

Belgium

TRENDS AND SOURCES OF ZOONOSES AND ZOOTIC AGENTS IN FOODSTUFFS, ANIMALS AND FEEDINGSTUFFS

including information on foodborne outbreaks,
antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and indicator bacteria
and some pathogenic microbiological agents

IN 2015

PREFACE

This report is submitted to the European Commission in accordance with Article 9 of Council Directive 2003/99/EC*. The information has also been forwarded to the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

The report contains information on trends and sources of zoonoses and zoonotic agents in Belgium during the year 2015.

The information covers the occurrence of these diseases and agents in animals, foodstuffs and in some cases also in feedingstuffs. In addition the report includes data on antimicrobial resistance in some zoonotic agents and indicator bacteria as well as information on epidemiological investigations of foodborne outbreaks. Complementary data on susceptible animal populations in the country is also given. The information given covers both zoonoses that are important for the public health in the whole European Union as well as zoonoses, which are relevant on the basis of the national epidemiological situation.

The report describes the monitoring systems in place and the prevention and control strategies applied in the country. For some zoonoses this monitoring is based on legal requirements laid down by the European Union legislation, while for the other zoonoses national approaches are applied.

The report presents the results of the examinations carried out in the reporting year. A national evaluation of the epidemiological situation, with special reference to trends and sources of zoonotic infections, is given. Whenever possible, the relevance of findings in foodstuffs and animals to zoonoses cases in humans is evaluated.

The information covered by this report is used in the annual European Union Summary Reports on zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance that are published each year by EFSA.

* Directive 2003/ 99/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Decision 90/ 424/ EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/ 117/ EEC, OJ L 325, 17.11.2003, p. 31

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1 ANIMAL POPULATIONS

The relevance of the findings on zoonoses and zoonotic agents has to be related to the size and nature of the animal population in the country

1.1.1 Information on susceptible animal population

Sources of information

SANITEL and BELTRACE database of the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain.

Dates the figures relate to and the content of the figures

Number of animals = number of animals at a certain time point of the year. Number of slaughtered animals = total number of slaughtered animals during the year.

Definitions used for different types of animals, herds, flocks and holdings as well as the types covered by the information

Holding: any establishment, construction or, in the case of an open-air farm, any place in which animals are held, kept or handled. The location of the holding is based on the address and the coordinates of the geographical entity. A geographical entity is a unit of one building or a complex of buildings included grounds and territories where an animal species is or could be held. Herd: an animal or group of animals kept on a holding as an epidemiological unit; if more than one herd is kept on a holding, each of these herds shall form a distinct unit and shall have the same health status.

National evaluation of the numbers of susceptible population and trends in these figures

Over the last years, there's a important decrease in total number of holdings of bovines, porcine, sheep, goats and farmed deer. The total number of bovine animals remains unchanged what means that the mean total number of animals per holding is increasing. The total numbers of holdings and animals of swine, are decreasing over the last years.

Geographical distribution and size distribution of the herds, flocks and holdings

Belgium can be geographically divided into two regions: the Flemish region situated in the north and the Walloon region situated in the south of the country. There's a very dense animal population of bovines, swine and poultry in the Flemish region. The Walloon region is important for his cattle breeding holdings of the Belgian Blue White race. The number of porcine and poultry holdings in the Walloon region is rather limited.

2 DISEASE STATUS

2.1 TUBERCULOSIS, MYCOBACTERIAL DISEASES

2.1.1 General evaluation of the national situation

2.1.1.1 Mycobacterium - general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Zoonotic tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*). Bovine tuberculosis in humans caused by *M. bovis* is clinically indistinguishable from human tuberculosis caused by *M. tuberculosis*. In the past, the most important way of transmission of *M. bovis* to humans was the consumption of raw milk or raw milk products from infected cattle. Industrial heating production methods or pasteurization of raw milk did stop this way of transmission to humans. Nowadays tuberculosis in humans caused by *M. bovis* is rare. In regions where *M. bovis* infections in cattle are largely eliminated, only few residual cases occur among elderly persons as a result of the reactivation of dormant *M. bovis* within old lesions. Also among migrants from high-prevalence countries or regions, infections with *M. bovis* are diagnosed. Agricultural workers may acquire infection by *M. bovis* by inhaling cough aerosols from infected cattle and may subsequently develop typical pulmonary or genito-urinary tuberculosis. Cervical lymphadenopathy, intestinal lesions, chronic skin tuberculosis (*lupus vulgaris*) and other non-pulmonary forms are also particularly common as clinical symptoms.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

The surveillance program of tuberculosis is based on Directive 64/432/EEC, which is implemented and adapted in National legislation since 1963 and last modified by the Royal Decree of 17 October 2002. The control implies skin testing of animals at the occasion of trade and intensive testing of infected and contact farms in consequence of a confirmation of a bovine TB suspicious case (tracing-on and tracing-back of all contact animals and contact herds). Systematic ante- and post-mortem examination are performed at all slaughterhouses. The Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food chain is informed about any doubtful or positive result of the skin test of bovines and may decide to re-examine (additional tests e.g. comparative tuberculin test, interferon-gamma test) the animals or to kill them for additional analysis (test & slaughter strategy). In case a "TB suspicious" lesion is detected, a tissue sample is sent to the National Reference Laboratory for analysis. Consequently, if *Mycobacterium bovis* suspicion is confirmed by a positive culture, all animals in the herd of origin are skin tested and an epidemiological investigation is realized. The total herd is considered as the 'epidemiological unit'. Isolation of *M. bovis* and biochemical testing is exclusively performed in the National Reference Laboratory where also IFN-gamma, PCR and molecular typing by means of RFLP, spoligotyping or more recently MIRU-VNTR are done to support the epidemiological investigations and to eventually prove the link between different cases.

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

In case a holding is infected and if by epidemiological investigation and tracing-back, animals were found to have been exported to another country, the Chief Veterinary Officer of the country of destination has to be informed about the outbreak in the country of origin. This alert can help to rapidly detect an infection in the concerned holding of destination abroad. Monitoring of the type of strains circulating in each country could contribute to the understanding of the temporal-spatial spread of some specific strains between different countries and could possibly bear some epidemiological links between different outbreaks. More attention should be given to intracommunity trade in animals sensitive to bovine tuberculosis (e.g. camelids), especially if those animals have stayed for a time in an endemic region of tuberculosis.

2.1.2 Mycobacterium in animals

2.1.2.1 *M. bovis* in animal - Deer - farmed

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Sampling in case of suspicious TB lesions during post-mortem examinations of "wild" and "farmed" deer at slaughterhouse/ at game handling establishment.

Frequency of the sampling

Depends on the number of hunted/slaughtered animals and the detection of suspicious lesions at post-mortem examination.

Type of specimen taken

Suspicious lesions of lungs, lymph nodes, ... at slaughterhouse or game handling establishment.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

TB suspicious tissues: lymph nodes, lungs, ...

Case definition

An animal is positive if *Mycobacterium bovis* is isolated by culture or confirmed by laboratory analysis.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

- Ziehl-Neelsen coloration- Culture for isolation- Interferon-gamma - PCR on lesions / organs- PCR on culture

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

Monitoring is done by:- systematic post-mortem examination at the slaughterhouses/game handling establishment- post-mortem examination at autopsy of hunted or killed "wild" deer by accident in the University Center of Lige, Veterinary Medicine Faculty. In case of suspected TB lesions, tissue samples are sent to the National Reference Laboratory for additional analysis to confirm the suspicion.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

Surveillance program in wildlife.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

No *Mycobacterium bovis* was detected in "wild/hunted" or "farmed" deer for the reporting year 2015.

2.1.2.2 *M. bovis* in animal - Cattle (bovine animals)

Status as officially free of bovine tuberculosis during the reporting year

The entire country free

Belgium is officially free of bovine tuberculosis since the 25th of June 2003 (Commission Decision 2003/467/EC)

Free regions

All regions are officially free of bovine tuberculosis.

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Surveillance system. The control of tuberculosis is based on Council Directive 64/432/EEC, which is implemented and adapted in National legislation since 1963 and was last modified by the Royal Decree of 17 October 2002. The surveillance program implies: - skin testing of all animals at purchase by the veterinarian responsible for the epidemiological sanitary situation of the holding (contract between farmer and veterinarian); - in case of a suspected/infected bovine(s) on a holding skin testing of all animals of the holding; - skin testing of all 'contact' animals and herds (tracing-on and tracing-back); - systematic ante- and post-mortem examination of all slaughtered bovines, transmission to the National Reference Laboratory of all "TB suspicious" lesions for further analysis. Isolation of *M. bovis* and typing is performed at the National Reference Laboratory CODA-CERVA. Also IFN-gamma, PCR and molecular typing by means of RFLP, spoligotyping and more recently MIRU-VNTR are realised at the NRL.

Frequency of the sampling

Frequency of testing depends on: - the introduction of new animals into a herd (mandatory examination at purchase) - the results of tuberculin testing- the detection of suspected bovines- the detection of infected bovines- the epidemiological investigation related to suspected or infected animals or herds (tracing-on and tracing-back)- the follow-up testing of infected and/or eradicated herds during 5 years after partial or total stamping-out. This follow-up testing can be reduced to year 1, year 3 and year 5 if epidemiological investigations indicate a low risk of infection- an 'at random selection' of 200 holdings in the category of holdings with an important number of purchased animals per year: tuberculation of all purchased bovines over the last year.

Type of specimen taken

Organs/tissues: lesions, lymph nodes, lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, ... Blood

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Tuberculin skin testing: single (bovine tuberculin) or comparative (bovine/avian tuberculin) testing. Blood sampling: interferon-gamma tests
Laboratory examination of all suspicious lesions by culture: isolation and identification
Organs: lymph nodes, lungs, liver, kidneys, ...

Case definition

- A 'bovine' is defined as infected with bovine tuberculosis if the animal is positive by skin testing or if *Mycobacterium bovis* is isolated by culture or confirmed by laboratory analysis (PCR). - A 'holding' is defined as infected if *Mycobacterium bovis* was isolated by culture from an animal of the holding.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

- Simple skin test with bovine tuberculin- Comparative skin test with bovine and avian tuberculin- Ziehl-Neelsen coloration- Culture for isolation- Interferon-gamma assay- PCR on lesions / organs- PCR on culture - RFLP typing- Spoligotyping- MIRU-VNTR

Vaccination policy

Vaccination is prohibited by Royal Decree of 17 October 2002.

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

National surveillance program by the Competent Authority (FASFC) on a mandatory legal base.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

Draw special attention and focus on the post-mortem examination of slaughtered animals; Transmission for further analysis of any lesion that could be 'suspected' of tuberculosis to the National Reference Laboratory; Culture of *M. bovis*, biochemical testing, PCR are performed on these 'suspicious' lesions; Molecular typing by means of RFLP, Spoligotyping and more recently MIRU-VNTR are realised on all isolates to support the epidemiological investigations and to eventually prove the link between different cases or outbreaks.

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

In case of export of bovines, inform the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Member state of destination if tuberculosis has been detected in a holding of the Member State of origin after the date of export. This information can result in an early detection or can avoid a possible further contamination in the Member State of destination. In 2015, a first infection of bovine tuberculosis on one Belgian alpaca holding was detected and confirmed by culture. The alpaca's were imported in december 2014 from a holding of Tiverton situated in the Devon region of GB. This is an endemic bTB area with infection in both domesticated animals and wildlife. This holding of origin had a bTB incident in 2009 in alpaca. In Belgium, the infection was detected at necropsy of one sick alpaca which presented typical tuberculous lesions in different organs and parts of the carcass. Euthanasia was carried out on all animals of this holding. After epidemiological investigation, 10 contact herds with in total 33 animals had to be screened by a comparative tuberculin followed by a serological ELISA 14 days later. No other infected alpaca was detected. Molecular typing of the isolate resulted in a similar genotype to isolates circulating in the UK. Further follow-up of all these contact herds of alpaca will be realised by SICT and an ELISA.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

If *M. bovis* is suspected, all animals in the herd of origin are skin tested, the herd is considered as the epidemiological unit. A complete epidemiological investigation is performed. After tracing-back and tracing-on all animals of 'contact' holdings are examined by skin testing. If any doubtful or positive result of the skin test is detected, the FASFC may decide to re-examine the reactor animals (additional tests e.g. comparative skin testing with avian and bovine tuberculin and/or Interferon-gamma testing) or to a direct mandatory slaughter of the reactors (test slaughter) for additional analysis. In case a suspicious lesion is detected at post-mortem examination, a sample is sent to the National reference laboratory for analysis. If in consequence *Mycobacterium bovis* is isolated, all skin test positive animals during successive testing are mandatory slaughtered. If many bovines are reacting positive to skin testing, the FASFC can decide that all animals of the holding must be mandatory slaughtered (total stamping-out). In most breakdowns a sanitation plan is established taking into account the epidemiological situation. In case of partial stamping-out, only 2 sanitation plans may be realised. After stamping-out, new restocked animals are tested during 5 consecutive years by annual skin testing to prove the TB free status of the holding.

Notification system in place

Animal Health Law of 24 March 1987 Chapter III and Royal Decree of 3 February 2014 (list of all notifiable animal diseases).

Results of the investigation

In 2015, 3 outbreaks of bovine tuberculosis were detected. On the first outbreak (2015-01) a general stamping-out was applied and 162 contact herds had to be followed-up by tuberculin. Hereby two secondary outbreaks were detected with a clear epidemiological link to the primary case. On the second outbreak (2015-02) also a general stamping-out was organized. A partial stamping-out was applied on third outbreak (2015-03). Due to this second and third outbreak respectively 10 and 39 contact herds had to be followed-up by tuberculin. Of outbreak 2015-01, 2015-02 and 2015-03, respectively 8, 1 and 1 isolates were obtained by bacteriological examination.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Number of infected herds since 2000: 2000 : 24 2001 : 23 2002 : 13 2003 : 7 2004 : 8 2005 : 5 2006 : 8 2007 : 5 2008 : 12 2009 : 2 2010 : 0 2011 : 1 2012 : 1 2013 : 9 2014 : 0 2015 : 3

2.2 BRUCELLOSIS

2.2.1 Brucella in animals

2.2.1.1 *B. suis* in animal

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Serological screening for Brucella is done for breeding pigs that are gathered (at a fair for example), at artificial insemination centers and in animals intended for trade. The methods used are Rose Bengal test (RBT), Slow Agglutination test (SAT) according to Wright, Complement Fixation test (CFT) and ELISA. Bacteriological examination for Brucella and Yersinia is done in case of positive serology. Regularly, false positive serological reactions are reported. These are due to a Yersinia enterocolitica O9 infection and are confirmed by Yersinia enterocolitica O9 isolation in the absence of Brucella spp. isolation. B. suis biovar 2 may be isolated from wild boars (Sus scrofa). The infection seems to be endemic in wild boar in Belgium. B. suis biovar 2, circulating among wild boars, shows only limited pathogenicity for humans, if pathogenic at all. The domestic pig population is free of brucellosis (last Brucella isolation in domestic pigs in Belgium was in 1969).

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Blood sampling Tonsils Spleen

Case definition

An animal is positive if Brucella suis is isolated by culture or typed by additional laboratory methods.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Rose Bengal test RBT Complement fixation test CFT Indirect ELISA Bacteriological examination

2.2.1.2 B. abortus in animal - Cattle (bovine animals)

Status as officially free of bovine brucellosis during the reporting year

The entire country free

Belgium is officially free from bovine brucellosis since the 25th of June 2003 (Commission Decision 2003/467/EC)

Free regions

Belgium remained officially free of bovine brucellosis during this reporting year.

Additional information

End 2010 a brucellosis breakdown herd was detected after analyzing an abortion. The infected herd was totally depopulated. In March 2012, again a breakdown of brucellosis was detected after analysis of an abortion. No epidemiological link could be found with the breakdown of 2010. Tracing-back and an epidemiological inquiry lead to the detection of 4 other secondary breakdowns linked to the primary case. All these 5 brucellosis breakdown herds were infected with an identical Brucella abortus biovar 3. Another infected herd of brucellosis was detected by analysis of tankmilk and an infection with Brucella suis biovar 2 was confirmed. Finally there was a stamping-out of all the animals of the infected herds. In 2013 a breakdown herd was detected as contact herd of the primary breakdown herd of 2012. The breakdown herd of 2013 was already examined twice by serology in 2012 with negative results. A third follow-up screening by serology indicated some positive results. This positive serology could be confirmed by culture after test and slaughter of the reactors. Finally 6 bovines were infected. There was a stamping-out of all the animals of this infected herd. In 2014, bovine brucellosis was not detected by a serological follow-up surveillance of contact herds of the brucellosis incident. In 2015, no case of brucella infection was detected by a last serological follow-up surveillance of contact herds during the winter campaign of the 2012 - 2013 brucellosis incident. Scientific advice 05-2016 of the Scientific Committee of the FASFC on the re-emergence of bovine brucellosis in Belgium was published in May 2016.

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Since Belgium is officially free of bovine brucellosis, the eradication program has been changed in a surveillance program. An animal is legally suspected of brucellosis in case of a positive ELISA. If, according to the epidemiology and the results of the blood test, an animal or herd is found to be at risk, a bacteriological investigation always takes place. Hence, a brucellosis animal is defined as an animal in which *Brucella abortus* has been isolated, and a cattle holding is considered as an outbreak herd if one of the animals is positive for brucellosis by bacteriological examination. In 2009, a study was realized to evaluate the current national surveillance program of bovine brucellosis. If a Member State has maintained the officially free status of brucellosis for at least 5 consecutive years, the existing surveillance program can be re-evaluated and some modifications on the sampling design are allowed on condition of further proof of freedom of disease (Council Directive 64/432/EEC). The study also clearly indicated that the best approach is to test bovines imported from officially free or non-officially free Member States of *Brucella* spp., to test animals at purchase in consequence of national trade as well as to analyze aborting animals in order to early detect infection. Also the mandatory analysis for brucellosis at purchase of new animals changed into a voluntary approach. A new surveillance program has been applied from the end of 2009 on. In 2015, surveillance was focused on following risk categories: - import of non officially free MSs or Third Countries at the moment of trade and follow-up testing during 3 consecutive years during the winterscreening (targeted selection)- at random selection of 450 bovine herds for serological investigation of 40 animals per herd divided in 4 different age categories: 10 animals of 6-12 months of age, 10 animals of 12-24 months of age and 20 animals older than 24 months. - number of analysis of bovines of national trade at purchase. - at random selection of 200 bovine herds of all herds that did not declare any abortion during the past year and did send some lightweight bodies of newborns to the rendering plant. On these herds a maximum of 20 female animals are randomly selected for serological analysis of brucellosis. - abortion protocol: all abortion should be notified and analysed for brucellosis. - a general screening of dairy herds by an ELISA of tankmilk was realised in spring and autumn 2015.

Frequency of the sampling

- import of non officially free MSs or Third Countries at the moment of trade: all imported animals over 12 months of age - import of non officially free MSs or Third Countries follow-up testing during winterscreening for 3 consecutive years of all imported animals over 24 months of age- at random selection of 450 bovine herds: at random selection of maximum 40 female animals in different age categories- bovines of national trade at purchase: at random selection, limited number of analysis - at random selection of 200 bovine herds where no abortion was declared/analyzed during the last year, at random selection of 20 female animals over 24 months of age (goal is to stimulate the notification of abortions)- abortion protocol: examination of abortions for brucellosis and some other diseases which can induce an abortion in bovine animals (IBR, BVD, Neoplasiose, ...).

Type of specimen taken

Blood samples, Tankmilk, individual milk samples

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Blood sampling by veterinary practioners Tankmilk samples taken for Milk Quality Assurance at the moment of the collection of the milk by the milk factory

Case definition

An animal is defined as infected if *Brucella* spp. has been isolated by culture and identified as Brucellosis. A herd is defined as infected if one of its animals is positive by bacteriological examination for Brucellosis.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

- Micro agglutination test - ELISA on blood or tank milk - Complement Fixation Test- Rose Bengale Test- PCR- Stamp/Ziehl Neelsen coloration- Culture

Vaccination policy

Vaccination is prohibited in Belgium since 1992.

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

National mandatory surveillance program organized by the FASFC.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

In case of a positive result in the micro-agglutination test the same blood sample is tested with an ELISA. If this indirect ELISA is positive, this result has to be confirmed by a blocking ELISA at the NRL. If this confirmatory test is positive, the animal is considered as infected and is compulsory slaughtered (test & slaughter strategy) for additional analysis to detect a possible Brucella infection by culture.

Notification system in place

Animal Health Law of 24 March 1987 Chapter III, Royal Degree of 3 February 2014 (list of notifiable diseases)

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

An intensified bovine brucellosis control program started in Belgium in 1988. In case of active brucellosis, i.e. excretion of Brucella, the plan consisted in the culling of all animals of the infected herd (total depopulation). Culled bovines were compensated for based on the replacement value of the animals. In March 2000, the last case of bovine brucellosis was identified before obtaining the officially brucellosis free status in 2003. In case of positive serological reactors the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain instruct follow-up testing or 'test slaughter' for additional analyses. These analyses could not confirm brucellosis. To reduce the number of FPSR (False positive serological reactors) to be slaughtered, the micro-agglutination test has been used as for routine testing whereas the indirect Elisa is accepted as a complementary test by serial or parallel testing. The blocking ELISA of the NRL is considered as the confirmation test. This approach avoids the undeserved mandatory slaughter of false positive reacting animals. In 2015, no infected animals or herds were detected.

2.2.1.3 B. melitensis in animal - Goats

Status as officially free of caprine brucellosis during the reporting year

The entire country free

Belgium is officially free of B. melitensis since 29 March 2001 (Commission Decision 2001/292/EC).

Free regions

Belgium is officially free of caprine brucellosis during the reporting year.

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Serum samples taken in the framework of a national monitoring program for Maedi-Visna/CAE and at export were examined for Brucella melitensis specific antibodies by means of an ELISA. Sheep and goats were tested for brucellosis by indirect ELISA (iELISA) at the NRL CODA-CERVA. All positive samples in the ELISA were supplementary tested by the Rose Bengal Test (RBT) and Complement Fixation Test (CFT) as confirmatory tests. Animals that were positive in the two confirmatory tests or that could not be analyzed and/or interpreted in RBT and/or CFT were sampled a second time.

Type of specimen taken

Blood

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Blood sampling

Case definition

A goat is defined as infected with brucellosis if positive in all three tests: iELISA, Rose Bengal test and Complement Fixation test and isolation of Brucella melitensis by culture after test slaughter.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Notification system in place

Animal Health Law of 24 March 1987 Chapter III and Royal Decree of 3 February 2014 (list of notifiable animal diseases)

Results of the investigation

At the NRL, 7.146 caprine/ovine serum samples were tested. The results confirmed those of previous years, i.e. the absence of any epidemiological or bacteriological evidence of caprine/ovine brucellosis in Belgium.

2.2.1.4 B. melitensis in animal - Sheep

Status as officially free of ovine brucellosis during the reporting year

The entire country free

Belgium is officially free from *B. melitensis* since 29 March 2001 (Commission Decision 2001/292/EC).

Free regions

Belgium is officially free of ovine brucellosis during the reporting year.

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Serum samples taken in the framework of a national monitoring program for Visna-Maedi/CAE and at export were examined for *Brucella melitensis* specific antibodies by means of an iELISA. Positive samples were subsequently tested in Rose Bengal and in complement fixation test. Sheep and goats sera were tested for brucellosis by indirect ELISA (iELISA) at the NRL. All positive samples in the ELISA were then tested by the Rose Bengal Test (RBT) and Complement Fixation Test (CFT) as confirmatory tests. Animals that were positive in the two confirmatory tests or that could not be analyzed and/or interpreted in RBT and/or CFT were sampled a second time.

Type of specimen taken

Blood

Case definition

A sheep is defined as infected with brucellosis if positive in all three tests: the Elisa, the Rose Bengal test and the Complement Fixation test and isolation of *Brucella melitensis* by culture.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

- Indirect ELISA- Rose Bengal Test RBT- Complement Fixation Test CFT- Culture for isolation- Brucellin skin test (BST)

Notification system in place

Animal Health Law of 24 March 1987 Chapter III and Royal Decree of 3 February 2014 (list of notifiable animal diseases).

Results of the investigation

At the National Reference Laboratory, 7,146 caprine/ovine serum samples were tested. The results confirmed those of previous years, i.e. the absence of any epidemiological or bacteriological evidence of caprine/ovine brucellosis in Belgium.

3 INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC ZONOSSES AND ZONOTIC AGENTS

Zoonoses are diseases or infections, which are naturally transmissible directly or indirectly between animals and humans. Foodstuffs serve often as vehicles of zoonotic infections. Zoonotic agents cover viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites or other biological entities that are likely to cause zoonoses.

3.1 SALMONELLOSIS

3.1.1 Salmonella in foodstuffs

3.1.1.1 Salmonella spp. in food

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Samples are taken by the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain. The samples assayed were carcasses, cuts and minced meat from pork, carcasses, cuts and meat preparation from chicken, layer carcasses, beef minced meat and other foodstuffs. For most of the matrices, approximately 100 - 300 independent samples were taken per matrix in order to detect a minimal contamination rate of 1% with 95% confidence. Salmonella isolates were serotyped.

3.1.2 Salmonella in animals

3.1.2.1 Salmonella spp. in animal - Cattle (bovine animals)

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

There was no official monitoring program for cattle in 2014. Given results are from isolates from diagnostic samples sent to the NRL Salmonella, animal health, for serotyping.

Vaccination policy

In 2015, no vaccine was authorized for the vaccination of cattle against salmonellosis.

Results of the investigation

Results from the NRL Salmonella, AH indicate that the number of Salmonella isolates from cattle is equal to 46 and that the most frequently found serotypes are S.Typhimurium (14) and S. Dublin (13).

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Data from the NRL Salmonella, AH indicate that the number of Salmonella isolates from cattle (n=46) remains at the same level of 2012 (n=42) and 2014 (n= 43). Compared to 2014, S. Typhimurium and S. Dublin remain the most prevalent serotypes.

3.1.2.2 Salmonella spp. in animal - Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Broiler flocks

The official surveillance program for broilers in accordance with Regulations (EC) Nos 2160/2003 and 200/2012 started in 2009. It is compulsory to sample all flocks on farms with a capacity of 200 or more birds as day-old chicks and in the last three weeks before slaughter.

Frequency of the sampling

Broiler flocks: Day-old chicks

Each 'batch' of day-old chicks that enters the farm must be sampled in the hatchery or when arriving on the farm.

Broiler flocks: Before slaughter at farm

Every flock is sampled in the last 3 weeks before slaughter.

Broiler flocks: At slaughter (flock based approach)

Sampling of caeca at slaughter is distributed evenly throughout the year

Type of specimen taken

Broiler flocks: Day-old chicks

For the monitoring of day-old chicks, samples of internal linings of delivery boxes or hatcher basket liners are taken.

Broiler flocks: Before slaughter at farm

In the three weeks before slaughter, boot swab samples are taken.

Broiler flocks: At slaughter (flock based approach)

At slaughter, caeca samples are taken.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Broiler flocks: Day-old chicks

Pieces of inner linings of the delivery boxes are sampled by the owner in the same way as for breeding flocks. The samples have to reach an accredited laboratory within 48 hours of sampling.

Broiler flocks: Before slaughter at farm

All flocks are sampled, by the owner, within 3 weeks before slaughter. The sampling is performed in accordance with Regulation (EU) n 200/2012. Samples have to reach an accredited laboratory within 48 hours.

Broiler flocks: At slaughter (flock based approach)

The intact caeca of 10 birds from the same flock are taken at the slaughterhouse with the aim to determine the load of Salmonella spp. entering the slaughterhouse.

Case definition

Broiler flocks: Day-old chicks

A sample is considered positive if a Salmonella spp. is isolated. A flock is considered positive as soon as one sample is positive.

Broiler flocks: Before slaughter at farm

A sample is considered positive if a Salmonella spp. is isolated. A flock is considered positive as soon as one sample is positive.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Broiler flocks: Day-old chicks

The analytical method used is the bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D in accordance with regulation (EU) nr. 200/2012. AI isolates are serotyped by the Kauffmann-White-LeMinor scheme.

Broiler flocks: Before slaughter at farm

The analytical method used is the bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D in accordance with regulation (EU) nr. 200/2012. AI isolates are serotyped by the Kauffmann-White-LeMinor scheme.

Broiler flocks: At slaughter (flock based approach)

The analytical method used is the bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D. AI isolates are serotyped by the Kauffmann-White-LeMinor scheme.

Vaccination policy

Broiler flocks

There is no vaccination policy for broiler flocks.

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

Broiler flocks

Minimal requirements are laid down for holdings with at least 200 broilers on infrastructure, management, hygiene and bio-security issues in the framework of the authorization of holdings.

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

Broiler flocks

The minimal requirements in the framework of the authorization of farms with more than 200 birds contains preventive measures (infrastructure, management, hygiene and biosecurity) for the control of Salmonella. Following measures are taken when a flock is positive for Salmonella spp: 1) logistic slaughter of the flock at the end of production; 2) mandatory cleaning and disinfection of the house; 3) hygienogram after disinfection and after the house has dried up; 4) swab control on the presence of Salmonella before restocking the house. If the following flock is positive for the same serotype of Salmonella, the disinfection must be performed by an external company. When the same serotype of Salmonella is found at three consecutive times, the farm must be evaluated on biosecurity and hygiene by the farm veterinarian and necessary measures must be taken. An epidemiological investigation and/or tests are performed to find the source of the infection. It is at all times prohibited to treat for Salmonella with antibiotics.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

Broiler flocks: Day-old chicks

It is prohibited to treat the flock for Salmonella with antibiotics.

Broiler flocks: Before slaughter at farm

See 'the control program/strategies' in place.

Notification system in place

Zoonotic Salmonella is notifiable since the first of January 2004. Notification is done by phone, fax or by e-mail to the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain. Farmers and laboratories are obliged to notify.

Results of the investigation

5.814 batches of day-old chicks were sampled, 17 were positive for Salmonella spp. of which 5 for S. Enteritidis and 1 for S. Typhimurium. 9.483 broiler flocks were sampled in the last 3 weeks of production. 136 flocks were positive for Salmonella spp. of which 7 for S. Typhimurium, 7 for S. Enteritidis and 4 for monophasic S. Typhimurium. One of these flock was positive for S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium. The most common other serotypes found was S. Infantis in 35 flocks, followed by S. Agona and S. Livingstone, each in 13 flocks.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

The prevalence of all serotypes in day old chicks has increased considerably compared to 2014 (0,18% in 2014; 0,29% in 2015), mainly due to a high number of S. Infantis positive flocks. The decrease in the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in broiler flocks seen in 2014 (1,99%) compared to 2013 (2,09%) continued in 2015 (1,43%).

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

For the second year in a row, an increase in the total number of reported human Salmonella isolates was seen in 2015 (2.760 in 2013, 2.963 in 2014, 3.119 in 2015). This time it is due to an increase in other serotypes than S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium.

3.1.2.3 Salmonella spp. in animal - Pigs

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Breeding herds

For diagnostic purposes and in the framework of research projects, pigs are sampled and isolates are sent to the NRL Salmonella, Animal Health for serotyping and resistance analysis.

Multiplying herds

For diagnostic purposes and in the framework of research projects, pigs are sampled and isolates are sent to the NRL Salmonella, AH for serotyping and resistance analysis.

Fattening herds

The national Salmonella surveillance programme at farm level was stopped in 2015. Commercial labels continue the monitoring within their commercial guides. For diagnostic purposes and in the framework of research projects, pigs are sampled and isolates are sent to the NRL Salmonella, AH for serotyping and resistance analysis.

Vaccination policy

Breeding herds

No vaccine is authorized in Belgium for the vaccination of pigs against Salmonella.

Multiplying herds

No vaccine is authorized in Belgium for the vaccination of pigs against Salmonella.

Fattening herds

No vaccine is authorized in Belgium for the vaccination of pigs against Salmonella.

3.1.2.4 Salmonella spp. in animal - Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Laying hens flocks

All laying hen flocks on farms with at least 200 laying hens are under the Salmonella control programme. Flocks are sampled by the owner at the age of day-old chicks, 16, 24, 39 and 54 weeks and in the last 3 weeks of production. When a flock has a second production cycle, the sampling continues every 15 weeks.

Frequency of the sampling

Laying hens: Day-old chicks

Every flock of day-old chicks is sampled before entering the house.

Laying hens: Rearing period

Every rearing flock is sampled 2 weeks before entering the production-unit.

Laying hens: Production period

Every flock is sampled every 15 weeks starting at the age of 24 weeks.

Laying hens: Before slaughter at farm

Every flock is sampled within the 3 weeks before slaughter.

Laying hens: At slaughter

Sampling is distributed evenly throughout the year.

Type of specimen taken

Laying hens: Day-old chicks

The sample taken of day-old chicks is a mixed sample of Internal linings of the delivery boxes.

Laying hens: Rearing period

The samples taken during rearing consist of overshoes in accordance with Regulation (EU) N 517/2011.

Laying hens: Production period

The samples taken during production consist of 2 pair of overshoes in accordance with Regulation (EU) N 517/2011. Official samples consist of 2 pair of overshoes and one dustsample, also in accordance with Regulation (EU) N 517/2011.

Laying hens: Before slaughter at farm

The samples taken during production consist of 2 pair of overshoes in accordance with Regulation (EU) N 517/2011.

Laying hens: At slaughter

A mixed sample consisting of 10 caecal samples is taken at slaughter.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Laying hens: Day-old chicks

At the farm, 20 pieces (5 by 5 cm) of the inner linings of delivery boxes are taken of each batch. The samples have to reach an accredited laboratory within 48 hours of sampling.

Laying hens: Rearing period

Samples are taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) N. 517/2011.

Laying hens: Production period

Samples are taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) N. 517/2011.

Laying hens: Before slaughter at farm

Samples are taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) N. 517/2011.

Laying hens: At slaughter

A mixed sample consisting of 10 intact caecal samples is taken at the level of the slaughterline.

Case definition

Laying hens: Day-old chicks

A sample is considered positive if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated. A flock is considered positive as soon as one sample is positive.

Laying hens: Rearing period

A sample is considered positive if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated. A flock is considered positive as soon as one sample is positive.

Laying hens: Production period

A sample is considered positive if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated. A flock is considered positive as soon as one sample is positive.

Laying hens: Before slaughter at farm

A sample is considered positive if *S. Enteritidis* or *S. Typhimurium* is isolated. A flock is considered positive as soon as one sample is positive.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Laying hens: Day-old chicks

The method used is the bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D in accordance with Regulation (EU) N 517/2011. All isolates are serotyped according to the Kauffmann-White-LeMinor Scheme.

Laying hens: Rearing period

The method used is the bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D in accordance with Regulation (EU) N 517/2011. All isolates are serotyped according to the Kauffmann-White-LeMinor Scheme.

Laying hens: Production period

The method used is the bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D in accordance with Regulation (EU) N 517/2011. All isolates are serotyped according to the Kauffmann-White-LeMinor Scheme.

Laying hens: Before slaughter at farm

The method used is the bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D in accordance with Regulation (EU) N 517/2011. All isolates are serotyped according to the Kauffmann-White-LeMinor Scheme.

Laying hens: At slaughter

The method used is the bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D.

Vaccination policy

Laying hens flocks

All laying hen flocks in production must be vaccinated against Salmonella Enteritidis. The vaccination against Salmonella Typhimurium is strongly recommended.

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

Laying hens flocks

Minimal requirements for infrastructure, management, hygiene and bio-security issues are laid down in the framework of the authorization of holdings.

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

Laying hens flocks

The national control programme for Salmonella in laying hens is based on Regulations (EC) Nos. 2160/2003, 1177/2006 and (EU) No. 517/2011.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

Laying hens flocks

In case of positive findings, following measures are implemented: 1) Pasteurization of eggs before human consumption. 2) Cleaning and disinfection of housing after removal of the positive flock. 3) Swab sampling of housing before entering a new flock. If the result is positive for Salmonella, cleaning, disinfection and swab control has to be repeated before restocking the house.

Notification system in place

Zoonotic Salmonella is notifiable by the farmer and the laboratory since the first of January 2004. Notification is done by phone, fax or electronically to the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain.

Results of the investigation

257 different batches of day-old chicks were tested. Salmonella was not found. During rearing, 269 flocks were sampled of which 5 were positive for 5 different serotypes of Salmonella spp. (S. Enteritidis, S. Gaminara, S. Idikan, S. Mbandaka en S. Senftenberg). During production, 716 flocks were sampled of which 37 were positive for Salmonella spp. (9 for S. Enteritidis).

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

During rearing, the prevalence increased from 0,36% in 2013 to 1,35% in 2014 to 1,86% in 2015. This increase in prevalence is also noticed during production where a slight increase from 4,35% in 2014 to 5,17% in 2015 is seen. However, the prevalence of Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium decreased from 2% in 2014 to 1,26% in 2015. 9 flocks were positive for S. Abaetetuba, a Salmonella serotype that was not previously found in layers in Belgium.

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

For the second year in a row, an increase in the total number of reported human Salmonella isolates was seen in 2015 (2.760 in 2013, 2.963 in 2014, 3.119 in 2015). This time it is due to an increase in other serotypes than S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium.

3.1.2.5 Salmonella spp. in animal - Gallus gallus (fowl) - breeding flocks, unspecified

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary)

Breeding flocks are sampled as day-old chicks, at the age of 4 and 16 weeks and every 2 weeks during production. An official control takes place at 16 weeks, 22 weeks, 46 weeks and 58 or 62 weeks. A specific Salmonella control is performed 4 times a year in the hatcheries by the owner.

Frequency of the sampling

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Day-old chicks

Every flock is sampled

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Rearing period

During rearing, breeding flocks are sampled as day old chicks and at the age of 4 and 16 weeks.

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Production period

Adult breeding flocks are sampled every 2 weeks.

Type of specimen taken

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Day-old chicks

The samples taken from day-old chicks are pieces of internal linings of delivery boxes at time delivery.

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Rearing period

During rearing, boot swab samples are taken.

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Production period

During the production period, sampling is also performed using boot swabs.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Day-old chicks

At the farm, pieces (5 by 5 cm) of the inner linings of delivery boxes are taken of each flock by the farmer. 2 samples are taken, one for the hen-chicks and one for the cock-chicks. Each sample consists of 20 pieces of interlining. The two samples are analyzed separately. The samples have to be taken the day of delivery, the samples have to reach the lab within 24 hours of sampling. In the hatcheries, pooled samples from dead-in-the-shell chicks and of fluff and meconium, are taken by the owner every 3 months. These are sent to the laboratory of one of the animal health associations.

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Rearing period

Samples are taken by the owner at 4 weeks and by one of the animal health associations at 16 weeks, both in accordance with regulation (EU) Nr. 200/2010.

Breeding flocks: Production period

All samples are taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) Nr. 200/2010.

Case definition

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Day-old chicks

A sample is considered positive if Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow or Paratyphi B var. Java is isolated. A flock is considered positive as soon as one sample is positive.

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Rearing period

A sample is considered positive if Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow or Paratyphi B var. Java is isolated. A flock is considered positive as soon as one sample is positive. If the farmer requests a confirmation sampling, new samples (5 feces and 2 dust samples for the detection of Salmonella and muscles samples for the detection of the use of antibiotics) are taken by the competent authority or delegated to one of the animal health associations. The flock is considered positive if one of the 6 serotypes of Salmonella is found or if one of the tests on the use of antibiotics is positive.

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Production period

A sample is considered positive if Salmonella Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Hadar, Infantis, Virchow or Paratyphi B var. Java is isolated. A flock is considered positive as soon as one sample is positive. If the farmer requests a confirmation sampling, new samples (5 feces and 2 dust samples for the detection of Salmonella and muscles samples for the detection of the use of antibiotics) are taken by the competent authority or delegated to one of the animal health associations. The flock is considered positive if one of the 6 serotypes of Salmonella is found or if one of the tests on the use of antibiotics is positive.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Day-old chicks

The bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D is used, in accordance with Regulation (EU) Nr. 200/2010. All isolates are serotyped by the Kauffmann-White-LeMinor scheme.

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Rearing period

The bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D is used, in accordance with Regulation (EU) Nr. 200/2010. All isolates are serotyped by the Kauffmann-White-LeMinor scheme.

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary): Production period

The bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D is used, in accordance with Regulation (EU) Nr. 200/2010. All isolates are serotyped by the Kauffmann-White-LeMinor scheme.

Vaccination policy

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary)

Vaccination against Salmonella Enteritidis is compulsory for parent breeding flocks and prohibited for grand parent flocks. Vaccination against Salmonella Typhimurium is strongly recommended for parent breeding flocks and prohibited for grandparent flocks.

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary)

All holdings with breeding flocks must implement minimum requirement for infrastructure, management, hygiene and biosecurity.

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary)

The Belgian national control programme for Salmonella in breeding flocks is based on Regulations (EG) Nr. 2160/2003 and 1177/2006 and Regulation (EU) nr. 200/2010.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary)

Following measures are implemented in the framework of the Salmonella control programme in breeders: 1) treatment of flock with antimicrobials is forbidden; 2) Incubation of hatching eggs is prohibited; 3) Incubated hatching eggs are removed and destroyed; 4) Not yet incubated hatching eggs may be pasteurized and put on the market for human consumption; 5) Positive breeding flocks are slaughtered within the month; 6) Cleaning and disinfection of housing is mandatory after removal of the breeding flock; 7) After cleaning and disinfection, a hygienogram and the sampling of the house for the detection of Salmonella is performed by one of the animal health associations; 8) A new flock is admitted if Salmonella can not be found after cleaning and disinfection, otherwise the disinfection and swab control is repeated.

Notification system in place

Zoonotic Salmonella is notifiable since the first of January 2004. Notification is done by phone, fax or electronically to the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain. Laboratories and farmers are submitted to the notification.

Results of the investigation

Salmonella was not found in day old chicks (213 batches). During rearing (340 flocks), S. Agona was found in two flocks and S. Infantis in one. During production, of the 584 flocks, one flock was positive for monophasic S. Typhimurium, one flock for S. Infantis and 12 flocks were positive for serotypes not included in the programme. In addition, one flock was considered negative for S. Typhimurium and one for monophasic S. Typhimurium after confirmation sampling. These two flocks do not count as positive flocks.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

The number of positive flocks during rearing remains low. During production, the number of positive flocks for Salmonella serotypes for which a target is set fluctuates between 0 and 3 in recent years. In 2014, 5 positive flocks were found, in 2015 only 2. The number of positive flocks of other serotypes has decreased after a sudden increase last year (16).

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

For the second year in a row, an increase in the total number of reported human Salmonella isolates was seen in 2015 (2.760 in 2013, 2.963 in 2014, 3.119 in 2015). This time it is due to an increase in other serotypes than *S. Enteritidis* and *S. Typhimurium*.

3.1.2.6 Salmonella spp. in Ducks - breeding flocks and meat production flocks

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Meat production flocks

On farms with a capacity of 5000 or more birds, all flocks are sampled within 3 weeks before slaughter.

Frequency of the sampling

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

All flocks are sampled within 3 weeks before slaughter.

Type of specimen taken

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

2 pair of overshoes are taken and pooled to one sample.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

On farms with more than 5000 birds, all flocks are sampled, by the owner, within 3 weeks before slaughter. 2 pair of overshoes, pooled to 1 sample, are taken. The samples have to reach an accredited laboratory within 48 hours.

Case definition

Meat production flocks: Day-old chicks

A flock is positive if Salmonella spp. is found.

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

A flock is positive if Salmonella spp. is found.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

The bacteriological method used is the ISO 6579:2002 annex D method. All isolates are serotyped by the Kauffmann-White-LeMinor scheme.

Vaccination policy

Meat production flocks

There is no vaccination policy.

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

Meat production flocks

All holdings have to implement hygienic, infrastructural and management measures in the framework of the authorization of the holding.

Notification system in place

A notification system for zoonotic Salmonella is in place since 1 January 2004. The notification can be done by e-mail, fax or phone.

Results of the investigation

There were no flocks sampled in 2015.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Salmonella spp are seldom found in flocks of meat ducks.

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

Seen the very low number of meat production flocks of ducks in Belgium, there is very little to no impact on human cases.

Additional information

In 2015, there were no breeding flocks of ducks in Belgium.

3.1.2.7 Salmonella spp. in Geese - breeding flocks and meat production flocks

Additional information

In 2015 there were no breeding and meat production flocks of geese in Belgium.

3.1.2.8 Salmonella spp. in Turkeys - breeding flocks and meat production flocks

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Breeding flocks (separate elite, grand parent and parent flocks when necessary)

There are no professional breeding turkey flocks in Belgium.

Meat production flocks

All flocks are sampled within three weeks of slaughter.

Frequency of the sampling

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

Every flock is sampled

Type of specimen taken

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

All flocks are sampled using boot swabs.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

All flocks are sampled, by the owner, within 3 weeks before slaughter conform Regulation (EU) n 1190/2012.

Case definition

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

A flock is positive if Salmonella spp. is found.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Meat production flocks: Day-old chicks

The analytical method used is the bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D.

Meat production flocks: Before slaughter at farm

The analytical method used is the bacteriological method: ISO 6579:2002 annex D as described in Regulation (EU) 1190/2012. All isolates are serotyped by the Kauffmann-White-LeMinor scheme.

Vaccination policy

Meat production flocks

There is no vaccination policy for meat production flocks.

Other preventive measures than vaccination in place

Meat production flocks

In the framework of the authorization of holdings, infrastructural, management, hygiene and bio-security measures must be implemented on all holdings.

Notification system in place

Zoonotic Salmonella is notifiable since 1 January 2004. Notification is done by phone, fax or e-mail.

Results of the investigation

There are no turkey breeding flocks in Belgium. 183 meat production flocks were tested in 2015. There were two flocks positive for *S. Typhimurium*, one for *S. O1,4, 12:i:-* and 3 for *S. Brandenburg* and 2 for *S. Senftenberg*.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

As in 2014, there is a higher incidence of Salmonella in turkey meat production flocks in 2015 than seen in previous years. The cause is not known. All hatching eggs or day-old-chicks are from neighbouring countries.

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

Seen the limited number of meat turkey flocks slaughtered in Belgium, there is little to no relevance of the findings in these flocks to human cases.

3.2 CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS

3.2.1 General evaluation of the national situation

3.2.1.1 Thermophilic *Campylobacter* spp., unspecified - general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Campylobacteriosis is a leading bacterial foodborne gastrointestinal disease in humans in all parts of the world. It can also cause post-infectious complications as Guillain-Barré syndrome. In 80% of the cases, the infection route of campylobacteriosis is food, but domestic animals including pets can also be involved. The transmission of this pathogen to humans is mostly due to consumption of undercooked poultry, pork and beef, unpasteurized milk, contaminated drinking water, or contacts with the faeces of infected pets. This report will focus on *Campylobacter jejuni* and *Campylobacter coli* that are the principal strains causing enteritis in humans. The contamination with *Campylobacter* of poultry carcasses and meat is monitored since 2000 by the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain. The rate of positive poultry samples is stable, but high. Chicken and layer meat have to be well cooked and cross-contamination should be avoided during preparation. The number of Campylobacterioses is rising.

3.2.2 Campylobacter in foodstuffs

3.2.2.1 Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified in food - Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus)

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

Campylobacter spp. contamination of broiler meat in Belgium is evaluated in slaughterhouses and cutting plants. Campylobacter is counted on carcasses and cuts of poultry.

Frequency of the sampling

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

Sampling distributed evenly throughout the year.

At meat processing plant

Sampling distributed evenly throughout the year.

At retail

Sampling distributed evenly throughout the year.

Type of specimen taken

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

Neck skin samples and cuts of broilers with and without skin.

At meat processing plant

Meat, minced meat, sausages and other.

At retail

Meat, minced meat, sausages and other.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

The matrices were carcasses, cuts and meat preparation of broilers. The *Campylobacter* spp. contamination levels were analyzed in 1g carcasses, 1g cutting meat and 1g meat preparation.

At meat processing plant

The samples contained about 200 g of meat. The amount of *Campylobacter* has been assessed in 1g of sample.

At retail

The amount of *Campylobacter* spp. has been assessed in 1g of sample.

Definition of positive finding

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

A sample is considered positive in case of detection of more than 1.000 cfu/g *Campylobacter* for carcasses and meat with skin and in case of detection of more than 100 cfu/g *Campylobacter* for meat without skin.

At meat processing plant

A sample is considered positive in case of detection of more than 100 cfu/g *Campylobacter* in the sample (1.000 cfu for carcasses and meat with skin).

At retail

A sample is considered positive in case of detection of more than 100 cfu/g *Campylobacter* in the sample (1.000 cfu for carcasses and meat with skin).

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

At slaughterhouse and cutting plant

detectie: ISO 10272-1:2006 *CAMPYLOBACTER*telling: ISO/TS 10272-2:2006 *CAMPYLOBACTER*

3.2.2.2 Thermophilic *Campylobacter* spp., unspecified in food

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

carcasses and meat are sampled, as well as some RTE foods like raw milk cheeses.

Frequency of the sampling

samples are taken throughout the year.

Type of specimen taken

meat and dairy products

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Sampling of pork carcasses was done by means of swabs (4 areas from the same half carcass constituting 600 cm² were putted in the same stomacher bag). The carcass samples of broiler and layer consisted of 10g of neck skin. The other samples were about 200g of meat. 10g to 25g representative of the whole sample were weighted in the laboratory, and the detection of Campylobacter has been assessed in these quantities or dilutions: 25g for pork minced meat, 600 cm² (pork carcasses), 0,01g for chicken carcasses and layer carcasses, 1g for chicken meat preparation, and for chicken cuts, 0,1g and 25g. No pooling has been done.

Definition of positive finding

FASFC has established action limits. For RTE products the limit is < 10 cfu/g. For poultry with skin the limit is 1000 cfu/g. For poultry without skin the limit is 100 cfu/g.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Detection: Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs -- Horizontal method for detection and enumeration of Campylobacter spp. -- Part 1: Detection method Enumeration: Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs -- Horizontal method for detection and enumeration of Campylobacter spp. -- Part 2: Colony-count technique

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

Measures to be taken in the case of a non-compliant result:- Notification of the producer or importer- Possibility of a counter analysis- Destruction of the non compliant batch if it is an RTE product. Further investigation: additional sampling, possible recall, RASFF, ...If it concerns NRTE food: hygiene measures must be taken.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

No specific information.

3.2.3 Campylobacter in animals

3.2.3.1 Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified in animal - Gallus gallus (fowl)

Monitoring system

Frequency of the sampling

At slaughter

Sampling distributed evenly throughout the year.

Type of specimen taken

At slaughter

caecal samples are taken.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

At slaughter

10 caeca pairs are pooled to one sample. 6 samples are taken of each examined flock. The caeca are emptied at the laboratory. The content is examined for *Campylobacter* spp.

Case definition

At slaughter

A sample is positive if *Campylobacter* spp. is detected.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

Samples are taken for monitoring purposes only. No measures are taken in case of positive findings. The producer gets a warning and hygiene measures must be taken.

3.3 LISTERIOSIS

3.3.1 General evaluation of the national situation

3.3.1.1 Listeria - general evaluation

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

The prevalence of *Listeria monocytogenes* in food has not changed in comparison to previous years. A trend analysis was performed on the data from 2012 to 2015 in some foodstuffs, namely: milk and products thereof, eggs and products thereof, meat and products thereof. No trend could be observed in these products.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

General food hygiene rules are essential for the prevention of human listeriosis. As some persons are at high risk (pregnant women), they are advised not to eat certain categories of food with proven elevated risk of *Listeria monocytogenes* contamination, such as unpasteurized milk and butter, soft cheeses and ice cream made from unpasteurized milk, any soft cheese crust, smoked fish, pat, cooked ham, salami, cooked meat in jelly, raw minced meat from beef, pork and poultry, steak tartar, raw fish and shellfish (oysters, mussels, shrimps), fish, meat and surimi salads, insufficiently rinsed raw vegetables, unpeeled fruit.

3.3.2 Listeria in foodstuffs

3.3.2.1 *L. monocytogenes* in food

Monitoring system

Frequency of the sampling

At retail

Samples are taken according to the national control program or in the frame of RASFF, complaints or suspicion. Samples are taken along the whole food chain.

Type of specimen taken

At retail

Different kind of products susceptible to *Listeria monocytogenes* are sampled and analysed: soft and semi-hard (soft) cheeses, ice-creams, RTE meals, meat preparations and meat products, ...

Definition of positive finding

At the production plant

A sample is considered to be positive after confirmation of *Listeria monocytogenes* (detection or enumeration).

At retail

A sample is considered to be positive after confirmation of *Listeria monocytogenes* (enumeration).

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

At the production plant

ISO 11290-2:1998(Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of *Listeria monocytogenes* -- Part 2: Enumeration method) and ISO 11290-2:1998/Amd 1:2004 (Modification of the enumeration medium)or IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE ASSAY TESTS (IFA)

At retail

ISO 11290-2:1998(Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of *Listeria monocytogenes* -- Part 2: Enumeration method) and ISO 11290-2:1998/Amd 1:2004 (Modification of the enumeration medium)

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

see MANCP.

Notification system in place

Notification is mandatory since 1/3/2004 (Ministerial Decree on mandatory notification in the food chain of 22/1/2004). For *Listeria monocytogenes*, the criterion of 100 cfu/g in ready-to-eat food put on the market may not be exceeded. Laboratories have to inform the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain in case of a positive sample.

3.4 E. COLI INFECTIONS

3.4.1 Escherichia coli, pathogenic in foodstuffs

3.4.1.1 Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) in food

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

The Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain foresees sampling of carcasses (bovine) in slaughterhouses, and sampling of meat preparations in cutting plants, meat manufacturing plants, retail and at import. Also carcasses from sheep were sampled at slaughterhouse. Also other products susceptible to STEC were analysed, e.g. raw milk cheeses.

3.5 YERSINIOSIS

3.5.1 General evaluation of the national situation

3.5.1.1 Yersinia - general evaluation

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

Carcasses and minced meat from pigs and other animals like bovine are sampled and analysed. On the data of 2012 to 2015 a trend analysis was performed. There is no trend in the data to be observed. About 10% of the samples are positive, but it especially concerns sero/biotypes not pathogenic for humans.

3.5.2 Yersinia in animals

3.5.2.1 Yersinia in animal - Pigs

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Animals at slaughter (herd based approach)

A monitoring program is organized by FASFC to evaluate the level of Yersinia enterocolitica contamination of pigs carcasses in Belgian slaughterhouses. The analysis of minced meat are part of the annual control program.

Frequency of the sampling

Animals at slaughter (herd based approach)

Sampling is distributed evenly throughout the year

Type of specimen taken

Animals at slaughter (herd based approach)

Surface of carcasses are sampled

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Animals at slaughter (herd based approach)

swabs are taken.

3.6 TRICHINELLOSIS

3.6.1 General evaluation of the national situation

3.6.1.1 Trichinella - general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Since 1940, the Competent Authority did organize analysis for Trichinella in pigs at the slaughterhouses. The analysis is generalized since 1991. Trichinella has not been detected in carcasses of pigs and horses produced for human consumption in Belgium. One autochthonous human outbreak, involving 4 people belonging to the same family, occurred in 1979. This outbreak was most likely caused by a home raised wild boar .

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Trichinellosis is virtually absent in Belgian domestic livestock. Since systematic controls of pigs and horses are done at slaughter (Regulation EC N 2075/2005) no positive case were found. The last autochthonous outbreak in humans in Belgium occurred in 1979 following the consumption of meat from a home raised wild boar. At the end of 2014, Belgium experienced an outbreak of Trichinellosis, affecting 16 people. this outbreak was most likely caused by the consumption of infected imported Spanish wild boar. Increased monitoring in Belgium, during the last decade, has shown that Trichinella spp. still circulate amongst wildlife, although both the prevalence and the intensity of infections are low. EU Directive requires that also wild boars hunted in the EU for commercial purpose are examined for Trichinella. Each year about 10.000 sport-hunted wild boars are tested. The routine examination of wild boars devoted to the market has proven to be a good measure to protect the consumer against sylvatic trichinellosis. In addition, monitoring of infection through examination of sentinel animals, such as the fox, is recommended to assess the prevalence of trichinellosis and to follow trends in time. Serological examination might be an alternative for muscle digestion in screening programs, but can not be used in safeguarding consumer's health in meat inspection. An extra measure to protect the consumer is to eat meat of wild boar "well done", or to freeze the meat at -20C for 4 weeks. An important measure to avoid spreading of the infection among wildlife is not to leave offal of animal carcasses in the field during hunting.

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

The last autochthonous outbreak in humans in Belgium occurred in 1979 following the consumption of meat from wild boar. At the end of 2014, Belgium experienced an outbreak of Trichinellosis, affecting 16 people. This outbreak was most likely caused by the consumption of infected imported Spanish wild boar.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

Monitoring of wildlife. Routine examination of wild boar destined for human consumption. Monitoring of infection through examination of sentinel animals such as the fox was not further realized since 2013. Recommendation to consume wild boar meat only after freezing at -20C for 4 weeks. Recommendation to travellers not to import raw meat products of unknown origin and of susceptible animals, e.g. home-made sausages, and not to consume meat of unknown quality abroad.

Additional information

The status "negligible risk for Trichinella in slaughterpigs kept under industrial housing conditions" was granted by the EC to Belgium end December 2010.

3.6.2 Trichinella in animals

3.6.2.1 Trichinella in animal - Solipeds, domestic - horses

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Permanent post-mortem surveillance of all slaughtered animals at the slaughterhouses or hunted animals at the game processing plants.

Frequency of the sampling

Sampling of all slaughtered animals at the slaughterhouses and hunted animals at the game processing plants.

Type of specimen taken

Diaphragm, tongue or masseter muscle.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Horses: 5 gram of diaphragm (or tongue, or masseter) for routine diagnosis, analyses on pooled samples; 10 to 25 gram for examination of individual samples.

Case definition

An animal is considered positive in case of detection and identification of Trichinella larvae in the muscle sample.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Artificial digestion method of collective or individual samples. The magnetic stirrer method for digestion of pooled samples as described in Commission Implementing Regulation (EC) No 2015/1375 was used on samples of 5 gram of muscles from horses.

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

Commission Implementing Regulation (EC) No 2015/1375 imposes systematic *Trichinella* examination of all slaughtered pigs, horses and wild boar and other wildlife animals by artificial digestion method of muscle before marketing.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

Carcasses found positive are declared unfit for human consumption.

Notification system in place

Notification to the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain is compulsory for any positive test result.

Results of the investigation including the origin of the positive animals

One positive wildboar was detected by the end of 2015 at a hunting party in the province of Lige.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

No positive horses were found in 2015.

3.6.2.2 *Trichinella* in animal - Pigs

Officially recognised regions with negligible *Trichinella* risk

At the end of 2010 Belgium was granted the status of 'negligible *Trichinella* risk' in pig population by the European Commission

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

General

Permanent surveillance of all slaughtered fattening and breeding pigs 'raised under controlled housing conditions' at the slaughterhouses in implementation of Commission Implementing Regulation (EC) No 2015/1375. Derogation is foreseen for fattening pigs who do apply for the criteria set in the definition 'Region with negligible risk'.

Frequency of the sampling

General

Systematic *Trichinella* examinations of all slaughtered fattening and breeding pigs raised under controlled housing conditions, with the exception of some fattening pigs who do apply for the criteria set in the definition 'Region with negligible risk'.

For regions with negligible *Trichinella* risk

Systematic *Trichinella* examinations of all slaughtered pigs, with the exception of some fattening pigs who do apply for the criteria set in the definition 'Region with negligible risk'.

Type of specimen taken

General

Diaphragm muscle, 1 gram for fattening pigs, 2 grams for sows and boars.

For regions with negligible Trichinella risk

Diaphragm muscle, 1 gram for fattening pigs, 2 grams for sows and boars. No samples are examined of fattening pigs who do apply to the criteria set in the definition of 'Region with negligible risk'.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

General

Fattening pigs: 1 gram of diaphragm muscle to be pooled (up to 100 animals in 1 pool). Sows and boars: 2 grams of diaphragm muscle to be pooled (up to 50 animals in 1 pool).

For regions with negligible Trichinella risk

Still almost all pigs are sampled and tested, because of logistic reasons and possible export outside EU.

Case definition

General

An animal is considered positive in case of detection and identification of Trichinella larvae in a muscle sample by the reference method of detection (magnetic stirrer method for pooled sample digestion). Confirmation of positive results by the digestion method can be done by PCR in the National Reference Laboratory on Trichinellosis.

For regions with negligible Trichinella risk

An animal is considered positive in case of detection and identification of Trichinella larvae in a muscle sample.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

General

Artificial digestion method of collected samples and Magnetic stirrer method for pooled samples : sedimentation or on filter isolation technique and larvae detection by a latex agglutination test (equivalent method). The analysis is done by artificial digestion: the magnetic stirrer method of pooled 100 gram sample as described in Commission Implementing Regulation (EC) No 2015/1375, reference method, 1 gram per fattening pig, 2 grams per sow and boar, and 5 grams per horse and per wild boar. Serology may be done for epidemiological studies in live pigs and for monitoring of wildlife. Confirmation of positive results by the digestion method can be done by PCR in the National Reference Laboratory on Trichinellosis.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

Carcasses found positive are declared unfit for human consumption.

Notification system in place

Notification to the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food chain is compulsory for any positive test result.

Notification system in place

Trichinellosis is notifiable for all susceptible animal species. No positive cases were found in 2015 in domestic fattening and breeding pigs. One positive case of *Trichinella spiralis* was found by the end of 2015 in a wildboar during the hunting season.

Results of the investigation including description of the positive cases and the verification of the *Trichinella* species

Fattening pigs raised under controlled housing conditions in integrated production system

One positive case of *Trichinella spiralis* was detected in 2015 on a wildboar during the hunting season. This animal was found positive by the reference method of detection and this positive result was confirmed by PCR at the NRL of Trichinellosis.

Fattening pigs not raised under controlled housing conditions in integrated production system

No positive cases were found in 2015 in slaughtered fattening pigs raised under controlled housing conditions.

Breeding sows and boars

No positive cases were found in 2015 in slaughtered breeding pigs raised under controlled housing conditions.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Since 1992, when the European Union Council Directive required that wild boars (*Sus scrofa*) hunted in EU for commercial purpose should be examined for *Trichinella*, the infection has only been detected five times in wild boars of Belgium. There is serological evidence of the presence of anti-*Trichinella* antibodies in wildlife.

3.7 ECHINOCOCCOSIS

3.7.1 General evaluation of the national situation

3.7.1.1 Echinococcus - general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

At the slaughterhouses, a small number of carcasses showing lesions of *Echinococcus* (cysts) are from time to time detected and notified to the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain. In case of positive findings, depending on the extent of the lesions, carcasses are partially or totally rejected and declared unfit for human consumption.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Echinococcosis is caused either by *Echinococcus granulosus* or *Echinococcus multilocularis*. *Echinococcus granulosus* produces unilocular human hydatidosis. The adult stage is a small tapeworm (6 mm) that lives in the small intestine of domestic and wild canids. Sheep and cattle serve as intermediate hosts for the infection. Humans acquire infection by ingestion of typical taeniid eggs, which are excreted in the faeces of infected dogs: the oncospheres liberated from the eggs migrate via the bloodstream to the liver, lungs and other tissues to develop in hydatid cysts. Indigenous unilocular hydatidosis in man has been reported in Belgium. In 2015 no cysts were found by post-mortem inspection of the carcasses at the slaughterhouses. *Echinococcus multilocularis* causes alveolar (multilocular) echinococcosis in humans. Foxes and dogs are the definitive hosts of this parasite and small rodents the intermediate hosts. In the liver of rodents the invasive larval stage has a multi-compartmented appearance containing many protoscolices. Ingestion of the eggs by humans can result in the development of invasive cysts in the liver. In Belgium, the percentage of infected foxes varies with the region, with a decreasing rate from the South-East to the North-West: e.g 33% in the Ardennes, 13% in the Condroz region and 1-2% in Flanders Region. The endemic region is situated under the river Meuse, on the heights of the Ardennes in the Walloon Region.

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

Post mortem visual examination is performed at the slaughterhouses in the domestic intermediate hosts: cattle, sheep, horses and pigs . Whole carcasses or parts are rejected in case Echinococcus granulosus cysts are found.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

Consumption of berries is discouraged by warning messages, displayed to visitors of Parks and Woodlands.

3.8 RABIES

3.8.1 General evaluation of the national situation

3.8.1.1 Lyssavirus (rabies) - general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Since the last indigenously acquired case of rabies occurred in Belgium in a bovine coming from Bastogne (province of Luxembourg) in July 1999, Belgium obtained the official status of rabies-free country in July 2001 according to the WHO recommendations (1992) and the Office Internationale des Epizooties (OIE) guidelines (1997).

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

In October 2007, Belgium lost temporary its official status of rabies free country due to a positive case of rabies in a dog, illegally imported from Morocco. Belgium regained again its official free status of rabies on 28 October 2008.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

Surveillance system and methods used. Domestic animals with nervous symptoms suspected of rabies have to be notified to the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food chain. Wildlife found dead or shot should also be notified and send for analysis to the Scientific Institute of Public Health, the National Reference laboratory of rabies. Collection of dead-found bats is recommended for rabies surveillance. Live suspected animals are killed and their brain is examined by immunofluorescence and virus cultivation in neuroblasts at the Scientific Institute of Public Health. The high percentage of examinations of cattle is in consequence of the surveillance system for TSE in cattle: all suspected BSE cases were first examined for rabies. Rabies must be considered in the differential diagnosis of BSE, although the clinical course of rabies is usually quicker than the evolution of clinical nervous symptoms in case of BSE. The oral vaccination campaign of foxes with vaccine baits started in 1989 and was stopped by the end of 2003. In the southern part of the country, below the rivers Sambre and Meuse, vaccination of dogs and cats is compulsory. In addition, all pets staying on any Belgian public camping must be vaccinated.

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

It is highly recommended to report on the rabies virus type detected to be able to differentiate between the classical rabies type (genotype 1) and the European bat Lyssa virus types (unspecified or EBL 1 or EBL 2). Bat rabies is of public health concern. The public should be made aware of the danger of human exposure to bats, especially in case of abnormal behavior of bats. Rabies is transmitted to humans and other animals through saliva, usually by a bite. Any person exposed to bats should be previously vaccinated against rabies. Nobody should handle diseased or dead bats without protection such as gloves. Any person finding a bat behaving abnormally, in an unusual place, or under unusual circumstances, should not attempt to handle or to move the animal but should contact official authority. Education and recommendations should be given to travelers in order to reduce their risk of infection. Although dogs represent a more serious threat in many countries, yet the risk of rabies infection by bat bites also exists. Pre-exposure vaccination should be offered to persons at risk, such as laboratory workers, veterinarians, animal handlers, international travelers. Currently available vaccines are safe and effective against both the classical rabies virus and the bat Lyssa viruses.

3.8.2 Lyssavirus (rabies) in animals

3.8.2.1 Lyssavirus (rabies) in animal - Dogs

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

The brain of dogs with nervous symptoms suspected of rabies are examined by direct immunofluorescence test and virus cultivation in neuroblasts at the Scientific Institute of Public Health, the National Reference Laboratory for rabies.

Frequency of the sampling

All suspected dogs with clinical nervous symptoms are tested.

Type of specimen taken

Brain tissues

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Small animals: head / carcass
Huge animals: brain (CNS)
Shipping and packaging conditions: Brains are transported as soon as possible (refrigerated if possible) in a tightly sealed packet to the National Reference Laboratory. In case of transport of a carcass, an authorization is required. The storage period of samples at the National Reference Laboratory for further analysis is one year.

Case definition

An animal is considered infected in case of a positive direct immunofluorescence test (Antigen detection) confirmed by cell cultivation of the virus or detection by RT-PCR or (rarely performed) by mice inoculation test (clinical observation of rabies symptoms).

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Direct immunofluorescence for the detection of viral antigen, virus isolation in neuroblastoma cell culture, detection by RT-PCR, mouse inoculation test

Vaccination policy

In the Southern part of the country, below the rivers Sambre and Meuse, vaccination of dogs and cats is compulsory. In addition, all pets staying on any Belgian public camping must be vaccinated. Oral vaccination of foxes by baits started in 1989. Since there were no more cases of rabies for the last years, oral vaccination of foxes by baits was stopped by the end of 2003.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

In case of positive findings national legislation has to be applied (Royal Decree of 10 February 1967, Royal Decree of 22 May 2005 and Ministerial Decree of 23 February 1967).

Notification system in place

Royal Decree of 10 February 1967, Animal Health Law of 24 March 1987 Chapter III and Royal Decree of 3 February 2014 (list of all notifiable animal diseases)
Notification of all laboratory confirmed cases to the competent Authority is mandatory.

3.9 STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS METICILLIN RESISTANT (MRSA) INFECTION

3.9.1 Staphylococcus in animals

3.9.1.1 Staphylococcus in animal

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

In 2015, the monitoring of the presence of MRSA and its antimicrobial resistance was performed in bovines, (veal calves, dairy farms and meat production farms) . The number of holdings to be sampled was based on the results of the same monitoring in 2012.

Frequency of the sampling

The samples were taken evenly divided over the year. A mixed sample is taken of at least 10 animals on each farm. The monitoring is repeated every 3 years.

Type of specimen taken

10 nasal swabs were taken on each holding and pooled to one sample.

Case definition

A holding is positive when MRSA is detected and confirmed by PCR.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

Pooled samples were incubated in Mueller-Hinton (MH) broth (Becton Dickinson) supplemented with NaCl (6.5%) at 37C for 18-24h. One ml of this broth was added to Tryptic Soy Broth (TSB) supplemented with cefoxitin (3.5 mg/l) and aztreonam (75 mg/l) and incubated at 37C for 18-24h. Ten microliter of this enrichment was plated on Brilliance MRSA 2 (Oxoid) and incubated 18-24h at 37C. Presence of MRSA was suspected based on colony morphology. Per sample, one to five suspected colonies were selected from the Brilliance MRSA 2 plate. Presence of MRSA was confirmed using a triplex real-time PCR method. Per sample, one to five suspected colonies were selected from the Brilliance MRSA 2 plate. DNA was extracted as described in SOP/BAC/ANA/18. The PCR allows detecting the Staphylococcal aureus specific gene, nuc, the presence of the mecA gene responsible for methicillin resistance and the variant mecC gene. All MRSA isolates were spayed by sequencing the repetitive region of the spa gene encoding for the staphylococcal protein A. This method depicts the rapid evolution, since through recombination, the repeats may change fast. The protein A (spa) gene was amplified according to the Ridom StaphType standard protocol (www.ridom.de/staphtype) and the amplification was checked on a 2% agarose gel. Sequencing was performed with CEQ 8000 using standard protocols and sequences were compared with the international Ridom database. CC398 PCR was performed on all MRSA following protocol described by Stegger et al. 2011. This method allows the rapid detection of the S. aureus sequence type ST398.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

There are no measures linked to positive findings. However, farmers are informed of the presence of MRSA on the holding and on possible measures to protect themselves. General hygiene and biosecurity measures are promoted.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

MRSA prevalence data in cattle for 2015 are hard to compare with the 2012 data because of a higher sensitivity of the used isolation method in 2015 (CODA-CERVA, 2012). Therefore, the higher MRSA prevalence in 2015 than in 2012 for veal calves (78.2% and 47.1% respectively) and for bovines for meat (16.5% in 2015 and 10.2% in 2012) should be interpreted with caution. For dairy cows, only a very slight increase can be observed between 2012 and 2015 (9.9% in 2012 and 10.4% in 2015). In general, for all cattle categories, the similar proportional increase in the MRSA prevalence between 2012 and 2015, might affirm the observed differences as a result of different isolation methods. Also, unequal sample sizes between 2012 and 2015 should be taken into account when comparing the data (for veal calves: 104 and 147 samples in 2012 and 2015 respectively; for bovines for meat production: 187 and 103 in 2012 and 2015 respectively; for dairy cattle: 141 and 96 in 2012 and 2015 respectively).

Relevance of the findings in animals to findings in foodstuffs and to human cases (as a source of infection)

MRSA prevalence in all cattle categories is generally higher than in poultry, for which the level of occurrence was 2.45% in 2014, using identical isolation methods (total number of samples was 326) (CODA-CERVA, 2014). The high level of MRSA in veal calves surpasses the MRSA presence in fattening pigs in 2013 (65.5% out of 328 samples), but less sensitive methods were then used (CODA-CERVA, 2013).

3.10 Q-FEVER

3.10.1 General evaluation of the national situation

3.10.1.1 Coxiella (Q-fever) - general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

In 2015, the monitoring of bulk milk continued. The farms with milkgoats and milkewes were tested every 2 months. For cattle, sheep and goats, in case of abortion, samples are tested against a number of possible infectious agents including *Coxiella burnetii*. The circulation of *Coxiella burnetii* on cattle farms is known due to the presence of antibodies against *Coxiella burnetii* in the milk.

3.11 CYSTICERCOSIS, TAENIOSIS

3.11.1 General evaluation of the national situation

3.11.1.1 Cysticerci - general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Cattle: *Taenia saginata*: 2002 in total 3.336 (3.317 lightly, 18 heavily contaminated); 2003 in total 3.886 (3.859 lightly, 25 heavily contaminated); 2004 in total 3.002 (2.981 lightly, 21 heavily contaminated); 2005 in total 2.392 (2.376 lightly, 16 heavily contaminated); 2006 in total 1.824 (1.796 lightly, 28 heavily contaminated); 2007 in total 1.527 (1.517 lightly, 10 heavily contaminated); 2008 in total 2.374 (2.356 lightly, 18 heavily contaminated); 2009 in total 1.820 (1.811 lightly, 9 heavily contaminated); 2010 in total 1.766 (1.756 lightly, 10 heavily contaminated); 2011 in total 1.347 (1.336 lightly, 11 heavily contaminated); 2012 in total 1.214 (1.205 lightly, 9 heavily contaminated); 2013 in total 994 (978 lightly, 16 heavily contaminated); 2014 in total 1.172 (1.154 lightly, 18 heavily contaminated) and 2015 in total 1.253 (1,242 lightly, 11 heavily contaminated). Pigs The Belgian pig population is free of *Cysticercus cellulosae*. *Taenia solium* (and *Cysticercus cellulosae*) is not autochthonous in Belgium.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Cysticercus bovis in muscular tissue of cattle is the larval stage of the tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*, a parasitic cestode of the human gut (taeniasis). Cattle can become infected by ingestion of vegetation contaminated with *T. saginata* eggs shed in human faeces. Risk factors are access to rivers and flooding of pastures or wetland. Humans contaminate themselves by the ingestion of raw or undercooked beef containing the larval form (cysticerci). Usually pathogenicity for humans is low. The tapeworm eggs contaminate the environment directly or through surface waters. Human carriers should be treated promptly. Strict rules for the hygienic disposal or sanitation of human faeces with a method that inactivates *T. saginata* eggs should be developed. The spreading of human excrement on land should not be allowed.

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

Post-mortem, macroscopic examination of carcasses of adult cattle as well as calves is routinely done in all slaughterhouses. Serological examination is possible and confirmation of the lesions by molecular tests can be done. Lightly contaminated carcasses are treated by freezing at -18C for 10 days before declared fit for human consumption. Heavily contaminated carcasses are unfit for human consumption and are destroyed.

Suggestions to the European Union for the actions to be taken

The introduction of serological analyzes for the detection of cysticerci antigens in the serum of animals (cattle) should be developed. This would allow the detection of more cases of infection than by live and infectious cysts by visual inspection of carcasses at slaughterhouse.

3.12 SARCOCYSTOSIS

3.12.1 General evaluation of the national situation

3.12.1.1 Sarcocystis - general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

At the slaughterhouses, a small number of carcasses showing myositis eosinophilica (green colouring spots of the carcass) are detected and notified to the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain. In case of positive findings, carcasses are totally rejected and declared unfit for human consumption. In 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively 37, 44, 60, 75, 94 and 107 cases of sarcosporidiosis in cattle were reported.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Sarcocystis bovis (bovine as intermediate host) and *Sarcocystis suis* (porcine intermediate host) occur sporadically. Domestic carnivores are hosts of the adult stage. Humans can be a definitive host for sarcosporidiosis by ingestion of infected meat or excreted oocysts and develop symptoms like diarrhea, headache, eosinophilia, abortion, congenital disorder. For human sarcosporidiosis there is no immunity development. A majority of grazing animals are inapparent carriers of tissue cysts.

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

Carcasses are entirely condemned when myositis eosinophilica lesions are apparent. Myositis eosinophilica is commonly associated with sarcosporidiosis but this has still to be proven!

3.13 TOXOPLASMA

3.13.1 General evaluation of the national situation

3.13.1.1 Toxoplasma - general evaluation

History of the disease and/or infection in the country

The majority of grazing animals seem to be inapparent carriers of tissue cysts.

Relevance of the findings in animals, feedingstuffs and foodstuffs to human cases (as a source of infection)

Humans are infected with *Toxoplasma gondii* through ingestion of undercooked infected meat or upon accidental ingestion of sporulated oocysts from the environment. The cat is the final host, man and most warm-blooded animals are intermediate hosts. Most infections with *T. gondii* are asymptomatic, however mild (flu-like symptoms), moderate (lymphadenopathy, chronic fatigue) to severe disease (disseminated toxoplasmosis, encephalitis) may occur, the latter mainly in immunocompromized hosts. Moreover, when infection occurs in pregnant women, toxoplasmosis may cause abortion and congenital disorders. If a woman acquires primary infection during pregnancy, *Toxoplasma* can be transmitted through the placenta to the foetus and lead to congenital toxoplasmosis. A percentage of young children (1 to 14-year-old age group) may get post-natal infections with *T. gondii* and develop symptomatic toxoplasmosis (e.g. ocular disease). A number of cases of the disease in a 15 to 24-year-old age group may be referred to as acquired toxoplasmosis in immunocompetent patients, which may present a wide range of clinical signs, from lymphadenopathy to retinitis and uveitis. Immunocompetent individuals may often develop clinical toxoplasmosis. The majority of adult persons have acquired a degree of immunity to re-infection but can remain carrier.

Recent actions taken to control the zoonoses

Screening for toxoplasmosis during pregnancy is common in Belgium. The seroprevalence in women tested before pregnancy is about 50%. Prevention of congenital toxoplasmosis by specific hygienic measures seems to have limited impact.

4 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC ZONOSIS AND ZONOTIC AGENTS

4.1 SALMONELLOSIS

4.1.1 Salmonella in foodstuffs

4.1.1.1 Antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella Meat from pig

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

Strains of *Salmonella enterica* isolated during the zoonosis monitoring program (national and Efsa specific monitoring) were sent to the Scientific Institute of Public Health for serotyping and determination of antimicrobial resistance. Different food matrices were sampled, mainly poultry (carcasses from broilers and spent hens, chicken parts and meat preparations) and pork (carcasses and cut meats). Other matrices where *Salmonella* was isolated were ready-to-eat meals, meat, meat preparations, frogs legs, crustaceans and fruits. Since 2014, the AMR was performed on all serotypes.

Frequency of the sampling

Sampling distributed evenly throughout the year

Type of specimen taken

pig and bovine carcasses

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

All strains isolated during the zoonosis monitoring program were sent to the Institute of Public Health for serotyping and determination of antimicrobial resistance. Since 2014, AMR was performed on all serotypes identified.

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC) were determined by the broth dilution method using Sensititre, as described in the EU-legislation Official Journal of the European Union, Commission implementing decision of 12 november 2013 on the monitoring and reporting of antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and commensal bacteria. Interpretation was according to the EU-legislation. Quality control was performed by using an *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 strain.

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC) were determined by the broth dilution method using Sensititre EUVSEC panel, as described in the EU-directive of 13 november 2013. The antimicrobials reported as well as the breakpoints for interpretation are listed in the table below. Quality control was performed by using an *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 strain. First panel EUVSEC Antimicrobienne ECOFF (R> mg/l) Ampicilline 8 Cefotaxime 0.5 Ceftazidime 0.5 Meropeneme 0.125 Acide Nalidixique 16 Ciprofloxacin 0.064 Tetracycline 8 Colistine 2 Gentamicine 2 Trimethoprim 2 Sulfamethoxazole 256 Chloramphenicol 16 Azithromycine 16 Tigecycline 1 Second panel EUVSEC2 Antimicrobienne ECOFF* (R>mg/l) Cefoxitin 8 Cefpime 0.125 Cefotaxime+clavulanic acid >0.5 ceftazidime+clavulanic acid >2 Meropeneme 0.125 Temocilline 32 Imipenem 0.5 Ertapenem 0.06 Cefotaxime 0.25 ceftazidime 0.5

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

The antimicrobials tested are listed in the following table. Ampicilline Cefotaxime Ceftazidime Meropeneme Acide Nalidixique Ciprofloxacin Tetracycline Colistine Gentamicine Trimthoprim Sulfamthoxazole Chloramphnicol Azithromycine Tigecycline

Cut-off values used in testing

The cut-off values were used as described in the European Decision of 12 november 2013 on the monitoring and reporting of antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and commensal bacteria.

Cut-off values used in testing

Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC) were determined by the use of broth microdilution, first panel Sensititre EUVSEC. The determination of the Salmonella spp. to third generation cephalosporins or meropenem has been done with the second panel, EUVSEC2. The antimicrobials of the first panel EUVSEC, tested and the breakpoints used are listed in the following table. Antimicrobienne ECOFF (R> mg/l) Ampicilline 8 Cefotaxime 0.5 Ceftazidime 0.5 Meropenem 0.125 Acide Nalidixique 16 Ciprofloxacin 0.064 Tetracycline 8 Colistine 2 Gentamicine 2 Trimthoprim 2 Sulfamthoxazole 256 Chloramphenicol 16 Azithromycine 16 Tigecycline 1 The antimicrobials of the second panel EUVSEC2, tested and the breakpoints used are listed in the following table. Antimicrobienne ECOFF* (R>mg/l) Cefoxitin 8 Cefepime 0.125 Cefotaxime+clavulanic acid 0.5 ceftazidime+clavulanic acid 2 Meropenem 0.125 Temocilline 32 Imipenem 0.5 Ertapenem 0.06 Cefotaxime 0.25 ceftazidime 0.5

Results of the investigation

In total 233 Salmonella strains recovery on 2015 from the food-program, were tested for their antimicrobial susceptibility (AST). This includes mainly isolates from poultry carcasses and poultry cut meats but also from other food matrices such as ovine and caprine carcasses, meat preparations, crustaceans, and frog legs. Since 2014, all the serovars are subjected to AST determination. The overall analysis of all the matrices and serovars together, have shown that the resistance to cefotaxime, ceftazidime and meropenem was 0%. For Azithromycin, Chloramphenicol and Tigecycline the resistance was lower than 2%. Resistance to ampicillin, quinolones, sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim were about 22-25%. The most important serovars were analysed separately. Concerning the serovar S. enteritidis, all the isolates were recovered from poultry, mainly from poultry carcasses. 70% of the isolates were sensitive to all the antimicrobials tested. Resistance to colistin was 23%, lower than the value obtained in 2014 (42%). Analysis of the isolates belonged to the serovar Paratyphi showed that all except one were isolated from poultry, mainly from broiler carcasses. A dramatic high multiresistance has been noticed in 83% of the isolates being the AMR-profile AmpCipNaITmp the more prevalent. No resistance to cephalosporins nor to carbapenems have been noticed. Isolates were strongly resistant to Trimethoprim (96%) followed to Ciprofloxacin (72%) and nalidixic acid (72%). Analysis of the serovar Infantis, has shown that this serovar is strongly resistant to quinolones (and fluoroquinolones) being 90% of the isolates resistant to both. In the same way, 95% of the isolates were resistant to sulfamethoxazole.

Additional information

For specific results in foodstuff derived from poultry and porc, see the corresponding sections.

4.1.1.2 Antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella Meat from poultry, unspecified

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

Sampling distributed evenly throughout the year

Type of specimen taken

carcasses from pigs and bovines

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

All strains isolated during the zoonosis monitoring program, national monitoring and EFSA specific monitoring, were sent to the Institute of Public Health for serotyping and determination of antimicrobial resistance.

Methods used for collecting data

Since 2014, antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) was performed in all the serotypes determined

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC) were determined by the broth dilution method using Sensititre EUVSEC and EUVSEC2 panels, as described in the EU-directive of 13 november 2013. The antimicrobials reported as well as the breakpoints for interpretation are listed in the tables below. Quality control was performed by using an Escherichia coli ATCC 25922 strain. First panel EUVSEC Antimicrobienne Ampicilline Cfotaxime Ceftazidime Meropeneme Acide Nalidixique Ciprofloxacin Tetracycline Colistine Gentamicine Trimthoprime Sulfamthoxazole Chloramphenicol Azithromycine Tigecycline Second panel EUVSEC2 Antimicrobien Cfoxitin Cfpime Cefotaxime+calvulanic acid ceftazidime+clavulanic acid Meropeneme Temocilline Imipenem Ertapeneme Cefotaxime ceftazidime

Cut-off values used in testing

Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC) were determined by the broth dilution method using Sensititre EUVSEC panel, as described in the EU-directive of 13 november 2013. The antimicrobials reported as well as the breakpoints for interpretation are listed in the table below. Quality control was performed by using an Escherichia coli ATCC 25922 strain. First panel EUVSEC Antimicrobienne ECOFF (R> mg/l) Ampicilline 8 Cfotaxime 0.5 Ceftazidime 0.5 Mropnme 0.125 Acide Nalidixique 16 Ciprofloxacin 0.064 Ttracycline 8 Colistine 2 Gentamicine 2 Trimthoprime 2 Sulfamthoxazole 256 Chloramphenicol 16 Azithromycine 16 Tigecycline 1 Second panel EUVSEC2 Antimicrobien ECOFF* (R>mg/l) Cfoxitin 8 Cfpime 0.125 Cefotaxime+calvulanic acid >0.5 ceftazidime+clavulanic acid >2 Mropnme 0.125 Temocilline 32 Imipnm 0.5 Ertapeneme 0.06 Cfotaxime 0.25 ceftazidime 0.5

Results of the investigation

Antimicrobial resistance in strains isolated from pig and bovine carcasses (EFSA-specific monitoring). During 2015, 188 Salmonella spp. isolates, from pig and bovine carcasse (EFSA specification) were performed for their antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST). Among them, 95 were obtained from the national surveillance plan and 93 were obtained from the food business operators. The most predominant serotype was the Derby (36.17%) followed by the Monophasic Typhimurium (17%) and the Typhimurium var O:5- (15%). The highest resistance reported was to sulfamethoxazole (58%), followed by Ampicillin (41.5%) and Tetracycline (34%). For Azithromicin, cefotaxime, ceftazidime and colistin, values were lower than 2%, for tigeciclyne, ciprofloxacin and nalidixic acid values ranged from 2-4%, and for chloramphenicol, the resistance was around 6%. No resistance to meropenem was detected. Among the 188, isolates, one was confirmed to be ESBL producers. It belong to the serovar autoagglutinable and was isolated from pig carcasses.

4.1.2 Salmonella in animals

4.1.2.1 Antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella Cattle (bovine animals)

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Type of specimen taken

Clinical investigations, laboratory findings of the NRL Salmonella, animal health.

4.1.2.2 Antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella Poultry, unspecified

Description of sampling designs

Only Salmonella isolates obtained in the framework of the National Salmonella Control Programmes in broilers, meat turkeys and layers are used for the evaluation of the antimicrobial resistance in Salmonella in poultry.

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

The sampling strategy in poultry is explained in the different chapters on Salmonella in layers, broilers and meat turkeys.

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

All Salmonella isolates obtained in the framework of the National Salmonella Control Programmes in layers and meat turkeys are selected for antimicrobial testing. In broilers, the first 170 isolates obtained are tested.

Methods used for collecting data

In the framework of the National Salmonella Control Programme, all laboratories involved in the detection of Salmonella gather the requested information concerning the sample and the sampled flock. All information is reported monthly to the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain together with the result of the analyses. All Salmonella isolates are sent to the NRL (CODA-CERVA) for serotyping. A fixed motive that indicates if AMR tests are required must accompany the isolate.

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

The laboratory methods laid down in decision 2013/652/EU are used. Salmonella spp. was isolated at several laboratories (DGZ, ARSIA, laboratories of the Federal Food Agency, Lavetan,) using the ISO 6579:2002/Amd1:2007 Annex D method (ISO, 2007). Serotyping was performed by CODA-CERVA (Veterinary and Agrochemical Research center, the National Reference Laboratory for antimicrobial resistance), according to the Kauffman-White-Le Minor scheme .

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

All isolates from poultry are tested in the NRL (CODA/CERVA). Antimicrobial susceptibility of the Salmonella spp. strains was tested using a micro broth dilution method (Trek Diagnostics). To this end, 1 to 3 colonies were suspended in sterile physiological water to an optical density of 0.5 McFarland. Ten microliter of this suspension is inoculated in 11 ml cation adjusted Mueller Hinton broth with TES buffer. Fifty microliter of the Mueller-Hinton broth with bacteria was brought on a micro-titer plate with the antimicrobials lyophilised, produced by Trek Diagnostics, using the auto-inoculating system of Trek Diagnostics. The antimicrobial substances incorporated in the antimicrobial susceptibility testing were recommended by the European Food Safety Agency (EFSA) and included in the decision 2013/652/EU of the Commission.

Cut-off values used in testing

The cut-off values described in decision 2013/652/EU are used. Epidemiological cut-offs (ECOFFs), established by the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility (EUCAST) or as defined by the EU reference laboratory on antimicrobial resistance (DTU) were used.

National evaluation of the recent situation, the trends and sources of infection

Resistance to ciprofloxacin and nalidixic acid, both quinolones, is highly present in Salmonella spp. isolated from broiler chickens (26.9% and 26.1% respectively). Colistin resistance in broiler chickens and laying hens was predominantly represented by S. Enteritidis.

Results of the investigation

In broilers, 134 isolates were tested on their antimicrobial resistance. Highest levels of resistance were reported for sulfamethoxazole (36%), ciprofloxacin (27%) and nalidixic acid (26%). Moderate resistance levels were seen for ampicillin (19%), trimethoprim (16%), tetracycline (14%) and colistin (11%). Antimicrobial resistance to chloramphenicol (5%), tigecycline (3%), gentamicin (2%), azithromycin (1%), cefotaxime (1%) and ceftazidime (1%) was low, whereas resistance to meropenem remained undetected. 47.0% of *Salmonella* spp. were fully susceptible and 20.9% showed multi-resistance (resistance to at least three different antimicrobial classes). Resistance to 2 antibiotics was most frequently observed (19.4%), followed by multi-resistance to 4 antimicrobial classes. *S. Infantis*, most frequent isolated in broiler chickens, showed full susceptibility in 4 out of the 27 strains, but resistance to 2 different antimicrobial classes occurred most frequently (15 out of 27 strains). Multi-resistance to 3, 4, 5 or 6 different classes was seen in 8 out of the 17 *S. Infantis* strains (Figures 4 and 5). Resistance to ciprofloxacin, nalidixic acid or to sulfamethoxazole was present in 23 out of 27 *S. Infantis* strains. Moreover, combined resistance to these antibiotics was a frequently recurring phenotypic resistance pattern (55.6% of the *S. Infantis* strains). In laying hens, 55 isolates were tested on their antimicrobial resistance. Highest levels of resistance were reported for colistin (40%) and low levels for ciprofloxacin (2%) and nalidixic acid (2%). Antimicrobial resistance to ampicillin, azithromycin, chloramphenicol, cefotaxime, gentamicin, meropenem, sulfamethoxazole, ceftazidime, tetracycline, tigecycline and trimethoprim remained undetected (0%). 58.2% of *Salmonella* spp. were fully susceptible and none of the isolates showed multi-resistance. Resistance to 1 antibiotic was most frequently observed (40.0%) and resistance to 2 different antimicrobial classes occurred in only 1 *Salmonella* spp. strains (1.8%), represented by *S. Enteritidis*. Antimicrobial resistance in *Salmonella* spp. from laying hens was almost found exclusively in *S. Enteritidis*, and more particularly to colistin, as 75.0% of the strains was found resistant. One colistin resistant strain showed also resistance to nalidixic acid. Resistance to colistin was also found in 1 *S. Typhimurium* strain. One other strain (Serum OMD) showed resistance to ciprofloxacin. Only one *Salmonella* serovar *Typhimurium* was isolated from turkeys. The strain was found resistant to ampicillin, sulfamethoxazole and tetracycline.

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

There are no measures related to the finding of antimicrobial resistance in *Salmonella* in poultry.

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

There are no mandatory control strategies in place.

4.2 CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS

4.2.1 Campylobacter in foodstuffs

4.2.1.1 Antimicrobial resistance in Campylobacter Meat from pig

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

All strains isolated in the zoonosis monitoring program and originating from pork were sent to the Institute of Public Health for determination of antimicrobial resistance.

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

Specification (*coli/jejuni*) with PCR (Debruyne et al, Res Microbiol, 2008)

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC) were determined by using broth microdilution method (Sensititre EUCAMP2 panel). From 2014, a new European decision on the harmonization of the monitoring and reporting of antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and commensal bacteria is adopted which specifies new interpretative threshold for resistance for *C. jejuni* and *C. coli*. Therefore, the antimicrobials tested and the epidemiological cut-off values (ECOFF) used are listed in the table below following the official Journal of the European Union (L303/26 14.11.2013). In order to compare results in an accurate way, recalculation of resistance to the antibiotics using the new breakpoint established in the European decision was done for the last four years, from 2010 to 2013 included. Antimicrobial Breakpoints R > (g / ml) *C. jejuni/C. coli* Tetracycline 1/2 Nalidixic acid 16/16 Ciprofloxacin 0.5/0.5 Erythromycin 4/8 Gentamicin 2/2 Streptomycin 4/4 Campylobacter in meat and meat products: list of antimicrobials tested and breakpoints used.

4.2.1.2 Antimicrobial resistance in Campylobacter Meat from poultry, unspecified

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Procedures for the selection of isolates for antimicrobial testing

In 2015, 386 Campylobacter strains isolated in the zoonoses monitoring programme and originating from poultry, (carcasses of broilers, filets, entrails, meat preparation and carcasses of spent hens) were subjected to antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST)

Laboratory methodology used for identification of the microbial isolates

Specification (*coli/jejuni*) with PCR (Denis et al, 2001)

Laboratory used for detection for resistance

Antimicrobials included in monitoring

Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations (MIC) were determined by using broth microdilution method (Sensititre EUCAMP2 panel). From 2014, a new European decision on the harmonization of the monitoring and reporting of antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and commensal bacteria is adopted which specifies new interpretative threshold for resistance for *C. jejuni* and *C. coli*. Therefore, the antimicrobials tested and the epidemiological cut-off values (ECOFF) used are listed in the table below following the official Journal of the European Union (L303/26 14.11.2013). Campylobacter in meat and meat products: list of antimicrobials tested and breakpoints used. Antimicrobial Breakpoints R > (g / ml) *C. jejuni/C. coli* Tetracycline 1/2 Nalidixic acid 16/16 Ciprofloxacin 0.5/0.5 Erythromycin 4/8 Gentamicin 2/2 Streptomycin 4/4

Results of the investigation

In 2015, 386 Campylobacter *jejuni* strains isolated from poultry meat and carcasses were tested for antimicrobial susceptibility. Overall, resistance to quinolones was present in 61% of the strains and also tetracycline resistance was quite high 55%. For Erythromycin, gentamicin and streptomycin, resistance was between 0-2%. For *C. jejuni*, 30% of all strains were sensitive to all antibiotics tested, which is similar to last year (25%). The resistance against tetracycline and quinolones remained high, and increased again to respectively 55% and 61%. Resistance to streptomycin, erythromycin and gentamicin remains low (2%). The trends in antimicrobial resistance for streptomycin, erythromycin and gentamicin are stable since 2010, however, resistance to ciprofloxacin, nalidixic acid and tetracycline continues to increase slightly. Among them, 45% of the isolates showed a phenotype du type CipNalTet, and 2% (n=7) were multidrug resistant with a phenotype du type CipEryGenNalStrTet (n=2), CipNalTetStr (n=4), CipEryStrTet (n=1).

4.3 ESCHERICHIA COLI, NON-PATHOGENIC

4.3.1 Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic in foodstuffs

4.3.1.1 Antimicrobial resistance in E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified Meat from pig

Sampling strategy used in monitoring

Frequency of the sampling

Sampling distributed evenly throughout the year

4.3.2 Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic in animals

4.3.2.1 Antimicrobial resistance in E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified

Description of sampling designs

Each year, the AMR of commensal E. Coli is monitored in poultry, pigs and bovines. The number of samples taken is calculated based on the detection percentage of commensal E. Coli. The samples of poultry, pigs and meat calves are taken at the slaughterhouse. The samples of young bovines at the farm.

5 INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC MICROBIOLOGICAL AGENTS

5.1 CRONOBACTER

5.1.1 Cronobacter in foodstuffs

5.1.1.1 Cronobacter in food

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Tests for *Cronobacter sakazakii* were performed in foodstuff intended for special nutritional uses, infant formula. Samples are taken at retail level and at manufacturing level. Also prepared powdered milk in bottles for infants and young children is being sampled in hospitals (nursery for infants).

Frequency of the sampling

Samples are taken according to the national control program or in the frame of RASFF, complaints or suspicion.

Type of specimen taken

Foodstuff intended for special nutritional uses (infants), infant formula and prepared powdered milk in bottles for infants.

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Samples are taken according to a sampling scheme of $n=1$.

Definition of positive finding

To determine the conformity of a sample or a batch, the criteria laid down in the Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 are applied.

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

ISO/TS 22964:2006 (IDF/RM 210: 2006) CRONOBACTERSPP. (ENTEROBACTER SAKAZAKII)

Measures in case of the positive findings or single cases

Measures to be taken in the case of a non-compliant result:- Notification of the producer or importer- Possibility of a counter analysis- Destruction of the non compliant batch - Further investigation: additional sampling, possible recall, RASFF, ...

5.2 HISTAMINE

5.2.1 Histamine in foodstuffs

5.2.1.1 Histamine in food

Control program/mechanisms

The control program/strategies in place

The annual control plan foresees controls of histamine in fishery products with high levels of histidine.

5.3 STAPHYLOCOCCAL ENTEROTOXINS

5.3.1 Staphylococcal enterotoxins in foodstuffs

5.3.1.1 Staphylococcal enterotoxins in food

Monitoring system

Sampling strategy

Tests of Staphylococcal enterotoxins were performed in samples with more than 10(5) cfu/g of Staphylococcus present.

Frequency of the sampling

Samples are taken according to the national control program or in the frame of RASFF, complaints or suspicion.

Type of specimen taken

cheeses, RTE, ...

Methods of sampling (description of sampling techniques)

Samples are taken according to a sampling scheme of n=1.

Definition of positive finding

To determine the conformity of a sample or a batch, the criteria laid down in the Regulation (EC)No 2073/2005 are applied. For products for which no legal criteria exist, a table of action limits is made available for the inspectors. (cfr. rt. 14, Reg 178/2002)

6 FOODBORNE OUTBREAKS

Foodborne outbreaks are incidences of two or more human cases of the same disease or infection where the cases are linked or are probably linked to the same food source. Situation, in which the observed human cases exceed the expected number of cases and where a same food source is suspected, is also indicative of a foodborne outbreak.

6.1 Outbreaks

6.1.1 Foodborne outbreaks

System in place for identification, epidemiological investigations and reporting of foodborne outbreaks

In Belgium different authorities are dealing with food-borne outbreaks:-The Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food chain FASFC deals with safety of foodstuffs, epidemiological investigation on foodstuffs and animal health issues in case of a food-borne outbreak. -The Communities (Flemish, French and German speaking Community) are dealing with person related matters as human health and can start an epidemiological investigation by Public health medical inspectors in case of a food-borne outbreak. -The Scientific Institute of Public Health WIV-ISP (National Reference Laboratory on Food-borne Outbreaks) analyses all suspected food samples, collects all data on food-borne outbreaks and gives scientific support to the FASFC officers and the Public Health Inspectors. A national "Platform Food-borne outbreaks", approved by the National Conference of Ministers of Public Health, brings together the different competent authorities on food safety, animal health and public health. Furthermore in 2007, for a better communication, a protected web application was made available to exchange outbreak data and laboratory results in real time between the different authorities dealing with FBO. In this web-application a common file is created for each individual outbreak, and the data and laboratory results are shared between food inspectors and human health inspectors. Data in this report come from the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain, the Public Health Inspection, the sentinel laboratories network for human microbiology, and the Federal Reference Centres for Food-borne outbreaks, for *Clostridium botulinum*, for *Salmonella* and *Shigella* and for *Listeria*.

Description of the types of outbreaks covered by the reporting:

A food-borne outbreak is defined as an incidence, observed under given circumstances, of two or more human cases of the same disease and/or infection, or a situation in which the observed number of human cases exceeds the expected number and where the cases are linked, or are probably linked, to the same food source (Directive 2003/99/EC, Article 2(d)). Data are collected from FASFC, the Flemish Community, the French community, the Brussels Common Community Committee, the sentinel laboratories network for human clinical microbiology, the National Reference Laboratory for Food-borne outbreaks, and the National Reference Centres for *Salmonella* and *Shigella*, *Listeria* and *C. botulinum*. The reporting includes both general and household outbreaks. The causative agents covered are *Salmonella* spp., *Shigella* spp., *Campylobacter* spp., Verotoxigenic *E.coli*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Clostridium botulinum*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Clostridium perfringens*, *Giardia*, Norovirus, enterotoxins of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus cereus* and histamine.

National evaluation of the reported outbreaks in the country:

Trends in numbers of outbreaks and numbers of human cases involved

During 2015, a total of 351 outbreaks of food-borne infections and intoxications and two cases of human botulism were recorded in Belgium. More than 1673 people were ill, and at least 40 persons were hospitalized. None of the human cases died. The number of reported outbreaks increased in 2011 as compared to former years but remains stable since then. The increase was probably due to an adapted Outbreak investigation procedure at the FASFC since 2011 and/or increased sensibility by consumers. The number of human cases involved are similar as in previous years which is also the case for the number of people hospitalized due to a collective food borne outbreak.

Relevance of the different causative agents, food categories and the agent/food category combinations

In 2015, in total 13 verified food borne outbreaks were reported and two individual cases of human botulism. In these outbreaks the causative agent was found in the implicated food and/or it was clear by analytical or strong descriptive epidemiology that food was at the origin of disease. All other outbreaks were classified as weak evidence outbreaks where the agent was unknown or the agent could only be detected at human level. Bacterial toxins of *Bacillus cereus* was the most frequently detected causative agent in 4 outbreaks and was responsible for 83 human cases. Two outbreaks were caused by emetic toxin producing *Bacillus cereus* whereas enterotoxigenic *Bacillus cereus* was identified as causative agent for the remaining 2 outbreaks. The second most reported agents were *Salmonella* and Coagulase positive *Staphylococcus* (CPS) with each being at the origin of 4 outbreaks. In total 68 persons became ill and at least 1 was hospitalized due to *Salmonella*. *Salmonella* Enteritidis (MLVA type 3-9-5-4-1) was at the origin of 1 outbreak involving contaminated bovine meat and products thereof. *Salmonella* Stanley was isolated from 49 patients. No information on number of hospitalizations was reported. The PFGE profile (XbaI.0261) of the human isolates was identical to 2 strains isolated during the same period from Turkey meat and to the strain isolated during the *Salmonella* Stanley outbreak that occurred in Europe in 2011-2012. Two other *Salmonella* outbreaks of weak evidence involved 11 persons. Coagulase positive *Staphylococcus* (CPS) was involved in 4 outbreaks, and 112 persons became ill, 1 of which was hospitalized. Enterotoxin producing CPS were isolated from composed meals (crustacea or fish), chocolate milk or cooked vegetables containing white beans. Norovirus was at the origin of 2 outbreaks and was responsible for 29 human cases. In these outbreaks, Norovirus was probably transmitted by the food as shown by descriptive epidemiology. Histamine was responsible for 1 outbreaks causing 2 ill people that both were hospitalized. Consumption of tuna fish could be linked to the outbreak. *E. coli* O157:H7 was at the origin of 2 outbreaks involving 8 human cases but a food source remains unknown. *Campylobacter* was linked to 2 outbreaks and caused diarrhea in 10 human cases. Consumption of raw milk or chicken meat was probably at the origin of these outbreaks. Two weak evidence outbreaks were probably caused by *Shigella sonnei* and one by *Yersinia enterocolitica*, but the involved food source could not be identified. In 93.4% of the outbreaks (N=328 out of 351) no causative agent could be identified. An important reason for this is the absence of leftovers of the suspected meal in most of those outbreaks and late reporting by the consumer. Only in 29.3% (N=103 out of 351) of the outbreaks, samples (human and/or food) were sent for analysis among which 22.3% (N=23) resulted in the detection of a pathogen. Some of the latter outbreaks (N=10) have been categorized as a weak evidence outbreak. Most food-borne outbreaks (50.1%) were due to the consumption of meals composed of different ingredients. Meat and meat based products (bovine, pig, sheep, broiler) were responsible for 19.1 % of the outbreaks. In 11.7% of the outbreaks the implicated food was unknown.

Relevance of the different type of places of food production and preparation in outbreaks

Restaurants and take away or fast food outlets were the most important location of exposure, being the setting of 52.1 % and 24.5 %, respectively, of food-borne outbreaks in Belgium in 2015. Catering at work, institutional catering or temporary mass catering are reported in respectively 0.9 %, 0.9 and 1.7 % of the food-borne outbreaks. 13.7 % of the outbreaks happened at home.

Descriptions of single outbreaks of special interest

In 2015, 75 participants of a wedding suffered from violent vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain within 3 hours after the buffet meal. The buffet meal included goat meat, fish, meat balls and other foods, and was prepared by some family members of the bride and groom. It was reported that food was conserved at inadequate temperatures between its preparation and consumption. Enterotoxin D producing coagulase positive *Staphylococci* were isolated from three different dishes served at the wedding. In 2015, a total of 59 human cases of *Salmonella* Stanley have been reported, of which 49 were isolated between week 35 and 53 and thus considered as an outbreak. No data on number of hospitalizations was reported. The PFGE profile (XbaI.0261) of the human isolates was identical to 2 strains isolated during the same period from turkey meat. Interestingly, the profile is identical to that of the *Salmonella* Stanley outbreak that occurred in Europe in 2011-2012. Two individual cases of human botulism type B were confirmed. The patients suffered from neural symptoms, dry mouth and troubled view. Consumption of artisanal made ham was at the origin of disease.

Control measures or other actions taken to improve the situation

Logistic slaughtering is applied for poultry which means that poultry with a *Salmonella*-free certificate are slaughtered before other poultry. The vaccination of laying hens against salmonellosis, started in 2003 and is mandatory for *Salmonella* enteritidis and is strongly recommended for *Salmonella typhimurium*.

ANIMAL POPULATION TABLES

Table Susceptible animal population

Animal species	Category of animals	Population		
		holding	animal	slaughter animal (heads)
Cattle (bovine animals)	Cattle (bovine animals) - calves (under 1 year) - veal calves			355,545
	Cattle (bovine animals) (not specified)	29,315	2,640,941	519,403
Deer	Deer - farmed - fallow deer			1,092
	Deer - wild - fallow deer			2,382
	Deer - wild - red deer			11,618
	Deer (not specified)	2,428	10,130	
Ducks	Ducks (not specified)			44,124
Gallus gallus (fowl)	Gallus gallus (fowl) - breeding flocks, unspecified (not specified)		3,021,085	
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers (not specified)		32,395,330	278,535,861
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens (not specified)		9,480,856	27,996,880
	Gallus gallus (fowl) (not specified)	1,527		307,539,065
Geese	Geese (not specified)			795
Goats	Goats (not specified)	10,211	61,654	11,711
Guinea fowl	Guinea fowl (not specified)			12,594
Partridges	Partridges (not specified)			9,770
Pheasants	Pheasants (not specified)			11,993
Pigeons	Pigeons (not specified)			117,196
Pigs	Pigs - breeding animals (not specified)		551,362	
	Pigs - fattening pigs (not specified)		5,314,450	
	Pigs (not specified)	7,754		11,918,904
Quails	Quails (not specified)			125
Rabbits	Rabbits (not specified)			3,010,412
Ratites (ostrich, emu, nandu)	Ratites (ostrich, emu, nandu) - farmed			247
Sheep	Sheep (not specified)	26,865	201,362	128,262
Solipeds, domestic	Solipeds, domestic (not specified)		288,222	8,540
Turkeys	Turkeys (not specified)			809,480
Wild boars	Wild boars - wild			6,546

DISEASE STATUS TABLES

Table Ovine or Caprine brucellosis in countries and regions that do not receive Community co-financing for eradication programme

Region	Total number of herds	Number of infected herds	Number of herds with status officially free	Number of animals positive in microbiological testing under investigations of suspect cases	Number of animals tested by microbiology under investigations of suspect cases	Number of seropositive animals under investigations of suspect cases	Number of suspended herds under investigations of suspect cases	Number of animals serologically tested under investigations of suspect cases	Number of animals tested under surveillance	Total number of animals
Belgique-België	37,076	0	37,076	0	4	1	0	290	7,146	263,016

Table Bovine brucellosis in countries and regions that do not receive Community co-financing for eradication programme

Region	Total number of herds	Number of infected herds	Number of herds with status officially free	Number of animals positive in microbiological testing under investigations of suspect cases	Number of animals tested by microbiology under investigations of suspect cases	Number of animals positive to BST under investigations of suspect cases	Number of seropositive animals under investigations of suspect cases	Number of suspended herds under investigations of suspect cases	Number of animals serologically tested under investigations of suspect cases	Number of abortions due to Brucella abortus	Number of isolations of Brucella infections	Number of notified abortions whatever cause	Number of infected herds tested under surveillance by bulk milk	Number of animals or pools tested under surveillance by bulk milk	Number of herds tested under surveillance by bulk milk	Number of animals tested under surveillance	Number of herds tested under surveillance	Total number of animals
Belgique-België	29,315	0	29,315	0	7	0	16	12	107	0	0	11,884	0	16,908	7,969	44,560	12,498	2,640,941

DISEASE STATUS TABLES

Table Bovine tuberculosis in countries and regions that do not receive Community co-financing for eradication programme

Region	Total number of herds	Number of infected herds	Number of herds with status officially free	Number of animals detected positive in bacteriological examination	Number of animals with suspicious lesions of tuberculosis examined and submitted to histopathological and bacteriological examinations	Number of tuberculin tests carried out before the introduction into the herds	Number of animals tested with tuberculin routine testing	Interval between routine tuberculin tests	Total number of animals
Belgique-België	29,315	3	29,312	10	438	303,377	189,593	0	2,640,941

PREVALENCE TABLES

Table CAMPYLOBACTER in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Cheeses made from cows' milk - fresh - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	23	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	33	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	75	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	65	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Live bivalve molluscs (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	40	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from bovine animals - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	18	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from bovine animals - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	9	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	16	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat - intended to be eaten raw (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	32	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	54	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	7	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	7	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	7	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - minced meat - intended to be eaten raw - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	3	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	44	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	548	116	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	116

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Meat from other poultry species - carcase (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	355	21	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	21
	Meat from pig - carcase (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	600	Colony forming unit/gram	550	46	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	46
	Meat from pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	20	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	30	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from pig - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	21	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from pig - minced meat - intended to be eaten raw (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	10	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from pig - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	69	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - carcase (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	90	8	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	8
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - fresh - skinned - Cutting plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	280	15	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	15
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - fresh - skinned - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	46	1	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	1
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - fresh - with skin - Cutting plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	390	27	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	27
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - fresh - with skin - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	56	1	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	1
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	69	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	76	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0
	Milk, cows' - raw milk (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Millilitre	17	0	Campylobacter - Thermophilic Campylobacter spp., unspecified	0

Table COXIELLA (Q-FEVER) in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	N of clinical affected herds	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Cattle (bovine animals) (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - blood - Clinical investigations - Industry sampling - Selective sampling	animal	1183	183		Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	183
	Cattle (bovine animals) (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - blood - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Selective sampling	animal	4657	662		Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	662
	Cattle (bovine animals) (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - foetus/stillbirth - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Selective sampling	animal	8010	171		Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	171
	Cattle (bovine animals) (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - milk - Clinical investigations - Industry sampling - Selective sampling	herd/flock	41	17	0	Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	17
	Cattle (bovine animals) (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - milk - Clinical investigations - Industry sampling - Selective sampling	herd/flock	61	47	0	Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	47
	Cattle (bovine animals) (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - milk - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Selective sampling	herd/flock	224	177	0	Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	177
	Goats - milk goats - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - milk - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Census	herd/flock	114	10	10	Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	10
	Goats (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - blood - Clinical investigations - Industry sampling - Selective sampling	animal	25	3		Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	3
	Goats (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - blood - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Selective sampling	animal	6	1		Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	1
	Goats (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - foetus/stillbirth - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Selective sampling	animal	14	0		Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	0
	Sheep - milk ewes - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - milk - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Census	herd/flock	21	0	0	Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	0
	Sheep (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - blood - Clinical investigations - Industry sampling - Selective sampling	animal	27	4		Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	4
	Sheep (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - blood - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Selective sampling	animal	27	2		Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	2
Sheep (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - foetus/stillbirth - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Selective sampling	animal	116	0		Coxiella (Q-fever) - C. burnetii	0	

Table CRONOBACTER in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Foodstuffs intended for special nutritional uses - dried dietary foods for special medical purposes intended for infants below 6 months - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	10	Gram	292	0	Cronobacter - Cronobacter sakazakii	0
	Infant formula - dried (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	10	Gram	15	0	Cronobacter - Cronobacter sakazakii	0
	Infant formula - dried (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	10	Gram	297	1	Cronobacter - Cronobacter sakazakii	1
	Infant formula - ready-to-eat - Hospital or medical care facility - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	10	Millilitre	110	0	Cronobacter - Cronobacter sakazakii	0

Table CYSTICERCI in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Cattle (bovine animals) (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	874948	1253	Cysticerci - Cysticerci of Taenia saginata	1,253

Table ECHI NOCOCCUS in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Cattle (bovine animals) (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	87494 8	0	Echinococcus - E. granulosus	0

Table ESCHERICHIA COLI , PATHOGENIC in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Cheeses made from cows' milk - fresh - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	23	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	75	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	90	3	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC, unspecified	3
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	286	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	32	1	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC O103	1
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	31	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	53	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	3	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	2	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	53	3	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC O26	1
							Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC, unspecified	2
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	34	1	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC, unspecified	1
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	4	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0
	Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Border inspection activities - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	10	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0
	Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	98	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0
	Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	99	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0
	Meat from bovine animals - carcass (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - food sample - carcass swabs - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1600	Square centimetre	457	7	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC O103	1
							Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC O26	2
							Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC, unspecified	4
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat - intended to be eaten raw (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	147	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	295	3	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC, unspecified	3

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive	
Belgique-België	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	147	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0	
	Meat from bovine animals (not specified) - Cutting plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	294	3	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC, unspecified	3	
	Meat from sheep - carcase (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - food sample - carcase swabs - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC O103	single	400	Square centimetre	389	19		2
		Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC O157							2
		Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC O26							4
		Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC, unspecified							11
	Meat from sheep (not specified) - Border inspection activities - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	3	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0	
	Milk, cows' - raw milk (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC O26	single	25	Millilitre	311	3		2
		Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC, unspecified							1
	Seeds, sprouted (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	80	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0	
	Seeds, sprouted (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	80	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0	
	Seeds, sprouted (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	45	1	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC O104	1	
	Seeds, sprouted (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	45	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0	
	Seeds, sprouted (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	179	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0	
	Seeds, sprouted (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	179	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0	
	Spices and herbs - fresh - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	65	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0	
	Spices and herbs - fresh - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	10	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0	
	Spices and herbs - fresh - Wholesale - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	58	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0	
	Vegetables (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	112	2	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC, unspecified	2	
	Vegetables (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	110	0	Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	0	

Table HISTAMINE in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Fish - Fishery products which have undergone enzyme maturation treatment in brine - Border inspection activities - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	1	Gram	54	0	<100	Histamine	54	0
	Fish - Fishery products which have undergone enzyme maturation treatment in brine - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	1	Gram	120	2	<100	Histamine	120	0
							>200 to <= 400	Histamine	120	1
							> 400	Histamine	120	1
	Fish - Fishery products which have undergone enzyme maturation treatment in brine - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	12	0	<100	Histamine	12	0
	Fish - Fishery products which have undergone enzyme maturation treatment in brine - Wholesale - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	27	0	<100	Histamine	27	0

Table LISTERIA in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Bakery products - desserts - containing raw eggs - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	50	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	50	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	50	0
	Bakery products (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	77	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	66	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	66	0
	Bakery products (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	77	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	11	0
	Bakery products (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	151	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	151	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	151	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - fresh - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	29	1	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	9	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	9	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - fresh - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	29	1	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	20	1
							>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	39	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - fresh - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	39	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	39	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	39	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - fresh - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	27	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	10	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	10	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - fresh - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	27	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	17	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	93	1	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	34	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	34	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	93	1	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	79	1
							>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	242	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	242	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	242	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	242	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	73	3	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	24	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	24	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	73	3	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	49	3
							>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	24	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	91	2	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	24	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	24	0
Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	91	2	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	67	2	
Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	250	1	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	250	1	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	250	0	
Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	2	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	2	0	
Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	47	1	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	23	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	23	0	
Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	47	1	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	24	1	
Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	53	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	53	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	53	0	
Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	40	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	14	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	14	0	

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	40	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	26	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	26	1	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	12	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	12	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	26	1	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	14	1
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	53	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	53	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	53	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	3	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	3	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	54	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	54	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	54	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	3	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	3	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	2	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	2	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	2	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	45	4	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	45	4
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	45	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from pasteurised milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	17	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	17	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	17	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	11	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	11	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	11	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	31	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	31	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	31	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	53	6	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	41	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	41	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	53	6	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	12	6
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	9	1	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	8	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	8	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	9	1	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	1	1
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - dairy desserts (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	86	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	72	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	72	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - dairy desserts (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	86	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	14	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - dairy desserts (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	18	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	2	0
<= 100							Listeria - L. monocytogenes	2	0	
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - dairy desserts (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	18	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	16	0	
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - dairy desserts (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	180	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	105	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	105	0	
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - dairy desserts (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	180	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	75	0	
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - fermented dairy products (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	20	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	20	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	20	0	
Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - fermented dairy products (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	57	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	57	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	57	0	

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - ice-cream - made from pasteurised milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	84	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	84	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	84	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - ice-cream - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	32	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	32	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	32	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - ice-cream - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	114	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	114	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	114	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - milk powder and whey powder - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	51	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	51	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	51	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - yoghurt - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	41	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	41	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	41	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - yoghurt - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	40	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	40	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	40	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - yoghurt - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	70	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	70	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	70	0
	Fishery products, unspecified - ready-to-eat - chilled - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	181	1	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	119	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	119	0
	Fishery products, unspecified - ready-to-eat - chilled - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	181	1	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	62	1
	Fishery products, unspecified - ready-to-eat - chilled - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	271	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	271	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	271	0
	Fishery products, unspecified - ready-to-eat (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	293	3	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	293	3
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	293	0
	Fishery products, unspecified - smoked - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	60	1	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	30	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	30	0
	Fishery products, unspecified - smoked - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	60	1	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	30	1
	Fishery products, unspecified - smoked - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	142	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	142	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	142	0
	Foodstuffs intended for special nutritional uses - dried dietary foods for special medical purposes intended for infants below 6 months - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	292	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	292	0
Fruits (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	45	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	45	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	45	0	
Fruits (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	78	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	78	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	78	0	
Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	112	1	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	45	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	45	0	
Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	112	1	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	67	1	
Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	104	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	104	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	104	0	
Infant formula - dried (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	30	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	30	0	
Infant formula - dried (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	564	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	564	0	
Infant formula - ready-to-eat - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	110	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	110	0	
Juice - fruit juice - unpasteurised - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	8	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	8	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	8	0	

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Juice - fruit juice - unpasteurised - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	52	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	52	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	52	0
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat - intended to be eaten raw (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	147	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	147	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	147	0
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	306	7	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	204	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	204	0
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	306	7	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	102	7
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	225	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	225	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	225	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat products - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	582	18	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	142	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	142	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat products - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	582	18	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	440	18
							>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	595	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat products - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	595	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	595	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	595	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	44	5	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	12	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	12	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	44	5	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	16	0
							25	Gram	44	5
	Meat from pig - meat products - cooked ham (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	117	4	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	24	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	24	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - cooked ham (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	117	4	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	93	4
							>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	114	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - cooked ham (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	114	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	114	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	114	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	119	1	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	18	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	18	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	119	1	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	101	1
							>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	115	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	115	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	115	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	115	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	101	4	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	87	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	87	0
Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	101	4	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	14	4	
						>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	101	0	
Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	101	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	101	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	101	0	
Meat from pig - meat products - raw ham - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	112	3	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	60	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	60	0	
Meat from pig - meat products - raw ham - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	112	3	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	52	3	
						>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	114	0	
Meat from pig - meat products - raw ham - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	114	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	114	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	114	0	
Meat from pig - minced meat - intended to be eaten raw (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	36	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	36	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	36	0	
Meat from pig - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	53	5	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	15	0	
						<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	15	0	

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Meat from pig - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	53	5	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	14	2
			25	Gram	53	5	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	24	3
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	147	1	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	78	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	78	0
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	147	1	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	69	1
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	148	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	148	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	148	0
	Milk, cows' - raw milk (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	17	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	17	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	17	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - unspecified - containing raw egg - chilled - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	25	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	25	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	25	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - unspecified - ready-to-eat foods (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	831	2	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	831	2
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	831	0
	Seeds, sprouted (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	54	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	54	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	54	0
	Seeds, sprouted (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	45	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	45	0
	Seeds, sprouted (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	65	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	65	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	65	0
	Surimi (not specified) - Border inspection activities - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	11	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	11	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	11	0
	Surimi (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	10	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	7	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	7	0
	Surimi (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	10	0	detection	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	3	0
	Surimi (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	31	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	31	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	31	0
	Vegetables (not specified) - Border inspection activities - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	25	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	25	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	25	0
	Vegetables (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	73	0	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	73	0
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	73	0
	Vegetables (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	73	1	>100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	73	1
							<= 100	Listeria - L. monocytogenes	73	0

Table LYSSAVIRUS (RABIES) in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Bats - wild - Natural habitat - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	14	0	Lyssavirus (rabies)	0
	Cats (not specified) - Veterinary clinics - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	5	0	Lyssavirus (rabies)	0
	Cattle (bovine animals) (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	168	0	Lyssavirus (rabies)	0
	Dogs (not specified) - Veterinary clinics - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	16	0	Lyssavirus (rabies)	0
	Foxes - wild (not specified) - Natural habitat - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	2	0	Lyssavirus (rabies)	0
	Sheep (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	144	0	Lyssavirus (rabies)	0
	Solipeds, domestic (not specified) - Veterinary clinics - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	1	0	Lyssavirus (rabies)	0

Table MYCOBACTERIUM in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Prov. Namur	Alpacas - farmed - Farm (not specified) - United Kingdom - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	1	1	Mycobacterium - M. bovis	1

Table SALMONELLA in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	N of flocks under control programme	Target verification	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Gallus gallus (fowl) - breeding flocks, unspecified - adult - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - boot swabs - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock	584	Y	584	14	Salmonella - Other serovars	1
							Salmonella - S. 4,12:i:-	1
							Salmonella - S. Infantis	1
							Salmonella - S. Jerusalem	1
							Salmonella - S. Livingstone	1
							Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	7
							Salmonella - S. Minnesota	1
							Salmonella - S. Senftenberg	1
							Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	1
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - breeding flocks, unspecified - day-old chicks - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - delivery box liner - Control and eradication programmes - Industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		NA	213	0	Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	0
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - breeding flocks, unspecified - during rearing period - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - boot swabs - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		NA	340	3	Salmonella - S. Agona	2
							Salmonella - S. Infantis	1
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - boot swabs - Control and eradication programmes - Industry sampling - Census	herd/flock	9483	NA	9465	130	Salmonella - Other serovars	9
							Salmonella - S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	1
							Salmonella - S. 4,12:i:-	1
							Salmonella - S. 4,5,12:i:-	3
							Salmonella - S. 6,7:r:-	1
							Salmonella - S. Agona	12
							Salmonella - S. Cerro	1
							Salmonella - S. Colindale	1
							Salmonella - S. Derby	10
							Salmonella - S. Enteritidis	6
							Salmonella - S. Gaminara	11
							Salmonella - S. Give	1
							Salmonella - S. Infantis	35
							Salmonella - S. Livingstone	11
							Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	8
							Salmonella - S. Meleagridis	1
							Salmonella - S. Nyborg	5
							Salmonella - S. Rissen	4
							Salmonella - S. Senftenberg	2
							Salmonella - S. Typhimurium	7
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - boot swabs - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock	9483	Y	9483	136	Salmonella - Other serovars	9
							Salmonella - S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	1
							Salmonella - S. 4,12:i:-	1
							Salmonella - S. 4,5,12:i:-	3
							Salmonella - S. 6,7:r:-	1
							Salmonella - S. Agona	13
							Salmonella - S. Cerro	1
							Salmonella - S. Colindale	1

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	N of flocks under control programme	Target verification	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - boot swabs - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock	9483	Y	9483	136	Salmonella - S. Derby	10
							Salmonella - S. Enteritidis	6
							Salmonella - S. Gaminara	11
							Salmonella - S. Give	1
							Salmonella - S. Infantis	35
							Salmonella - S. Livingstone	13
							Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	10
							Salmonella - S. Meleagridis	1
							Salmonella - S. Nyborg	5
							Salmonella - S. Rissen	5
							Salmonella - S. Senftenberg	2
							Salmonella - S. Typhimurium	7
							Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - boot swabs - Control and eradication programmes - Official sampling - Objective sampling	herd/flock
Salmonella - S. Livingstone	2							
Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	3							
Salmonella - S. Rissen	1							
Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - day-old chicks - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - delivery box liner - Control and eradication programmes - Industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		NA	5814	17	Salmonella - S. Enteritidis	5	
						Salmonella - S. Livingstone	2	
						Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	6	
						Salmonella - S. Minnesota	2	
						Salmonella - S. Paratyphi B	1	
Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - animal sample - caecum - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	animal		NA	220	11	Salmonella - S. Typhimurium	1	
						Salmonella - S. Agona	2	
						Salmonella - S. Braenderup	1	
						Salmonella - S. Derby	1	
						Salmonella - S. Enteritidis	1	
						Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	4	
						Salmonella - S. Typhimurium	1	
Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	1							
Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - boot swabs and dust - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock	716	Y	716	37	Salmonella - Not typeable	2	
						Salmonella - S. Abaetetuba	1	
						Salmonella - S. Enteritidis	9	
						Salmonella - S. Gaminara	1	
						Salmonella - S. Havana	4	
						Salmonella - S. Idikan	4	
						Salmonella - S. Infantis	4	
						Salmonella - S. Kingston	1	
						Salmonella - S. Livingstone	2	
						Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	2	
						Salmonella - S. Meleagridis	1	
						Salmonella - S. Montevideo	1	
						Salmonella - S. Nyborg	1	
						Salmonella - S. Rissen	4	
						Salmonella - S. Senftenberg	3	
Salmonella - S. Tennessee	1							

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	N of flocks under control programme	Target verification	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - day-old chicks - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - delivery box liner - Control and eradication programmes - Industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		NA	257	0	Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	0
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - during rearing period - flocks under control programme - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - boot swabs - Control and eradication programmes - Industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		NA	269	5	Salmonella - S. Enteritidis	1
							Salmonella - S. Gaminara	1
							Salmonella - S. Idikan	1
							Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	1
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - animal sample - caecum - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	animal		NA	59	3	Salmonella - S. Senftenberg	1
							Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	2
	Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - boot swabs - Control and eradication programmes - Industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		NA	183	9	Salmonella - S. Salmonella spp., unspecified	1
							Salmonella - S. 1,4,12:i:-	1
							Salmonella - S. Brandenburg	3
Salmonella - S. Senftenberg							2	
Salmonella - S. Typhimurium							2	
Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - environmental sample - boot swabs - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock	183	Y	183	9	Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	2	
						Salmonella - S. 1,4,12:i:-	1	
						Salmonella - S. Brandenburg	3	
						Salmonella - S. Typhimurium	2	
						Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	1	

Table SALMONELLA in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Bakery products - desserts - containing raw eggs - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	50	0	Salmonella	0
	Bakery products - pastry (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	31	0	Salmonella	0
	Bakery products - pastry (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	60	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - fresh - made from pasteurised milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	16	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - fresh - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	38	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - fresh - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	39	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - fresh - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	23	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	66	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	78	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	62	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	33	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	77	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	66	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	45	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	43	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	22	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	28	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	42	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	43	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	45	0	Salmonella	0

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Chocolate - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	37	0	Salmonella	0
	Chocolate - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	55	0	Salmonella	0
	Crustaceans - unspecified - cooked (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	50	1	Salmonella - Other serovars	1
	Crustaceans - unspecified - cooked (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	46	0	Salmonella	0
	Crustaceans - unspecified - cooked (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	115	1	Salmonella - S. 4,5:i:-	1
	Crustaceans - unspecified - raw (not specified) - Border inspection activities - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	10	Gram	9	0	Salmonella	0
	Crustaceans - unspecified - raw (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	10	Gram	30	0	Salmonella	0
	Crustaceans - unspecified - raw (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	10	Gram	30	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from pasteurised milk - Border inspection activities - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from pasteurised milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	9	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	6	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	31	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	43	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - dairy desserts (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	28	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - dairy desserts (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	46	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - ice-cream - made from pasteurised milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	32	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - ice-cream - made from pasteurised milk - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	16	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - ice-cream - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	46	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - milk powder and whey powder - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	51	0	Salmonella	0
	Egg products (not specified) - Border inspection activities - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Egg products (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	40	0	Salmonella	0
	Egg products (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	20	0	Salmonella	0
	Fishery products, unspecified - ready-to-eat - chilled - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	66	0	Salmonella	0
	Fishery products, unspecified - ready-to-eat - chilled - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	116	0	Salmonella	0
	Fishery products, unspecified - ready-to-eat (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	93	0	Salmonella	0
	Fishery products, unspecified - smoked - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	51	0	Salmonella	0

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Foodstuffs intended for special nutritional uses - dried dietary foods for special medical purposes intended for infants below 6 months - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	117	0	Salmonella	0
	Frogs leg - Border inspection activities - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	7	5	Salmonella - S. Hvittingfoss Salmonella - S. Saintpaul Salmonella - S. Thompson Salmonella - S. Urbana	1 1 2 1
	Fruits - non-pre-cut (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	45	0	Salmonella	0
	Fruits - non-pre-cut (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	35	0	Salmonella	0
	Fruits - non-pre-cut (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	82	0	Salmonella	0
	Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	31	0	Salmonella	0
	Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	59	0	Salmonella	0
	Infant formula - dried (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	30	0	Salmonella	0
	Infant formula - dried (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	185	0	Salmonella	0
	Infant formula - ready-to-eat - Hospital or medical care facility - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	81	0	Salmonella	0
	Juice - fruit juice - unpasteurised - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	8	0	Salmonella	0
	Juice - fruit juice - unpasteurised - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	53	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals - carcass (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - food sample - carcass swabs - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1600	Square centimetre	884	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	10	Gram	16	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat - intended to be eaten raw (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	78	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	123	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	45	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	10	Gram	59	2	Salmonella - S. 4,5,12:-: Salmonella - S. 4,5:i:-	1 1
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten raw - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	63	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	10	Gram	7	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - minced meat - intended to be eaten raw - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	8	4	Salmonella - S. 4,5:i:- Salmonella - S. Livingstone	3 1
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	81	4	Salmonella - S. Mbandaka Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	2 2
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	291	7	Salmonella - Other serovars Salmonella - S. Derby Salmonella - S. Infantis Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	2 1 2 2

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive						
Belgique-België	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	900	91	Salmonella - Other serovars	22						
							Salmonella - S. 1,4,[5],12:i:-	2						
							Salmonella - S. Agona	14						
							Salmonella - S. Give	13						
							Salmonella - S. Indiana	2						
							Salmonella - S. Infantis	14						
							Salmonella - S. Livingstone	1						
							Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	8						
							Salmonella - S. Senftenberg	1						
							Salmonella - S. Thompson	1						
							Salmonella - S. Typhimurium	1						
							Salmonella - S. Virchow	2						
							Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	10						
							Meat from other animal species or not specified - meat products - heat treated, ready to eat - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	269	1	Salmonella - S. Infantis	1
							Meat from other animal species or not specified - meat products - heat treated, ready to eat - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	288	0	Salmonella	0
Meat from other animal species or not specified - meat products (not specified) - Border inspection activities - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0							
Meat from other animal species or not specified - mechanically separated meat (MSM) - soft-type (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	30	1	Salmonella - S. Saintpaul	1							
Meat from other poultry species - meat products - raw and intended to be eaten raw (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	44	0	Salmonella	0							
Meat from other poultry species - meat products - raw and intended to be eaten raw (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	46	0	Salmonella	0							
Meat from pig - carcass (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - food sample - carcass swabs - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	600	Square centimetre	1189	89	Salmonella - S. Brandenburg	2							
						Salmonella - S. Derby	21							
						Salmonella - S. Havana	1							
						Salmonella - S. Idikan	1							
						Salmonella - S. Infantis	1							
						Salmonella - S. Livingstone	2							
						Salmonella - S. Montevideo	1							
						Salmonella - S. Rissen	4							
						Salmonella - S. Typhimurium	43							
						Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	13							
Meat from pig - fresh (not specified) - Cutting plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	340	17	Salmonella - Other serovars	2							
						Salmonella - S. 4,12:i:-	2							
						Salmonella - S. Abony	1							
						Salmonella - S. Derby	2							
						Salmonella - S. Gallinarum	1							
						Salmonella - S. Havana	1							
						Salmonella - S. London	1							
						Salmonella - S. Rissen	1							
						Salmonella - S. Typhimurium	5							
						Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	1							

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	49	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	156	1	Salmonella - S. Montevideo	1
	Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	50	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	46	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from pig - minced meat - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	Salmonella - S. Derby	1					
		Salmonella - S. Lagos	1					
	Meat from pig - minced meat - intended to be eaten raw (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	10	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - fresh - skinned - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	54	1	Salmonella - Other serovars	1
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - fresh - with skin - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	Salmonella - S. Agona	2					
		Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	2					
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - fresh (not specified) - Cutting plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	Salmonella - Other serovars	6					
		Salmonella - S. 4,5,12:-:-	1					
		Salmonella - S. Agona	1					
		Salmonella - S. Enteritidis	6					
		Salmonella - S. Give	1					
		Salmonella - S. Indiana	1					
		Salmonella - S. Infantis	1					
		Salmonella - S. Jerusalem	2					
		Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	2					
		Salmonella - S. Saintpaul	1					
Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	Salmonella - S. Typhimurium	1						
	Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	2						
Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	50	1	Salmonella - S. Give	1	
Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat products (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	46	1	Salmonella - S. Livingstone	1	
Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat products (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	59	0	Salmonella	0	
Meat from rabbit - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	74	2	Salmonella - Other serovars	2	
Meat from rabbit - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	Salmonella - S. Enteritidis	1						
	Salmonella - S. Kentucky	1						
Meat from sheep - carcass (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - food sample - carcass swabs - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	196	2	Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	2	
Meat from spent hens (Gallus gallus) - fresh - laying hens - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	Salmonella - S. Agona	4						
	Salmonella - S. Enteritidis	25						
	Salmonella - S. Give	18						
	Salmonella - S. Infantis	2						
	Salmonella - S. Livingstone	2						
	Salmonella - S. Mbandaka	5						
	Salmonella - S. Montevideo	1						
Salmonella - S. Typhimurium	2							

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Meat from spent hens (Gallus gallus) - fresh - laying hens - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	705	62	Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	3
	Milk, cows' - raw milk (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	17	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - unspecified - containing raw egg - chilled - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - unspecified - ready-to-eat foods (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	366	0	Salmonella	0
	Seeds, sprouted (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	35	0	Salmonella	0
	Seeds, sprouted (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	20	0	Salmonella	0
	Seeds, sprouted (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	30	1	Salmonella - S. Kasenyi	1
	Spices and herbs - dried (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	45	0	Salmonella	0
	Spices and herbs - dried (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	46	0	Salmonella	0
	Spices and herbs - fresh - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	40	0	Salmonella	0
	Spices and herbs - fresh - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	46	0	Salmonella	0
	Spices and herbs - fresh - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Surimi (not specified) - Border inspection activities - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	11	0	Salmonella	0
	Surimi (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	10	0	Salmonella	0
	Surimi (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	31	0	Salmonella	0
	Vegetables (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	45	0	Salmonella	0
	Vegetables (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - food sample (not specified) - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	46	0	Salmonella	0

Table SALMONELLA in feed

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Compound feedingstuffs for cattle (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	43	1	Salmonella - S. Montevideo	1
	Compound feedingstuffs for cattle (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	38	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for cattle (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for cattle (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for cattle (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for fish (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	6	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for fish (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for fish (not specified) - Packing centre (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for fish (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for fish (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for fish (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	4	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for horses (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	7	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for horses (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	14	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for horses (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for horses (not specified) - Veterinary clinics - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for horses (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for pigs (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	45	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for pigs (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	37	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for pigs (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	7	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for pigs (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry (non specified) (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	7	1	Salmonella - S. Cerro	1
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry (non specified) (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry (non specified) (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry (non specified) (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	3	0	Salmonella	0

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, breeders (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	43	1	Salmonella - S. 3,19:-:-	1
							Salmonella - S. Derby	1
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, breeders (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	29	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, breeders (not specified) - Hatchery - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	4	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, breeders (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, breeders (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, breeders (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	7	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, broilers (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	26	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, broilers (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	21	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, broilers (not specified) - Hatchery - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, broilers (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, broilers (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, broilers (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, laying hens (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	20	1	Salmonella - S. 4,12:-:1,2	1
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, laying hens (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	14	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, laying hens (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, laying hens (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, pigeons - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	4	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for rabbits (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for rabbits (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for rabbits (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for sheep (not specified) - Catering (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for sheep (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	8	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for sheep (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	10	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for sheep (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for sheep (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for sheep (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Compound feedingstuffs for turkeys (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	7	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for turkeys (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for turkeys (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs, not specified (not specified) - Border inspection activities - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	7	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs, not specified (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs, not specified (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - barley derived - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - barley derived - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	4	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - maize derived - Conservation facilities - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - maize derived - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	6	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - maize derived - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - maize derived - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - oat derived - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - oat derived - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - other cereal grain derived (not specified) - Conservation facilities - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - other cereal grain derived (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - other cereal grain derived (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - wheat derived - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	7	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - wheat derived - Retail - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - wheat derived - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	4	0	Salmonella	0
Feed material of cereal grain origin (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	9	0	Salmonella	0	
Feed material of cereal grain origin (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	17	0	Salmonella	0	
Feed material of cereal grain origin (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	10	0	Salmonella	0	
Feed material of land animal origin - animal fat - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	3	0	Salmonella	0	
Feed material of land animal origin - animal fat - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0	
Feed material of land animal origin - blood products - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0	

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Feed material of land animal origin - blood products - Packing centre (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - bone meal - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - egg powder - Border inspection activities - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - egg powder - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	14	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - egg powder - Packing centre (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - egg powder - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - meat and bone meal - Border inspection activities - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	15	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - meat and bone meal - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	4	1	Salmonella - S. Infantis	1
					104	17	Salmonella - Not typeable	17
							Salmonella - S. Agona	17
							Salmonella - S. Anatum	17
							Salmonella - S. Bredeney	17
							Salmonella - S. Cerro	17
							Salmonella - S. Derby	17
							Salmonella - S. Infantis	17
							Salmonella - S. Lexington	17
							Salmonella - S. Livingstone	17
							Salmonella - S. Ohio	17
							Salmonella - S. Poona	17
							Salmonella - S. Putten	17
							Salmonella - S. Rissen	17
							Salmonella - S. Senftenberg	17
						Salmonella - S. Tennessee	17	
						Salmonella - S. Typhimurium	17	
						Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified	17	
	Feed material of land animal origin - meat and bone meal - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	22	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - meat and bone meal - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	11	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - poultry offal meal - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - protein meal - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	4	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	40	2	Salmonella - S. Chichiri	2
						Salmonella - S. Livingstone	2	
	Feed material of land animal origin (not specified) - Packing centre (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	6	0	Salmonella	0

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Feed material of land animal origin (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of marine animal origin - fish meal - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	4	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of marine animal origin - fish meal - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - linseed derived - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - linseed derived - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	4	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - linseed derived - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - palm kernel derived - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - rape seed derived - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - rape seed derived - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - soya (bean) derived - Conservation facilities - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - soya (bean) derived - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	6	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - soya (bean) derived - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	10	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - soya (bean) derived - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	7	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - soya (bean) derived - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	6	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - sunflower seed derived - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	4	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Pet food - dog snacks (pig ears, chewing bones) - Border inspection activities - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	34	0	Salmonella	0
	Pet food - dog snacks (pig ears, chewing bones) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	7	1	Salmonella - S. 4,12:i- Salmonella - S. Brandenburg	1 1
	Pet food - dog snacks (pig ears, chewing bones) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Pet food - dog snacks (pig ears, chewing bones) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Pet food (not specified) - Border inspection activities - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	7	0	Salmonella	0
	Pet food (not specified) - Cutting plant - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Pet food (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Pet food (not specified) - Feed mill - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	73	2	Salmonella - S. Agona Salmonella - S. Derby	2 2

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Pet food (not specified) - Unspecified - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective	batch	25	Gram	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Pet food (not specified) - Wholesale - Belgium - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch	25	Gram	14	1	Salmonella - S. Montevideo	1

Table SARCOCYSTIS in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Cattle (bovine animals) (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	87494 8	107	Sarcocystis	107

Table STAPHYLOCOCCAL ENTEROTOXINS in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	2	0	Staphylococcal enterotoxins	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	7	0	Staphylococcal enterotoxins	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - soft and semi-soft - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	2	0	Staphylococcal enterotoxins	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	2	0	Staphylococcal enterotoxins	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	6	0	Staphylococcal enterotoxins	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - butter - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	5	0	Staphylococcal enterotoxins	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) (not specified) - Hospital or medical care facility - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	1	1	Staphylococcal enterotoxins - Enterotoxin A	1
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - pasta (not specified) - Catering (not specified) - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	25	Gram	1	1	Staphylococcal enterotoxins - Enterotoxin B	1

Table STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS METICILLIN RESISTANT (MRSA) in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Cattle (bovine animals) - calves (under 1 year) - veal calves - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - nasal swab - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Objective sampling	holding	147	116	Staphylococcus - S. aureus, meticillin resistant (MRSA)	116
	Cattle (bovine animals) - dairy cows (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - nasal swab - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Objective sampling	holding	96	10	Staphylococcus - S. aureus, meticillin resistant (MRSA)	10
	Cattle (bovine animals) - meat production animals (not specified) - Farm (not specified) - Belgium - animal sample - nasal swab - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Objective sampling	holding	104	16	Staphylococcus - S. aureus, meticillin resistant (MRSA)	16

Table TRICHINELLA in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Pigs - fattening pigs - raised under controlled housing conditions (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Census	animal	11918 904	0	Trichinella	0
	Solipeds, domestic (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Census	animal	8540	0	Trichinella	0
	Wild boars - wild - Game handling establishment - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Census	animal	6546	1	Trichinella - T. spiralis	1

Table WEST NILE VIRUS in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Vaccination status	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Birds - wild (not specified) - Natural habitat - Belgium - animal sample - blood - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Selective sampling	animal	No	545	0	West Nile virus	0
	Birds - wild (not specified) - Natural habitat - Belgium - animal sample - nasal swab - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Selective sampling	animal	No	313	0	West Nile virus	0
	Birds - wild (not specified) - Natural habitat - Belgium - animal sample - organ/tissue - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	No	75	0	West Nile virus	0

Table YERSINIA in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Belgique-België	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	4	0	Yersinia - Y. enterocolitica - Y. enterocolitica, unspecified	0
	Meat from bovine animals - minced meat (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	17	3	Yersinia - Y. enterocolitica - biotype 1A	3
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	40	9	Yersinia - Y. enterocolitica - biotype 1A	9
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - minced meat (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single	1	Gram	7	2	Yersinia - Y. enterocolitica - biotype 1A	2
	Meat from pig - carcase (not specified) - Slaughterhouse - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	Yersinia - Y. enterocolitica - biotype 1A	40					
		Yersinia - Y. enterocolitica - biotype 4/O:3	2					
	Meat from pig - minced meat (not specified) - Processing plant - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	Yersinia - Y. enterocolitica - biotype 1A	15					
		Yersinia - Y. enterocolitica - biotype 1B	1					
	Meat from pig - minced meat (not specified) - Retail - Belgium - - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	Yersinia - Y. enterocolitica - biotype 1A	14					
		Yersinia - Y. enterocolitica - biotype 4/O:3	1					

FOODBORNE OUTBREAKS TABLES

Foodborne Outbreaks: summarized data

Causative agent	Food vehicle	Outbreak strenght		Strong				Weak			
		N outbreaks	N human cases	N		N outbreaks	N human cases	N			
				hospitalized	N deaths			hospitalized	N deaths		
B. cereus enterotoxins	Mixed food	1	2	0	0	1	71	0	0		
Bacillus - B. cereus	Mixed food	3	10	0	0						
C. botulinum toxin	Pig meat and products thereof	1	2	2	0						
Calicivirus - norovirus (Norwalk-like virus)	Buffet meals					1	21	0	0		
	Pig meat and products thereof					1	8	0	0		
Campylobacter	Milk					1	8	1	0		
Campylobacter - C. jejuni	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof					1	2	0	0		
Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	Unknown					1	3	3	0		
Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC O157	Unknown					1	5	5	0		
Histamine	Fish and fish products	1	2	2	0						
Salmonella	Mixed food					1	2	1	0		
Salmonella - S. Enteritidis	Bovine meat and products thereof	1	8	0	0						
Salmonella - S. Panama	Unknown					1	9	0	0		
Salmonella - S. Stanley	Turkey meat and products thereof	1	49	0	0						
Shigella	Mixed food					2	4	0	0		
Staphylococcal enterotoxins	Mixed food	1	4	0	0						
Staphylococcal enterotoxins - Enterotoxin A	Drinks, including bottled water	1	3	1	0						
Staphylococcal enterotoxins - Enterotoxin D	Fish and fish products	1	75	0	0						
Staphylococcal enterotoxins - Enterotoxin, unspecified	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	1	30	0	0						
Unknown	Buffet meals					9	90	0	0		
	Mixed food					166	629	17	0		
	Bakery products					8	27	0	0		
	Tap water, including well water	2	52	5	0						
	Fruit, berries and juices and other products thereof					2	11	0	0		
	Cereal products including rice and seeds/pulses (nuts, almonds)					4	9	0	0		
	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof					6	53	0	0		
	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof					7	19	0	0		
	Fish and fish products					17	83	2	0		
	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof					9	30	0	0		
	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof					12	31	1	0		
	Sheep meat and products thereof					4	25	0	0		

Causative agent	Food vehicle	Outbreak strenght							
		Strong				Weak			
		N outbreaks	N human cases	N hospitalized	N deaths	N outbreaks	N human cases	N hospitalized	N deaths
Unknown	Pig meat and products thereof					7	35	0	0
	Bovine meat and products thereof					30	96	2	0
	Eggs and egg products					1	2	0	0
	Cheese					1	2	0	0
	Dairy products (other than cheeses)					4	10	0	0
	Unknown					39	150	0	0
Yersinia - Y. enterocolitica	Turkey meat and products thereof					1	3	0	0

Strong Foodborne Outbreaks: detailed data

Causative agent	Other Causative Agent	FBO nat. code	Outbreak type	More food vehicle info	Nature of evidence	Setting	Place of origin of problem	Origin of food vehicle	Contributory factors	Comment	N outbreaks	N human cases	N hosp.	N deaths
B. cereus enterotoxins	NOT AVAILABLE	707	Household / domestic kitchen	Mixed food	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	2	0	0
Bacillus - B. cereus	NOT AVAILABLE	735	Household / domestic kitchen	Mixed food	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	2	0	0
		776	Household / domestic kitchen	Mixed food	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Household	Take-away or fast-food outlet	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	3	0	0
		829	Household / domestic kitchen	Mixed food	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	5	0	0

Causative agent	Other Causative Agent	FBO nat. code	Outbreak type	Food vehicle	More food vehicle info	Nature of evidence	Setting	Place of origin of problem	Origin of food vehicle	Contributory factors	Comment	N outbreaks	N human cases	N hosp.	N deaths
C. botulinum toxin	NOT AVAILABLE	670 687	Household / domestic kitchen	Pig meat and products thereof		Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Household	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Two individual Botulism type B cases were grouped.	1	2	2	0
Histamine	NOT AVAILABLE	757	Household / domestic kitchen	Fish and fish products		Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Household	Retail	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	2	2	0
Salmonella - S. Enteritidis	NOT AVAILABLE	748	Household / domestic kitchen	Bovine meat and products thereof		Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Farm	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	8	0	0
Salmonella - S. Stanley	NOT AVAILABLE	890	General	Turkey meat and products thereof		Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Multiple places of exposure in one country	Retail	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	49	0	0
Staphylococcal enterotoxins	NOT AVAILABLE	658	Household / domestic kitchen	Mixed food		Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	4	0	0

Causative agent	Other Causative Agent	FBO nat. code	Outbreak type	More food vehicle info	Nature of evidence	Setting	Place of origin of problem	Origin of food vehicle	Contributory factors	Comment	N outbreaks	N human cases	N hosp.	N deaths
Staphylococcal enterotoxins - Enterotoxin A	NOT AVAILABLE	684	Household / domestic kitchen	Drinks, including bottled water	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Retail	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	3	1	0
Staphylococcal enterotoxins - Enterotoxin D	NOT AVAILABLE	777	General	Fish and fish products	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Temporary mass catering (fairs or festivals)	Retail	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	75	0	0
Staphylococcal enterotoxins - Enterotoxin, unspecified	NOT AVAILABLE	852	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Take-away or fast-food outlet	Take-away or fast-food outlet	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	30	0	0
Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	779	General	Tap water, including well water	Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Camp or picnic	Camp or picnic	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	12	5	0
		822	General	Tap water, including well water	Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Household	Household	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	40	0	0

Weak Foodborne Outbreaks: detailed data

Causative agent	Other Causative Agent	FBO nat. code	Outbreak type	Food vehicle	More food vehicle info	Nature of evidence	Setting	Place of origin of problem	Origin of food vehicle	Contributory factors	Comment	N outbreaks	N human cases	N hosp.	N deaths
B. cereus enterotoxins	NOT AVAILAB LE	639	General	Mixed food		Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	71	0	0
Calicivirus - norovirus (Norwalk-like virus)	NOT AVAILAB LE	743	General	Pig meat and products thereof		Descriptive epidemiological evidence	School or kindergarten	Retail	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	8	0	0
		862	General	Buffet meals		Unknown	Temporary mass catering (fairs or festivals)	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	21	0	0
Campylobacter	NOT AVAILAB LE	701	General	Milk		Descriptive epidemiological evidence	School or kindergarten	Farm	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	8	1	0
Campylobacter - C. jejuni	NOT AVAILAB LE	689	Household / domestic kitchen	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof		Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Take-away or fast-food outlet	Take-away or fast-food outlet	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	2	0	0
Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	NOT AVAILAB LE	839	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unknown		Descriptive epidemiological evidence	School or kindergarten	School or kindergarten	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	3	3	0
Escherichia coli, pathogenic - Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC) - VTEC O157	NOT AVAILAB LE	809	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unknown		Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Unknown	Unknown	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	5	5	0

Causative agent	Other Causative Agent	FBO nat. code	Outbreak type	More food vehicle info	Nature of evidence	Setting	Place of origin of problem	Origin of food vehicle	Contributory factors	Comment	N outbreaks	N human cases	N hosp.	N deaths
Salmonella	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Mixed food	Unknown	Take-away or fast-food outlet	Take-away or fast-food outlet	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	2	1	0
Salmonella - S. Panama	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	9	0	0
Shigella	NOT AVAILABLE	819 835	NOT AVAILABLE	Mixed food	Descriptive epidemiological evidence	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	2	4	0	0
Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	628	NOT AVAILABLE	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	5	22	0	0
		640	NOT AVAILABLE	Pig meat and products thereof	Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	5	28	0	0
		653	NOT AVAILABLE	Mixed food	Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	120	361	1	0
		657	NOT AVAILABLE	Cereal products including rice and seeds/pulses (nuts, almonds)	Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	2	4	0	0
		660	NOT AVAILABLE	Sheep meat and products thereof	Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	3	22	0	0
		662	NOT AVAILABLE	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	2	0	0
		676	NOT AVAILABLE	Fish and fish products	Descriptive epidemiological evidence	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	2	6	2	0
		681 745 751	NOT AVAILABLE	Bakery products	Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	3	11	0	0

Causative agent	Other Causative Agent	FBO nat. code	Outbreak type	More food vehicle info	Nature of evidence	Setting	Place of origin of problem	Origin of food vehicle	Contributory factors	Comment	N outbreaks	N human cases	N hosp.	N deaths
Unknown	NOT AVAILAB LE	714	NOT AVAILAB LE	Mixed food	Descriptive epidemiologic evidence	unknow n	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILAB LE	unknown	1	2	0	0
		740	NOT AVAILAB LE	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILAB LE	unknown	3	47	0	0
		772	NOT AVAILAB LE	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILAB LE	unknown	3	7	1	0
		774	NOT AVAILAB LE	Buffet meals	Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILAB LE	unknown	7	69	0	0
		788	NOT AVAILAB LE	Bakery products	Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILAB LE	unknown	5	16	0	0
		802	NOT AVAILAB LE	Fruit, berries and juices and other products thereof	Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILAB LE	unknown	1	9	0	0
		816 and others	NOT AVAILAB LE	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILAB LE	unknown	5	12	0	0
		851	NOT AVAILAB LE	Fish and fish products	Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILAB LE	unknown	3	7	0	0
		unknown	NOT AVAILAB LE	Buffet meals	Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILAB LE	unknown	2	21	0	0
				Mixed food	Descriptive environmental evidence	unknow n	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILAB LE	unknown	17	45	2	0
					Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILAB LE	unknown	28	221	14	0
				Fruit, berries and juices and other products thereof	Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILAB LE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILAB LE	unknown	1	2	0	0

Causative agent	Other Causative Agent	FBO nat. code	Outbreak type	More food vehicle info	Nature of evidence	Setting	Place of origin of problem	Origin of food vehicle	Contributory factors	Comment	N outbreaks	N human cases	N hosp.	N deaths
Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Cereal products including rice and seeds/pulses (nuts, almonds)	Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	2	5	0	0
				Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	Descriptive environmental evidence	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	2	0	0
					Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	2	4	0	0
				Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	Descriptive environmental evidence	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	2	7	0	0
					Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	11	67	0	0
				Fish and fish products	Descriptive environmental evidence	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	3	0	0
					Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	3	6	0	0
				Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	Descriptive epidemiological evidence	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	2	0	0
					Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	3	6	0	0
				Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	Descriptive environmental evidence	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	3	6	0	0
					Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	6	18	0	0
				Sheep meat and products thereof	Descriptive environmental evidence	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	3	0	0
				Pig meat and products thereof	Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	2	7	0	0
				Bovine meat and products thereof	Descriptive environmental evidence	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	2	12	0	0
					Unknown	unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	28	84	2	0

Causative agent	Other Causative Agent	FBO nat. code	Outbreak type	More food vehicle info	Nature of evidence	Setting	Place of origin of problem	Origin of food vehicle	Contributory factors	Comment	N outbreaks	N human cases	N hosp.	N deaths
Unknown	NOT AVAILABLE	unknow n	NOT AVAILABLE	Eggs and egg products	Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILABLE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	2	0	0
				Cheese	Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILABLE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	2	0	0
				Dairy products (other than cheeses)	Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILABLE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	3	8	0	0
				Unknown	Descriptive environmental evidence	unknow n	NOT AVAILABLE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	8	25	0	0
					Unknown	unknow n	NOT AVAILABLE	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	31	125	0	0
Yersinia - Y. enterocolitica	NOT AVAILABLE	720	NOT AVAILABLE	Turkey meat and products thereof	Unknown	Hospital or medical care facility	Hospital or medical care facility	Unkn own	NOT AVAILABLE	unknown	1	3	0	0

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE TABLES FOR CAMPYLOBACTER

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - *C. jejuni* in Meat from broilers (*Gallus gallus*) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	1	0	1	1
MIC						
0.25	1					
0.5		1				
1				1		
8			1			
64					1	1

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	18	18	18	18	18	18
N of resistant isolates	0	0	10	0	10	6
MIC						
0.12	8		7			
0.25	9	3				
0.5	1	12	1			11
1		2		15		1
2		1		3		
4					6	
8			6		1	
16			4		1	
64					10	6

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: France

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	1	0	1	1
MIC						
0.12	1					
0.25		1				
1				1		
8			1			
64					1	1

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Luxembourg

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	1	0	1	1
MIC						
0.12			1			
0.25	1					
0.5	1					1
1		1		2		
2		1				
4					1	
8			1			
64					1	1

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	17	17	17	17	17	17
N of resistant isolates	0	1	6	1	5	6
MIC						
0.12	8		10			
0.25	5	3	1			
0.5	2	8				11
1	1	5	1	11		
2	1			5		1
4			1		10	
8			1		2	
16		1	3			1
32				1		1
64					5	3

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	38	38	38	38	38	38
N of resistant isolates	0	0	16	0	16	18
MIC						
0.12	23		19			
0.25	15	6	2			
0.5		18	1			20
1		13		34		
2		1		4	2	
4					18	
8			6		1	
16			10		1	
32						1
64					16	17

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Germany

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	15	15	15	15	15	15
N of resistant isolates	0	0	2	0	2	3
MIC						
0.12	1		10			
0.25	14		3			
0.5		4				12
1		11		11		
2				4		
4					9	
8			2		4	
16						1
32						2
64					2	

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: France

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	20	20	20	20	20	20
N of resistant isolates	0	0	10	0	11	11
MIC						
0.12	3		7			
0.25	13	1	2			
0.5	4	7	1			7
1		11		17		2
2		1		3	2	
4			1		5	
8			1		2	
16			8			
32					1	1
64					10	10

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - skinned

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	18	18	18	18	18	18
N of resistant isolates	0	0	8	0	8	9
MIC						
0.12	8		7			
0.25	9	2	3			
0.5	1	7				8
1		9		14		1
2				3	1	
4				1	7	
8			4		2	
16			4			
32						2
64					8	7

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	0	0	3	0	3	3
MIC						
0.12	1					
0.25	2					
0.5		2				
1		1		3		
8			1			
16			2			
64					3	3

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	7	7	7	7	7	7
N of resistant isolates	0	0	4	0	4	3
MIC						
0.12	1		1			
0.25	6		1			
0.5		2	1			4
1		5		5		
2				1	1	
4				1	1	
8			3		1	
16			1			
64					4	3

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	114	114	114	114	114	114
N of resistant isolates	1	6	82	2	82	66
MIC						
0.12	34		27			
0.25	72	7	4			
0.5	7	45	1			43
1		55		92		5
2				19	4	2
4	1	1		1	23	
8		2	31		5	1
16		4	51			3
32					1	1
64					81	59
128				2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC						
0.12			1			
0.5	1					1
1		1		1		
4					1	

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: France

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	10	10	10	10	10	10
N of resistant isolates	0	0	7	0	7	6
MIC						
0.12	1		3			
0.25	7					
0.5	2	3				3
1		7		8		1
2				2		
4					1	
8			4		2	
16			3			
64					7	6

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Lithuania

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	1	0	1	1
MIC						
0.25	1					
1		1		1		
16			1			
64					1	1

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	5	5	5	5	5	5
N of resistant isolates	0	0	4	1	4	5
MIC						
0.12	3		1			
0.25	2	1				
0.5		3				
1		1		3		
2				1		
4					1	
8			2			
16			2			
64					4	5
128				1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	94	94	94	94	94	94
N of resistant isolates	1	1	70	1	70	62
MIC						
0.12	28		23			
0.25	60	5				
0.5	5	48	1			28
1		40		81		4
2			1	12	4	
4	1				19	2
8			34		1	
16		1	35			7
32					1	2
64					69	51
128				1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	18	18	18	18	18	18
N of resistant isolates	0	0	11	0	10	8
MIC						
0.12	7		5			
0.25	11	2	1			
0.5		6	1			8
1		9		17		2
2		1		1	1	
4					5	
8			6		1	
16			5		1	
64					10	8

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: France

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	0	0	2	0	1	3
MIC						
0.12	1		1			
0.25	2					
0.5		1				
1		2		2		
2				1		
4					1	
8			1			
16			1		1	
64					1	3

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter - C. jejuni in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline
ECOFF	2	4	0.5	4	16	1
Lowest limit	0.12	0.25	0.12	1	1	0.5
Highest limit	16	16	16	128	64	64
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC						
0.12	1		1			
0.5		1				1
1				1		
8					1	

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE TABLES FOR SALMONELLA

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Not typeable in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified) Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
 Sampler: Official and industry sampling Sampling Strategy: Census Programme Code: AMR MON
 Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre
 Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.12						1								
<=0.25				1										1
<=0.5					1									
0.5							1							
<=1										1				
1	1													
<=2													1	
<=8		1												
8									1		1			
16								1						
32												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Not typeable in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1										1
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5							1							
<=2													1	
2									1	1				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. 1,4,12:i:- in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0
MIC														
0.03			2			2								
0.25				2			1							2
0.5	1				2		1							
1	1													
2										1				
4								2			2			
8		2												
64									2				2	
1024												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. 1,4,12:i:- in Meat from pig (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									
1										1				
4											1			
8		1						1						
32														1
64									1				1	
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. 1,4,12:i:- in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
N of resistant isolates	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	12	12	3
MIC														
0.015						4								
0.03			14			8								
0.06						2								
0.25				14			9							8
0.5	10				14		2							3
1	3						2		1	12				
2							1		1	2			2	
4								3			11			
8		11						10			3			
16		1						1						
32	1													3
64		2							12			1	12	
128												1		
1024												12		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. 1,4,5,12:i:- in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1				1									
1										1				
4											1			
8		1						1						
64									1				1	
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. 1,4,5,12:i:- in Meat from pig (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1				1									
1										1				
4								1			1			
8		1												
64									1				1	
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. 1,4,5,12:i:- in Meat, mixed meat - minced meat (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1										1				
2													1	
4								1						
8		1									1			
64									1					
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. 1,4,5,12:i:- in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
N of resistant isolates	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	15	13	2
MIC														
0.015						2								
0.03			17			13								
0.06						2								
0.25				17			10							14
0.5	12				17		6							1
1	4						1		2	17				
2	1												4	
4								12			14			
8		16						4			3			
32								1						2
64									15			2	13	
128		1												
1024												15		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. 1,4,5,12:i:- in Other food

Sampling Stage: Unspecified

Sampling Type: unknown

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							1
0.5					1									
1	1									1				
4											1			
8		1						1						
64									1				1	
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. 3,19:-:- in Compound feedingstuffs, not specified - final product - non-pelleted/meal

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1										
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5							1							1
<=1									1					
<=2													1	
2										1				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. 6,7:r:- in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified) Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
 Sampler: Official and industry sampling Sampling Strategy: Census Programme Code: AMR MON
 Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre
 Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1										
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5							1							1
<=1										1				
<=2													1	
2									1					
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Abaetetuba in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1			1							
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5														1
<=1									1	1				
<=2													1	
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Abony in Meat from pig (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1									1	1				
2													1	
4								1						
8		1									1			
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Agona in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1										1
0.5	1				1									
1							1			1				
4								1			1			
8		1												
64									1				1	
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Agona in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						2								
0.03			2											
0.25				2			1							
0.5	2				2		1							2
1									2	2				
2													2	
4								1			2			
8		2						1						
64												1		
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Agona in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						9								
<=0.03			14											
0.03						5								
<=0.25				14			5							11
<=0.5	14				14									
0.5							9							3
<=1									7	4				
<=2													14	
2									7	10				
<=4											13			
4								9						
<=8		14												
8								5			1			
16												1		
32												2		
64												7		
128												4		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Agona in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						2								
0.03			3			1								
0.25				3			2							1
0.5	3				3		1							2
1									3	3				
2													3	
4											3			
8		3						3						
32												1		
64												1		
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Agona in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: France

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							
0.5					1									1
1	1								1	1				
2													1	
4											1			
8		1						1						
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Agona in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - during rearing period

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1										
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5							1							1
<=2													1	
2									1	1				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Agona in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						10								
0.03			14			4								
0.25				14			6							9
0.5	13				14		5							5
1	1						3		14	10				
2										4			14	
4								6			14			
8		12						8						
16		2												
32												1		
64												4		
128												8		
256												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Brandenburg in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						2								
0.03			5			3								
0.25				5			2							4
0.5	4				5		1							1
1	1						1		1	3				
2							1		4	2			5	
4								2			5			
8		5						3						
64												4		
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Brandenburg in Compound feedingstuffs, not specified - final product - non-pelleted/meal

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1										1
<=0.5					1									
0.5							1							
1	1													
<=2													1	
2									1					
<=4											1			
<=8		1												
8								1						
16										1				
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Cerro in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified) Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
 Sampler: Official and industry sampling Sampling Strategy: Census Programme Code: AMR MON
 Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre
 Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1										1
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5						1	1							
<=2													1	
2														
4								1			1			
<=8		1												
16											1			
>64									1					
>1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Cerro in Other feed material (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.06						1								
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1									1					
2										1			1	
4											1			
8		1						1						
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Cerro in Compound feedingstuffs, not specified - final product - non-pelleted/meal

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1			1							
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5														1
<=1										1				
<=2													1	
2									1					
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Colindale in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1										1
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5							1							
<=2													1	
2									1	1				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Derby in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	7	1	2
MIC														
<=0.015						6								
<=0.03			5											
0.06			2											
<=0.25				7			5							1
<=0.5	7				7									
0.5						1	2							4
<=1									1	7				
<=2													6	
2									4					
<=4											6			
4								4						
<=8		6												
8								3						
16		1												
>32														2
>64									2				1	
>128											1			
>1024												7		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Derby in Meat from pig (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			2			1								
0.25				2			2							
0.5	2				2									2
1									1	1				
2									1	1				
4											2		2	
8		1						2						
16		1												
32												1		
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Derby in Meat, mixed meat - minced meat (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1									1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Derby in Meat, mixed meat - minced meat (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1		1							
1										1				
4											1			
8		1						1						
32														1
64									1				1	
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Derby in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1										1
0.5	1				1		1							
1									1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Derby in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4	3	3
MIC														
0.015						22								
0.03			67			44								
0.12						1								
0.25				67			45							6
0.5	58				67		19							58
1	9						3		56	65				
2									8	1			61	
4								15	1	1	64		3	
8		58						52			3			
16		9							1					
32												6		3
64									1			30	3	
128												25		
256												2		
1024												4		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Derby in Other food

Sampling Stage: Unspecified

Sampling Type: unknown

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1				1									
1									1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Derby in Compound feedingstuffs, not specified - final product - non-pelleted/meal

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
0.06			1											
<=0.25				1										1
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5							1							
<=1									1					
<=2													1	
2										1				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. enterica subsp. diarizonae in Meat from goat - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			2			1								
0.25				2			1							
0.5	2				2		1							2
1									2	2				
2													2	
4											2			
8		2						2						
32												1		
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. enterica subsp. enterica in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							1
0.5					1									
1	1								1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. enterica subsp. enterica in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1										1
0.5					1		1							
1	1								1	1				
4								1			1			
8		1												
64												1	1	

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. enterica subsp. enterica in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			4			3								
0.25				4			1							2
0.5	3				4									1
1	1						3			3				1
2								3		1			1	
4									1		2		3	
8		1						4			2			
16		3												
32												1		
64												2		
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - *S. enterica* subsp. *enterica* in Meat from pig (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25														1
0.5				1	1									
1							1							
2										1				
4								1						
8		1				1								
16	1													
64									1				1	
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. enterica subsp. enterica in Meat from goat - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1		1							
1										1				1
2													1	
4											1			
8		1						1						
32												1		
64									1					

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. enterica subsp. enterica in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
MIC														
0.06			1											
0.25				1		1								1
0.5					1		1							
1										1				
2	1													
4													1	
8		1												
16								1						
64									1			1	1	

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Enteritidis in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						16								
<=0.03			21											
0.03						8								
0.06			3											
<=0.25				24			9							18
<=0.5	19				24									
0.5							15							6
<=1									2	3				
1	5													
<=2								2						24
2									22	3				
<=4											23			
4														
<=8		24												
8								1		1				
32											1	4		
64												18		
128												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Enteritidis in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1				1									
1										1				
2									1					
4								1			1		1	
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Enteritidis in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1									1					
2										1				
4											1		1	
8		1						1						
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Enteritidis in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						3								
<=0.03			4											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				4			3							3
<=0.5	4				4									
0.5							1							1
<=1										1				
<=2													4	
2									3					
<=4											4			
4								4	1	3				
<=8		4												
64												3		
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Enteritidis in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						7								
<=0.03			8											
0.03						1								
0.06			1											
<=0.25				9			4							5
<=0.5	7				8									
0.5							5							3
<=1									2					
1	2				1	1								
<=2													9	
2									7	2				1
<=4											7			
4								8		7				
<=8		8												
8								1			1			
16		1												
32												1		
64													5	
128											1	3		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Enteritidis in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						7								
0.03			13			7								
0.06			1											
0.25				14			12							7
0.5	13				14		2							7
1	1								10	5				
2									4	4			13	
4								8		5	14		1	
8		14						6						
32												3		
64												9		
128												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Enteritidis in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			5			4								
0.25				5		1	1							1
0.5	5				5		2							4
1							2		2	1				
2									3	2			5	
4								4		2	4			
8		5						1						
64												5		
128											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Enteritidis in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Germany

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			3			3								
0.25				3										
0.5	3				3		3							3
1									3					
2										3			3	
4								2			2			
8		3						1			1			
64												3		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Enteritidis in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: France

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1									1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Enteritidis in Meat, mixed meat - meat products (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.06			1											
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1									1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Enteritidis in Meat, mixed meat - minced meat (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1										1
0.5	1				1	1	1							
2										1			1	
4								1						
8		1									1			
32												1		
64									1					

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Enteritidis in Compound feedingstuffs, not specified - final product - non-pelleted/meal

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1			1							
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5														1
<=2													1	
2									1	1				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Gaminara in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						5								
<=0.03			7											
0.03						3								
0.06			1											
<=0.25				8			2							8
<=0.5	4				8									
0.5							6							
<=1										2				
1	4													
<=2													8	
2									8	6				
<=4											8			
4								6						
<=8		8												
8								2						
16												2		
32												3		
64												3		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Give in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: France

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1				1									
1									1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Give in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1			1							1
<=0.5	1				1									
<=1										1				
<=2													1	
2									1					
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Give in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Luxembourg

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			2			2								
0.25				2			2							2
0.5					2									
1	2								2	2				
2													2	
4								2			2			
8		2												
64												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Give in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1													
1					1				1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Give in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			5			3								
0.25				5			4							3
0.5	5				5		1							2
1									4	4				
2						1			1				4	
4								4			4			
8		5												
16										1				
32													1	
64								1				5		
128											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Give in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: France

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			9			7								
0.06						1								
0.25				9			6							8
0.5	6				9		3							1
1	3								9	9				
2													9	
4								7			9			
8		9						2						
32												2		
64												5		
128												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Give in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			14			14								
0.25				14			13							13
0.5	9				14		1							1
1	5								14	14				
2													14	
4								12			12			
8		14						2			2			
64												13		
128													1	

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Give in Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1				1									
1									1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Havana in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified) Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
 Sampler: Official and industry sampling Sampling Strategy: Census Programme Code: AMR MON
 Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre
 Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						2								
<=0.03			2											
<=0.25				2			1							
<=0.5	2				2									
0.5							1							2
<=1									2	1				
<=2													2	
2										1				
<=4											2			
4								1						
<=8		2												
8								1						
128												1		
256												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Havana in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified) Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
 Sampler: Official and industry sampling Sampling Strategy: Census Programme Code: AMR MON
 Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre
 Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1			1							
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5														1
<=1									1	1				
<=2													1	
<=4											1			
<=8		1												
8								1						
256												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Havana in Meat from pig (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1									1	1				
2													1	
4											1			
8		1						1						
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Havana in Meat, mixed meat - minced meat (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1									1	1				
2													1	
4											1			
8		1						1						
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Havana in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1		1							1
1									1	1				
4											1		1	
8		1						1						
256												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Havana in Compound feedingstuffs, not specified - final product - non-pelleted/meal

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1			1							
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5														1
<=1									1					
<=2													1	
2										1				
<=4											1			
<=8		1												
8								1						
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Hvittingfoss in Frogs leg

Sampling Stage: Unspecified

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Indonesia

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1		1							1
1									1	1				
2													1	
4											1			
8		1						1						
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Idikan in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			2											
0.03						2								
<=0.25				2			2							
<=0.5	2				2									
0.5														2
<=1									1	1				
<=2													2	
2									1	1				
<=4											2			
4								2						
<=8		2												
128												1		
256												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Idikan in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1			1							1
<=0.5	1				1									
<=1										1				
<=2													1	
2									1					
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Idikan in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - day-old chicks

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - delivery box liner

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1										1
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5							1							
<=2													1	
2									1	1				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
256												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Idikan in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1									1
1							1		1					
2														
4								1		1	1		1	
8		1												
32												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Indiana in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1										1
0.5	1				1		1							
1									1	1				
4											1			
8		1						1						
32												1		
64													1	

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Indiana in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.06						1								
0.25				1										1
0.5	1				1									
1										1				
2							1		1					
8								1			1			
16		1												
32												1		
64													1	

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Infantis in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified) Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
 Sampler: Official and industry sampling Sampling Strategy: Census Programme Code: AMR MON
 Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre
 Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						4								
<=0.03			4											
<=0.25				4			2							1
<=0.5	4				4									
0.5							2							3
<=1									2	2				
<=2													4	
2									2	2				
<=4											4			
4								4						
<=8		4												
64												2		
128												1		
256												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Infantis in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							
0.5					1									
1	1									1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
32														1
64									1					
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Infantis in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1										
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5							1							1
<=2													1	
2									1	1				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Infantis in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	23	3	0	4	0	23	23	6	4
MIC														
<=0.015						2								
<=0.03			26											
0.03						2								
0.06			1											
0.12						1								
<=0.25				26			3							6
0.25						4								
<=0.5	27				27									
0.5				1		14	14							14
<=1									1	19				
1						3	7							2
<=2													14	
2						1	3		14	8				1
<=4											4			
4								11	8				7	
<=8		18												
8								16						
16		9												
>32														4
64												3		
>64									4				6	
128											3	1		
>128											20			
>1024												23		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Infantis in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.12						1								
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1									
1							1			1				
2									1					
8		1						1						
32														1
64													1	
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Infantis in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: France

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1	1	1							1
1									1	1				
2													1	
8								1						
16		1												
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Infantis in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	1	1	1	13	13	5	4
MIC														
0.03			13											
0.12						1								
0.25				13		4	1							2
0.5	12				13	7	6							7
1	1						5		1	12				
2						1	1		10				6	
4									1				2	
8		7						12						1
16		6								1				
32														3
64								1	1				5	
128											13			
1024												13		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Infantis in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
MIC														
0.03			2											
0.25				2										2
0.5	2				2	2	1							
1							1			2				
2									1				1	
4									1				1	
8		2						2						
128											2			
1024												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Infantis in Meat, mixed meat - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1		1								
0.5	1				1									
1							1			1				
4									1					
8		1						1						
32														1
64													1	
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Infantis in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			6											
0.12						4								
0.25				6		1								
0.5	6				6		1							1
1							5		1	6				
2									5				1	
4								1			1			
8		5						5						
16		1												
32														5
64													5	
128											5	1		
1024												5		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Infantis in Compound feedingstuffs, not specified - final product - non-pelleted/meal

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1			1							
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5														1
<=1										1				
<=2													1	
2									1					
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Jerusalem in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						2								
0.03			2											
0.25				2			1							
0.5	2				2		1							2
1									2					
2										2			2	
4								2			2			
8		2												
64												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Kentucky in Meat from pig (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.06			1											
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1				1									
1									1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Kentucky in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1										1
0.5					1		1							
1										1				
8		1				1		1						
16	1													
64									1				1	
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Livingstone in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						2								
0.12			1											
<=0.25				2										
<=0.5					2									
0.5							2							1
1	2													1
<=2													2	
2									2	2				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		2												
8								1			1			
128												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Livingstone in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						4								
<=0.03			8											
0.03						4								
<=0.25				8			5							
<=0.5	3				8									
0.5							3							8
<=1									3	3				
1	5													
<=2													8	
2									5	4				
<=4											7			
4								4		1				
<=8		8												
8								4			1			
64												4		
128												4		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Livingstone in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			2			2								
0.25				2										
0.5	2				2		2							2
1									2	2				
2													2	
4								2			2			
8		2												
64												1		
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Livingstone in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - during rearing period

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified) Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
 Sampler: Official and industry sampling Sampling Strategy: Census Programme Code: AMR MON
 Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre
 Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			2											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				2			1							1
<=0.5	2				2									
0.5							1							1
<=1									1	2				
<=2													2	
2									1					
<=4											2			
<=8		2												
8								2						
64												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Livingstone in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1		1							1
1									1	1				
2													1	
4											1			
8		1						1						
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Livingstone in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			3			2								
0.25				3			2							
0.5	2				3		1							2
1	1								2	3				1
2													2	
4								1			3			
8		2						2						
64									1			2	1	
128		1												
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Livingstone in Compound feedingstuffs, not specified - final product - non-pelleted/meal

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1			1							
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5														1
<=1									1	1				
<=2													1	
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. London in Meat from pig (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1									1	1				
4								1	1		1		1	
8		1												
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Mbandaka in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						2								
<=0.03			2											
<=0.25				2			1							1
<=0.5	1				2									
0.5							1							1
<=1									1	1				
1	1													
<=2														
2									1	1			2	
<=4											2			
4								2						
<=8		2												
128												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Mbandaka in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						2								
0.03			2											
0.25				2										
0.5	2				2									2
1							2		2					
2										2			2	
4								2			2			
8		2												
128												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Mbandaka in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
N of resistant isolates	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						7								
<=0.03			8											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				8			6							5
<=0.5	3				8									
0.5							2							3
<=1									5	6				
1	3													
<=2													8	
2									3	2				
<=4											8			
4								6						
<=8		8												
8								2						
32	1													
>32	1													
64												1		
128												5		
>1024												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Mbandaka in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcasse - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						3								
0.03			3											
0.25				3			3							
0.5	2				3									3
1	1								3	3				
2													3	
4											3			
8		3						3						
64												2		
256												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Mbandaka in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcasse - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1									1	1				
2													1	
4											1			
8		1						1						
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Mbandaka in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Germany

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1									1	1				
2													1	
4											1			
8		1						1						
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Mbandaka in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - during rearing period

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						2								
<=0.03			2											
<=0.25				2			2							1
<=0.5					2									
0.5														1
<=1									2	1				
1	1													
<=2													2	
2										1				
<=4											2			
4								1						
<=8		2												
8								1						
32	1													
128												1		
>1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Mbandaka in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						8								
0.03			8											
0.25				8			4							4
0.5	6				8		2							4
1	2						2		6	6				
2										2			8	
4								2			7			
8		8						6			1			
32												1		
64									2			5		
128												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Mbandaka in Meat from poultry, unspecified - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						2								
0.03			2											
0.25				2			1							1
0.5					2		1							1
1	1								2					
2										2			2	
4	1							1			2			
8		2						1						
64												1		
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Mbandaka in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			2			1								
0.25				2			1							
0.5	1				2									2
1	1						1		2	1				
2										1			2	
4								1			1			
8		2						1			1			
128												1		
256												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Mbandaka in Compound feedingstuffs, not specified - final product - non-pelleted/meal

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1			1							
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5														1
<=1									1	1				
<=2													1	
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Meleagridis in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1										1
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5							1							
<=1									1					
<=2													1	
2										1				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Minnesota in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						2								
0.06			1											
<=0.25				2										
<=0.5	1				2									
0.5							2							2
1	1													
<=2													2	
2									2	1				
<=4											2			
4								1		1				
<=8		2												
8								1						
64												1		
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Montevideo in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1										
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5							1							1
<=1									1	1				
<=2													1	
<=4											1			
<=8		1												
8								1						
256												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Montevideo in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1				1									
1									1	1				
2														
4								1			1		1	
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Montevideo in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1				1									
1									1	1				
2														
4								1			1		1	
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Montevideo in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1				1									
1									1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Montevideo in Compound feedingstuffs, not specified - final product - non-pelleted/meal

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			2											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				2			1							2
<=0.5	1				2									
0.5							1							
<=1									1	1				
1	1													
<=2													2	
2									1	1				
<=4											2			
4								2						
<=8		2												
64												1		
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Nyborg in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified) Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
 Sampler: Official and industry sampling Sampling Strategy: Census Programme Code: AMR MON
 Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre
 Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1			1							1
<=0.5	1				1									
<=2													1	
2									1	1				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Nyborg in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						4								
<=0.03			5											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				5			3							4
<=0.5	3				5									
0.5							2							1
<=1									1	1				
1	2													
<=2													5	
2									3	3				
<=4											5			
4								5	1	1				
<=8		5												
64												1		
128												4		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Ouakam in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1			1							1
<=0.5	1				1									
<=1									1	1				
<=2								1					1	
<=4											1			
<=8		1										1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Paratyphi B in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1									
1						1	1							
2										1				
4													1	
8								1						
32		1												1
64									1					
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Paratyphi B in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1										
0.5					1	1	1							
1									1	1				
2													1	
8		1						1						
16	1													
32														1
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Paratyphi B in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									
1									1					
2										1				
4								1			1		1	
8		1												
32														1
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Paratyphi B in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	7	2	6	4	1	9
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			8											
0.03						2								
0.06			2			1								
<=0.25				10			5							
0.25						3								
<=0.5	10				10									
0.5						2	4							1
<=1									2	4				
1						1								
<=2								1					8	
2							1		1	4				
<=4											3			
4								7		2			1	
<=8		9												
8								2			1			
16		1										1		
32												1		
>32														9
64												3		
>64									7				1	
128												1		
>128											6			
>1024												4		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Paratyphi B in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1									
1						1	1			1				
4													1	
8								1						
16		1												
32														1
64									1					
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Paratyphi B in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
N of resistant isolates	3	2	0	0	0	12	0	1	12	1	12	9	2	16
MIC														
0.015						3								
0.03			17			1								
0.06						1								
0.12						1								
0.25				17		6	7							1
0.5	14				17	2	4							
1						3	6							
2								1	1	5			12	
4								11	1	1	5		3	
8	1	12						3						
16	2	3						1				2		
32												1		16
64		1							1	12			4	2
128		1									12		1	
1024												9		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Paratyphi B in Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2
MIC														
0.03			2			1								
0.25				2										
0.5	2				2		2							
1						1			1	2				
2													1	
4								2			1		1	
8		1												
16		1												
32														2
64									1					
128											1			
1024												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Paratyphi B in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1										
0.5	1					1	1							
1					1									
2								1		1			1	
8		1												
32												1		1
64									1					
128											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Paratyphi B in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1									
1						1	1			1				
4													1	
16		1						1						
32														1
64									1					
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Paratyphi B in Crustaceans (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1	1								
1							1							
2										1				
4													1	
8								1						
16		1												
32														1
64									1					
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Rissen in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						4								
<=0.03			4											
<=0.25				4			1							1
<=0.5	3				4									
0.5							3							3
<=1									2	2				
1	1													
<=2													4	
2									2	2				
<=4											4			
4								3						
<=8		4												
8								1						
64												2		
128												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Rissen in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	1
MIC														
<=0.03			3											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				3										1
0.25						2								
<=0.5	2				3									
0.5							2							1
<=1										3				
1	1						1							
2									2					
<=4											1			
<=8		2												
8								3						
>32														1
64		1										2		
>64									1				3	
>128											2			
>1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Rissen in Meat from pig (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1									1
1									1	1				
4								1			1		1	
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Rissen in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
N of resistant isolates	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	4	3
MIC														
0.015						3								
0.03			7			4								
0.25				7			3							
0.5	6				7		1							4
1	1						2		4	5				
2							1			2			3	
4								2			6			
8		4						4						
16								1			1			
32														3
64									3			2	4	
128		3												
1024												5		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Rissen in Other food

Sampling Stage: Unspecified

Sampling Type: unknown

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2
MIC														
0.015						2								
0.03			2											
0.25				2										
0.5	2				2									
1							2		2					
2										1			2	
4								2			2			
8		2								1				
32														2
1024												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Saintpaul in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1										
0.5					1		1							
1	1					1				1				
4													1	
8								1						
16		1												
32														1
64									1			1		
128											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Saintpaul in Meat, mixed meat - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							
0.5	1				1	1								
1										1				
2													1	
4								1						
8		1												
32												1		1
64									1					
128											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Saintpaul in Frogs leg

Sampling Stage: Unspecified

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Viet Nam

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25				1		1								
0.5	1				1		1							1
1										1				
2									1				1	
8		1						1						
64												1		
128											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Senftenberg in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						2								
<=0.03			2											
<=0.25				1										
<=0.5	1				2									
0.5				1			2							2
1	1													
<=2													2	
2									2	2				
<=4											2			
4								2						
<=8		2												
64												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Senftenberg in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified) Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
 Sampler: Official and industry sampling Sampling Strategy: Census Programme Code: AMR MON
 Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre
 Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			2											
0.03						2								
<=0.25				2			2							
<=0.5	1				2									
0.5														2
<=1									1	1				
1	1													
<=2													2	
2									1	1				
<=4											2			
4								2						
<=8		2												
64												1		
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Senftenberg in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1									1
1							1							
2									1	1			1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
32												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Tennessee in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified) Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
 Sampler: Official and industry sampling Sampling Strategy: Census Programme Code: AMR MON
 Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre
 Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1										
<=0.5					1									
0.5														1
<=1									1					
1	1						1							
2										1				
<=4											1			
4													1	
<=8		1												
16								1						
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Thompson in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1		1							1
1									1	1				
2													1	
4											1			
8		1						1						
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Thompson in Frogs leg

Sampling Stage: Unspecified

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.06						1								
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1									1
1							1		1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Thompson in Frogs leg

Sampling Stage: Unspecified

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Indonesia

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1		1							1
1									1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
16		1												
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Turkeys - meat production flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified) Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
 Sampler: Official and industry sampling Sampling Strategy: Census Programme Code: AMR MON
 Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre
 Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03			1											
<=0.25				1			1							1
<=0.5	1				1									
<=1										1				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
>64									1				1	
>1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.5	1				1									
0.5				1			1							1
<=4											1			
4								1	1					1
<=8		1												
8										1				
128												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Crustaceans - unspecified - cooked (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							1
0.5					1									
1	1								1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
32												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Meat, mixed meat - minced meat - intended to be eaten raw (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1		1							
1										1				
4											1			
8		1						1						
32														1
64									1				1	
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON pnl2

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	1	0.125	0.125	0.5	8	2	0.5	2	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	128
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
MIC <=0.015	1									
<=0.03			1							
<=0.06								1		
0.25		1							1	
2				1		1				
8					1					1
16							1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
N of resistant isolates	0	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	6	2	1	6	5	3
MIC														
<=0.015						5								
<=0.03			11											
0.03						5								
<=0.25				10			4							7
<=0.5	7				10									
0.5							6							1
<=1									1	3				
1	4					1	1							
<=2													3	
2									4	6				
<=4											9			
4								9		2			3	
>4				1										
<=8		4												
8								2			1			
>8					1									
16		1												
32												3	2	
>32														3
64		1										1	2	
>64									6				1	
128		2										1		
>128		3									1			
>1024												6		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Germany

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			2			2								
0.25				2										2
0.5	2				2		2							
1									1	2				
2									1				2	
4								2			2			
8		2												
64												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.06						1								
0.25				1										1
0.5	1				1									
1							1			1				
2									1					
4													1	
8								1			1			
16		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Meat from pig (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	1
MIC														
0.015						4								
0.03			5			1								
0.25				5			2							3
0.5	5				5		1							1
1							1		3	1				
2							1			4			1	
4								5			5		1	
8		5												
16												2		
32												1		1
64									2			1	3	
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Meat, mixed meat - minced meat (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1										1
0.5	1				1									
1							1		1	1				
4								1			1			
8		1												
64													1	
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
N of resistant isolates	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	30	0	0	19	17	10
MIC														
0.015						6								
0.03			38			33								
0.06			2			1								
0.25				39			15							21
0.5	32				39		22							9
1	7						3		6	38				
2	1			1					4	2				22
4								21			32			1
8		35			1			16			8			
16		1						3						
32		1							1			10	2	10
64									29			11	15	
128		3												
1024												19		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Meat, mixed meat - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1										1
0.5	1				1		1							
1										1				
4											1			
16								1						
64									1				1	
128		1												
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Compound feedingstuffs, not specified - final product - non-pelleted/meal

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1			1							1
<=0.5	1				1									
<=1									1	1				
<=2														
<=4													1	
4								1						
<=8		1												
16														1

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium in Meat from bovine animals - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			3			3								
0.25				3			1							2
0.5	2				3		2							1
1	1									3				
2									3				3	
4								2			3			
8		3						1						
64												3		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium, monophasic in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	3	1
MIC														
<=0.015						2								
<=0.03			3											
0.06						1								
<=0.25				2			1							2
<=0.5	2				3									
0.5				1			1							
<=1										2				
1	1						1							
2										1				
<=4											2			
4								1						
<=8		1												
8											1			
16		2						1						
32								1						
>32														1
>64									3				3	
>1024												3		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Typhimurium, monophasic in Compound feedingstuffs, not specified - final product - non-pelleted/meal

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: feed sample

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes
Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.06	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
MIC														
<=0.03			1											
0.03						1								
<=0.25				1										
<=0.5					1									
0.5							1							
1	1													
2										1				
<=4											1			
4								1						
<=8		1												
>32														1
>64									1				1	
>1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Urbana in Frogs leg

Sampling Stage: Unspecified

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Indonesia

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.06			1											
0.25				1										
0.5	1				1		1							1
1									1					
2										1			1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
256												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - S. Virchow in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			2											
0.12						2								
0.25				2										2
0.5	2				2									
1							2		2					
2										2			2	
4								2						
8		2												
32												2		
128											2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	2
MIC														
0.03			2											
0.25				2		1	1							
0.5	2				2	1								
1							1			1				
2													1	
4								1					1	
8		2						1		1				
32														2
64									2					
128											2	1		
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2
MIC														
0.03			2											
0.25				2		2	2							
0.5	1				2									
1									1	2				
2													2	
4								2						
8		2												
16	1											1		
32														2
64									1					
128											2			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcasse - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1				1									
1									1	1				
2													1	
4											1			
8		1						1						
32												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcasse - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25				1			1							1
0.5					1									
1	1								1	1				
2													1	
4											1			
8		1						1						
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcasse - spent hens

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: France

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1			1								
0.25				1			1							1
0.5	1				1									
1									1	1				
2													1	
4								1			1			
8		1												
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	10	4	1	8
MIC														
0.03			11			1								
0.12						1								
0.25				11		6	8							
0.5	11				10	3	2							3
1					1		1		3	10				
2								1	1	1				
4								6			1		10	
8		10						3						
16		1						1				1		
32												4		8
64									7			2	1	
128											10			
1024												4		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified in Crustaceans - unspecified (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25							1							1
0.5	1			1		1								
1									1					
2					1			1					1	
8		1										1		
16										1				
128											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified in Meat from pig (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1
MIC														
0.03			2			2								
0.25				2			1							1
0.5	2				2		1							
1										2				
4											1			
8		2						2			1			
32												1		1
64									2				2	
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified in Meat from goat - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			2			2								
0.25				2			2							
0.5	1				2									2
1	1								2	2				
2													2	
4											2			
8		2						2						
32												1		
64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified in Meat from poultry, unspecified - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2
MIC														
0.03			2											
0.25				2		2								
0.5	2				2		1							
1							1							
2										2			2	
4								2						
8		2												
32														2
64									2			1		
128											2	1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pnl2

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitors - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitors - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	2	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	64	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	0.015	16	16	32	64	64	128	0.06	128	64
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
MIC	0.015									
	0.03		1							
	0.06							1		
	0.5	1								
	1								1	
	2			1						
	4					1				
	16									1
	32				1		1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella - Salmonella spp., unspecified in Meat from pig - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.5	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	256	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	13	0	1	12	7	4
MIC														
0.015						6								
0.03			18			13								
0.06			2											
0.25				19			10							12
0.5	17				19	1	8							4
1	3						2		2	15				
2									5	5			13	
4				1				7			17			
8		20			1			12			2			
16								1						
32														4
64									13			5	7	
128											1	2		
256												1		
1024												12		

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE TABLES FOR INDICATOR ESCHERICHIA COLI

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from pig - fresh (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: ESBL MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
N of resistant isolates	1	3	1	16	16	2	16	3	3	1
MIC										
0.015	8									
0.016	3									
0.03	4		13							
0.06			2					11		
0.12		7						2	10	
0.25		6							3	
0.5	1			2						
1		1	1	3			6			
2		1		2	3		1	2		2
4		1		5	2	12	2	1	2	
8				2	1	2	4		1	13
16				1	7		1			
32				1	1		1			
64					2	2				
128							1			1

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from pig - fresh (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications
Programme Code: ESBL MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
N of resistant isolates	3	5	0	16	9	10	1	2	15	2	9	13	10	12
0.015						6								
0.03			15											
0.06			1											
0.12						1								
0.25						1	10							2
0.5	7					2	4							
1	6				5		1		1	14				2
2				1	2			1					6	
4				15	2			3		1	4			
8		10			7	6	1	8			2			
16		1						2		1	1	1		
32	3							1			1	2		12
64		1						1	15		1		10	
128		4									7			
1024												13		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.5							1							
1	1									1				
4				1	1									
8		1				1		1						
32														1
64									1				1	
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Cattle (bovine animals) - calves (under 1 year) (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin	
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	Negative/Absent	
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	128	128
N of tested isolates	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	6	6	1	6	1	1	1	0
MIC											
<=0.015	2										
<=0.03			6								
0.03	4										
<=0.06								5			
<=0.12		3							4		
0.25		3							1		
0.5				1							
1					1			1			
2								1			
4				2			5	1		1	1
8				1				2			5
16				2	2			1			
32							1				
64							1				
>64							2				

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Cattle (bovine animals) - calves (under 1 year) (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	0.5	0.06	0.5	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
N of resistant isolates	13	54	0	6	7	47	1	8	113	4	43	110	120	79
MIC														
<=0.015						132								
<=0.03			196											
0.03						15								
0.06						2								
0.12						4								
<=0.25				190			160							39
0.25						19								
<=0.5	60				189									
0.5						6	35							62
<=1									4	186				
1	119			1	2	1	1							15
<=2								14					71	
2	4				1	3			25	6				1
<=4											145			
4	3							118	53	1			4	
>4				5										
<=8		134										10		
8					3	7		50	1	3	8		1	
>8					1	7								
16	4	8						6				33		
32	1	9						4			1	28	2	
>32	5													79
64		9						2	2		1	15	25	
>64								2	111				93	
128		13									15	1		
>128		23									26			
256												1		

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	0.5	0.06	0.5	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
N of resistant isolates	13	54	0	6	7	47	1	8	113	4	43	110	120	79
MIC														
1024												3		
>1024												105		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Cattle (bovine animals) - calves (under 1 year) (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: ESBL MON pn12

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid		Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid		Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	Negative/Absent	NOT AVAILABLE		NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	Negative/Absent	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	64	128	128	128
N of tested isolates	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	184	188	17	172	10	10	10	10	0
MIC												
<=0.015	116											
<=0.03	185											
0.03	60											
<=0.06	2											
0.06	12											
<=0.12	85											
0.12	2											
<=0.25	2											
0.25	98											
0.5	5											
1	5											
2	25											
4	63											
8	63											
16	18											
32	2											
64	43											
>64	25											

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Cattle (bovine animals) - calves (under 1 year) (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: ESBL MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	0.5	0.06	0.5	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
N of resistant isolates	46	99	0	188	178	117	4	19	188	7	85	149	168	125
MIC														
<=0.015						66								
<=0.03			186											
0.03						3								
0.06			2			2								
0.12						2								
<=0.25							160							27
0.25						22								
<=0.5	42				10									
0.5				1		19	24							30
<=1										180				
1	86			2	40		4							6
<=2								12					19	
2	14			3	37	1				1				
<=4											74			
4	7			12	30	2		89		2			1	
>4				170										
<=8		88										6		
8	5				49	23		65		5	20			
>8					22	48								
16	6	1						3			9	17	1	
32	5	7						6			1	10		1
>32	23													124
64		14						2			1	6	28	
>64								11	188				139	
128		16									5	1		
>128		62									78			
256												1		

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	0.5	0.06	0.5	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
N of resistant isolates	46	99	0	188	178	117	4	19	188	7	85	149	168	125
1024												6		
>1024												141		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Cattle (bovine animals) - meat production animals - calves (under 1 year)

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: animal sample - faeces

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON pnl2

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid		Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid		Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	Negative/Absent	NOT AVAILABLE		NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	Negative/Absent	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	64	128	128	128
N of tested isolates	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	5	6	0	6	1	1	1	1	0
MIC												
<=0.015	4											
<=0.03			6									
0.03	2											
<=0.06				1				5				
<=0.12		4								4		
0.25		2								1		
0.5									1			
1					1						1	
2				1				5				
4				2				1				4
8				1			6					2
16				1	2							
32					2							
64					1							

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Cattle (bovine animals) - meat production animals - calves (under 1 year)

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: animal sample - faeces

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	0.5	0.06	0.5	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
N of resistant isolates	9	19	0	6	5	8	0	2	26	0	7	45	28	19
MIC														
<=0.015						159								
<=0.03			180											
0.03						12								
0.06						1								
<=0.25				174			169							65
0.25						2								
<=0.5	92				175									
0.5				1			11							81
<=1									3	176				
1	74			1	1									14
<=2								15					143	
2	5				4				42	4				1
<=4											171			
4								125	103				8	
>4				4										
<=8		158										14		
8	3					2		38	6		1		1	
>8						4								
16	3	3									1	59		
32								1				42		
>32	3													19
64		2										20	11	
>64								1	26				17	
128		7									1	3		
>128		10									6			
256												3		
512												1		

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	0.5	0.06	0.5	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
N of resistant isolates	9	19	0	6	5	8	0	2	26	0	7	45	28	19
1024												4		
>1024												34		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
MIC										
0.03	1		1							
0.12								1	1	
0.25		1								
2				1						
8					1					1
16						1				
64							1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25						1								
0.5														1
1	1									1				
4				1										
8					1	1		1					1	
64		1							1					
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
N of resistant isolates	1	1	0	37	38	6	38	6	6	0
MIC										
0.015	16									
0.016	15									
0.03	5		38							
0.06	2			2				30		
0.12		18	1					3	27	
0.25		19		5	1		1		5	
0.5	1	1		6					1	
1				3	3		7			
2				5	2	3	13			5
4				13	8	17	5	2	1	15
8				4	7	13	7	3	3	15
16		1		1	10		5		1	4
32					7	1		1		
64					1	5	1		1	

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
N of resistant isolates	2	9	0	38	16	28	1	1	37	0	28	32	21	24
0.015						8								
0.03			37			1								
0.06			1			2								
0.12			1											
0.25				1		13	30							7
0.5	23				1	1	8							4
1	14			2	13	1			1	37				3
2				2	9	1	1		1	2			16	1
4	1			34	2			22			10		1	
8		29			14	12		14			1	3	1	
16		1						1				2		
32	1	1						1				2	3	24
64		6							37		1		18	
128		2									27	1		
1024												31		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0
MIC										
0.015	3									
0.016	7									
0.03			10							
0.06								9		
0.12		5						1	7	
0.25		4							3	
0.5		1								
1				3			4			
2				3						
4				4	3	4				4
8					1	6	3			6
16					4		1			
32					1		2			
64					1					

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - with skin

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
N of resistant isolates	0	3	0	10	6	8	0	0	10	0	7	8	9	5
MIC														
0.015						2								
0.03			9											
0.06			1											
0.25						1	3							3
0.5	3					1	5							
1	5				3		2			9				2
2	2				1	2				1			1	
4				10				5			2			
8		6			6	4		4			1	1		
16		1						1				1		
32											1		1	5
64		1							10				8	
128		2									6			
1024												8		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Crustaceans - unspecified (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: India

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25						1	1							
0.5	1													1
1										1				
2													1	
4				1	1			1			1			
8		1												
64									1					
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from pig - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
N of resistant isolates	1	2	0	4	3	4	0	0	4	0	4	4	2	3
0.03			4											
0.25							2							1
0.5						1	2							
1	2				1					4				
2	1							1						
4				4	1			1					2	
8		2			2	3		2						
32	1	1												3
64									4				2	
128		1									4			
1024												4		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from pig - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
N of resistant isolates	1	2	1	25	27	9	25	9	10	1
MIC										
0.015	16									
0.016	2									
0.03	6		24							
0.06	2		2					15		
0.12		5		2				2	12	
0.25		17		3				1	5	
0.5	1	3					2			
1				2	1		5	2	2	
2		1	1	2	2		5	2	3	2
4		1		7	2	10	4	2	1	5
8				7	4	8	6	2	2	15
16				3	9	3	4		1	3
32				1	3	1				1
64					6	5		1		
128							1		1	1

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from pig - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
N of resistant isolates	1	2	1	23	11	9	0	2	23	0	7	20	11	15
0.015						11								
0.03			21			3								
0.12			1											
0.25						1	19							2
0.5	9				1	2	4							3
1	13		1		6	2				23				3
2				1	5	1							9	
4				22	1			8			15		2	1
8	1	21			10	3		12				1	1	
16								1			1			
32		1										2	2	14
64								2	23		1		9	
128		1									6			
256												1		
1024												19		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from bovine animals - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	2
MIC														
0.03			2											
0.25						2								
1										2				
2							1						1	
4				2	1			1						
8					1	1		1						
32	2	1												2
64									2				1	
128		1									2			
1024												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from bovine animals - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
N of resistant isolates	1	1	0	7	7	2	7	2	2	0
MIC										
0.015	4									
0.016	1									
0.03	1		6							
0.06			1					4		
0.12	1	4							4	
0.25		2						1	1	
0.5				1						
1							1	1		
2		1		1		1	3		2	
4				1	2	3		1		2
8				2		1	3			5
16					2					
32				2	1	1				
64					2	1				

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from bovine animals - meat preparation (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
N of resistant isolates	1	1	0	5	1	4	0	1	5	0	3	4	2	4
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			5											
0.25						2	5							
0.5	1				1									
1	2				2					5				1
2	1				1								2	
4				5				1			1		1	
8		3			1	2		3			1			
16		1												
32	1													4
64								1	5			1	2	
128		1									3			
1024												4		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid		Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid		Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	Negative/Absent	NOT AVAILABLE		NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	Negative/Absent	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	64	128	128	128
N of tested isolates	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	6	7	1	7	1	1	1	1	0
MIC												
<=0.015	6											
<=0.03			7									
<=0.06								6				
0.06	1											
<=0.12		6								5		
0.12				1								
0.25		1		2							1	
0.5				2								
1				1	3			1				
2								1				
4				1	2	4						3
8					1	2	2		1		1	4
16					1		2					
32							1					
64						1						

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	0.5	0.06	0.5	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
N of resistant isolates	11	29	0	7	7	97	0	5	115	0	94	104	74	82
MIC														
<=0.015						44								
<=0.03			152											
0.03						9								
0.06						2								
0.12						6								
<=0.25				145			132							22
0.25						47								
<=0.5	67				145									
0.5						16	20							39
<=1									1	152				
1	66			3	2	8								9
<=2								17					65	
2	8					4			13					
<=4											52			
4	1			2		2		61	19				12	
>4				2										
<=8		114										9		
8	5				2	10		49	4		3		1	
>8					3	4								
16	3	9						20			3	23		
32		6						3			2	12		
>32	2													82
64		8									13	4	18	
>64								2	115				56	
128		6									34	2		
>128		9									45			
256												2		

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	0.5	0.06	0.5	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
N of resistant isolates	11	29	0	7	7	97	0	5	115	0	94	104	74	82
MIC														
512												1		
1024												3		
>1024												96		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Pigs - fattening pigs (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid		Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid		Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	Negative/Absent	NOT AVAILABLE		NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	Negative/Absent	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	64	128	128	128
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
MIC												
<=0.015	2											
<=0.03			2									
<=0.06								1				
<=0.12		1								1		
0.12				1								
0.25		1										
1							1					
2					1					1		
4				1		1					1	1
8					1		1					1
64						1						

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Pigs - fattening pigs (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	0.5	0.06	0.5	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
N of resistant isolates	3	33	0	2	2	4	0	0	66	0	3	80	75	71
MIC														
<=0.015						162								
<=0.03			185											
0.03						20								
0.12			1			1								
<=0.25				184			172							41
0.25						2								
<=0.5	62				184									
0.5						1	14							62
<=1									6	182				
1	113				1									12
<=2								29					106	
2	8			1					43	4				
<=4											181			
4	2							125	66				4	
>4				1										
<=8		150										16		
8					1			32	5		2		1	
16		3										44	1	
32		12										34		
>32	1													71
64		13							4			12	21	
>64									62				53	
128		6									2	3		
>128		2									1			
1024												3		
>1024												74		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Pigs - fattening pigs (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: ESBL MON pn12

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid		Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid		Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	Negative/Absent	NOT AVAILABLE		NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Positive/Present	Negative/Absent	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	64	128	128	128
N of tested isolates	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
N of resistant isolates	5	1	0	171	174	11	161	11	11	11	11	0
<=0.015	135											
<=0.03			172									
0.03	25											
<=0.06				1				149				
0.06	9		2									
<=0.12		98								105	11	
0.12	4			2				14				
<=0.25								1				
0.25	1	70		5						31	10	
0.5		5		14				12		3	3	
1		1		19	1			52		3	1	
2				32	9	28		38		3	1	7
4				74	27	104		27			3	96
8				22	21	31		25		3	2	58
16				4	58	1		13		1	2	12
32					41	3		5		1	1	1
>32				1								
64					10	3		1			1	
>64					7	4						

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Pigs - fattening pigs (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: ESBL MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	0.5	0.06	0.5	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
N of resistant isolates	16	54	0	174	159	50	0	29	173	1	33	135	100	117
MIC														
<=0.015						115								
<=0.03			173											
0.03						9								
0.06			1											
<=0.25							157							25
0.25						14								
<=0.5	62				15									
0.5				1		9	17							26
<=1									1	171				
1	86			2	59	1								6
<=2								10					70	
2	10			9	33					2				
<=4											126			
4	2			25	23	1		94					4	
>4				137										
<=8		117										9		
8	1				25	10		38		1	7			
>8					19	15								
16	1	3						3			8	15	1	
32	3	13						8				13	2	1
>32	9													116
64		14						7				2	26	
>64								14	173				71	
128		12									4			
>128		15									29			
256												2		
1024												4		

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	0.5	0.06	0.5	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
N of resistant isolates	16	54	0	174	159	50	0	29	173	1	33	135	100	117
MIC														
>1024												129		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Fish - raw - chilled

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Viet Nam

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
MIC										
0.015	1									
0.03			1							
0.12		1		1						
2								1		
4					1		1		1	
8										1
32							1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Fish - raw - chilled

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Viet Nam

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25							1							
0.5	1													1
1										1				
2													1	
4				1	1									
8		1				1		1						
16												1		
64									1					
128											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
0.016	2									
0.03	1		3							
0.06								2		
0.12		1							2	
0.25		1						1		
0.5		1							1	
1							2			
4							2			
8				2		1	1			2
16										1
32				1	2					
64					1					

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	1
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			2											
0.25							2							
0.5	1					1								1
1	1				1					2				
2					1									
4				2				1			1			
8		2						1						
32														1
64									2				2	
128											1			
1024												2		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	28	35	12	35	11	11	0
0.015	2									
0.016	19									
0.03	12		35							
0.06	1							22		
0.12	1	22		7				2	17	
0.25		13		7					7	
0.5				3						1
1				5	2		7			
2				3	4		5		3	5
4				6	12	15	5	7	5	13
8				2	8	8	15	4	3	15
16				2	4	1	3			1
32					4	4				
64					1	7				

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Processing plant

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
N of resistant isolates	3	15	0	35	22	24	0	1	35	0	23	26	21	14
0.015						11								
0.03			35											
0.25						11	25							15
0.5	20					4	9							5
1	12			1	5	2	1			31				
2				5	8	2		10		4			13	1
4				29	4			15			11		1	
8		20			18	5		8				3		
16	2							1			1	1		
32	1	2						1				4		14
64		2							35			1	21	
128		11									23			
256												1		
1024												25		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcass swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
N of resistant isolates	1	1	0	5	5	2	5	2	2	0
MIC										
0.015	2									
0.016	1									
0.03	1 4									
0.06	2									
0.12	3 1 2									
0.25	1 1 1 1									
0.5	1									
1	1									
2	2									
4	1 2 1 1 1 2									
8	1 1 2 3									
16	2 1									
32	1 1 1									
64	1									

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Netherlands

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
N of resistant isolates	1	3	0	5	4	4	0	0	5	0	4	4	4	2
0.015						1								
0.03			5											
0.12						1								
0.25						1	4							
0.5	1						1							2
1	3				1					5				1
2						1								
4	1			5				3			1			
8		2			4	1		1					1	
16								1						
32		2										1		2
64								5			1		4	
128		1									3			
1024												4		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pnl2

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
N of resistant isolates	5	1	0	78	82	19	78	12	12	0
MIC										
0.015	21									
0.016	41									
0.03	13		80							
0.06	3		3	2				58		
0.12	5	43		3				11	54	
0.25		38		8	1		1	2	17	
0.5		1		15			4			
1				6	2		9			
2				16	8	4	13	1	2	10
4		1		19	17	30	10	6	2	32
8				8	18	30	15	4	6	27
16				6	23	6	23	1	2	14
32					8	6	6			
64					6	7	2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
N of resistant isolates	4	34	0	82	55	67	0	6	83	0	63	75	54	63
0.015						13								
0.03			82			2								
0.06			1			1								
0.25				1		13	58							7
0.5	34				7	8	20							10
1	42				14	11	5			76				2
2	3			9	7	3		10		7			25	1
4				73	8	6		38			16		4	
8		46			47	26		22			2	2		
16		3						7			2	3	1	
32	4	9						3			1	1	3	63
64		10						3	83			2	50	
128		15									62			
1024												75		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
MIC										
0.015	1									
0.03			1							
0.06								1		
0.12		1								
0.25									1	
4				1						
8							1			
16					1					
64							1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.5							1							
1	1									1				
4				1		1								
8					1			1						
32													1	1
64		1							1					
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcass swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: France

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	7	8	2	7	2	2	0
MIC										
0.015	2									
0.016	5									
0.03	2		9							
0.06				1				6		
0.12		5		1				1	5	
0.25		4		1	1				2	
0.5							2			
1							3			
2				1		1			1	2
4				2	4	2		2	1	5
8				2		4	2			2
16				1	1		2			
32					1	1				
64					2	1				

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - carcase swabs

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: France

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
N of resistant isolates	0	2	0	8	4	9	0	0	8	0	6	6	4	5
MIC														
0.03			9											
0.25				1		6	8							1
0.5	5				2		1							3
1	4				2					7				
2					1			2	1	2			4	
4				8				6			1		1	
8		7			4	3		1			2			
16												2		
32												1		5
64		1							8				4	
128		1									6			
1024												6		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	9	10	3	8	3	3	0
0.016	7									
0.03	3		10							
0.06								7		
0.12		3		1					5	
0.25		7		2			1		2	
0.5							1			
1				2			1			
2				3	1	1	1			
4				2	2	4	2	2	1	5
8					3	2	1	1	2	4
16					4		3			1
32						3				

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
N of resistant isolates	1	1	0	10	6	9	0	0	10	0	8	8	6	7
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			10											
0.12						2								
0.25						3	7							1
0.5	6				2		3							
1	3				2	1				9				2
2				1						1			4	
4				9				8			1			
8		9			6	3		2			1	1		
32	1											1		7
64								10			1		6	
128		1									7			
1024												8		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from bovine animals - fresh (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications
Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	1	0	0
MIC										
0.015	2									
0.016	1									
0.03	1		4							
0.06							2			
0.12		3								
0.25		1						1	2	
0.5								1	2	
1				1						
2					1		3			1
4				1		4	1			1
8				2						2
32					3					

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from bovine animals - fresh (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: ESBL MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	8	9	2	8	2	2	0
MIC										
0.015	1									
0.016	6									
0.03	2		9							
0.06							6			
0.12		4		1				1	6	
0.25		5							1	
0.5				1				1		
1				1	1		3		1	
2				2	1	1	1		1	
4				2	1	4	3		1	2
8				1		2	1			7
16				1	2	1				
32					3					
64					1	1				

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from bovine animals - fresh (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring - EFSA specifications
Programme Code: ESBL MON

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
N of resistant isolates	2	6	0	13	5	7	0	1	13	0	5	12	9	8
MIC														
0.015						6								
0.03			13											
0.12						1								
0.25						1	8							
0.5	5				3	2	4							4
1	5			1	2		1			13				1
2	1			2	3			1					4	
4				10	4			6			6			
8	1	5			1	3		4			1			
16		2						1			1			
32	1													8
64								1	13		1	1	9	
128		6									4	1		
1024												11		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Other food of non-animal origin

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
MIC										
0.015	1									
0.03			1							
0.06							1			
0.12								1		
0.25		1								
1							1			
4				1		1				1
16					1					

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Other food of non-animal origin

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			1											
0.25							1							
1	1									1				
2					1									
4				1								1		
8		1												
16								1						
32														1
64									1				1	
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Crustaceans (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: India

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
MIC	0.015	2								
	0.03		1							
	0.06						2			
	0.12	1	1						2	
	0.25	1								
	2			1			1			
	4			1		2	1			1
	8									1
	16				2					

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Crustaceans (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: India

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.5							1							
1	1					1				1				
2					1									
4				1										
8		1						1			1		1	
32														1
64									1					
256												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from bovine animals - meat preparation - intended to be eaten raw (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	17	19	5	15	5	5	0
MIC										
0.015	9									
0.016	10									
0.03	2		21							
0.06				1				14		
0.12		11		3				1	11	
0.25		10		3	2		3	1	5	
0.5				1			3			1
1					1		1	2		
2				1	3	2	4		2	
4				4		11	3	2	2	5
8				6	4	3	5	1	1	14
16				2	4		2			1
32					5	4				
64					2	1				

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from other animal species or not specified (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Carbapenems - Ertapenem	Carbapenems - Imipenem	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefepime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Cephalosporins - Ceftazidime	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cephalosporins + β lactamase inhibitores - Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Penicillins - Temocillin
Cefotaxime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Ceftazidime synergy test	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
ECOFF	0.06	0.5	0.125	0.125	0.25	8	0.5	0.25	0.5	32
Lowest limit	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.06	0.12	0.5
Highest limit	2	16	16	32	64	64	128	64	128	64
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0
0.015	2									
0.03			3							
0.06				1				2		
0.12	1							1	1	
0.25		3			1		1		1	
0.5									1	1
2						1	1			
4				2						
8					1	1				1
16										1
32					1	1				
64							1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from other animal species or not specified (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1
MIC														
0.015						1								
0.03			3											
0.25				1			3							1
0.5	2				1	2								1
1	1								1	3				
2					1								2	
4				2				1			1		1	
8		2			1			2						
16		1												
32											1	2		1
64								2						
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from bovine animals - minced meat - intended to be eaten raw (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample (not specified)

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
MIC														
0.03			1											
0.25							1							
0.5	1					1								
1										1				
2					1									
4				1									1	
8		1						1						
32														1
64									1					
128											1			
1024												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from bovine animals - minced meat - intended to be eaten raw (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method: Micromethod dilution (in microtiter plate) (not specified)

Country of Origin: Unknown

AM substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Carbapenems - Meropenem	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Cephalosporins - Cefotaxime	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Glycylcyclines - Tigecycline	Macrolides - Azithromycin	Penicillins - Ampicillin	Polymyxins - Colistin	Quinolones - Nalidixic acid	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	2	16	0.125	0.25	2	0.064	1	16	8	2	16	64	8	2
Lowest limit	0.5	8	0.03	0.25	0.5	0.015	0.25	2	1	1	4	8	2	0.25
Highest limit	32	128	16	4	8	8	8	64	64	16	128	1024	64	32
N of tested isolates	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
N of resistant isolates	1	7	0	18	10	5	0	1	20	0	3	17	13	9
0.015						13								
0.03			20			1								
0.06						1								
0.25				2		2	14							1
0.5	9				4	2	6							8
1	7			1	3					20				2
2	3			2	3								7	
4				15	1			7			13			
8		11			9	1		10			3			
16		2						2			1			
32	1	2										2		9
64		3						1	20			1	13	
128		2									3			
256												3		
512												1		
1024												13		

OTHER ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE TABLES

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Staphylococcus - S. aureus, meticillin resistant (MRSA) in Cattle (bovine animals) - calves (under 1 year) - veal calves

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified) Sampling Type: animal sample - nasal swab Sampling Context: Monitoring - active
 Sampler: Official sampling Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON
 Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre
 Country Of Origin: Belgium

AM Substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Kanamycin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Antimycobacterial drugs - Rifampicin	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Fusidanes - Fusidic acid	Glycopeptides (Cyclic peptides, Polypeptides) - Vancomycin	Lincosamides - Clindamycin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Monocarboxylic acid - Mupirocin	Oxazolidines - Linezolid	Penicillins - Penicillin
Performed CC MRSA characterisation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Performed MLST MRSA characterisation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
ECOFF	2	8	16	16	0.03	4	1	0.5	2	0.25	1	1	4	0.12
Lowest limit	1	4	4	4	0.016	0.5	0.25	0.5	1	0.12	0.25	0.5	1	0.12
Highest limit	16	64	32	64	0.5	16	8	4	16	4	8	256	8	2
N of tested isolates	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
N of resistant isolates	73	77	31	10	2	116	64	2	0	115	114	0	0	116
MIC														
<=0.016					114									
<=0.12										1				
<=0.25							20				2			
<=0.5								114				114		
0.5							24							
>0.5					2									
<=1	43								115				25	
1							8					2		
2							4		1				91	1
>2														115
<=4		36	60	2										
4	3													
>4								2		115				
8	14	3	20	83		20	29							
>8							31				114			
16	28	4	5	21		46								
>16	28					50								
32		3	6	1										
>32			25											
64		13		7										
>64		57		2										

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Staphylococcus - S. aureus, meticillin resistant (MRSA) in Cattle (bovine animals) - calves (under 1 year) - veal calves - CONTINUED

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: animal sample - nasal swab

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Pleuromutilins - Tiamulin	Streptogramins - Quinupristin/Dalfo pristin	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
Performed CC MRSA characterisation	No	No	No	No	No
Performed MLST MRSA characterisation	No	No	No	No	No
ECOFF	2	1	128	1	2
Lowest limit	0.5	0.5	64	0.5	2
Highest limit	4	4	512	16	32
N of tested isolates	116	116	116	116	116
N of resistant isolates	10	18	11	115	108
MIC					
<=0.5	105	23		1	
1	1	75			
<=2					8
2		11			
4	1	3			
>4	9	4			
>16				115	
>32					108
<=64			103		
128			2		
>512			11		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Staphylococcus - S. aureus, meticillin resistant (MRSA) in Cattle (bovine animals) - meat production animals - calves (under 1 year)

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: animal sample - nasal swab

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country Of Origin: Belgium

AM Substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Kanamycin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Antimycobacterial drugs - Rifampicin	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Fusidanes - Fusidic acid	Glycopeptides (Cyclic peptides, Polypeptides) - Vancomycin	Lincosamides - Clindamycin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Monocarboxylic acid - Mupirocin	Oxazolidines - Linezolid	Penicillins - Penicillin
Performed CC MRSA characterisation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Performed MLST MRSA characterisation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
ECOFF	2	8	16	16	0.03	4	1	0.5	2	0.25	1	1	4	0.12
Lowest limit	1	4	4	4	0.016	0.5	0.25	0.5	1	0.12	0.25	0.5	1	0.12
Highest limit	16	64	32	64	0.5	16	8	4	16	4	8	256	8	2
N of tested isolates	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
N of resistant isolates	11	11	4	0	0	16	9	2	0	9	7	0	0	16
MIC														
<=0.016					16									
<=0.12										5				
<=0.25							5				7			
0.25										2				
<=0.5								14				14		
0.5											2			1
<=1	5								16				4	
1							2					2		
2								1					12	
>2														15
<=4		4	8	3										
4							1							
>4								1		9				
8	2	1	4	13		2	2							
>8							6				7			
16	4					12								
>16	5					2								
32			1											
>32			3											
64		1												
>64		10												

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Staphylococcus - S. aureus, meticillin resistant (MRSA) in Cattle (bovine animals) - meat production animals - calves (under 1 year) - CONTINUED

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: animal sample - nasal swab

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Pleuromutilins - Tiamulin	Streptogramins - Quinupristin/Dalfo pristin	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
Performed CC MRSA characterisation	No	No	No	No	No
Performed MLST MRSA characterisation	No	No	No	No	No
ECOFF	2	1	128	1	2
Lowest limit	0.5	0.5	64	0.5	2
Highest limit	4	4	512	16	32
N of tested isolates	16	16	16	16	16
N of resistant isolates	4	4	4	15	13
MIC					
<=0.5	12	9			
1		3		1	
<=2					3
2		1			
4		3			
>4	4				
>16				15	
>32					13
<=64			12		
512			1		
>512			3		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Staphylococcus - S. aureus, meticillin resistant (MRSA) in Cattle (bovine animals) - dairy cows (not specified)

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: animal sample - nasal swab

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country Of Origin: Belgium

AM Substance	Aminoglycosides - Gentamicin	Aminoglycosides - Kanamycin	Aminoglycosides - Streptomycin	Amphenicols - Chloramphenicol	Antimycobacterial drugs - Rifampicin	Cephalosporins - Cefoxitin	Fluoroquinolones - Ciprofloxacin	Fusidanes - Fusidic acid	Glycopeptides (Cyclic peptides, Polypeptides) - Vancomycin	Lincosamides - Clindamycin	Macrolides - Erythromycin	Monocarboxylic acid - Mupirocin	Oxazolidines - Linezolid	Penicillins - Penicillin
Performed CC MRSA characterisation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Performed MLST MRSA characterisation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
ECOFF	2	8	16	16	0.03	4	1	0.5	2	0.25	1	1	4	0.12
Lowest limit	1	4	4	4	0.016	0.5	0.25	0.5	1	0.12	0.25	0.5	1	0.12
Highest limit	16	64	32	64	0.5	16	8	4	16	4	8	256	8	2
N of tested isolates	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
N of resistant isolates	5	5	4	0	1	10	5	2	0	4	4	0	0	10
MIC														
<=0.016					9									
<=0.12										4				
0.12					1									
<=0.25							1				5			
0.25										2				
<=0.5								8				9		
0.5							2				1			
<=1	5								10				3	
1							2					1		
2								1		1	1		7	1
>2														9
<=4		3	6	2										
4	1							1						
>4										3				
8	1	2		7		3	3							
>8							2				3			
16	2			1		5								
>16	1					2								
32			2											
>32			2											
64		1												
>64		4												

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Staphylococcus - S. aureus, meticillin resistant (MRSA) in Cattle (bovine animals) - dairy cows (not specified) - CONTINUED

Sampling Stage: Farm (not specified)

Sampling Type: animal sample - nasal swab

Sampling Context: Monitoring - active

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method: Dilution - sensititre

Country of Origin: Belgium

AM substance	Pleuromutilins - Tiamulin	Streptogramins - Quinupristin/Dalfo- pristin	Sulfonamides - Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracyclines - Tetracycline	Trimethoprim
Performed CC MRSA characterisation	No	No	No	No	No
Performed MLST MRSA characterisation	No	No	No	No	No
ECOFF	2	1	128	1	2
Lowest limit	0.5	0.5	64	0.5	2
Highest limit	4	4	512	16	32
N of tested isolates	10	10	10	10	10
N of resistant isolates	2	2	1	10	9
MIC					
<=0.5	8	5			
1		3			
<=2					1
2		1			
4		1			
>4	2				
>16				10	
>32					9
<=64			9		
>512			1		

Specific monitoring of ESBL-/AmpC-/carbapenemase-producing bacteria and specific monitoring of carbapenemase-producing bacteria, in the absence of isolate detected

Programme Code	Matrix Detailed	Zoonotic Agent Detailed	Sampling Strategy	Sampling Stage	Sampling Details	Sampling Context	Sampler	Sample Type	Sampling Unit Type	Sample Origin	Comment	Total Units Tested	Total Units Positive
ESBL MON	Meat from bovine animals - fresh (not specified)	Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified	Objective sampling	Retail	NA	Monitoring	Official sampling	food sample - meat	batch	Austria	NA	80	0
										Unknown	NA	388	0
	Meat from pig - fresh (not specified)	Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified	Objective sampling	Retail	NA	Monitoring	Official sampling	food sample - meat	batch	Austria	NA	114	0
										Unknown	NA	334	0
	Pigs - fattening pigs (not specified)	Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified	Objective sampling	Slaughterhouse	NA	Monitoring	Official sampling	animal sample - caecum	herd/flock	Austria	NA	514	0
	CARBA MON	Meat from bovine animals - fresh (not specified)	Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified	Objective sampling	Retail	NA	Monitoring	Official sampling	food sample - meat	batch	Austria	NA	68
Unknown											NA	384	0
Meat from pig - fresh (not specified)		Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified	Objective sampling	Retail	NA	Monitoring	Official sampling	food sample - meat	batch	Austria	NA	102	0
										Unknown	NA	330	0
Pigs - fattening pigs (not specified)	Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic - E.coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified	Objective sampling	Slaughterhouse	NA	Monitoring	Official sampling	animal sample - caecum	herd/flock	Austria	NA	494	0	

