

# Premi<sup>®</sup>Test

## Premi<sup>®</sup>Test information about the European Legislation

### **EU legislation sets maximum residue limits for antimicrobial substances**

The European Community legislation requires that the toxicity of potential residues is evaluated before the use of a medicinal substance in food producing animals is authorized. If considered necessary, maximum residue limits (MRLs) are established and in some cases the use of the relevant substance is prohibited.

The evaluation procedure is laid out in Council Regulation (EC) No 2377/90 of 26 June 1990 and its amendments by Commission Regulation 1191/98 of 9 June 1998.

Directive 96/23/EG lays down measures to monitor the substances and groups of residues for each food commodity. Commission Decision 97/747/EC provides further rules for certain animal products: milk, eggs, honey, rabbits and game meat.

### **Laboratory analyses**

Because of the economic consequences of false positive results of analyses, it is necessary to provide clear rules on how laboratory analysis has to be carried out.

Commission Decision 2002/657/EC of 12 August 2002 implementing Council Directive 96/23/EC establishes these criteria and procedures for the validation of analytical methods to ensure the quality and comparability of analytical results generated by official laboratories.

Moreover, the Decision establishes common criteria for the interpretation of test results and introduces a procedure to progressively establish minimum required performance limits (MRPL) for analytical methods employed to detect substances for which no permitted limit (maximum limit) has been established.

This is in particular important for substances that are not authorized or are specifically prohibited in the EU.

More information about the EU-legislation can be found on there website relating to residues of veterinary medicinal products:

[www.europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sfp/fcr/residues\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sfp/fcr/residues_en.html)