	Medium[#2]	Medium[#2]	Medium[#2]	Medium	Medium[#2]
Sarolaner	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Selamectin	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High	High[#2]
Spinosad	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online (not applicable for this group of substances)
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless, products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

For these substances, non-compliant data are virtually absent, essentially because of the lack of monitoring. Only honey is monitored for the presence of a range of pesticides. The only non-compliance result that was reported for this category was for (τ-)fluvalinate in honey, at an unknown level. Fluvalinate was included in the A3b group previously because it is not allowed for food-producing species, but it is allowed for bees. It has been included in 37/2010 for honey with no MRL required. For reasons of consistency, the substance was evaluated according to Decision tree I. EMA concluded in its evaluation on the use of this substance in honey bees, that it does not result in residue levels above the Limit of Detection (LOD) of the analytical method (10 µg/kg) and, thus, it was not necessary to establish an MRL (EMA, PY unknown). Nevertheless, apparently, residues can occur after treatment since a non-compliance was found. This finding is exposing a discrepancy between veterinary drug and pesticide legislation. Pesticide MRLs do apply also for honey and for fluvalinate were established at 50 µg/kg (Regulation (EC) 396/2005).

With respect to nicotine, it is noteworthy that it is an effective pesticide against red poultry mite. Occasional reports of illegal treatment occur, and non-compliances in poultry resulted in a high priority for game poultry. In our previous report, the use of tobacco as an organic prevention/treatment was identified as a potential unintentional source of contamination (van Asselt et al., 2021). The background research performed for this report yielded that similar practices are applied in aquaculture as well, in particular in the Philippines.

Regarding aquaculture, it is noteworthy that the majority of the substances that have potential application in finfish are for treatment against sea lice. This is a common fish parasite belonging to the crustacean family, so it is unlikely that these substances are intentionally applied in shellfish production. On the other hand, many of these substances are used as pesticides in agriculture and may end up in aquaculture products through environmental contamination, but this was not an aspect taken into account in this evaluation.

3.7 Antimicrobial substances (Group A3c)

Antimicrobial substances were evaluated for all animal species. The results of the prioritisation are given in Table 13 and a more detailed overview is provided in Annex 7.

Most of the substances in this category appear to be widely available. The only exceptions are cyadox and efrotomycin for which no online source was found. MRLs primarily originate from applications as (growth promoting) antimicrobial feed additives (enramycin, destomycin, hygromycin, kitasamycin, sedecamycin, carbadox and olaquindox), but also for some therapeutic antibiotics that are not approved for use in food-producing species in the EU (MRLs were found for clindamycine, norfloxacin and levofloxacin). Carbadox and olaquindox have been used in Europe in the past, but were banned in the late nineties because of genotoxic and carcinogenic properties (Commission Regulation (EC) 2788/98). The other substances have never been approved for use in food-producing species.

The number of non-compliances in this substance category is very limited, which can be attributed to limited or no monitoring for the substances and/or in the species. As a result many substances were classified as high priority with a proviso. Only non-compliances for azithromycin in finfish and poultry, ofloxacin in finfish and rabbit and norfloxacin in rabbit were found.

A substance that was not included in the evaluation but may require some attention is natamycin. KAP data showed three NC natamycin results in honey in 2018 (18.5 -57.1 µg/kg). Natamycin is an antifungal and is represented in Regulation (EU) 37/2010 as "no MRL required" for bovine and equidae, under the provision "For topical use only". It is also used as a food preservative (E235) to prevent growth of moulds and yeasts. Although fungal problems are known to occur in beekeeping (Stonebrood, chalkbrood), no other indications were found for the use of natamycin in bees.

Our previous report suggested to include two other antifungals: ketoconazole and miconazole in future evaluations. These substances are not represented in (EU) 37/2010, but are in the community list of substances essential for the treatment of equidae (CR (EU) 122/2013). Indications for use of these substances were found for some of the currently evaluated species (ostrich and pigeon). They were evaluated as medium risk, since human health risks (Q2) were considered to be low (see Annex 1).

Table 13 *Prioritisation of antimicrobial substances in aquaculture, game, rabbits and honey using decision tree I.*

Substance	Aquaculture - Fish	Aquaculture - Shellfish	Game - Mammals	Game - Poultry	Rabbits	Honey
Amikacin	High	High	High[#2]	High	High	High[#2]
Azithromycin	High	High	High[#2]	High	High	High[#2]
Carbadox	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Cefadroxil	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Cefixime	High	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Cefotaxime	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Cefovecin	High[#2]	Low	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Ceftriaxone	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Clindamycin	High	High[#3]	High[#2]	High	High[#2]	High[#2]
Cyadox	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Destomycin	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]
Efrotomycin	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Enramycin / Enduramycin	High	High	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]
Fosfomycin	High	High	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Gatifloxacin	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Griseofulvin	High	High	High[#2]	High	High	High[#2]
Hainanmycin	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Hygromycin b	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]
Ketoconazole	Medium	Medium[#2]	Medium[#2]	Medium	Medium	Medium[#2]
Leucomycin / Kitasamycin	High	High	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]
Levofloxacin	High	High	High[#2]	High	High	High[#2]
Lomefloxacin	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Mequindox	High	High	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Miconazole	Medium[#2]	Medium[#2]	Medium[#2]	Medium	Medium	Medium[#2]
Moxifloxacin	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Norfloxacin	High	High	High[#2]	High	High	High[#2]
Nystatin	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High	High	High[#2]
Ofloxacin	High	High	High[#2]	High	High	High[#2]
Olaquindox	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High	High[#2]
Orbifloxacin	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Pazufloxacin	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Piperacillin	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High	High[#2]	High[#2]
Pradofloxacin	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Quinocetone	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Sedecamycin	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]
Ticarcillin	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High	High[#2]	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online (not applicable for this group of substances)
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless, products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

3.8 Unauthorised coccidiostats and histomonostats (Group A3d)

Unauthorised coccidiostats and histomonostats were only evaluated for game and rabbits. The results of the prioritisation are given in Table 14 and a more detailed overview is provided in Annex 8.

Table 14 *Prioritisation of unauthorised coccidiostats and histomonostats in game and rabbits using decision tree I.*

Substance	Game - Mammals	Game - Poultry	Rabbits
Aklomide	Low	Low	Low
Arprinocid	Low	Low	Low
Arsanilic acid	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#3]
Azanidazole	Low	Low	Low
Buparvaquone	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]
Buquinolate	Low	Low	Low
Carbasone	Low	Low	Low
Carnidazole	High[#2]	High	High[#2]
Clopidol/meticlorpindol	High[#3]	High	High
Diaveridine	High[#2]	High	High
Diminazene	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#3]
Dinitolmide (Zoalene)	High[#3]	High[#3]	High
Ethopabate	High[#3]	High	High[#3]
Ipronidazole	Low	Low	Low
Isometamidium	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#3]
Laidlomycin	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]
Nequinate (Methylbenzoquate)	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Nimorazole	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Nitarsone	Low	Low	Low
Nitromide	Low	Low	Low
Ormetoprim	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#2]
Ornidazole	High[#2]	High	High[#2]
Parvaquone	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Propenidazole	Low	Low	Low
Pyrimethamine	High[#2]	High	High[#2]
Roxarsone	High[#2]	High[#3]	High[#3]
Secnidazole	High[#2]	High	High[#2]
Sulfanitran	Low	Low	Low
Ternidazole	Low	Low	Low
Tinidazole	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]

#: These substances have a high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online (not applicable for this group of substances)
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless, products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Non-compliances in this substance category were absent, which again can be attributed to limited or no monitoring for the substances and/or species.

Most of the differences between species for a specific substance originate from whether or not MRLs in relevant countries were found. For game mammals, likely use was answered N for all substances in this category. For game poultry, a considerable number of substances were found to have an MRL, but it should be noted that these concerned default MRLs from South Africa. Likely use in this animal category mostly relates to pigeons. Non-compliances for clopidol in (conventional) poultry straightforwardly yielded a high priority for this substance in game poultry. Also for rabbit, some substances resulted in a high priority because indications for use in this species were found.

3.9 Protein and peptide hormones (Group A3e)

The group of protein and peptide hormones only needed to be prioritised for fish species. The results are indicated in Table 15 and Annex 9.

Table 15 *Prioritisation of protein and peptide hormones for aquaculture using decision tree I.*

Substance	Aquaculture-Fish
GHRP-1	Low
GHRP-2	High[#2]
GHRP-4	Low
GHRP-5	Low
GHRP-6	High[#2]
hexarelin (examorelin)	High[#2]
ipamorelin	High[#2]
IGF-1	High[#2]
IGF-2	High[#2]
Des1-3-IGF-1	High[#2]
R3-IGF-1	Low
Long-R3-IGF-1	High[#2]
Des1-10-Long-R3-IGF-1	Low
recombinant bovine somatotropin (rBST)	High

#: These substances have a high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online (not applicable for this group of substances)
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online

Since protein and peptide hormones, currently, are not monitored in the EU national monitoring plans, no data were available that could be used to answer Q1 of decision tree I. As a result, the substances were classified the same as was done previously for other animal species. According to literature, recombinant bovine somatotropin (rBST) improves growth performance when used in fish such as rainbow trout, catfish and sturgeon (Garber et al., 1995; Haghighi et al., 2011). Since rBST is available in the USA, this substance obtained a high prioritization. GHRP-2, GHRP-6, hexarelin, ipamorelin, IGF-1, IGF-2, Des1-3-IGF-1 and Long-R3-IGF-1 also obtained a high priority, but a proviso (#2) was added since products were found online, but no indications for use in aquaculture were found.

3.10 Unauthorised sedatives (Group A3f)

Unauthorised sedatives were evaluated for all animal species. The results are indicated in Table 16 and Annex 10.

Table 16 *Prioritisation of unauthorised sedatives for aquaculture, game, rabbits and honey using decision tree I.*

Substance	Aquaculture - Fish	Aquaculture - Shellfish	Game - Mammals	Game - Poultry	Rabbits	Honey
Acepromazine	High#3	High#3	High#2	High	High	High#2
Alfaxalone	Low	Low	High#4	High#4	High#4	Low
Alprazolam	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2
Apomorphine	Low	Low	High#2	High#2	High#2	Low
Buprenorphine	High#2	High#2	High	High	High	High#2
Clomipramine	Low	Low	High#2	High#4	High#2	Low
Dexmedetomidine	Low	Low	High#2	High#2	High#4	Low
Diazepam	High#3	High#3	High	High	High	High#2
Droperidol	Low	Low	Low	Low	High#1	Low
Estazolam	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Fentanyl	High#2	High#2	High	High	High	High#2
Fluoxetin	High#2	High#2	High#2	High	High#2	High#2
Haloperidol	Low	Low	High#1	High#1	Low	Low
Imepitoin	Low	Low	High#2	High#2	High#2	Low
Imipramine	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2
Medetomidine	High#1	Low	High#4	High#4	High#4	Low
Methadone	High#2	High#2	High	High#2	High	High#2
Midazolam	High#2	High#2	High	High	High	High#2
Mirtazepine	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2
Nitrazepam	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Oxazepam	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2
Pentobarbital	High#3	High#3	High#2	High#4	High#2	Low
Pergolide	Low	Low	High#2	High#2	High#2	Low
Perphenazine	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Phenobarbital	Low	Low	Low	High#4	High#4	Low
Phenytoin	Low	Low	High#2	High#2	High#2	Low
Promazine	High#3	High#3	Low	Low	Low	Low
Promethazine	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2
Propionylpromazine	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Propofol	High#3	High#3	High#4	High#4	High#4	Low
Ropinirole	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2
Selegiline	Low	Low	High#2	High#2	High#2	Low
Sevoflurane	Low	Low	High#2	High#4	High#4	High#2
Tiletamine HCl	Low	Low	High#4	High#4	High#4	Low
Tramadol	High#2	High#2	High#2	High	High	High#2
Triflupromazine	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2	High#2
Zolazepam HCl	Low	Low	High#4	High#4	High#4	Low

#: These substances have a high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)
- [4]Registered products form companion animals were found and indications for use either through the internet search or online products were found

Non-compliances in this substance category were absent. However, many unauthorised sedatives are currently not monitored or only in limited numbers in these animal species.

For unauthorised sedatives, aquaculture fish and shellfish were included in the prioritisation, unlike for authorised sedatives. For some substances, acepromazine, diazepam, pentobarbital, promazine and propofol, MRLs were found in relevant countries (China or India); however, no indications of use were found in the internet search. Therefore, use of these substances is unlikely.

For game (mammal and poultry), the online search showed that several unauthorised sedatives could be used in these species. The difference in conclusion between the substances depends mostly on whether products were found to be available or not.

The effect of sedatives in honeybees and insects, in general, is unknown and currently not researched well (Groening et al., 2017). Furthermore, no evidence could be found that sedatives are likely to be used in honey bees, which makes presence in honey unlikely (indicated as proviso #2).

3.11 Unauthorised NSAIDs (Group A3f)

Unauthorised NSAIDs were evaluated for all animal species. The results are indicated in Table 17 and Annex 11.

Table 17 *Prioritisation of unauthorised NSAIDs for aquaculture, game, rabbits and honey using decision tree I.*

Substance	Aquaculture - Fish	Aquaculture - Shellfish	Game - Mammals	Game - Poultry	Rabbits	Honey
Cimicoxib	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Eltenac	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Fenbufen	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Flufenamic acid	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Grapiprant	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]
Ibuprofen	Medium[#2]	Medium[#2]	Medium	Medium[#2]	Medium	Medium[#2]
Indoprofen	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Mavacoxib	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Meclofenamic acid	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Mefenamic acid	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Naproxen	Medium[#2]	Medium[#2]	Medium[#2]	Medium[#2]	Medium	Medium[#2]
Niflumic acid	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Nimesulide	High[#3]	High[#3]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High	High[#2]
Phenylbutazone/Oxy FBZ	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High	High[#2]	High[#2]
Piroxicam	High[#2]	High[#2]	High[#2]	High	High	High[#2]
Propyphenazone	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Robenacoxib	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Tolmetin	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online (not applicable for this group of substances)
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless, products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

NSAIDs are hardly monitored in the species evaluated resulting in a lack of monitoring data.

For unauthorised NSAIDs, aquaculture fish and shellfish were included in the prioritisation, unlike authorised NSAIDs. However, as mentioned in 3.1.3, pain in fish is currently not well understood, which makes the use of painkillers at this moment unlikely. MRLs were found in India, a relevant country for aquaculture, for nimesulide (for all edible animal tissue). However, for both fish and shellfish, no indications of use were found in the internet search for any of the NSAIDs resulting in either a low priority or a medium/high priority with proviso #2.

For game in general, even though available products could be found online, in most cases, the internet search showed that use was not likely. The internet search more often showed a possible use of sedatives in relation to these species than NSAIDs. Nevertheless, one non-compliance was found in deer for ibuprofen, resulting in a medium priority for this compound. For game poultry, some indications of potential use of

unauthorised NSAIDs in avian medicine were found (phenylbutazone and piroxicam) and were taken into account as a worst-case situation. These substances do have registrations in the EU; however, only for companion animals or animals not meant for human consumption.

For rabbits, the internet search showed indications for use for some substances which are available online and have registrations for pets (nimesulide and piroxicam) or are available in the supermarket (naproxen and ibuprofen), resulting in a medium/high priority.

The effect of analgesics in honeybees, like sedatives, are unknown and no evidence could be found for use of NSAIDs for honey bees, making presence in honey unlikely.

3.12 Antibiotics (Group B1a)

Authorised antibiotics were evaluated for all animal species. The results are indicated in Table 18 and Annex 12.

According to decision tree III for authorised substances, a substance is prioritised as "high" if it is considered an essential antimicrobial for humans. For reasons of consistency, Q1 was answered using the 2017 WHO report to identify the highest priority critically important (HPCI) antimicrobials for human medicine. These antimicrobials include quinolones, 3rd and higher generation cephalosporins, macrolides and ketolides, glycopeptides and polymyxins (WHO, 2017). It should be noted, however, that the EMA Antimicrobial Advice Ad hoc Expert Group (AMEG) published an alternative categorisation, comprising the categories A) "Avoid"; B) "Restrict"; C) "Caution" and D) "Prudence". (EMA, 2019). The most notable difference between the two is that EMA "downgraded" the HPCIA macrolides to Category C. This could be taken into account in a future update of the evaluation of this substance category. Ensuing the answer to Q1, a total of 18 antibiotics are prioritised as "high", irrespective of the animal product. It should be noted that this is not necessarily reflecting the probability of residues occurring, but it refers to the risk (probability x severity).

In case of non-essential antimicrobials, the reporting of a non-compliant result yielded a medium priority conclusion. Most non-compliances were found for honey. For the majority of animal product-substance combinations, however, monitoring data were too limited or lacking, resulting in the conclusion "start survey". For several animal product-substance combinations, clear indications for use were found. These are indicated with *1 and are more likely to be found. Indications of use were found most often for game-poultry and rabbits. For rabbits, apart from EU registrations and indications of use, SDA data were available, which in some cases resulted in a medium priority. Apramycin, bacitracine and tiamulin were used in high quantities (DDDA>50,000), but resulted in a low priority according to decision tree III, due to short withdrawal periods. However, there are no monitoring data to substantiate this prioritization.

Table 18 *Prioritisation of authorised antibiotics for aquaculture, game, rabbits and honey using decision tree III.*

Substance	Aquaculture - Fish	Aquaculture - Shellfish	Game - Mammals	Game - Poultry	Rabbits	Honey
Amoxicillin	Medium	Medium	Start survey [*1]	Start survey[*1,2]	Start survey	Start survey
Ampicillin	Low	Low	Start survey [*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey	Start survey
Apramycin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Low[a]	Start survey
Avilamycine	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey
Bacitracine	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Low[a]	Start survey
Baquiloprim	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Benzylpenicillin/ Penethamate	Low	Low	Start survey [*1]	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey
Cefacetril	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Cefalexine	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey
Cefalonium	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Cefapirin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Cefazolin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Cefoperazon	High	High	High	High	High	High
Cefquinome	High	High	High	High	High	High
Ceftiofur	High	High	High	High	High	High
Chlortetracyclin	Low	Low	Start survey [*1]	Start survey[*1,2]	Start survey[*1]	High
Cloxacillin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Colistine	High	High	High	High	High	High
Danofloxacin	High	High	High	High	High	High
Dicloxacillin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Difloxacin	High	High	High	High	High	High
Dihydrostreptomycin	Low	Low	start survey [*1]	Start survey[*2]	Start survey[*1]	Medium
Doxycyclin	Medium	Medium	Start survey	Start survey[*1,2]	Medium	Medium
Enrofloxacin	High	High	High	High	High	High
Erytromycin	High	High	High	High	High	High
Flavophospholipol / Flavomycin / Bambermycin	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey
Florfenicol	Medium	Medium	Start survey [*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey
Flumequine	High	High	High	High	High	High
Gamitromycin	High	High	High	High	High	High
Gentamicin	Low	Low	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey
Josamycin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Low
Kanamycin	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Lincomycin	Low	Low	Start survey	Start survey[*1,2]	Start survey	Low
Marbofloxacin	High	High	High	High	High	High
Nafcillin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Neomycin	Low	Low	Start survey [*1]	Start survey[*1]	Medium	Start survey
Novobiocin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Oxacillin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Oxolinic acid	Medium	Medium	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey	Low
Oxytetracyclin	Medium	Medium	start survey [*1]	medium	Medium	Medium
Paromomycin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey
Phenoxymethyl penicillin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Pirlimycin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Low
Rifaximin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Sarafloxacin	High	High	High	High	High	Low
Spectinomycin	Start survey	Start survey	start survey [*1]	Start survey[*1,2]	Start survey	Start survey
Spiramycin	High	High	High	High	High	High
Streptomycin	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	start survey [*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Medium
Sulfacetamide	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Medium
Sulfachlorpyridazine	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey	Low
sulfaclozin/ Schlorpyrazine	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Medium
Sulfadiazine	Medium	Medium	Start survey	Start survey[*1,2]	Medium	Medium

Substance	Aquaculture - Fish	Aquaculture - Shellfish	Game - Mammals	Game - Poultry	Rabbits	Honey
Sulfadimethoxine	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	High	Start survey[*1,2]	Medium	Low
Sulfadoxine	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Low
Sulfamethazine (sulfadimidine)	Low	Low	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Medium	Medium
Sulfamethoxazole	Medium	Medium	start survey [*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Medium
Sulfa(mono) methoxine	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Medium
Sulfanilamide	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Medium[b]
Sulfapyridine	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Low
Sulfaguanidine	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey
Sulfaquinoxalin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Low
Sulfathiazole	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Medium
Other sulfonamides	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Medium
Tetracyclin	Medium	Medium	start survey [*1]	Start survey[*1,2]	Start survey[*1]	Medium
Thiamphenicol	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey
Tiamulin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Low[a]	Low
Tildipirosin	High	High	High	High	High	High
Tilmicosin	High	High	High	High	High	High
Trimethoprim	Medium	Medium	start survey [*1]	Start survey[*1,2]	Medium	Low
Tulathromycin	High	High	High	High	High	High
Tylosin	High	High	High	High	High	High
Tylvalosin	High	High	High	High	High	High
Valnemulin	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Low
Virginiamycin	Start survey[*1]	Start survey[*1]	Start survey	Start survey[*1]	Start survey	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use
- [2]Non-compliances were found in related species

[a] Low priority, but no monitoring data available

[b] The substance was found in honey but seems a contamination of another sulfa drug (sulfathiazole)

3.13 Insecticides and antiparasitics (Group B1b)

Authorised insecticides and antiparasitics were evaluated for all animal species. The results are indicated in Table 19 and Annex 13.

Table 19 *Prioritisation of authorised insecticides and antiparasitics for aquaculture, game, rabbits and honey using decision tree III.*

Substance	Aquaculture - Fish	Aquaculture - Shellfish	Game - Mammals	Game - Poultry	Rabbits	Honey
Insecticides						
Cyfluthrin	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	Low
Cyhalothrin	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	Low
Cypermethrin/ α-cypermethin	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	Low
Deltamethrin	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	Low
Diazinon	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	Low
Flumethrin	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1,2]	start survey	start survey [*1]
Permethrin	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	Low
Phoxim	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey	Low
Antiparasitics						
Abamectin	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	Low
Albendazole (oxide), Netobimine	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey
Amitraz	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey	Medium
Azamethiphos	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	Low
Clorsulon	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey
Closantel	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey
Cyromazine	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey[*2]	Medium	Low
Derquantel	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey
Dicyclanil	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey
Diflubenzuron	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	Low
Doramectin	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey
Emamectin	Medium	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey
Eprinomectin	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey
Fenbendazole/febantel/ oxfendazole	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	medium	start survey[*1,2]	start survey[*1]	start survey
Fluazuron	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey
Flubendazole	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey
Fluralaner	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey
Ivermectin	Medium	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey
Levamisole	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey
Lufenuron	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey
Mebendazole	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey
Monepantel	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey
Morantel	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey
Moxidectin	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey [*1]	start survey	start survey
Nitroxinil	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey
Oxibendazole	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey
Oxyclozanide	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey
Piperazine	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey
Praziquantel	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey
Pyrantel	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey
Rafoxanide	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey
Sisapronil	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey
Teflubenzuron	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey
Thiabendazole	Medium	medium	start survey	start survey	start survey	Low
Triclabendazol	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use
- [2]Non-compliances were found in related species

Overall, very little monitoring data are available on these substances. The only substantial monitoring data originate from pesticide monitoring in honey, which subsequently yielded a medium priority for amitraz because of a non-compliant result and low priority for a number of other substances.

With respect to aquaculture, several of the substances in this category are (or were in the past) licenced for combatting sea lice in finfish. This concerns cypermethrin and deltamethrin, emamectin, ivermectin and doramectin, azamethiphos, diflubenzuron and teflubenzuron. Non-compliances were only reported for emamectin and ivermectin. Benzimidazoles are being mentioned related to treatment of parasites in both finfish and shellfish, although most of the information originates from ornamental aquaculture. Lufenuron was previously evaluated as an A3b substance, but since it is included in 37/2010 for aquaculture only (MRL of 1350 µg/kg in muscle/skin), it was transferred to B1b. Lufenuron is registered for use in aquaculture in Chile. No indications for use in aquaculture in Europe were found; the substance is, however, registered for flea treatment in companion animals.

Controlling parasites in deer is clearly an issue. A survey on internal parasite control in deer in New Zealand revealed that ninety-four percent of the respondents used anthelmintics at least once during a 12-month period (Castillo-Alcala et al., 2007). There are no substances licensed for use in deer in Europe, but deworming of captive animals using for example flubendazole and ivermectine is applied under Cascade (expert opinion). Also in Canada, there are no approved anthelmintics for use in deer and all usages are "off-label", but in NZL several substances are licensed for use in deer of which moxidectin appears to be most popular (Castillo-Alcala et al., 2007). Overall, the substances for which indications of use were found are "the usual suspects" with respect to worm treatments. This substance group should be considered the greatest cause for concern related to the presence of residues of veterinary pharmaceuticals in game.

Considerably less information was found on use of these substances in game poultry and rabbit. Flubendazole, levamisole and piperazine were found to be approved for use in France in "volaille" which includes poultry species like duck and quail. Whereas this concerns species kept as farmed game, in other countries, in particular the UK, it is also allowed to feed medicated grit to "wild" game like partridges and pheasants ("outdoor medication") (Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust), in particular flubendazole and levamisole. For some other substances, indications of use primarily relate to the treatment of pigeons. For none of the substances in this category, registered products for the treatment of parasite infections in rabbits were found. Nevertheless, indications of use in rabbits were found for several substances (indicated with proviso #1).

It can be concluded that although they tackle infections common to all animal species (except maybe honey bees), this category of substances is very much underrepresented in monitoring.

3.14 Authorised sedatives (Group B1c)

Authorised sedatives were only evaluated for game and rabbits. The results are indicated in Table 20 and Annex 14.

Table 20 *Prioritisation of authorised sedatives for game and rabbits using decision tree III.*

Substance	Game - Mammals	Game - Poultry	Rabbits
Azaperon (marker azaperol)	Start survey*[1]	Start survey	Start survey
Brotizolam	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Butorphanol	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]
Carazolol	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Detomidine	Start survey*[1]	Start survey	Start survey
Isofluran	Start survey	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]
Ketamine	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1,2]	Start survey*[1]
Levomethadone	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Lidocaine	Start survey	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]
Mepivacaine	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Procaine	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Romifidine	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Thiopental	Start survey	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]
Xylazine	Start survey*[1]	Start survey	Start survey*[1]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use
- [2]Non-compliances were found in related species

Non-compliances in this substance category were absent. Many authorised sedatives are currently not monitored, resulting in a lack of data for most compounds in the animal species. Also, no registrations for game or rabbits for human consumption could be found for these substances. For ketamine, a registration was found which can be used for many animal species meant for human consumption, but also species such as pigeon (not meant for human consumption), caged birds or ornamental birds (REG NL 2403).

Sedatives can be used in the handling of game, for example for the removal of the antlers of deer or during transportation. In order to determine whether use of a substance was likely or not, an internet search was performed. The substances where indications of use were found in the internet search are marked with an asterisk in Table 20.

For ketamin, a non-compliance was found for poultry in the earlier prioritisation for this substance, although no registration specifically for poultry for consumption was found.

Although depletion of residues is different for each animal species, note that most products in this substance group generally have a short withdrawal period in animals for human consumption (bovine, porcine, equine, etc.) indicating that detection of residues might be difficult, if the sedative was not administered just before slaughter.

3.15 Authorised NSAIDs (Group B1d)

Authorised NSAIDs were only evaluated for game and rabbits. The results are indicated in Table 21 and Annex 15.

Table 21 *Prioritisation of authorised NSAIDs for game and rabbits using decision tree III.*

Substance	Game - Mammals	Game - Poultry	Rabbits
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]
Na-Salicylate	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]
Al-Salicylate	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]
Carprofen	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]
Diclofenac	Medium	Start survey*[1]	Start survey
Firocoxib	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Flunixin / OH-flunixin	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]
Ketoprofen	Start survey	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]
Meloxicam	Start survey	Start survey*[1]	Start survey*[1]
Metamizole (MAA)	Medium	Start survey	Start survey
Paracetamol	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey*[1]
Tolfenamic acid	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey
Vedaprofen	Start survey	Start survey	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Authorised NSAIDs, like unauthorised NSAIDs, are hardly monitored in these animal species. However, in 2 cases, non-compliances were found in deer, resulting in a medium priority for diclofenac and metamizole. For other compounds, it is recommended to start a survey. An asterisk was added in case indications of use were found in the internet search.

For acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), Na-Salicylate and Al-salicylate, the marker substance is the same: salicylic acid. Because no distinction can be made between the different salicylic acid compounds, if internet search showed indications of use for one form, it was regarded as an indication for all forms. Salicylic acid can also occur naturally in for example the leaves of trees. The internet search showed that deer are known to eat these leaves from trees that form salicylic acid, and as a result, salicylic acid residues might be found in deer.

3.16 Other authorised substances (Group B1e)

The substances included in group B1e were kept similar to the previous used scope of substances. The substances were evaluated for all categories of animal species and the results are indicated in Table 22 and Annex 16.

None of the substances have MRL values in aquaculture, game, rabbits or honey (or bees). Potential use is therefore only possible according to Cascade. The results are, where required, discussed per animal category below the table.

Table 22 *Prioritisation of other authorised substances for game and rabbits using decision tree III.*

Substance	Aquaculture - Fish	Aquaculture - Shellfish	Game - Mammals	Game - Poultry	Rabbits	Honey
Authorised beta-agonists						
Cabergoline	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey[a]
Clenbuterol	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey[a]
Authorised steroids						
Altrenogest	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey[a]
betamethasone	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey[a]
chlormadinone	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey[a]
dexamethasone	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey[a]
Flugestone acetate	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey[a]
Methylprednisolone	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey	start survey[a]
Norgestomet	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey[a]
Prednisolone	start survey	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey[a]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

[a] Due to a lack of data, the evaluation of the substances resulted in the recommendation to start a survey. Use of these substances in honey bees is, however, unlikely.

Aquaculture

Limited to no residue data were available for any of the included substances. Therefore, the prioritisation is purely based on the indication of use (Q4). Since the substances are not monitored in the NP nor have registrations in the EU for aquaculture, all substances for aquaculture fish and shellfish resulted in "start survey". Clenbuterol is mentioned in relevant legislation of Argentina, India and Vietnam and MRLs are established in these countries in bovine and equine species. Together with the online availability of clenbuterol and the efficacy of clenbuterol to boost growth and reduce fat deposition rates (Mohamed et al., 2020), it was concluded that there were some additional signs of potential use of clenbuterol.

Included in the B1e substances are also a selection of corticosteroids, namely betamethasone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone and prednisolone. Similar to the corticosteroids described in A1c, mixed information is available online and in literature. The beneficial effect of these substances in fish are not clear. However, online searches resulted in finding an internet forum describing the use of dexamethasone in specific cases for treating sick fish. Therefore, this was interpreted as an indication of potential use.

Game – mammals

Limited to no residue data were available for the B1e substances in game mammals. Since clenbuterol was included in the B1e substances, it was evaluated although none of the other beta-agonists (group A1e) required prioritisation. Only 1 cervine sample is yearly analysed for clenbuterol. While the growth promoting and improved feed conversion effects of beta-agonists like clenbuterol are known in livestock, no clear indications of use could be found online. Beta-agonists are, however, known for their potent effects and a selection of beta-agonists, i.e. ractopamine and zilpaterol are approved animal drugs by the FDA, which could potentially be used in other regions.

For the included corticosteroids, dexamethasone and methylprednisolone, indications for use were found online. The searches resulted in finding veterinary drugs & dosages tables that included dexamethasone and methylprednisolone for different game mammals, including deer. For dexamethasone, the online searches also resulted in a deer & elk farmers forum. Here, one topic is specific for the dose and use of dexamethasone for treating a sick buck fawn. For both methylprednisolone and dexamethasone, this was seen as indications of use, and therefore resulted in start survey[*1].

Game – Poultry
Also for game poultry, none of the included B1e substances is analysed at a frequency of more than 10 samples/year. Therefore, this was also prioritised based on indications of use, automatically resulting in "start survey" for all substances. Specific for clenbuterol, additional indications of use were found online. Firstly, clenbuterol is known to be used as doping in racing pigeons. Also, beta-agonists are known to be used for turkeys. This is especially the case for ractopamine, which is approved for use in the USA. Together with the online availability of clenbuterol products, this was seen as additional indications of use resulting in start survey[*1].

This was also the case for the corticosteroids betamethasone, dexamethasone, methylprednisolone and prednisolone. These corticosteroids are also known to be used in pigeons specifically during periods of moulting.

Rabbits
For rabbits and hare, tables were found online demonstrating doses specific for treatment with dexamethasone and prednisolone. This was seen as an indication of potential use, since the likelihood that these substances with readily available doses would be chosen increases. For none of the other substances, google searches or searching within literature resulted in clear indications of use.

Honey
None of the included substances is analysed in honey; therefore, no residue data are available. Furthermore, the use of these substances in bees is highly unlikely. Although we did not find indications of use, no monitoring data were available. Therefore, the decision tree then recommends for all substances to start a survey. One can, however, wonder if the included substances would be of relevance in beekeeping.

3.17 Authorised coccidiostats (Group B2)

Authorised coccidiostats were only evaluated for game and rabbits. The results are indicated in Table 23 and Annex 17.

Table 23 *Prioritisation of authorised coccidiostats for game and rabbits using decision tree III.*

Substance	Game – Mammals	Game – Poultry	Rabbits
Amprolium	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]	start survey
Clazuril	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey
Decoquinate	start survey[*1]	start survey[a]	start survey
Diclazuril	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]
Halofuginon	start survey	start survey[a]	start survey
Imidocarb	start survey	start survey	start survey
Lasalocid	start survey[*1]	medium	start survey[*1]
Maduramicin	start survey	start survey	start survey
Monensin	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey
Narasin	start survey	start survey	medium
Nicarbazin	start survey	medium	start survey
Robenidine	start survey	start survey	start survey[*1]
Salinomycin	start survey	medium	medium
Semduramicin	start survey	start survey	start survey
Toltrazuril	start survey	start survey[*1]	start survey[*1]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:
- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

[a] No indications for use were found, but known to be used in regular poultry

Coccidiosis is a common health problem in (young) deer, poultry and rabbits, so the use of coccidiostats can be expected. Monitoring data are virtually absent, though non-compliances were reported for lasalocid, nicarbazin and salinomycin in poultry and narasin and salinomycin in rabbit.

Amprolium is included (EU) 37/2010 as no MRL is required in poultry, which makes it an attractive substance to use, as the definition of poultry is unclear and may be stretched to "birds". Clazuril is included in (EU) 37/2010 as no "MRL required" but only for the species pigeon, which in principle limits the possibility to use this substance to pigeons.

Evaluation of decoquinate and halofuginon in game poultry resulted in the recommendation to start a survey, even though no indications for use in gamebirds was found. These drugs are known to be used as a feed additive in regular poultry, which makes (un)intentional use in e.g. quail quite accessible.

Although not included in the evaluation, indications were found that coccidiostats, in particular amprolium and toltrazuril, may also be applied for the treatment of protozoan parasites in fish. It is recommended to include these in the monitoring of imported aquaculture products.

3.18 Veterinary drug residues in insects

The insect industry in the Netherlands and in Europe has strongly grown in the last decade. This growth is expected to continue in the coming years. Mealworms, black soldier fly (BSF) larvae, crickets and grasshoppers are the most commonly reared insects in the Netherlands, which can be used for food and feed. Insects are seen as an important piece in the circular economy, because they could be reared on residual and waste streams and could contribute to satisfying the increasing global protein demand in a more sustainable way (VENIK, 2020). The production of insects for food and feed is accompanied by food safety issues, including chemical and microbial hazards (Meyer et al., 2021; van der Fels-Klerx et al., 2018). There are multiple studies addressing the possible presence of contaminants (in particular heavy metals) and pesticides, but the information on residues of veterinary drugs is limited. Some information is available on substances that are also used as pesticides. De Paepe et al. (2019) surveyed commercial insect samples with a UHPLC-Q-Orbitrap™ HRMS method aiming to detect 25 pesticides, 29 veterinary drugs and 23 mycotoxins. They detected several veterinary relevant substances: salicylic acid, which is occurring naturally at low levels in many animal products, and paracetamol, possibly also of environmental origin. Remarkably, they found nicarbazin at levels >100 µg/kg in all mealworm samples. It is likely that this has been caused by the use of chicken feed as a substrate as nicarbazin is an anticoccidial feed additive for broiler production. This coincides with the observation of Charlton et al. (2015), who also found nicarbazin above the limit of detection of 100 µg/kg in fly larvae grown on poultry manure.

Pharmaceutically active substances are expected to enter the insect production chain through two primary routes: uptake from contaminated substrates and the possible deliberate use of pharmaceuticals to prevent or treat insect health problems, which is elaborated upon in the following sections.

3.18.1 Veterinary drug residues in insects due to contaminated substrates

The possible presence of veterinary drugs in insects is obviously dependent on the rearing conditions, especially the substrate they are cultured upon. Currently, in Europe, it is not allowed to rear insects on manure, and production is primarily on feed grade substrates. However, manure is suggested as a potential future sustainable substrate. When insects will be reared on manure, the likelihood of exposure to veterinary drug residues will significantly increase, as is exemplified by the finding of nicarbazin mentioned previously (Charlton et al., 2015). WFSR performed an experiment with regularly found concentrations of veterinary drugs in manure. These included the antibiotics doxycycline, flumequine and sulfadiazine, and the antiparasitic drugs flubendazole and ivermectine. Chemical analyses showed that concentrations of the veterinary drugs in the larvae, after exposure, were generally low. Only doxycycline concentrations in the larvae were high; these levels would exceed the EU MRL for doxycycline in meat products. Furthermore, results suggest possible degradation or metabolism of veterinary drugs by the larvae (Hoek- van den Hil et al., 2022). It is obvious that most of the antibiotics and antiparasitics given to animals are excreted into

the manure (Kumar et al., 2005; Wohde et al., 2016). Whether or not residues will appear in a substrate is highly dependent on the stability of the pharmaceutical substances in the substrate. In particular in manure, chemical and microbial (in)stability may be relevant to take into consideration (Berendsen et al., 2018). If, for example, a composting or pasteurizing step is applied before applying the manure as a feedstock for insect production, this may reduce the concentrations of several types of veterinary residues (Dolliver et al., 2008).

In general, limited research data are available with respect to the transfer, degradation or bioaccumulation of veterinary drug residues from substrate to insects. Some information can be retrieved from studies focusing on vermicomposting, which is explored as a bioremediation strategy for pharmaceuticals and pesticides in organic waste management. In some of these studies, residue measurements are performed on the insects as well, which provides some indication of the potential of substances to be found in insects. Low levels of trimethoprim (24 and 6 ng/g) were observed in BSF larvae in a biocomposting experiment (Lalander et al., 2016) while substantial concentrations (5.9-9.9 mg/g) were added to the substate. The other substances included in the study, carbamazepine, roxithromycin, azoxystrobin and propiconazole, were not detectable in the larvae. Sulfadiazine, which is usually administered in combination with trimethoprim, appears to be detectable in BSF larvae (Gao et al., 2019). The presence of 1 and 10 mg/kg sulfadiazine in the substrate resulted in 466-781 µg/100 prepupae. The other sulfonamides in the same study, sulfamethoxazole and sulfamonomethoxine, however, did not yield detectable residues in the larvae. Trimethoprim and sulfonamides are expected to occur in animal manure waste streams, as they are common veterinary antimicrobial drugs.

Also low levels of spinosad and cypermethrin were found in BSF, when these pesticides were spiked into the substrate (Meyer et al., 2021). These insecticides are used in animal production and may occur in animal manure: spinosad is a biocide used against red poultry mite, and cypermethrin has veterinary drug applications as pour-on and ear tags against flies. In mealworm, deltamethrin and tebuconazole were observed when reared on contaminated substrates. These results suggested that the capability to accumulate is related to the lipophilicity of a substance (Dreassi et al., 2020). Although these substances are primarily expected to enter insect production through substrates originating from plant production, deltamethrin is also applied as an acaricide in animal production and also tebuconazole relatives like miconazole and ketoconazole are used as antifungals in animals.

Overall, there is little information on the risk of veterinary drugs in insects reared on contaminated substrates. However, some studies also showed the potential of larvae to reduce pharmaceuticals in the environment, insects seem to be able to degrade pharmaceuticals (Lalander et al., 2016; Li et al., 2019). Present results indicate that the transfer and presence of veterinary drug residues should be assessed on individual substance level.

In conclusion, there is a large knowledge gap with respect to the potential of insects to take up pharmaceuticals from the substrate on which they are reared, but the omnipresence of veterinary drug residues in manure calls for a precautious approach with respect to the application of manure as a feedstock for insect production.

3.18.2 Possible use of veterinary drugs to prevent or treat insect health issues

Apart from unintentional exposure to pharmaceutical compounds through contaminated substrate, insects may also directly be treated with pharmaceutical compounds to prevent or treat infections. Insect viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites can affect insect production, so disease and pest treatment is a relevant aspect of insect farming. Diseases of cultured edible insects, however, have hardly been studied. Furthermore, since veterinary drugs can also affect insect survival and growth, it is a challenge to find an optimal balance to prevent infections and to ensure optimal growth (Grau et al., 2017; Roeder et al., 2010). Since there are no products registered for pest treatment in commercial insect rearing, the type of pharmaceuticals that *might* be used can merely be deduced from the type of problems that can occur.

Some information can be retrieved from literature dealing with the rearing of insects for laboratory purposes. Controlling microbial growth (bacteria and fungi) is considered a key issue, but the use of antimicrobials is

often accompanied by detrimental effects on development and survival. A wide variety of substances have been reported for controlling microbial contamination in insect rearing in a laboratory context. Dunkel and Read (1991) explored the effects of sorbic acid, methyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, formaldehyde, chlortetracycline and methylparaben. Büyükgüzel and Yazgan (2001) tested the effects of 13 antimicrobials, among which rifampin, nystatin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, trimethoprim, cycloheximide, penicillin G, streptomycin, lincomycin and cephradine. Apart from trimethoprim, lincomycin and cephradine, the authors claim them to be commonly used in the larval diets for artificial rearing of entomophagous insects. Roeder et al. (2010) used several organic acids and chloramphenicol. It should be taken into account that the rearing of these insects is not for feed or food purposes, so human toxicological risks of potential residues in the end-product are usually not of concern here.

Whereas the previous examples primarily focus on microbial contamination, when rearing insects under less controlled conditions, other types of pests are likely to become more prevalent. A recent guide for insect producers and processors of the Flemish Ministry of Agriculture mentions several pests that can occur in farmed insects, and suggests some treatment options (Spranghers et al., 2021). *Acarus siro* (Flour mite) is a pest of stored grains and animal feedstuff. Besides prevention and possible treatment with predatory mites, treatment with acaricides is suggested, without further specification. Treatment of infestations with *Ephestia kuehniella* (Flour moth) is suggested using spinosad (larvae) and pyrethrines. Also *Stegobium paniceum* (Bread beetle) infestations may be treated with pyrethrines. With respect to *Musca domestica* (housefly) it is mentioned that many registered pesticides are available, but these may not be applicable without interfering with insect production (Spranghers et al., 2021). The Dutch Board for the Authorisation of Plant Protection Products and Biocides (Ctgb) database could provide some indication on which substances might be applied in insect rearing to treat pests. Most of these substances will be picked up when insect products are submitted to routine pesticide analysis. For competent authorities, it is important to realize that presence of some pesticides could indicate deliberate use. For any pesticide use in insect rearing there is an obvious risk it may affect insect production and none of them are registered for insect rearing, so they are not allowed to be applied in insect production.

Additional to the above, gregarines are often mentioned as common, but difficult to treat, parasites of insects in culture. Sulfadimethoxine (Clopton & Smith, 2002) and metronidazole (Smith & Clopton, 2003) have been suggested as effective therapeutic treatment. Johny et al. (2007) tested treatment of grasshoppers with a range of antimicrobials and found positive effects of metronidazole and griseofulvin. It should be noted that metronidazole is a prohibited veterinary drug and is an absolute no-go when insect production is for feed or food purposes.

Resuming, at this moment, when a disease or pest occurs, there are only two options for an insect producer: either to discard the infected batch or to use either veterinary drugs or biocides that are not approved. Development of suitable products will depend on pharmaceutical industry considering insect production a profitable market. Therefore, it is of crucial importance to develop treatment strategies for potential disease and pest problems, in order to generate proper conditions for maximizing the productivity of insect farming without compromising food safety.

3.18.3 Conclusion

Pharmaceutically active substances could enter the insect production chain through two primary routes: uptake from contaminated substrates and the possible deliberate use of pharmaceuticals to prevent or treat insect health problems. Exposure through the first route is currently expected to be limited, as at the moment only feed grade substrates are allowed for insect rearing. Nevertheless, the presence of substances included as feed additive (e.g. nicarbazin) has been shown to occur. The risk of possible presence of substances in insect products will increase significantly when (animal)waste streams are used as a substrate. More research is needed to determine if commonly used veterinary drugs will be present in insects, when reared on contaminated substrates. The second route is a major cause for concern. As in any intensive animal production system, health issues will occur. The total lack of established treatment options will force producers to use substances for which consequences both in terms of effectiveness and residue status of the final product are obscure. This issue should urgently be addressed collaboratively by producers and relevant authorities.

4 Conclusions and recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Unauthorised (Group A) and authorised (group B) substances were prioritised using the previously derived decision trees. This resulted in a low, medium and high priority to include a substance in the NRCP (see Figures 3-5). The evaluation showed that in many cases, limited monitoring data were available for the prioritization. Applying a worst-case approach, this resulted in a large number of substances with a high priority for the group A substances. A proviso was added to further differentiate the outcome. Likewise, for the group B substances, many substances resulted in the recommendation to start a survey. An asterisk was added in case the online search indicated a potential use or in case non-compliances were found in poultry, which could be an indication of use in game poultry.

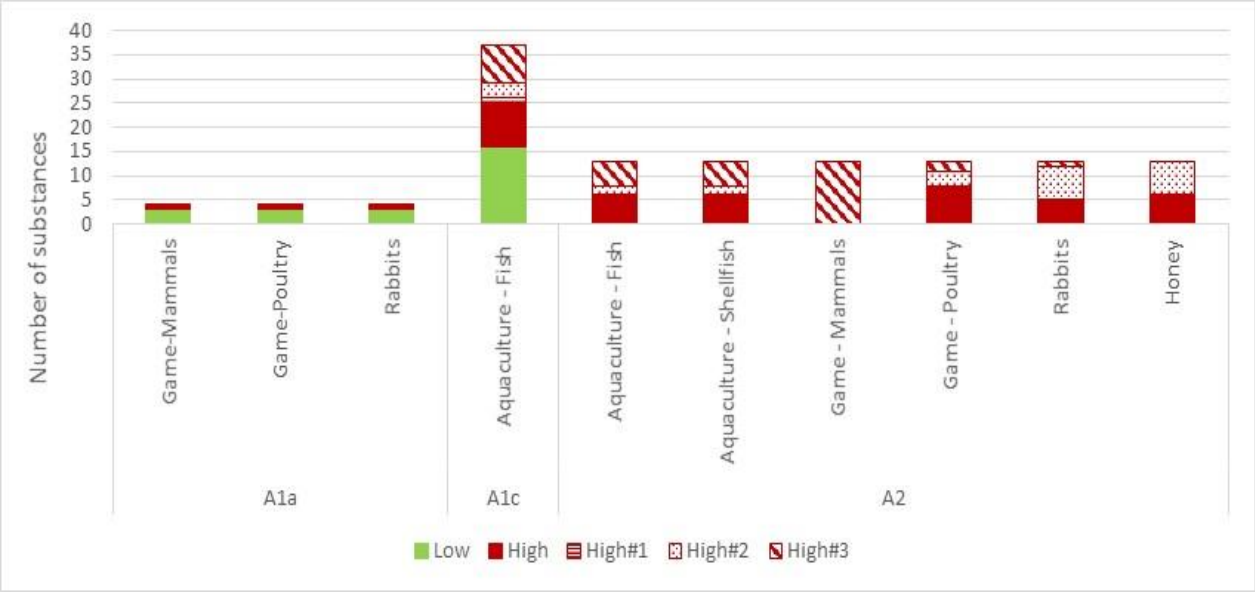

Figure 3 *Overview of prioritization of unauthorised stilbenes (group A1a), steroids (group A1c) and prohibited substances (group A2); Proviso #1 indicates substances were not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online, Proviso #2 indicates that products were found online, but use of the VMPs was unlikely (e.g. injections are not likely to be used in bees), Proviso #3 indicates MRLs were found for the substances in relevant countries indicating VMPs may be available.*

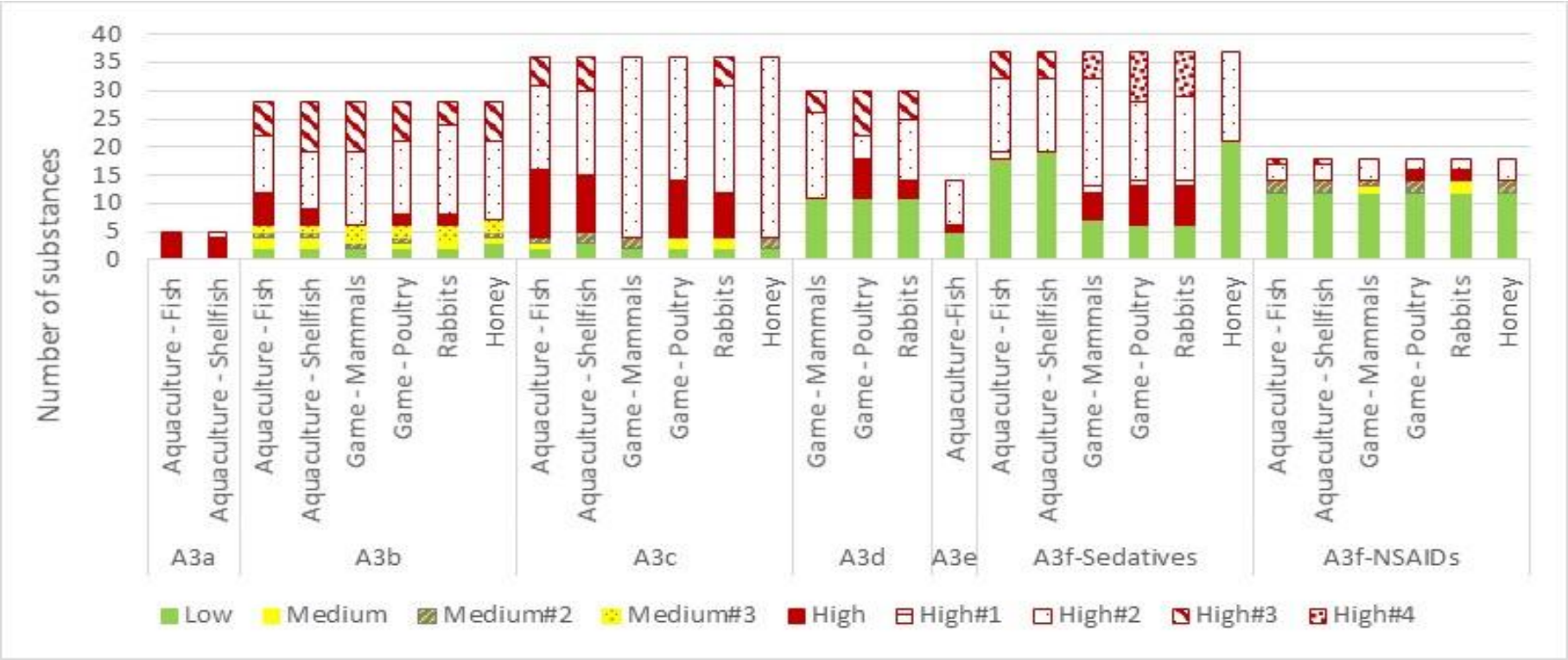

Figure 4 *Overview of prioritization of unauthorised dyes (group A3a), antiparasitics (group A3b), antimicrobials (A3c), coccidiostats (group A3d) protein and peptide hormones (group A3e), sedatives (group A3f) and NSAIDs (group A3f); Proviso #1 indicates substances were not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online, Proviso #2 indicates that products were found online, but use of the VMPs was unlikely (e.g. injections are not likely to be used in bees), Proviso #3 indicates MRLs were found for the substances in relevant countries indicating VMPs may be available, Proviso #4 indicates registered products for companion animals were found as well as indications for use either through the literature review or available products online.*

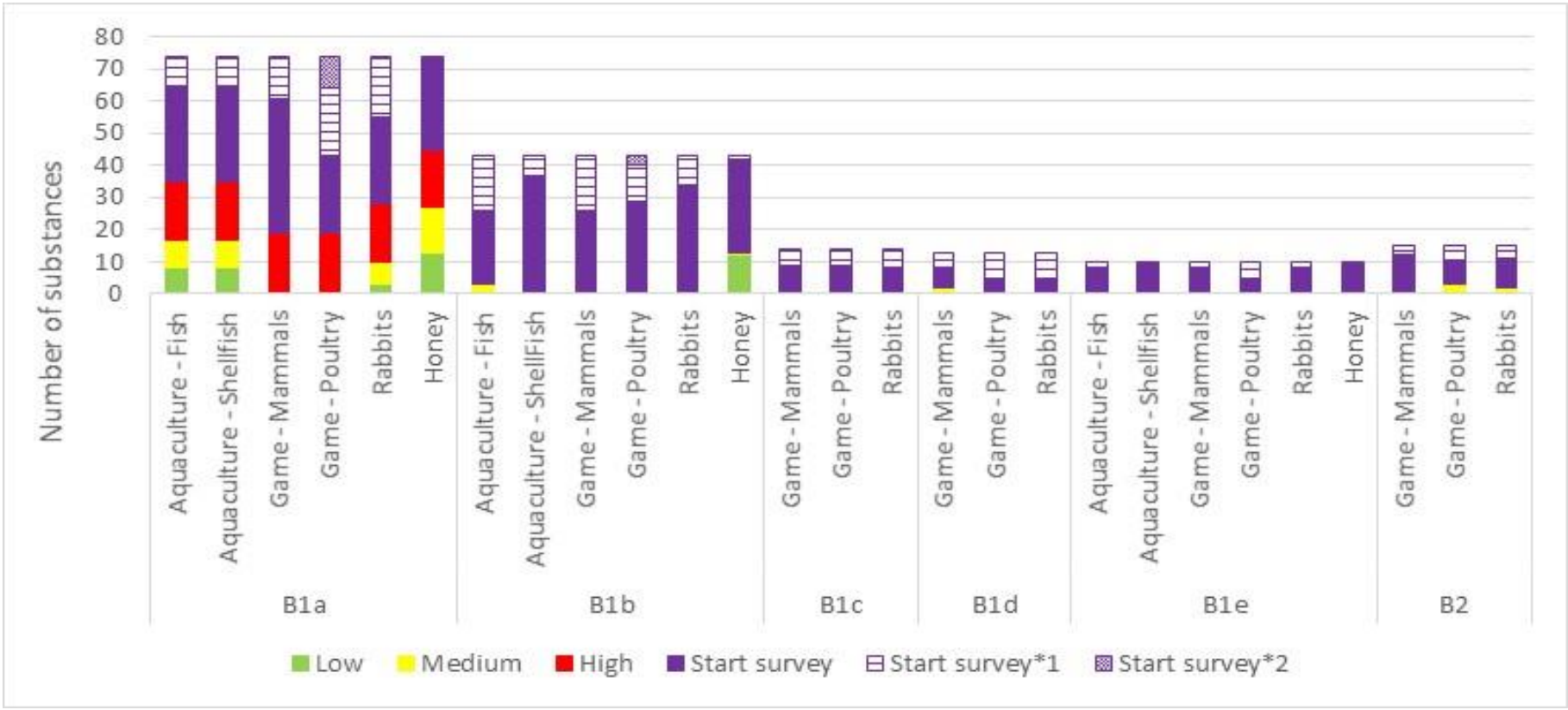

Figure 5 *Overview of prioritisation of authorised antibiotics (group B1a), antiparasitics (group B1b), sedatives (group B1c), NSAIDs (group B1d), other authorised substances (group B1e) and coccidiostats (group B2); Start survey[*1] indicates that substances are currently not included in the NRCP, but internet searching indicated a potential use, Start survey[*2] indicates that substances are currently not included in the NRCP, but non-compliances were found in poultry which is seen as indication of use in game poultry. In case substances were both classified as start survey[*1] and start survey[*2] they were counted under the latter in this Figure.*

For mammalian game, in particular deer-like species, it was noted that the major producing areas Oceania and North America appear to exhibit a different "attitude" towards VMP use in e.g. deer; Australia and New Zealand seem to follow a very restrictive approach with tight regulations, while in North America deer seems to be treated equal to goats and cows allowing for a broader VMP use. When importing game from outside the EU, a risk-based monitoring could be applied taking into account the country of origin.

The evaluation of game birds was hampered by the fact that this group entails a broad range of animal species varying from small game such as quails that are kept in husbandry systems similar to regular poultry, to semi-wild game birds (hunted after release from captive breeding systems) and large game such as ostrich which are kept in extensive husbandry systems. All of these have their specific health issues and treatment options, which causes a cumulative evaluation outcome. As a consequence, a high priority doesn't necessarily apply to all game birds included in the evaluation.

Rabbits are a sensitive animal species that frequently requires treatment. SDA data indeed show high levels of antibiotics use. Apart from antibiotics, coccidiostats and antiparasitics are applied. Due to the limited number of samples taken for monitoring, most of the evaluations resulted in the recommendation to start a survey. From a residue point of view, when considering all animal species evaluated in this research, surveying of rabbits should receive most priority.

For some substances, residues found could originate either from veterinary drug use but could also be caused by environmental contamination. This is particularly relevant for the substance groups antibiotics, insecticides and antiparasitics, steroids, sedatives and NSAIDs in aquaculture and additionally insecticides and antiparasitics in honey. When solely including substances with a likely use in aquaculture and honey bees, residues originating from environmental exposure might be overlooked.

Due to lack of monitoring data, substances could not be prioritised for insects. Literature, however, indicated that residues of veterinary drugs can be found in insects. Introduction can occur both via (contamination of) the substrate and the treatment of insect cultures. Currently, there are no approved products available for treatment of diseases and plagues in insect rearing. Since insect production is growing, it is likely that treatment at some point is needed and (mis) use of VMPs, acaracides or biocides not approved for this purpose may occur. As a result, residues of veterinary drugs or pesticides may be found in insects.

4.2 Recommendations

Based on the outcome of this research, we recommend the following:

- To obtain more data on possible use of VMPs in the animal production chains studied since these data were virtually lacking for the current substance-animal product combinations. In addition to Regulation (EU) 2019/6, the new Regulation (EU) 2021/578 prescribes the requirements for registering VMP sales and use. This regulation came into force on 28-01-2022 and may facilitate future research on prioritising VMPs.
- To include the group A and B substances with a medium or high priority in the NRCP. Substances with a low priority but already included in a multi-method obviously do not have to be removed from such a method.
- To take additional information into account for unauthorised (group A) substances that received a medium or high priority due to a lack of data. These substances were identified with a proviso. In order to prioritize the selection of substances to be included in the NRCP, it is recommended to take into account the meaning of these provisos, the details in the Annexes, and information on country of origin (e.g. import volumes or indications for use in the country) related to the animal species under consideration.
- To start a survey for the authorised (group B) substances with limited monitoring data. Substances with an asterisk should receive a higher priority for performing a survey in this respect. With respect to the animal species in the current evaluation, rabbits should receive a higher priority over the other animal species since these are expected to be treated more frequently with VMPs.
- To perform surveys on substances that formally do not have to be monitored according to the Implementing Regulation (i.e. SANTE 10216-2022), but for which there are indications that they might be used (as indicated in Table 7).

- To include additional nitrofurans, i.e. nifuroxazide, nifurpirinol, nifuroxime, furylfuramide, nifuratel, nifurprazine and possibly other nitrofurans in the monitoring of imported aquaculture (fish and crustaceans) and poultry, since indications of use were found for these substances.
- To regularly update the prioritization of veterinary drug residues in all animal products using the procedure described in this study. In this update, the newly added group 'antiviral substances' to the Implementing Regulation (i.e. SANTE 10216-2022) should be included as well as well as the recommendations included in section 3.1.3. It is also recommended to differentiate between the animal species currently combined in the game poultry group, as this group is very diverse, which complicates common conclusions.
- To raise awareness on the lack of treatment options for pests and diseases in insect rearing and the potential risk of VMP and pesticide residues occurring due to unguided treatment of this new production animal category. Therefore, it is also recommended to perform more research on the potential use of VMPs in insect rearing and analysing residues in this matrix.
- To perform more research on the steroid metabolism in fish as this is not fully understood and to monitor end-products for these substances.
- To perform more research on the origin of VMP residues, whether they originate from animal treatment or from environmental contamination. This is especially relevant for fish and honey.

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Annex 1 Evaluation of human health risks

The following sections present the results of the evaluation of potential human health risks (Q2 of decision tree I) of substances that were not evaluated previously (van Asselt et al., 2021; van Asselt et al., 2019).

Table A1.1 *Steroids (Group A1c).*

Compound	Q2	Reference
Estrone metabolite	No	(SCVPH, 2002)
Megestrol	No	(SCVPH, 2002)
Melengestrol	No	(SCVPH, 2002)
Stanozolol	No, no opinions available	
Triamcinolone	No, no data available to complete evaluation	(JMPR, 2000)

Table A1.2 *Dyes (Group A3a).*

Compound	Q2	Reference
Acriflavine HCL	No, genotoxic	(EFSA, 2017a)
Brilliant green	No, genotoxic	(EFSA, 2017a)
Crystal violet/Leucoviolet	No, genotoxic	(EFSA, 2017a)
Malachite green/Leucomalachitegreen	No, genotoxic	(EFSA, 2016a)
Methylene blue	No, genotoxic	(EFSA, 2017a)

Table A1.3 *Antiparasitics (Group A3b).*

Compound	Q2	Reference
Bithionol	No, no opinions available	
Indoxacarb	No	(EFSA, 2018a)
Spinosad	No	(EFSA, 2018b)

Table A1.4 *Antimicrobials (A3c).*

Compound	Q2	Reference
Gatifloxacin	No, fluoroquinolone, AMEG cat B*	(EMA, 2019)
Ketoconazole	Yes, imidazole, AMEG cat D*	(EMA, 2019)
Miconazole	Yes, imidazole, AMEG cat D*	(EMA, 2019)

* The AMEG categorised antibiotics in four different categories related to the impact on human health (EMA, 2019). Category A = avoid, Category B = restrict, Category C = caution, Category D = prudence, the risk to public health is considered to be low.

Table A1.5 *Sedatives (Group A3f).*

Compound	Q2	Reference
Alfaxalone	No, no longer authorised for companion animals[1]	(EMA, 2011)
Droperidol	No, human medicine[2]	
Haloperidol	No, human medicine	
Perphenazine	No, human medicine	
Phenobarbital	No, human medicine	
Promazine	No, human medicine	
Tiletamine	No, human medicine	
Zolazepam	No, for companion animals	(ANSES, 2015)

[1] For these substances, no official opinions are available evaluating possible human health risks due to consumption.

[2] Only available by prescription of a medical doctor. Health risks due to residues of human medicines in animal products are not proven to be absent or negligible.

Some of the substances approved in companion animals and other substances in the list of sedatives for which Q2 needed to be answered are substances (also) used as human medicines. However, these human medicines are only available by prescription of a medical doctor. Health risks due to residues of human medicines in animal products are not proven to be absent or negligible.

Annex 2 Prioritisation of stilbenes (group A1a)

Table A 2.1 *Prioritisation in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game-Mammals**
diethylstilbestrol (DES)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Dienestrol (DE)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low
Hexestrol (HEX)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low
Benzestrol	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	-->	Low

Unl-b: Indistinct powders (powders are available, but there are doubts about their authenticity)

Table A 2.2 *Prioritisation in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
diethylstilbestrol (DES)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Dienestrol (DE)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low
Hexestrol (HEX)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low
Benzestrol	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	-->	Low

Unl-b: Indistinct powders (powders are available, but there are doubts about their authenticity)

Table A 2.3 *Prioritisation in Rabbits.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
diethylstilbestrol (DES)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Dienestrol (DE)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low
Hexestrol (HEX)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low
Benzestrol	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	-->	Low

Unl-b: Indistinct powders (powders are available, but there are doubts about their authenticity)

Annex 3 Prioritisation of steroids (group A1c)

Table A 3.1 *Prioritisation of steroids in Aquaculture-Fish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
1,4-androstadiene-3,17-dione (Androstadienedione (ADD)/Boldione)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	U	N	High[#1]
16β-hydroxy-stanozolol	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-->	Low
17α-1-testosterone	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-->	Low
17α-Boldenone	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
17α-Estradiol	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
17α-methyl-5β-androstane-3α, 17β-diol (MEAD I)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	low
17α-Nortestosterone (4-estren-17α-ol-3-one)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
17α-Testosterone (4-Androsten-17α-ol-3-one)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
17α-Trenbolone	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
17β-Boldenone	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
17β-estradiol	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
17β-Nortestosterone (β-nandrolone)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
17β-Testosterone (4-Androsten-17β-ol-3-one)	Y	N	Y	Y	-->	-->	-->	-->	N	High
17β-Trenbolone	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
19-norepiandrosterone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	-->	Low
beclomethasone	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
Ciclesonide	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low
CLAD (4-chloro-4-androst-3,17-dione) (chlorandrostenedione)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-->	Low
clobetasol	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low
Clostebol (CLTb) (4-androsten-4-chloro-17β-ol-3-one)	N	N	N	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low
Cortisol (Hydrocortisone)	N	N	U	U	Y	Unl - a	N	U	N	High[#3]
Cortisone	N	N	U	U	Y	Unl - a	N	U	N	High[#3]
estrone	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Ethinylestradiol (EE2)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
flumethasone	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low
isoflupredone	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - a	N	N	-->	Low
Medroxyprogesterone	N	N	U	U	N	Unl. - b	N	N	-->	Low
Megestrol	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Melengestrol	N	N	N	N	Y	Unl. - b	N	U	N	High[#3]
Methylboldenone (1,4-Androstadien-17α-methyl-17β-ol-3-one)	N	N	N	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low
Methyltestosterone	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Noretiocholanolone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	-->	Low
Prednisone	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	-->	Low
Progesterone (P1) (4-Pregnene-3,20-dione (Pregnen(4)-3,20-dione))	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Stanozolol	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
triamcinolone	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Annex 4 Prioritisation of prohibited substances (group A2)

Table A 4.1 *Prioritisation of prohibited substances in Aquaculture-Fish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
AHD (nitrofurantoin)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
AMOZ (furaltadone)	Y	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
AOZ (furazolidone)	Y	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Aristolochia spp. and preparations thereof (aristolochic acids)	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Chloramphenicol	Y	Y	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Chlorpromazine	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Colchicine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Dapsone	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Dimetridazole	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
DNSH (Nifursol)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Metronidazole/hydroxy-metronidazole	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Ronidazole	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
SEM (nitrofurazone)	Y	Y	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 4.2 *Prioritisation of prohibited substances in Aquaculture-Shellfish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
AHD (nitrofurantoin)	N	N	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
AMOZ (furaltadone)	Y	N	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
AOZ (furazolidone)	Y	Y	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Aristolochia spp. and preparations thereof (aristolochic acids)	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Chloramphenicol	Y	Y	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Chlorpromazine	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Colchicine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Dapsone	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Dimetridazole	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
DNSH (Nifursol)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Metronidazole/hydroxy-metronidazole	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Ronidazole	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
SEM (nitrofurazone)	Y	Y	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 4.3 *Prioritisation of prohibited substances in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game**
AHD (nitrofurantoin)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
AMOZ (furaltadone)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
AOZ (furazolidone)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Aristolochia spp. and preparations thereof (aristolochic acids)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Chloramphenicol	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Chlorpromazine	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Colchicine	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Dapsone	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Dimetridazole	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
DNSH (Nifursol)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Metronidazole/hydroxy-metronidazole	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ronidazole	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
SEM (nitrofurazone)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 4.4 *Prioritisation of prohibited substances in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?						Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**Non-compliances Poultry**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game-Poultry**
AHD (nitrofurantoin)	N	N	N	N	Y	→	→	→	→	Y	N	High
AMOZ (furaltadone)	Y	N	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	N	High
AOZ (furazolidone)	Y	N	N	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	N	High
Aristolochia spp. and preparations thereof (aristolochic acids)	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Chloramphenicol	Y	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	→	Y	N	High
Chlorpromazine	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Colchicine	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Dapsone	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Dimetridazole	N	N	N	N	Y	→	→	→	→	Y	N	High
DNSH (Nifursol)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Metronidazole/hydroxy-metronidazole	Y	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	N	High
Ronidazole	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
SEM (nitrofurazone)	N	N	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	N	High

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 4.5 *Prioritisation of prohibited substances in Rabbits.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
AHD (nitrofurantoin)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
AMOZ (furaltadone)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
AOZ (furazolidone)	Y	Y	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	N	High
Aristolochia spp. and preparations thereof (aristolochic acids)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Chloramphenicol	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Chlorpromazine	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Colchicine	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Dapsone	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Dimetridazole	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	N	High
DNSH (Nifursol)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Metronidazole/hydroxy-metronidazole	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Ronidazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	High
SEM (nitrofurazone)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 4.6 *Prioritisation of prohibited substances in Honey.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Honey**
AHD (nitrofurantoin)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
AMOZ (furaltadone)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
AOZ (furazolidone)	Y	N	N	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Aristolochia spp. and preparations thereof (aristolochic acids)	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Chloramphenicol	Y	Y	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Chlorpromazine	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Colchicine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Dapsone	Y	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Dimetridazole	N	Y	U	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
DNSH (Nifursol)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Metronidazole/hydroxy-metronidazole	Y	Y	U	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Ronidazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
SEM (nitrofurazone)	Y	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Annex 5 Prioritisation of dyes (group A3a)

Table A 5.1 *Prioritisation of dyes in Aquaculture-Fish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
Acriflavine HCL	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Brilliant green	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Crystal violet/Leucoviolet	N	Y	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Malachite green/Leucomalachitegreen	N	Y	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Methylene blue	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High

Table A 5.2 *Prioritisation of dyes in Aquaculture-Shellfish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Acriflavine HCL	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Brilliant green	N	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Crystal violet/Leucoviolet	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Malachite green/Leucomalachitegreen	N	Y	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Methylene blue	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online

Annex 6 Prioritisation of unauthorised pesticides and antiparasitics (group A3b)

Table A 6.1 *Prioritisation of unauthorised pesticides and antiparasitics in Aquaculture-Fish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
Pesticides										
Dichlorvos	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Dinotefuran	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Famphur	N	N	U	U	Y	N	N	N	→	Low
Fenthion	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Fenvalerate	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Fluvalinate	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#3]
Malathion (maldison)	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Nicotine	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Propethamphos	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Trichlorfon (metrifonate)	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Antiparasitics										
Afoxolaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Bithionol	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Emodepside	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Fipronil	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Imidacloprid	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Indoxacarb	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Lotilaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Methoprene	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Milbemectin	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Milbemycine oxime	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Niclosamide	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
nitroscanate	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Oxantel	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pyriprole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
Pyriproxyfen	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Sarolaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Selamectin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Spinosad	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 6.2 *Prioritisation of unauthorised pesticides and antiparasitics in Aquaculture-Shellfish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Pesticides										
Dichlorvos	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Dinotefuran	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Famphur	N	N	U	U	Y	N	N	N	→	Low
Fenthion	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Fenvalerate	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Fluvalinate	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#3]
Malathion (maldison)	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Nicotine	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Propethamphos	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Trichlorfon (metrifonate)	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Antiparasitics										
Afoxolaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Bithionol	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Emodepside	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Fipronil	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Imidacloprid	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Indoxacarb	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Lotilaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Methoprene	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Milbemectin	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Milbemycine oxime	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Niclosamide	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
nitroscanate	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Oxantel	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pyriprole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pyriproxyfen	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Sarolaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Selamectin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Spinosad	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 6.3 *Prioritisation of unauthorised pesticides and antiparasitics in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Pesticides											
Dichlorvos	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High#3
Dinotefuran	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#3
Famphur	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fenthion	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High#2
Fenvalerate	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium#3
Fluvalinate	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium#3
Malathion (maldison)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium#3
Nicotine	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High#2
Propethamphos	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High#3
Trichlorfon (metrifonate)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High#3
Antiparasitics											
Afoxolaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#2
Bithionol	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High#2
Emodepside	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#2
Fipronil	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#3
Imidacloprid	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#3
Indoxacarb	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#3
Lotilaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#2
Methoprene	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#3
Milbemectin	N	N	U	U	Y	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Milbemycine oxime	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#2
Niclosamide	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#3
nitroscanate	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#2
Oxantel	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#2
Pyriprole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#2
Pyriproxyfen	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	Medium#2
Sarolaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#2
Selamectin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#2
Spinosad	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High#2

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 6.4 *Prioritisation of unauthorised pesticides and antiparasitics in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?						Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**Non-compliances poultry**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Pesticides												
Dichlorvos	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Dinotefuran	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Famphur	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fenthion	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Fenvalerate	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#3]
Fluvalinate	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y	Mediumh[#3]
Malathion (maldison)	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Nicotine	N	N	U	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	N	High
Propethamphos	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Trichlorfon (metrifonate)	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Antiparasitics												
Afoxolaner	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Bithionol	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Emodepside	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Fipronil	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Imidacloprid	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Indoxacarb	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Lotilaner	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Methoprene	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Milbemectin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Milbemycine oxime	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Niclosamide	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
nitroscanate	N	N	U	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Oxantel	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pyriprole	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pyriproxyfen	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Sarolaner	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Selamectin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Spinosad	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 6.5 *Prioritisation of unauthorised pesticides and antiparasitics in Rabbits.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRLs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Pesticides											
Dichlorvos	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Dinotefuran	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Famphur	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fenthion	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Fenvalerate	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#3]
Fluvalinate	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#3]
Malathion (maldison)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#3]
Nicotine	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propethamphos	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Trichlorfon (metrifonate)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Antiparasitics											
Afoxolaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Bithionol	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Emodepside	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Fipronil	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Imidacloprid	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Indoxacarb	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Lotilaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
lufenuron	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Methoprene	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
*Milbemectin**	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Milbemycine oxime	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Niclosamide	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
nitroscanate	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Oxantel	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pyriprole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pyriproxyfen	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Sarolaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Selamectin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Spinosad	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 6.6 *Prioritisation of unauthorised pesticides and antiparasitics in Honey.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Honey**
Pesticides										
Dichlorvos	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Dinotefuran	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Famphur	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fenthion	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Fenvalerate	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#3]
Fluvalinate	Y	N	N	Y	→	→	→	→	Y	Medium
Malathion (maldison)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#3]
Nicotine	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propethamphos	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Trichlorfon (metrifonate)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Antiparasitics										
Afoxolaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Bithionol	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Emodepside	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Fipronil	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Imidacloprid	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Indoxacarb	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Lotilaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Methoprene	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Milbemectin	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Milbemycine oxime	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Niclosamide	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
nitroscanate	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Oxantel	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pyriprole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pyriproxyfen	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Sarolaner	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Selamectin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Spinosad	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Annex 7 Prioritisation of unauthorised antimicrobials (group A3c)

Table A 7.1 *Prioritisation of unauthorised antimicrobials in Aquaculture-Fish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
Amikacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Azithromycin	N	Y	U	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Carbadox	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Cefadroxil	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefixime	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Cefotaxime	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefovecin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ceftriaxone	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Clindamycin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Cyadox	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Destomycin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Efrotomycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Enramycin / Enduramycin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Fosfomycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Gatifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Griseofulvin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Hainanmycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Hygromycin b	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ketoconazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Leucomycin / Kitasamycin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Levofloxacin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Lomefloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
Mequindox	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Miconazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Moxifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Norfloxacin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Nystatin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ofloxacin	N	Y	U	Y	→	→	→	→	N	High
Olaquindox	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Orbifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pazufloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Piperacillin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pradofloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Quinocetone	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Sedecamycin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ticarcillin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 7.2 *Prioritisation of unauthorised antimicrobials in Aquaculture-Shellfish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Amikacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Azithromycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Carbadox	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Cefadroxil	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefixime	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefotaxime	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefovecin	N	N	U	U	N	Unl-a	N	N	→	Low
Ceftriaxone	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Clindamycin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Cyadox	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Destomycin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Efrotomycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Enramycin / Enduramycin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Fosfomycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Gatifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Griseofulvin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Hainanmycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Hygromycin b	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ketoconazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Leucomycin / Kitasamycin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Levofloxacin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Lomefloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Mequindox	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Miconazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Moxifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Norfloxacin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Nystatin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Ofloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Olaquindox	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Orbifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pazufloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Piperacillin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pradofloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Quinocetone	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Sedecamycin	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ticarcillin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

Unl-a: Substances are found online, but are less likely to be used by farmers, because they are Injectables/ointment/inhalation (not likely to be used in aquaculture, bees)

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 7.3 *Prioritisation of unauthorised antimicrobials in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Amikacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Azithromycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Carbadox	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefadroxil	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefixime	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefotaxime	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefovecin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ceftriaxone	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Clindamycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cyadox	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Destomycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Efrotomycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Enramycin / Enduramycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Fosfomycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Gatifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Griseofulvin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Hainanmycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Hygromycin b	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ketoconazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Leucomycin / Kitasamycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Levofloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Lomefloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Mequindox	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Miconazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Moxifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Norfloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nystatin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Ofloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Olaquindox	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Orbifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pazufloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Piperacillin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pradofloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Quinocetone	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Sedecamycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ticarcillin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 7.4 *Prioritisation of unauthorised antimicrobials in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?						Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**Non-compliances poultry**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Amikacin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Azithromycin	N	N	U	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	N	High
Carbadox	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefadroxil	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefixime	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefotaxime	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefovecin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ceftriaxone	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Clindamycin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Cyadox	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Destomycin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Efrotomycin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Enramycin / Enduramycin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Fosfomycin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Gatifloxacin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Griseofulvin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Hainanmycin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Hygromycin b	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ketoconazole	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Leucomycin / Kitasamycin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Levofloxacin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Lomefloxacin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Mequindox	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Miconazole	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Moxifloxacin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?						Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**Non-compliances poultry**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Norfloxacin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Nystatin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Ofloxacin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Olaquindox	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Orbifloxacin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pazufloxacin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Piperacillin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Pradofloxacin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Quinocetone	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Sedecamycin	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ticarcillin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 7.5 *Prioritisation of unauthorised antimicrobials in Rabbits.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Amikacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Azithromycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Carbadox	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefadroxil	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefixime	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefotaxime	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefovecin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ceftriaxone	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Clindamycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cyadox	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Destomycin	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Efrotomycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Enramycin / Enduramycin	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Fosfomycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Gatifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Griseofulvin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Hainanmycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Hygromycin b	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ketoconazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Leucomycin / Kitasamycin	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Levofloxacin	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Lomefloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Mequindox	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Miconazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Moxifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Norfloxacin	Y	Y	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	N	High

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Nystatin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Ofloxacin	N	Y	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	N	High
Olaquindox	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Orbifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pazufloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Piperacillin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pradofloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Quinocetone	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Sedecamycin	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ticarcillin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 7.6 *Prioritisation of unauthorised antimicrobials in Honey.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Honey**
Amikacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Azithromycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Carbadox	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefadroxil	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefixime	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefotaxime	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cefovecin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ceftriaxone	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Clindamycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Cyadox	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Destomycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Efrotomycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Enramycin / Enduramycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Fosfomycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Gatifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Griseofulvin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Hainanmycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Hygromycin b	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ketoconazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Leucomycin / Kitasamycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Levofloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Lomefloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Mequindox	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Miconazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Moxifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Norfloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nystatin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ofloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Olaquindox	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Orbifloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Honey**
Pazufloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Piperacillin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pradofloxacin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Quinocetone	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Sedecamycin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ticarcillin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Annex 8 Prioritisation of coccidiostats (group A3d)

Table A 8.1 *Prioritisation of coccidiostats in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Aklomide	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Arprinocid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Arsanilic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Azanidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Buparvaquone	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Buquinolate	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Carbasone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Carnidazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Clopidol	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Diaveridine	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Diminazene	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Dinitolmide (Zoalene)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ethopabate	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ipronidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Isometamidium	N	N	U	U	N	*Y*	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Laidlomycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nequinate (Methylbenzoquate)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Nimorazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nitarsone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Nitromide	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Ormetoprim	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Ornidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Parvaquone	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propenidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Pyrimethamine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Roxarsone	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Secnidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Sulfanitran	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Ternidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Tinidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 8.2 *Prioritisation of coccidiostats in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?						Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**Non-compliances Poultry**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Aklomide	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Arprinocid	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Arsanilic acid	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Azanidazole	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Buparvaquone	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Buquinolate	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Carbasone	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Carnidazole	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Clopidol	N	N	U	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	N	High
Diaveridine	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Diminazene	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Dinitolmide (Zoalene)	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ethopabate	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Ipronidazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Isometamidium	N	N	U	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Laidlomycin	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Nequinate (Methylbenzoquate)	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nimorazole	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nitarsone	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Nitromide	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Ormetoprim	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ornidazole	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Parvaquone	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propenidazole	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Pyrimethamine	N	N	U	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Roxarsone	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?						Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**Non-compliances Poultry**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Secnidazole	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Sulfanitran	N	N	U	U	U	Y	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Ternidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Tinidazole	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 8.3 *Prioritisation of coccidiostats in Rabbits.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Aklomide	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Arprinocid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Arsanilic acid	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Azanidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Buparvaquone	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Buquinolate	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Carbasone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Carnidazole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Clopidol	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Diaveridine	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Diminazene	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Dinitolmide (Zoalene)	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Ethopabate	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ipronidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Isometamidium	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Laidlomycin	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nequinate (Methylbenzoquate)	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nimorazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nitarsone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Nitromide	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Ormetoprim	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ornidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Parvaquone	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propenidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Pyrimethamine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Roxarsone	N	N	U	U	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Secnidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Sulfanitran	N	N	U	U	Y	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Ternidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Tinidazole	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Annex 9 Prioritisation of protein and peptide hormones (group A3e)

Table A 9.1 *Prioritisation of protein and peptide hormones in Aquaculture-Fish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2013-2018**	**RASFF 2013 - 2019**	**NP data 2013-2018**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay/ others)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture -Fish**
GHRP-1	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	->	Low
GHRP-2	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
GHRP-4	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	->	Low
GHRP-5	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	->	Low
GHRP-6	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
hexarelin (examorelin)	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
ipamorelin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
IGF-1	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
IGF-2	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Des1-3-IGF-1	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
R3-IGF-1	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	->	Low
Long-R3-IGF-1	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Des1-10-Long-R3-IGF-1	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	->	Low
recombinant bovine somatotropin (rBST)	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	High

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online

Annex 10 Prioritisation of unauthorised sedatives (group A3f)

Table A 10.1 *Prioritisation of unauthorised sedatives in Aquaculture-Fish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
Acepromazine	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Alfaxalone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Alprazolam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Apomorphine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Buprenorphine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Clomipramine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Dexmedetomidine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Diazepam	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Droperidol	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Estazolam	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fentanyl	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Fluoxetin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Haloperidol	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Imepitoin	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Imipramine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Medetomidine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#1]
Methadone	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Midazolam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Mirtazepine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nitrazepam	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Oxazepam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pentobarbital	N	N	U	U	Y	Unl - e	N	U	N	High[#3]
Pergolide	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
Perphenazine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Phenobarbital	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Phenytoin	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Promazine	N	N	U	U	Y	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#3]
Promethazine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propionylpromazine	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Propofol	N	N	U	U	Y	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ropinirole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Selegiline	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Sevoflurane	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Tiletamine HCl	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Tramadol	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Triflupromazine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Zolazepam HCl	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 10.2 *Prioritisation of unauthorised sedatives in Aquaculture-Shellfish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Acepromazine	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Alfaxalone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Alprazolam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Apomorphine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Buprenorphine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Clomipramine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Dexmedetomidine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Diazepam	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Droperidol	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Estazolam	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fentanyl	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Fluoxetin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Haloperidol	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Imepitoin	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Imipramine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Medetomidine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Methadone	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Midazolam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Mirtazepine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nitrazepam	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Oxazepam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pentobarbital	N	N	U	U	Y	Unl - e	N	U	N	High[#3]
Pergolide	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Perphenazine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Phenobarbital	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Phenytoin	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Promazine	N	N	U	U	Y	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#3]
Promethazine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propionylpromazine	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Propofol	N	N	U	U	Y	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#3]
Ropinirole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Selegiline	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Sevoflurane	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Tiletamine HCl	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Tramadol	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Triflupromazine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Zolazepam HCl	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 10.3 *Prioritisation of unauthorised sedatives in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Acepromazine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d c h]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Alfaxalone	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c, r]	N	Y (wild)	U	N	High[#4]
Alprazolam	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Apomorphine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Buprenorphine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c, h]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Clomipramine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Dexmedetomidine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Diazepam	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Droperidol	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Estazolam	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fentanyl	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, r, rd]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Fluoxetin	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Haloperidol	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#1]
Imepitoin	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Imipramine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Medetomidine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Unl - b	Y (wild)	U	N	High[#4]
Methadone	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Midazolam	N	N	U	U	N	Y [h]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Mirtazepine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [c]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nitrazepam	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Oxazepam	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pentobarbital	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Unl - e	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pergolide	N	N	U	U	N	Y [h]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Perphenazine	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Phenobarbital	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	N	N	N	→	Low
Phenytoin	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Promazine	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Promethazine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Propionylpromazine	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Propofol	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Ropinirole	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Selegiline	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Sevoflurane	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Tiletamine HCl	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c, o]	N	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Tramadol	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Triflupromazine	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Zolazepam HCl	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c, o]	N	Y	U	N	High[#4]

Yc = cat, d = dog, r = rabbit, rd = rodent, o = other animals not used for consumption

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)
- [4]Registered products form companion animals were found and indications for use either through the internet search or online products were found

Table A 10.4 *Prioritisation of unauthorised sedatives in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?					Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**Non-compliances in poultry**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Acepromazine	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d c h]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Alfaxalone	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, c, r]	N	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Alprazolam	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Apomorphine	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Buprenorphine	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, c, h]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Clomipramine	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Dexmedetomidine	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Diazepam	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Droperidol	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Estazolam	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fentanyl	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, r, rd]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Fluoxetin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Haloperidol	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#1]
Imepitoin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Imipramine	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Medetomidine	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Methadone	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Midazolam	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [h]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Mirtazepine	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [c]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nitrazepam	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Oxazepam	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pentobarbital	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y	Unl - e	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Pergolide	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [h]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Perphenazine	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Phenobarbital	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	N	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Phenytoin	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Promazine	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?					Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**Non-compliances in poultry**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Promethazine	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propionylpromazine	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Propofol	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Ropinirole	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Selegiline	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Sevoflurane	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Tiletamine HCl	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, c, o]	N	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Tramadol	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Triflupromazine	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Zolazepam HCl	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, c, o]	N	Y	U	N	High[#4]

Yc = cat, d = dog, r = rabbit, rd = rodent, h = horse, o = other animals not used for consumption

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)
- [4]Registered products form companion animals were found and indications for use either through the internet search or online products were found

Table A 10.5 *Prioritisation of unauthorised sedatives in Rabbits.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Acepromazine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d c h]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Alfaxalone	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c, r]	N	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Alprazolam	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Apomorphine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Buprenorphine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c, h]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Clomipramine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Dexmedetomidine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Diazepam	N	N	U	U	Y	Y [d, c]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Droperidol	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#1]
Estazolam	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fentanyl	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, r, rd]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Fluoxetin	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Haloperidol	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Imepitoin	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Imipramine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Medetomidine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Methadone	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Midazolam	N	N	U	U	N	Y [h]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Mirtazepine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [c]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nitrazepam	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Oxazepam	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pentobarbital	N	N	U	U	N	Y	Unl - e	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pergolide	N	N	U	U	N	Y [h]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Perphenazine	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Phenobarbital	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	N	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Phenytoin	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Promazine	N	N	U	U	N	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Promethazine	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propionylpromazine	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Propofol	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Ropinirole	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Selegiline	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Sevoflurane	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	Unl - b	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Tiletamine HCl	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c, o]	N	Y	U	N	High[#4]
Tramadol	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Triflupromazine	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Zolazepam HCl	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c, o]	N	Y	U	N	High[#4]

Yc = cat, d = dog, r = rabbit, rd = rodent, h = horse, o = other animals not used for consumption

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)
- [4]Registered products form companion animals were found and indications for use either through the internet search or online products were found

Table A 10.6 *Prioritisation of unauthorised sedatives in Honey.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Honey**
Acepromazine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Alfaxalone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Alprazolam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Apomorphine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Buprenorphine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Clomipramine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Dexmedetomidine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Diazepam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Droperidol	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Estazolam	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fentanyl	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Fluoxetin	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Haloperidol	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Imepitoin	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Imipramine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Medetomidine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Methadone	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Midazolam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Mirtazepine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Nitrazepam	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Oxazepam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Pentobarbital	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - e	N	N	→	Low
Pergolide	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Perphenazine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Phenobarbital	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Phenytoin	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Promazine	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	N	Low
Promethazine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propionylpromazine	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Honey**
Propofol	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Ropinirole	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Selegiline	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	N	→	Low
Sevoflurane	N	N	U	U	N	Unl - b	N	U	N	High[#2]
Tiletamine HCl	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Tramadol	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Triflupromazine	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Zolazepam HCl	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online

Annex 11 Prioritisation of unauthorised NSAIDs (group A3f)

Table A 11.1 *Prioritisation of unauthorised NSAIDs in Aquaculture-Fish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
Cimicoxib	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Eltenac	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fenbufen	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Flufenamic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Grapiprant	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ibuprofen	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Indoprofen	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Mavacoxib	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Meclofenamic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Mefenamic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Naproxen	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Niflumic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Nimesulide	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Phenylbutazone/ Oxy FBZ	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Piroxicam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propyphenazone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Robenacoxib	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Tolmetin	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 11.2 *Prioritisation of unauthorised NSAIDs in Aquaculture-Shellfish.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Cimicoxib	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Eltenac	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fenbufen	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Flufenamic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Grapiprant	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ibuprofen	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Indoprofen	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Mavacoxib	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Meclofenamic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Mefenamic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Naproxen	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Niflumic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Nimesulide	N	N	U	U	Y	Y	N	U	N	High[#3]
Phenylbutazone/ Oxy FBZ	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Piroxicam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propyphenazone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Robenacoxib	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Tolmetin	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 11.3 *Prioritisation of unauthorised NSAIDs in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Cimicoxib	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	N	N	N	→	Low
Eltenac	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fenbufen	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Flufenamic acid	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Grapiprant	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ibuprofen	Y	N	U (<10)	Y	→	→	→	→	→	Y	Medium
Indoprofen	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Mavacoxib	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	N	N	N	→	Low
Meclofenamic acid	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Mefenamic acid	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Naproxen	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Niflumic acid	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Nimesulide	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Phenylbutazone/ Oxy FBZ	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	Y [d c h]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Piroxicam	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	Y [d c]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propyphenazone	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Robenacoxib	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	N	N	N	→	Low
Tolmetin	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low

Yc = cat, d = dog, r = rabbit, rd = rodent, h = horse, o = other animals not used for consumption

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 11.4 *Prioritisation of unauthorised NSAIDs in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?					Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**Non-compliances Poultry**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Cimicoxib	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	N	N	N	→	Low
Eltenac	N	N	U	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fenbufen	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Flufenamic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Grapiprant	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ibuprofen	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Indoprofen	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Mavacoxib	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	N	N	N	→	Low
Meclofenamic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Mefenamic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Naproxen	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Niflumic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Nimesulide	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Phenylbutazone/ Oxy FBZ	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y [d c h]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Piroxicam	N	N	U	U	N	N	Y [d c]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Propyphenazone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Robenacoxib	N	N	U	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	N	N	N	→	Low
Tolmetin	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low

Yc = cat, d = dog, r = rabbit, rd = rodent, h = horse, o = other animals not used for consumption

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 11.5 *Prioritisation of unauthorised NSAIDs in Rabbits.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?					Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRIs found in relevant countries**	**Registered product EU for companion animals**	**Availability (alibaba/ ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Cimicoxib	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	N	N	N	→	Low
Eltenac	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fenbufen	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Flufenamic acid	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Grapiprant	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ibuprofen	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Indoprofen	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Mavacoxib	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	N	N	N	→	Low
Meclofenamic acid	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Mefenamic acid	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Naproxen	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Medium
Niflumic acid	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Nimesulide	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Phenylbutazone/ Oxy FBZ	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	Y [d c h]	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Piroxicam	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	Y [d c]	Y	Y	Y	N	High
Propyphenazone	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Robenacoxib	N	N	U	U	N	Y [d, c]	N	N	N	→	Low
Tolmetin	N	N	U (<10)	U	N	N	N	N	N	→	Low

Yc = cat, d = dog, r = rabbit, rd = rodent, h = horse, o = other animals not used for consumption

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Table A 11.6 *Prioritisation of unauthorised NSAIDs in Honey.*

	Q1: Were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q3: Are there indications for use of this substance in production systems for food producing animals?				Q2: Is a human health risk due to residues of this substance scientifically proven to be absent or negligible?	Conclusion priority
Substance	**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**MRls found in relevant countries**	**Availability (alibaba/ebay)**	**Likely in this animal species?**	**Conclusion**	**Conclusion**	**Honey**
Cimicoxib	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Eltenac	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Fenbufen	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Flufenamic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Grapiprant	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Ibuprofen	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Indoprofen	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Mavacoxib	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Meclofenamic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Mefenamic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Naproxen	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	Y	Medium[#2]
Niflumic acid	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Nimesulide	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Phenylbutazone/ Oxy FBZ	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Piroxicam	N	N	U	U	N	Y	N	U	N	High[#2]
Propyphenazone	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Robenacoxib	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low
Tolmetin	N	N	U	U	N	N	N	N	→	Low

#: These substances have a medium/high priority due to a worst-case approach (lack of data):

- [1]Substance not approved in relevant countries (see section 2.2) but internet searching indicates a likely use although no products were found available online
- [2]internet search did not indicate a likely use. Nevertheless products containing the substance were found online
- [3]MRLs were found for the substance in relevant countries (see section 2.2)

Annex 12 Prioritisation of antibiotics (group B1a)

Table A 12.1 *Prioritisation of antibiotics in Aquaculture-Fish.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for aquaculture**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Aqua-culture - Fish**
Amoxicillin	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Ampicillin	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	→	→	Low
Apramycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Avilamycine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Bacitracine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Baquiloprim	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Benzylpenicillin/ Penethamate	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Cefacetril	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefalexine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Cefalonium	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefapirin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefazolin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefoperazon	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Cefquinome	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Ceftiofur	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Chlortetracyclin	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	→	→	Low
Cloxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Colistine	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Danofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Dicloxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Difloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Dihydrostrepto-mycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for aquaculture**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Aqua-culture - Fish**
Doxycyclin	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Enrofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Erytromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Flavophospholipol / Flavomycin / Bambermycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Florfenicol	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Flumequine	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Gamitromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Gentamicin	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	→	→	Low
Josamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Kanamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Lincomycin	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Marbofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Nafcillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Neomycin	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	→	→	Low
Novobiocin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxolinic acid	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Oxytetracyclin	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Paromomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Phenoxymethyl-penicillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Pirlimycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Rifaximin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sarafloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Spectinomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Spiramycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Streptomycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfacetamide	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfachlorpyridazine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for aquaculture**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Aqua-culture - Fish**
Sulfaclozin/ Schlorpyrazine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfadiazine	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Sulfadimethoxine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfadoxine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfamethazine (sulfadimidine)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	→	→	Low
Sulfamethoxazole	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Sulfa(mono)methoxine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfanilamide	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfapyridine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfaguanidine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfaquinoxalin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfathiazole	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Other sulfonamides	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Tetracyclin	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Thiamphenicol	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Tiamulin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	→	→	Start survey
Tildipirosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tilmicosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Trimethoprim	N	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Tulathromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tylosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tylvalosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Valnemulin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Virginiamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Table A 12.2 *Prioritisation of antibiotics in Aquaculture-Shellfish.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for aquaculture**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Amoxicillin	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Ampicillin	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	→	→	Low
Apramycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Avilamycine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Bacitracine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Baquiloprim	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Benzylpenicillin/ Penethamate	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Cefacetril	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefalexine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Cefalonium	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefapirin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefazolin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefoperazon	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Cefquinome	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Ceftiofur	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Chlortetracyclin	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	→	→	Low
Cloxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Colistine	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Danofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Dicloxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Difloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Dihydrostrepto-mycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Doxycyclin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Enrofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Erytromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for aquaculture**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Flavophospholipol / Flavomycin / Bambermycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Florfenicol	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Flumequine	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Gamitromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Gentamicin	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Josamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Kanamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Lincomycin	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Marbofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Nafcillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Neomycin	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	→	→	Low
Novobiocin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxolinic acid	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Oxytetracyclin	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Paromomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Phenoxymethyl-penicillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Pirlimycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Rifaximin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sarafloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Spectinomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Spiramycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Streptomycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfacetamide	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfachlorpyridazin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfaclozin/ Schlorpyrazine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for aquaculture**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Sulfadiazin	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Sulfadimethoxin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfadoxin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfamethazin (sulfadimidin)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	→	→	Low
Sulfamethoxazol	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Sulfamono-methoxine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfanilamide	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfapyridine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfaquanidin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfaquinoxalin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfathiazole	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Other sulfonamides	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Tetracyclin	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Thiamphenicol	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Tiamulin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Tildipirosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tilmicosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Trimethoprim	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Tulathromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tylosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tylvalosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Valnemulin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Virginiamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Table A 12.3 *Prioritisation of antibiotics in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	**Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?**	**Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?**				**Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?**					**Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?**		**Conclusion priority**
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Amoxicillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Ampicillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Apramycin	N	N**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Avilamycine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Bacitracine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Baquiloprim	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Benzylpenicillin/ Penethamate	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Cefacetril	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefalexine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefalonium	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefapirin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefazolin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefoperazon	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Cefquinome	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Ceftiofur	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Chlortetracyclin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Cloxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Colistine	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Danofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Dicloxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Difloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Dihydrostrepto-mycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Doxycyclin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Enrofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Erytromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			EFSA 2014-2018	RASFF 2014 - 2020	NP data 2014-2019	Conclusion	NC results	Monitored and found in NP	Registration EU for game	Known to be used	Conclusion	Withdrawal period	Conclusion	Game - Mammals
Flavophospholipol / flavomycin / bambermycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Florfenicol	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Flumequine	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Gamitromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Gentamicin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Josamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Kanamycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Lincomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Marbofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Nafcillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Neomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Novobiocin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxolinic acid	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxytetracyclin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Paromomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Phenoxymethyl-penicillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Pirlimycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Rifaximin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sarafloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Spectinomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Spiramycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Streptomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Sulfacetamide	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfachlorpyridazin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfaclozin/ schlorpyrazine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			EFSA 2014-2018	RASFF 2014 - 2020	NP data 2014-2019	Conclusion	NC results	Monitored and found in NP	Registration EU for game	Known to be used	Conclusion	Withdrawal period	Conclusion	Game - Mammals
Sulfadiazin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfadimethoxin	N	Y	N	Y	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Sulfadoxin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfamethazin (sulfadimidin)	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfamethoxazol	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Sulfamono-methoxine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfanilamide	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfapyridine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfaquanidin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfaquinoxalin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfathiazole	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Other sulfonamides	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Tetracyclin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Thiamphenicol	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Tiamulin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Tildipirosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tilmicosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Trimethoprim	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Tulathromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tylosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tylvalosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Valnemulin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Virginiamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

** no MRL required bovine, ovine, porcine, chicken, rabbit

Table A 12.4 *Prioritisation of antibiotics in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
			EFSA 2014-2018	RASFF 2014 - 2020	NP data 2014-2019	Conclusion	NC results (rel sp)	Monitored and found in NP	Registration EU for gamebirds	Known to be used	Conclusion	Withdrawal period	Conclusion	Game - Poultry
Amoxicillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	Y	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1,2]
Ampicillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Apramycin	N	N**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Avilamycine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Bacitracine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Baquiloprim	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Benzylpenicillin/ penethamate	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefacetril	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefalexine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Cefalonium	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefapirin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefazolin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefoperazon	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Cefquinome	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Ceftiofur	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Chlortetracyclin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	Y	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1,2]
Cloxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Colistine	Y	→	→	→	→	→	Y	→	Y	Y	→	→	→	High
Danofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Dicloxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Difloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Dihydrostrepto-mycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey[*2]
Doxycyclin	N	Y	→	→	→	→	Y	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1,2]
Enrofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Erytromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
			EFSA 2014-2018	RASFF 2014 - 2020	NP data 2014-2019	Conclusion	NC results (rel sp)	Monitored and found in NP	Registration EU for gamebirds	Known to be used	Conclusion	Withdrawal period	Conclusion	Game - Poultry
Flavophospholipol / flavomycin / bambermycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Florfenicol	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Flumequine	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Gamitromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Gentamicin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Josamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Kanamycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Lincomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	Y	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1,2]
Marbofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Nafcillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Neomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Novobiocin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxolinic acid	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Oxytetracyclin	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Paromomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Phenoxymethyl-penicillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Pirlimycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Rifaximin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sarafloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Spectinomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	Y	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1,2]
Spiramycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Streptomycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfacetamide	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfachlorpyridazin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfaclozin/ Schlorpyrazine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
			EFSA 2014-2018	RASFF 2014 - 2020	NP data 2014-2019	Conclusion	NC results (rel sp)	Monitored and found in NP	Registration EU for gamebirds	Known to be used	Conclusion	Withdrawal period	Conclusion	Game - Poultry
Sulfadiazin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	Y	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1,2]
Sulfadimethoxin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	Y	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1,2]
Sulfadoxin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfamethazin (sulfadimidin)	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfamethoxazol	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfamono-methoxine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfanilamide	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfapyridine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfaquanidin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfaquinoxalin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfathiazole	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Other sulfonamides	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y*	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Tetracyclin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	Y[p]	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1,2]
Thiamphenicol	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Tiamulin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Tildipirosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tilmicosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Trimethoprim	N	Y	N	N	U	U	Y	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1,2]
Tulathromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tylosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tylvalosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Valnemulin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Virginiamycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use
- [2]Non-compliances were found in related species (only applied for game_poultry)

** no MRL required bovine, ovine, porcine, chicken, rabbit

Table A 12.5 *Prioritisation of antibiotics in Rabbits.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	**Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?**	**Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?**				**Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?**						**Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?**		**Conclusion priority**
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registrat -ion EU for rabbits**	**SDa (>50000 DDDA)**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Amoxicillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Ampicillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Apramycin	N	N**	→	→	→	→	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	0d	→	Low#
Avilamycine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Bacitracine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	2d	→	Low#
Baquiloprim	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Benzylpenicillin/ penethamate	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Cefacetril	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefalexine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Cefalonium	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefapirin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefazolin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefoperazon	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Cefquinome	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Ceftiofur	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Chlortetracyclin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Cloxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Colistine	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Danofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Dicloxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Difloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Dihydrostrepto-mycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Doxycyclin	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Enrofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Erytromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?						Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			EFSA 2014-2018	RASFF 2014 - 2020	NP data 2014-2019	Conclusion	NC results	Monitored and found in NP	Registrat-ion EU for rabbits	SDa (>50000 DDDA)	Known to be used	Conclusion	Withdrawal period	Conclusion	Rabbits
Flavophospholipol / flavomycin / bambermycin	N	N**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey*1
Florfenicol	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey*1
Flumequine	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Gamitromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Gentamicin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey*1
Josamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Kanamycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Lincomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Marbofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Nafcillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Neomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 d	→	Medium
Novobiocin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxacillin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxolinic acid	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxytetracyclin	N	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Paromomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey*1
Phenoxymethyl-penicillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Pirlimycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Rifaximin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sarafloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Spectinomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Spiramycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Streptomycin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey*1
Sulfacetamide	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfachlorpyridazin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfaclozin/ schlorpyrazine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey*1
Sulfadiazin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 d	→	Medium

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?						Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			EFSA 2014-2018	RASFF 2014 - 2020	NP data 2014-2019	Conclusion	NC results	Monitored and found in NP	Registrat-ion EU for rabbits	SDa (>50000 DDDA)	Known to be used	Conclusion	Withdrawal period	Conclusion	Rabbits
Sulfadimethoxin	N	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Sulfadoxin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfamethazin (sulfadimidin)	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	10-12d	→	Medium
Sulfamethoxazol	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfamono-methoxine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfanilamide	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfapyridine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfaquanidin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfaquinoxalin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Sulfathiazole	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Other sulfonamides	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y*	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Tetracyclin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Thiamphenicol	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Tiamulin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	0d	→	Low#
Tildipirosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tilmicosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Trimethoprim	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 d	→	Medium
Tulathromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	N	→	→	→	→	High
Tylosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tylvalosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Valnemulin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Virginiamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

** no MRL required bovine, ovine, porcine, chicken, rabbit

#:low priority, but no monitoring data available

Table A 12.6 *Prioritisation of antibiotics in Honey.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			EFSA 2014-2019	RASFF 2014 - 2020	NP data 2014-2019	Conclusion	NC results	Monitored and found in NP	Registration EU for bees	Known to be used	Conclusion	Withdrawal period	Conclusion	Honey
Amoxicillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Ampicillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Apramycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Avilamycine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Bacitracine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Baquiloprim	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Benzylpenicillin/ penethamate	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefacetril	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefalexine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefalonium	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefapirin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefazolin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cefoperazon	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Cefquinome	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Ceftiofur	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Chlortetracyclin	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Cloxacillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Colistine	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Danofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Dicloxacillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Difloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Dihydrostrepto-mycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Doxycyclin	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Enrofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Erytromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			EFSA 2014-2019	RASFF 2014 - 2020	NP data 2014-2019	Conclusion	NC results	Monitored and found in NP	Registration EU for bees	Known to be used	Conclusion	Withdrawal period	Conclusion	Honey
Flavophospholipol / flavomycin / bambermycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Florfenicol	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Flumequine	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Gamitromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Gentamicin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Josamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Kanamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Lincomycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	Y	N	→	→	Low
Marbofloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Nafcillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Neomycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Novobiocin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxacillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxolinic acid	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Oxytetracyclin	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Paromomycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Phenoxymethyl-penicillin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Pirlimycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Rifaximin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sarafloxacin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Spectinomycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Spiramycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Streptomycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Sulfacetamide	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Sulfachlorpyridazin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Sulfaclozin/ schlorpyrazine	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			EFSA 2014-2019	RASFF 2014 - 2020	NP data 2014-2019	Conclusion	NC results	Monitored and found in NP	Registration EU for bees	Known to be used	Conclusion	Withdrawal period	Conclusion	Honey
Sulfadiazin	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Sulfadimethoxin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	Y	N	→	→	Low
Sulfadoxin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Sulfamethazin (sulfadimidin)	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Sulfamethoxazol	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Sulfamono-methoxine	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Sulfanilamide	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium$
Sulfapyridine	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Sulfaquanidin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sulfaquinoxalin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Sulfathiazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	Y	→	→	→	Medium
Other sulfonamides	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Tetracyclin	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Thiamphenicol	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Tiamulin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Tildipirosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tilmicosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Trimethoprim	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	Y	N	→	→	Low
Tulathromycin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tylosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Tylvalosin	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	High
Valnemulin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Virginiamycin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

[$]The substance was found in honey but seems a contamination of another sulfa drug (sulfathiazole)

Annex 13 Prioritisation of authorised insecticides and antiparasitics (group B1b)

Table A 13.1 *Prioritisation of authorised insecticides and antiparasitics in Aquaculture-Fish.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for aquaculture**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period (>5 days)**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
Insecticides														
Cyfluthrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cyhalothrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cypermethrin/ α-cypermethin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Deltamethrin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Diazinon	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Flumethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Permethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Phoxim	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Antiparasitics														
Abamectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Albendazole (oxide), Netobimine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Amitraz	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Azamethiphos	N	N*	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Clorsulon	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Closantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cyromazine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Derquantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Dicyclanil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Diflubenzuron	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for aquaculture**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period (>5 days)**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
Doramectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Emamectin	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Eprinomectin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Fenbendazole/ febantel/ oxfendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Fluazuron	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Flubendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Fluralaner	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Ivermectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Levamisole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Lufenuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Mebendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Monepantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Morantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Moxidectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Nitroxinil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxibendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxyclozanide	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Piperazine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Praziquantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Pyrantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Rafoxanide	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sisapronil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Teflubenzuron	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Thiabendazole	N	N	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Triclabendazol	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

** no MRL required

Table A 13.2 *Prioritisation of authorised insecticides and antiparasitics in Aquaculture-Shellfish.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for aquaculture**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period (>5 days)**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Insecticides														
Cyfluthrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cyhalothrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cypermethrin/ α-cypermethin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	(Y*)	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Deltamethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	(Y*)	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Diazinon	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Flumethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Permethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Phoxim	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Antiparasitics														
Abamectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Albendazole (oxide), Netobimine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Amitraz	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Azamethiphos	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	(Y*)	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Clorsulon	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Closantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cyromazine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Derquantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Dicyclanil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Diflubenzuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Doramectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Emamectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	(Y*)	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Eprinomectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Fenbendazole/ febantel/ oxfendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Fluazuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for aquaculture**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period (>5 days)**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Flubendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Fluralaner	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Ivermectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Levamisole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Lufenuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Mebendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Monepantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Morantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Moxidectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Nitroxinil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxibendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxyclozanide	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Piperazine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Praziquantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Pyrantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Rafoxanide	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sisapronil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Teflubenzuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Thiabendazole	N	N	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	MEDIUM
Triclabendazol	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Table A 13.3 *Prioritisation of authorised insecticides and antiparasitics in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period (>5 days)**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Insecticides														
Cyfluthrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Cyhalothrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cypermethrin/ α-cypermethin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Deltamethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Diazinon	N	(Y)	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Flumethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Permethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Phoxim	N	Y	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Antiparasitics														
Abamectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Albendazole (oxide), Netobimine	N	(Y)	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Amitraz	N	(Y)	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Azamethiphos	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Clorsulon	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Closantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Cyromazine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Derquantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Dicyclanil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Diflubenzuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Doramectin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Emamectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Eprinomectin	N	(Y)	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Fenbendazole/ febantel/ oxfendazole	N	Y	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Fluazuron	N	(Y)	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period (>5 days)**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Flubendazole	N	(Y)	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Fluralaner	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Ivermectin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Levamisole	N	(Y)	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Lufenuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Mebendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Monepantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Morantel	N	(Y)	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Moxidectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Nitroxinil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxibendazole	N	(Y)	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxyclozanide	N	(Y)	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Piperazine	N	(Y)	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Praziquantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Pyrantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Rafoxanide	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sisapronil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Teflubenzuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Thiabendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Triclabendazol	N	(Y)	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Table A 13.4 *Prioritisation of authorised insecticides and antiparasitics in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period (>5 days)**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Insecticides														
Cyfluthrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cyhalothrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cypermethrin/ α-cypermethin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Deltamethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Diazinon	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Flumethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y[p]	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1,2]
Permethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Phoxim	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Antiparasitics														
Abamectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Albendazole (oxide), Netobimine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Amitraz	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Azamethiphos	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Clorsulon	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Closantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Cyromazine	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y[p]	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey[*2]
Derquantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Dicyclanil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Diflubenzuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Doramectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Emamectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Eprinomectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Fenbendazole/ febantel/ oxfendazole	N	Y	N	N	U	U	Y[p]	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1,2]
Fluazuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period (>5 days)**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Flubendazole	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Fluralaner	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Ivermectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Levamisole	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Lufenuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Mebendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Monepantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Morantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Moxidectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Nitroxinil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxibendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Oxyclozanide	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Piperazine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Praziquantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Pyrantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Rafoxanide	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sisapronil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Teflubenzuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Thiabendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Triclabendazol	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use
- [2]Non-compliances were found in related species (only applied for game_poultry)

Table A 13.5 *Prioritisation of authorised insecticides and antiparasitics in Rabbits.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for rabbits**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period (>5 days)**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Insecticides														
Cyfluthrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cyhalothrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cypermethrin/ α-cypermethin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Deltamethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Diazinon	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Flumethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Permethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Phoxim	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Antiparasitics														
Abamectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Albendazole (oxide), Netobimine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Amitraz	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Azamethiphos	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Clorsulon	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Closantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cyromazine	N	N	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Derquantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Dicyclanil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Diflubenzuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Doramectin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Emamectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Eprinomectin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Fenbendazole/ febantel/ oxfendazole	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Fluazuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for rabbits**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period (>5 days)**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Flubendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Fluralaner	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Ivermectin	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Levamisole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Lufenuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Mebendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Monepantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Morantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Moxidectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Nitroxinil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxibendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Oxyclozanide	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Piperazine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Praziquantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Pyrantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Rafoxanide	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sisapronil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Teflubenzuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Thiabendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Triclabendazol	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Table A 13.6 *Prioritisation of authorised insecticides and antiparasitics in Honey.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for bees**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period (>5 days)**	**Conclusion**	**Honey**
Insecticides														
Cyfluthrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Cyhalothrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Cypermethrin/ α-cypermethin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Deltamethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Diazinon	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Flumethrin	N	N*	→	→	→	→	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Permethrin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Phoxim	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Antiparasitics														
Abamectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Albendazole (oxide), Netobimine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Amitraz	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	Medium
Azamethiphos	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Clorsulon	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Closantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Cyromazine	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Derquantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Dicyclanil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Diflubenzuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Doramectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Emamectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Eprinomectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Fenbendazole/ febantel/ oxfendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Fluazuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for bees**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period (>5 days)**	**Conclusion**	**Honey**
Flubendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Fluralaner	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Ivermectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Levamisole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Lufenuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Mebendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Monepantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Morantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Moxidectin	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Nitroxinil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxibendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Oxyclozanide	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Piperazine	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Praziquantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Pyrantel	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Rafoxanide	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Sisapronil	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Teflubenzuron	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Thiabendazole	N	N	→	→	→	→	N	N	N	N	N	→	→	Low
Triclabendazol	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Annex 14 Prioritisation of authorised sedatives (group B1c)

Table A 14.1 *Prioritisation of authorised sedatives in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	**Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?**	**Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?**				**Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?**					**Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?**		**Conclusion priority**
Substances			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Azaperon (marker azaperol)	-	(Y)	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Brotizolam	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Butorphanol	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Carazolol	-	(Y)	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Detomidine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Isofluran	-	(N**)	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Ketamine	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Levomethadone	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Lidocaine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Mepivacaine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Procaine	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Romifidine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Thiopental	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Xylazine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

**MRL not necessary

Table A 14.2 *Prioritisation of authorised sedatives in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	**Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?**	**Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?**				**Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?**					**Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?**		**Conclusion priority**
Substances			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Azaperon (marker azaperol)	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Brotizolam	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Butorphanol	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Carazolol	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Detomidine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Isofluran	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Ketamine	-	N**	N	N	U	U	Y[b]	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1,2]
Levomethadone	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Lidocaine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Mepivacaine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Procaine	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Romifidine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Thiopental	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Xylazine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

**MRL not necessary

Table A 14.3 *Prioritisation of authorised sedatives in Rabbits.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substances			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for rabbits**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Azaperon (marker azaperol)	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Brotizolam	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Butorphanol	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Carazolol	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Detomidine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Isofluran	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Ketamine	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Levomethadone	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Lidocaine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Mepivacaine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Procaine	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Romifidine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Thiopental	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Xylazine	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

**MRL not necessary

Annex 15 Prioritisation of authorised NSAIDs (group B1d)

Table A 15.1 *Prioritisation of authorised NSAIDs in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	**Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?**	**Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?**				**Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?**					**Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?**		**Conclusion priority**
Substances			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U (<10)	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Na-Salicylate	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U (<10)	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Al-Salicylate	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U (<10)	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Carprofen	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U (<10)	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Diclofenac	-	(Y)	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Firocoxib	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U (<10)	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Flunixin / OH-flunixin	-	(Y)	N	N	U	U	U	U (<10)	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Ketoprofen	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U (<10)	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Meloxicam	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U (<10)	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Metamizole (MAA)	-	(Y)	Y	N	U	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Paracetamol	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U (<10)	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Tolfenamic acid	-	(Y)	N	N	U	U	U	U (<10)	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Vedaprofen	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U (<10)	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

**MRL not necessary

Table A 15.2 *Prioritisation of authorised NSAIDs in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substances			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Na-Salicylate	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Al-Salicylate	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Carprofen	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Diclofenac	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Firocoxib	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Flunixin / OH-flunixin	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Ketoprofen	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Meloxicam	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Metamizole (MAA)	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Paracetamol	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Tolfenamic acid	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Vedaprofen	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

**MRL not necessary

Table A 15.3 *Prioritisation of authorised NSAIDs in Rabbits.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substances			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for rabbits**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Na-Salicylate	-	N**	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Al-Salicylate	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Carprofen	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Diclofenac	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Firocoxib	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Flunixin / OH-flunixin	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Ketoprofen	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Meloxicam	-	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Metamizole (MAA)	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Paracetamol	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Tolfenamic acid	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Vedaprofen	-	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

**MRL not necessary

Annex 16 Prioritisation of other authorised substances (group B1e)

Table A 16.1 *Prioritisation of other authorised substances in Aquaculture-Fish.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for aquaculture**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Fish**
Authorised beta-agonists														
Cabergoline	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Clenbuterol	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	N	Y	U	-->	-->	Start survey*[1]
Authorised steroids														
Altrenogest	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
betamethasone	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
chlormadinone	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
dexamethasone	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	N	Y	U	-->	-->	Start survey*[1]
Flugestone acetate	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Methylprednisolone	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Norgestomet	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Prednisolone	N	N	-->	-->	-->	-->	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Table A 16.2 *Prioritisation of other authorised substances in Aquaculture-Shellfish.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for aquaculture**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Aquaculture - Shellfish**
Authorised beta-agonists														
Cabergoline	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Clenbuterol	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Authorised steroids														
Altrenogest	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
betamethasone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
chlormadinone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
dexamethasone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Flugestone acetate	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Methylprednisolone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Norgestomet	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Prednisolone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Table A 16.3 *Prioritisation of other authorised substances in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Authorised beta-agonists														
Cabergoline	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Clenbuterol	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Authorised steroids														
Altrenogest	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
betamethasone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
chlormadinone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
dexamethasone	N		N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	-->	-->	Start survey[*1]
Flugestone acetate	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Methyl-prednisolone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	-->	-->	Start survey[*1]
Norgestomet	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Prednisolone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Table A 16.4 *Prioritisation of other authorised substances in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Authorised beta-agonists														
Cabergoline	N	N	N	N	U		U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Clenbuterol	N	N	N	N	U		U	U	N	Y	U	-->	-->	Start survey[*1]
Authorised steroids														
Altrenogest	N	N	N	N	U		U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
betamethasone	N	N	N	N	U		U	U	N	Y	U	-->	-->	Start survey[*1]
chlormadinone	N	N	N	N	U		U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
dexamethasone	N	N	N	N	U		U	U	N	Y	U	-->	-->	Start survey[*1]
Flugestone acetate	N	N	N	N	U		U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Methylprednisolone	N	N	N	N	U		U	U	N	Y	U	-->	-->	Start survey[*1]
Norgestomet	N	N	N	N	U		U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Prednisolone	N	N	N	N	U		U	U	N	Y	U	-->	-->	Start survey[*1]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Table A 16.5 *Prioritisation of other authorised substances in Rabbits.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for rabbits**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Authorised beta-agonists														
Cabergoline	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Clenbuterol	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Authorised steroids														
Altrenogest	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
betamethasone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
chlormadinone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
dexamethasone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	-->	-->	Start survey[*1]
Flugestone acetate	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Methylprednisolone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Norgestomet	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Prednisolone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	-->	-->	Start survey[*1]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Table A 16.6 *Prioritisation of other authorised substances in Honey.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2019**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for bees**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Honey**
Authorised beta-agonists														
Cabergoline	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Clenbuterol	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Authorised steroids														
Altrenogest	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
betamethasone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
chlormadinone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
dexamethasone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Flugestone acetate	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Methylprednisolone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Norgestomet	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey
Prednisolone	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	-->	-->	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

Annex 17 Prioritisation of authorised coccidiostats (group B2)

Table A 17.1 *Prioritisation of coccidiostats in Game-Mammals.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Mammals**
Amprolium	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Clazuril	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Decoquinate	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Diclazuril	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Halofuginon	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Imidocarb	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Lasalocid	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey[*1]
Maduramicin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Monensin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Narasin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Nicarbazin (DNC)	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Robenidine	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Salinomycin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Semduramicin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Toltrazuril	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

**MRL related to unavoidable carry-over of feed additive

Table A 17.2 *Prioritisation of coccidiostats in Game-Poultry.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for game**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Game - Poultry**
Amprolium	N	N*	→	→	→	→	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Clazuril	N	N*	→	→	→	→	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Decoquinate	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey[#]
Diclazuril	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Halofuginon	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey[#]
Imidocarb	N	N	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Lasalocid	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Maduramicin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Monensin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]
Narasin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Nicarbazin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Robenidine	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Salinomycin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Semduramicin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Toltrazuril	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey [*1]

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

**MRL related to unavoidable carry-over of feed additive

Table A 17.3 *Prioritisation of coccidiostats in Rabbits.*

	Q1: is this an essential antimicrobial for humans?	Q2: Have MRLs been set for this substance in this animal species?	Q3: were any non-compliant residue data of the substance found in the last five years?				Q4: Is the substance regularly used in this animal species?					Q5: Do drugs with this active substance have a long withdrawal period?		Conclusion priority
Substance			**EFSA 2014-2018**	**RASFF 2014 - 2020**	**NP data 2014-2019**	**Conclusion**	**NC results**	**Monitored and found in NP**	**Registration EU for rabbits**	**Known to be used**	**Conclusion**	**Withdrawal period**	**Conclusion**	**Rabbits**
Amprolium	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Clazuril	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Decoquinate	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Diclazuril	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey *1
Halofuginon	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Imidocarb	N	N	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Lasalocid	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey *1
Maduramicin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Monensin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Narasin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Nicarbazin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Robenidine	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	Y	Y	U	→	→	Start survey *1
Salinomycin	N	N***	→	→	→	→	Y	→	→	→	→	→	→	Medium
Semduramicin	N	(Y)**	→	→	→	→	U	U	N	N	U	→	→	Start survey
Toltrazuril	N	Y	N	N	U	U	U	U	N	Y	U	→	→	Start survey *1

* A substance that is currently not included in the NRCP, but there are indications that the substance may be found because:

- [1]Internet search indicated possible use

**MRL related to unavoidable carry-over of feed additive

***No authorised additive for rabbit, but excluded in carry-over MRL

Annex 18 MRL legislation in non-EU countries

The following legislation was used to determine whether MRLs in pharmaceutical substances were available for relevant countries outside the EU (access date 04-04-2022):

- Argentina: Resolución 559/2011: Apruébanse los Límites de Residuos en Alimentos de Origen Animal. Available at: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/resoluci%C3%B3n-559-2011-185988/texto
- Australia: Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code – Schedule 20 – Maximum residue limits. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017C00941
- China: GB-31650-2019: Maximum Residue Limits for Veterinary Drugs in Foods. Available at: https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/china-china-publishes-maximum-residue-limits-veterinary-drugs-food
- India: Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011. Available at: https://www.fssai.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/Compendium_Contaminants_Regulations_20_08_2020.pdf
- Indonesia: SNI-01-6366-2000: Batas maksimum cemaran mikroba dan batas maksimum residu dalam bahan makanan asal hewan. Available at: http://blog.ub.ac.id/cdrhprimasanti90/files/2012/05/SNI-Cemaran-Bakteri-Daging-Susu-Telur.pdf
- New Zealand: Food Notice: Maximum Residue Levels for Agricultural Compounds. Available at: https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/19550-Maximum-Residue-Levels-for-Agricultural-Compounds
- South Africa: Regulations Governing the Maximum Limits for Veterinary Medicine and Stock Remedy residues that may be present in Foodstuffs. Available at: https://www.ehrn.co.za/download/reg_vet.pdf
- Vietnam. Maximum Limits on Residues of Veterinary Medicine in Food (promulgated together with the Circular No. 24/2013/TT-BYT dated August 14, 2013 of the Minister of Health). Available at: https://vanbanphapluat.co/circular-no-24-2013-tt-byt-maximum-limits-on-residues-of-veterinary-medicines-in-food

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