



USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS IN FARMED ANIMALS IN THE FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN

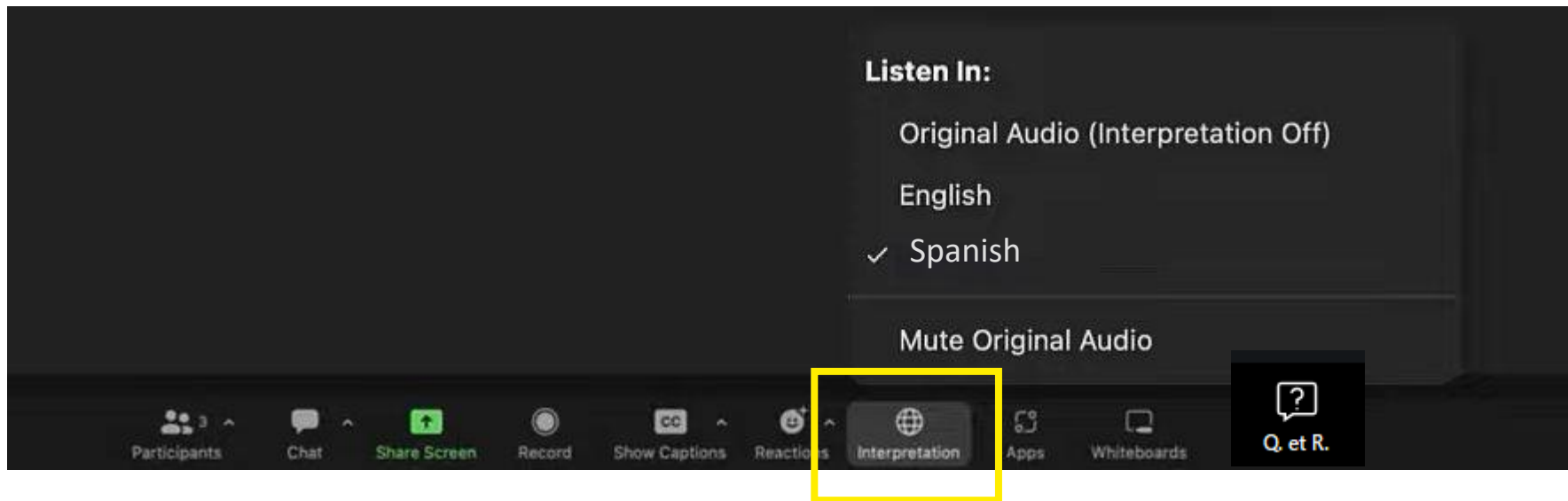
PREPARING FOR NEW EU RULES FROM SEPTEMBER 2026

28 May 2026

Interpretation / Interprétation

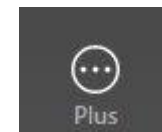
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AIM OF THE WEBINAR

- Reminder of the basic requirements that will apply from September 2026
 - Highlight some aspects of these requirements that may still need to be addressed in some non-EU countries
 - Offer an opportunity to raise questions
- 



AGENDA

- Opening words
 - Brief introduction to the AGRINFO programme
 - Background information on the requirements entering into application in September 2026
 - Description of the requirements
 - Aspects to take into account for their implementation
 - Focus on products/sectors

 - Questions and answers
- 

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IN BRIEF



An information system that provides up-to-date information on all recent and upcoming changes to EU rules that have an impact on agri-food and fish value chains in low- and middle-income (partner) countries

2022 	142 PARTNER COUNTRIES	6 YEARS →	€7 MILLION 	AGRI & FISH 
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MONITORING & COMMUNICATING

Monitor

Many rule changes: identify what's relevant

Consolidate



Simplify

Clear, accessible explanations of what rules are changing, why & the implications

“Get information to the people who need it, when they need it, in a form that is understandable”

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WEBINAR: New EU rules on use of antimicrobials in farmed animals and their products

THE LATEST ON EU AGRI-FOOD POLICIES IMPACTING LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

Traductions : sélectionner la langue dans la barre de menu ci-dessus ; puis ré sélectionner la langue dans chaque rapport AGRINFO.

Traducciones: seleccione el idioma en la barra de menú superior; luego, vuelva a seleccionar el idioma en cada informe AGRINFO.

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01.

CONTEXT

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)- Global implications

In 2019, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared AMR as one of the top 10 global public health threats facing humanity. Top 3 in 2023 in the EU.

Direct

1.2 million deaths
worldwide in 2021

Indirect

4.7 million deaths
the same year

World Bank:

AMR could result in US\$ 1 trillion additional health-care costs per year by 2050; US\$ 1 - 3.4 trillion gross domestic product losses per year by 2030

EU JRC: Estimates that there could be over 8.2 million deaths linked to resistant bacteria globally in 2050, if urgent action is not taken

02.

REQUIREMENTS ENTERING INTO APPLICATION IN SEPTEMBER 2026



New EU rules to address AMR

Legal framework:

- Covered by Basic Regulation Veterinary Medicinal Product 2019/6, Art. 118
- Applied to non-EU countries with delegated Regulation [2023/905](#)

Two requirements:

- No use of antimicrobials to promote growth or increase yield **AND**
- No use of antimicrobials reserved for the treatment of humans

Two application Measures:

1. List of authorized countries **AND**
2. New attestation in the official export certificates to the EU

Scope

Applies to farmed animals and their products:

- live food-producing animals
- products of animal origin intended for human consumption

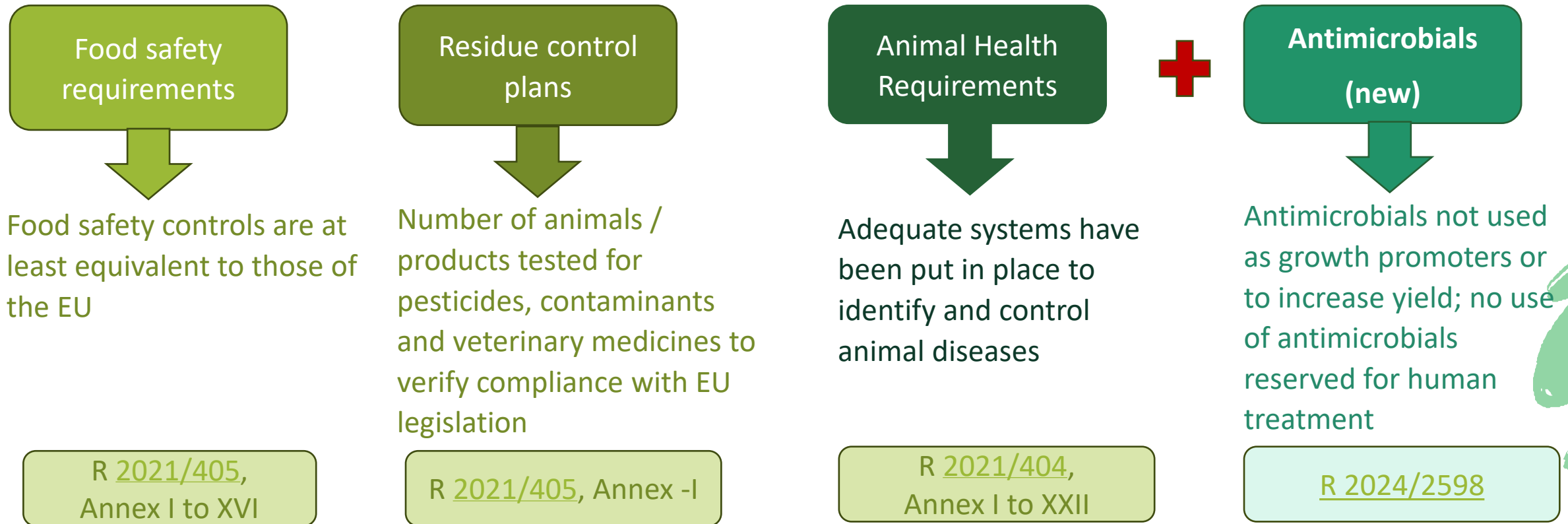
Does not apply to:

- gelatine, collagen, highly refined products, composite products, wild animals, and products from insects, frogs, snails, and reptiles
- animals and food of animal origin only for **transit** through the EU without being placed on the market
- animals or products of animal origin **not intended for human consumption** unless destination has not been decided at entry into the EU
- **samples** from food of animal origin for product analysis and quality testing (not placed on the market)

Lists of authorised countries



Each country that intends to export animal products to the EU must be listed in the following lists (3 existing plus the new antimicrobials) depending on commodities, see table in [Lists of non-EU countries for public health & animal health – explained](#)).

For each of these lists, competent authorities of exporting countries **must demonstrate**:






List of authorised countries

- 
- ❖ All Countries listed in Regulation [2021/405](#) Annex -I (residue controls) were required to send guarantees of compliance in 2023 (for each type of commodity authorised for export to the EU under Annex -I)
 - ❖ Initial Draft list was notified to WTO in June 2024 with a 90-day period for comments (responses were given to all comments)
 - ❖ First list published in 2024: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2024/2598](#); updated list of countries Q2 2026 (voted by Member States on 12 May)
 - ❖ Regulation (EU) [2024/2598](#) to be repealed and integrated into Regulation 2021/405
- 

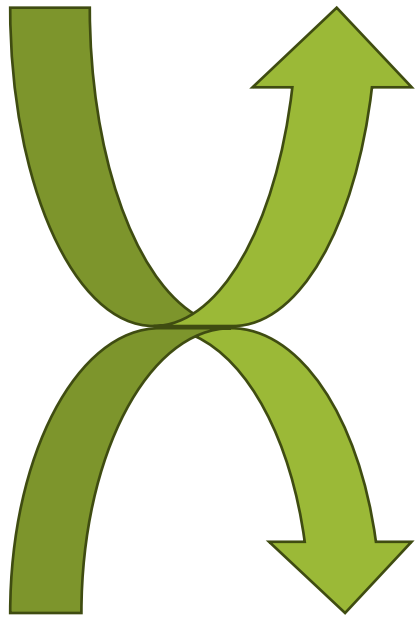


List of authorised countries

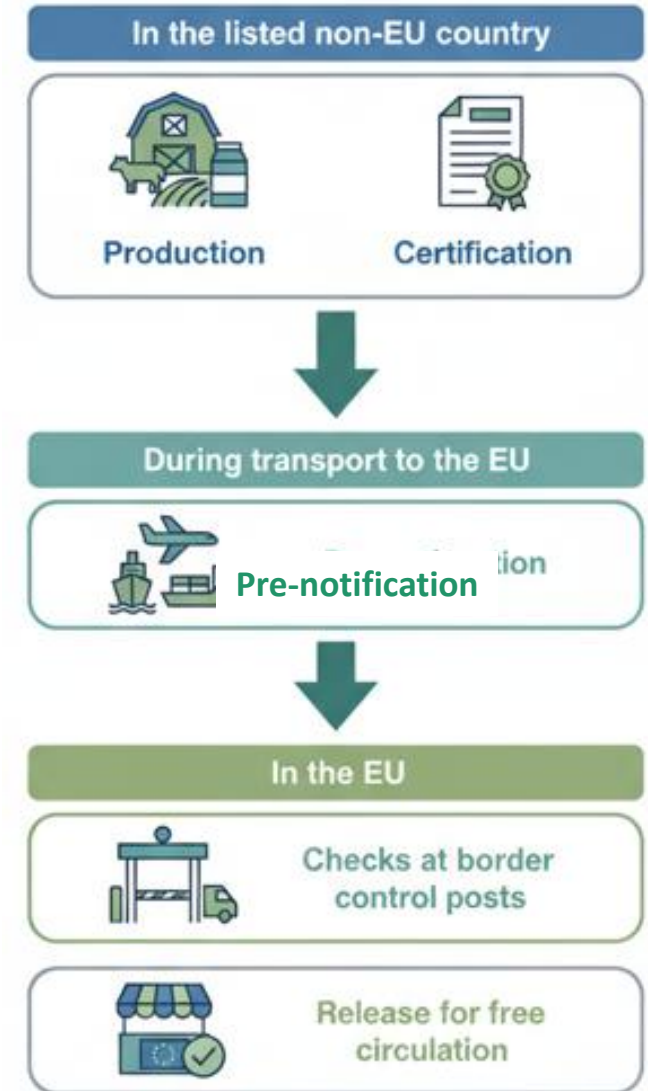
- ❖ The list will be revised periodically (as necessary). Countries must report to the EU if they make any relevant changes to their legislation, or wish to be listed / delisted for certain commodities
 - ❖ Revision process different to Annex –I (no need to send updated data every year) and 2021/404 (depending on the epidemiological situation)
- 

Certification of consignments by competent authorities

- ✓ Step 1: Ensure producing country is listed
- ✓ Step 2: Be able to ensure that every consignment is compliant with EU requirements



- As in other 3 lists: Demonstrate compliance of each consignment
- Unlike other lists: Assessed using documentation to evidence that antimicrobials have not been used during the whole lifespan of the animal (not on testing for antimicrobial residues in animals and animal products).





Official certificates

- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2024/399](#) of 29 January 2024 amending Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235 and Annex II to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/403
 - Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) [2024/2020](#) of 26 July 2024 amending and correcting Annex III to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2235 - for 12 “NZ TRANSIT SG”, 29 (model ‘EU-FISH’), 30 (model ‘FISH/MOL-CAP’), 31 (model ‘MOL-HC’) and correcting Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/399
- 

Antimicrobial attestations introduced into the following model certificates:

Animal products (and live fish) - Regulation (EU) [2020/2235](#) (chapters/models)

Meat	1 BOV, 2 OVI, 3 POR, 4 EQU, 5 RUF, 7 SUF, 10 RUM-MSM, 11 SUI-MSM, 13 POU, 15 RAT, 23 RM, 24 MP-PREP, 25 MPNT, 26 MPST
Eggs	19 E, 20 EP
Casings	27 CAS
Fish	28 FISH-CRUST-HC, 29 EU-FISH, 30 FISH/MOL-CAP, 31 MOL-HC
Milk and dairy	33 MILK-RM, 34 MILK-RMP/NT, 35 DAIRY-PRODUCTS-PT, 36 DAIRY-PRODUCTS-ST, 37 COLOSTRUM, 38 COLOSTRUM-BP
Honey	45 HON
Other products	49 PAO

Live animals (terrestrial) - Regulation (EU) [2021/403](#) (chapters/models)

1 BOV-X, 2 BOV-Y, 4 OV/CAP-X, 5 OV/CAP-Y, 7 SUI-X, 8 SUI-Y, 12 CAM-CER, 13 EQUI-X, 14 EQUI-Y, 22 BPP, 23 BPR, 29 SP, 30 SR, 31 POU-LT20



Certificates

For example, the attestation for aquaculture products (FISH-CRUST-HC) reads:

I, the undersigned, declare that I am aware of the relevant requirements of Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905 and hereby certify that the fishery products of aquaculture origin described in Part I were produced in accordance with these requirements, and in particular that the aquacultured animals from which the products have been derived have not been administered antimicrobial medicinal products for growth promotion or yield increase or antimicrobial medicinal products containing an antimicrobial that is included in the list of antimicrobials reserved for the treatment of certain infections in humans laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1255 as set out in Article 3 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905 and originate from a third country or region thereof listed in accordance with Article 5(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/905.]’

in the notes to Part II, the following note is added:

‘⁽⁹⁾ Applicable to consignments entering the Union as from 3 September 2026.’






No use of antimicrobials to promote growth or increase yield through whole lifespan

Antimicrobials are: antibiotics, antivirals, antiprotozoals and antifungals

➤ Antimicrobials can be used only to **treat** animals due to a medical (veterinary) issue

Antimicrobials may be administered in medicines or in feed (i.e. medicated feed)

- ✓ Important to identify what antimicrobials are used/available, and to identify which brand names of medicines or feed contain antimicrobials with growth promotion effects
 - ✓ The use of any antimicrobial must be documented, as well as the reason for its use
- 

Antimicrobials reserved for human medicine

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1255

- Any use of these substances in animals or animal products destined for the EU market is prohibited.
- If used at any stage during the lifespan of an animal, it cannot enter the EU supply chain

Antibiotics	Antivirals	Antiprotozoals
Carbapenems	Amantadine	Nitazoxanide
Carboxypenicillins	Baloxavir marboxil	
Ceftobiprole	Celgosivir	
Ceftaroline	Favipiravir	
Combinations of cephalosporins with beta-lactamase inhibitors	Galidesivir	
Eravacycline	Lactimidomycin	
Galidesivir	Laninamivir	
Glycopeptides	Methisazone/metisazone	
Glycylcyclines	Molnupiravir	
Lipopeptides	Nitazoxanide	
Monobactams	Osetamivir	
Omadacycline	Peramivir	
Oxazolidinones	Ribavirin	
Penems	Rimantadine	
Phosphonic acid derivates	Tizoxanide	
Plazomicin	Triazavirin	
Siderophore cephalosporins	Umifenovir	
Ureidopenicillins	Zanamivir	

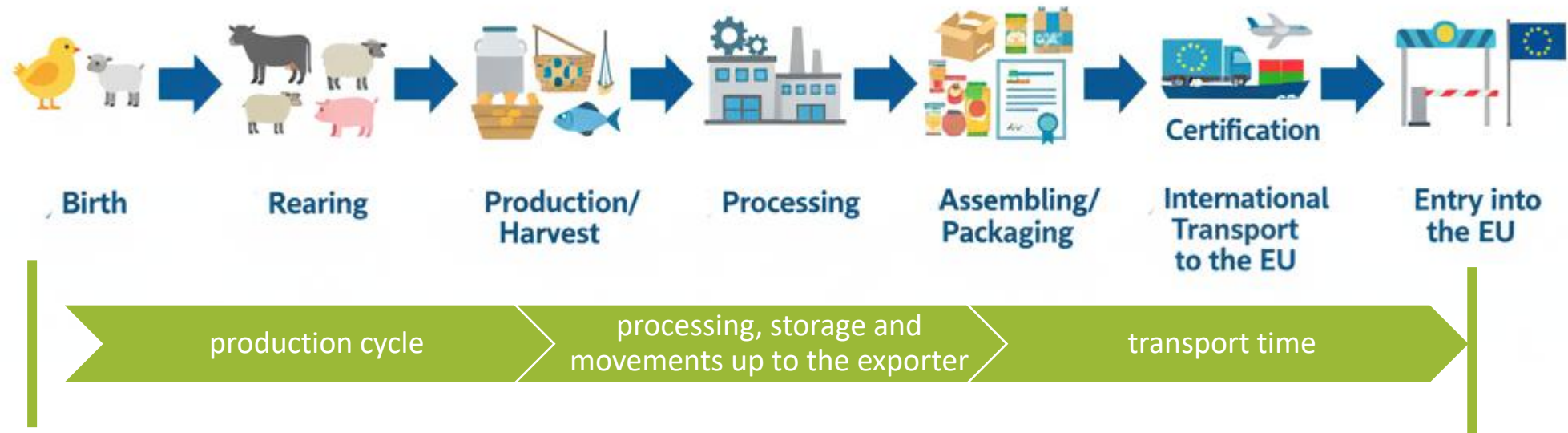
Source: Implementing Regulation [2022/1255](#), Annex

03.

PREPARING FOR COMPLIANCE



From birth to export



Animal birth

From 3 September 2026

➔ No use of antimicrobials to promote growth or increase yield

➔ No use of antimicrobials reserved for human treatment

Documentation must accompany the product until it is certified for export


It is up to Countries exporting to the EU to decide on the approach they will use to as to how this is checked and demonstrated



Preparing for compliance

- There is no single recommended scenario to non-EU countries to ensure compliance
- Each trading partner must define the approach they will use to ensure compliance that reflects their existing rules and practices

The following slides are not recommended scenarios but suggestions that may help countries reflect on some of the issues that need to be addressed when developing their compliance strategies



Replicating EU rules in the exporting country

If an exporting country has national legislation that fully replicates EU rules, it can be assumed that all food produced from animals (born after this national legislation came into application) complies with EU requirements

For this approach to function, it requires:



Appropriate national **legislation** in application



Dedicated **official controls** and **traceability systems**



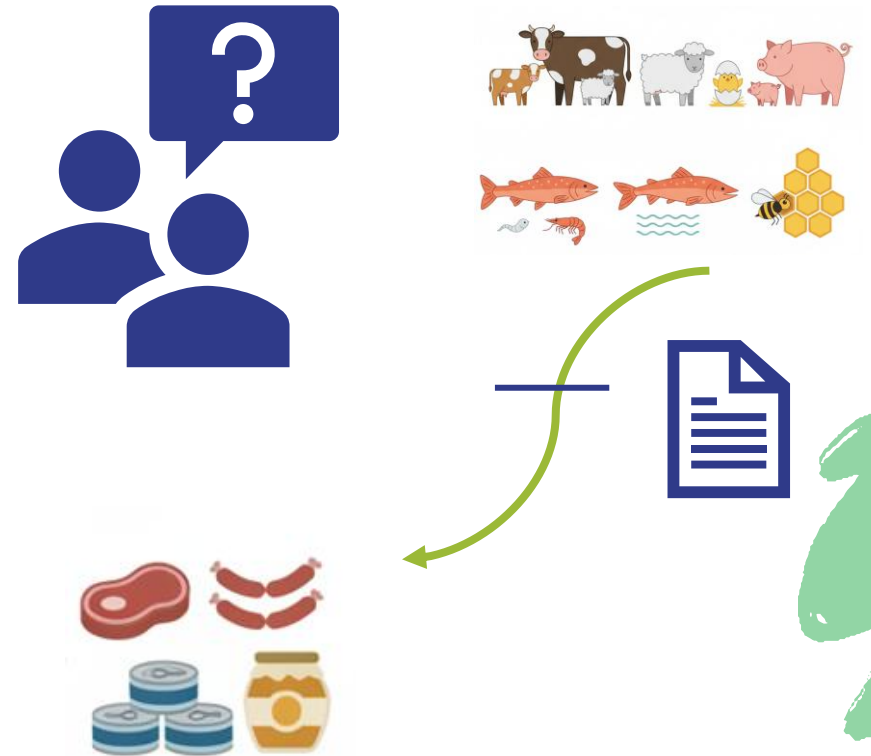
Awareness among farmers and traders

Replicating EU rules

To check compliance according to the «replicating EU rules » approach, the following need to be considered:



- Identification of the national legislation?
- Date of application?
- Before or after the birth of food-producing animals?



Replicating EU rules

This approach will be valid on 3 September 2026 only if:



It covers both bans of antimicrobials :

- Use for growth promotion / increased yield
- Those reserved for human treatment



Food-producing animals were born **after** the date national legislation started to apply

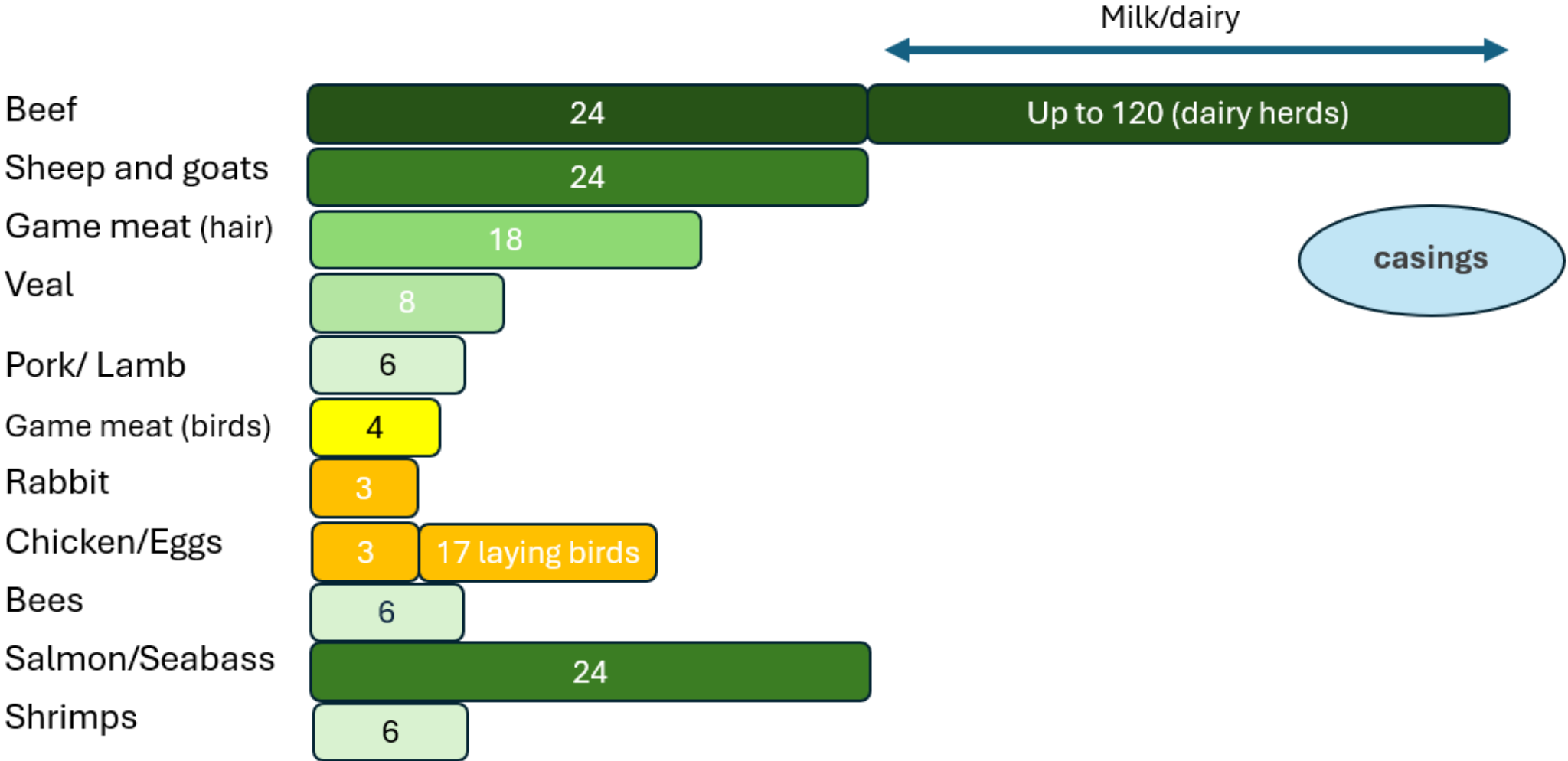


There is no mixing with products from countries that do not replicate EU legislation and **robust traceability system to evidence this**

Potential Challenges

- Products with a long production cycle
- Preserved animal products (long shelf-life)
- Animal products with different origins sold in bulk
- Derived products

Examples of production cycles (in months)

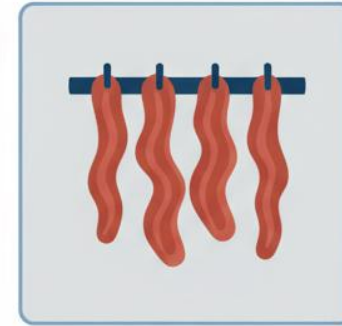


Examples of preserved products with longer shelf-life

Antimicrobial rules also apply to preserved and processed products



Vacuum



Dried



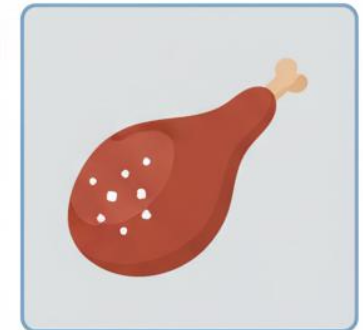
Frozen



Canned



In brine



Salted



Traceability & Documentation

An alternative approach is to demonstrate compliance through a robust system of documentation and traceability, for example when:

- The national legislation does not replicate EU requirements, or does not fully replicate EU requirements
- National legislation entered into application too late for September 2026
- Products may be mixed with those from countries where national legislation does not replicate the EU requirements

This documentation must accompany the animal products from the primary producer to the certification by the competent authority



Traceability & Documentation

Implies to ensure:

- ✓ Awareness of each farmer/vet of the farms involved in the chain for the EU market:
 - Awareness of the principles of the requirements
 - Awareness of the substances/feed at risk

- ✓ Common to have 3 farms involved in the chain, for every food-producing animal



Farm identification: Farms supplying EU must be registered at national level (not EU-approved)

Farms do not necessarily know if their products will be for the EU export market

Critical: Steps must be accessible and affordable for ALL operators, including smallholders

Traceability & Documentation

Key Steps

Assess & Identify

- Medicines or medicated feed in farms containing:
- Antimicrobials for growth promotion/yield increase
 - Antimicrobials reserved for human treatment

Challenge: Farmers know trade names, not active substances

Document

Maintain accurate records of all veterinary medicines administered to animals

Keep veterinary prescriptions

Medicines information leaflet evidencing no growth promotion claims

Register & Find Alternatives

Create/maintain national register of veterinary medicines/medicated feed

Use alternative treatments where antimicrobials reserved for human treatment are traditionally used

Segregate

Separate compliant from non-compliant animals and animal products

 Compliant

 Non-compliant

Challenge: Smallholdings, Dairy (milk mixing)

Traceability & Documentation




- ✓ Information must accompany each animal and each product:
 - This requires a system to be in place either on paper and/or digital.
 - Examples of information that can evidence compliance:
 - A simple declaration/attestation from the farm (dated / signed) that the animals have not received antimicrobials used as growth promoters or to increase yield, or been treated with the banned antimicrobials. Evidence must be kept at the farm
 - Certification schemes
- ✓ A traceability system must be in place so that the relevant information reaches the official authorities that sign the certificates
- ✓ Competent authorities must ensure the validity of farm certification/declarations and the effectiveness of any segregation system
- ✓ Demonstration of the absence of a practice; for example, where a national compulsory register of veterinary medicines exists, and no applications have been made to market medicines containing prohibited antimicrobials



Traceability & Documentation

- ✓ The traceability & documentation approach can work provided it is operational before the birth of the food-producing animals
- ✓ This needs to be checked in the case of animal products with:
 - Long production cycle
 - long shelf-life

When animals/animal products move between non-EU countries, both countries:

- ✓ Must be listed in Regulation 2024/2598
 - ✓ Must provide written guarantees on non-use of prohibited antimicrobials
- 

Traceability & Documentation

Three situations require particular attention by operators and competent authorities:

1. Live Animals Moved Between Countries

Country A → Country B → EU

- All countries in chain must apply EU requirements OR have certification system
- **Meeting requirements in first or last country only = NOT sufficient**

2. Mixed Products from Multiple Origins

Origin 1 → Mixing → EU
Origin 2

- Examples: milk/dairy, minced meat, honey blends, casings, liquid/dried eggs
- **Must source ONLY from countries replicating EU rules OR with robust guarantees**

3. Processed in Other Countries & Reimported

Origin → Processing → EU

- Products lose origin when processed elsewhere
- Example: **80%+ EU casings** processed in non-EU countries
- **Processing country must also demonstrate compliance for re-export**

04.





FOCUS ON PRODUCTS/SECTORS



MEAT

Product	Countries* currently listed to export to the EU (Regulation 2021/405, annex –I)
Beef	Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Botswana, Eswatini, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Namibia, Paraguay, Serbia, Ukraine
Sheep and goat	Albania, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Namibia, Serbia
Pork	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine
Horse	Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Serbia
Farmed game	Argentina, South Africa
Poultry	Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Morocco, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine
Rabbits	Argentina, China, Serbia

Key points for attention

-  Maintaining information from farmers when there are multiple farms in different countries involved during animal's lifetime
-  Ensuring traceability and segregation in the production lines and in particular in case of mixed products (minced meat, processed, MSM) with possible different origins
-  Long production cycle (notably dairy herds)
-  Long shelf-life products (frozen, dried, cured, canned)

The Food Chain Information requirement (FCI) is helpful for information transmission, but it only covers the information from the last farm to the slaughterhouse. Additional information will be needed to cover the earlier steps in the supply chain.

*** Note that only countries within [AGRINFO scope](#) are included here. These are low- and middle-income countries included in the DAC List of ODA Recipients (maintained by the OECD)**







MILK & DAIRY

Product	Countries (in <u>AGRINFO scope</u>) currently listed to export to the EU (<u>Regulation 2021/405, annex –I</u>)
Milk and dairy products	Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Türkiye, Ukraine

Cows produce milk for 70-120 months (5-10 years)

Birth → Weaning (6-8 wks) → Rearing (15 mos) → 1st Calving (24 mos) → Lactation cycles

Key points for attention

-  Long production cycle – especially when animals are moved to other non-EU countries
-  Milk mixed
-  Sold in bulk – multiple origins
-  Segregation system
-  Long shelf life (milk powder, cheese, frozen)
-  Certificate covers derived products beyond CN code 04

CASINGS

Product	Countries (in <u>AGRINFO scope</u>) currently listed to export to the EU (<u>Regulation 2021/405, annex –I</u>)
Casings	Albania, Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Iran, Lebanon, Morocco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Serbia, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Birth → Weaning → Rearing → Finishing → slaughterhouses → Casing establishment → processing → batches → trade

Key points for attention

- 🕒 Long production cycle
- 🔄 Intestines pooled together from the slaughterhouse level – no age segregation
- 📦 Sold in bulk – multiple origins
- ❄️ Long shelf life (mainly salted)
- 📄 > 80% of EU casings are processed in a non-EU country and take the origin of this country

EGGS

Product	Countries (in <u>AGRINFO scope</u>) currently listed to export to the EU (<u>Regulation 2021/405, annex –I</u>)
Eggs	Albania, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Brazil, China, India, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Mexico, Serbia, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine

Birth → Rearing → Laying period → Collection





Key points for attention

- 🕒 Eggs are mixed – no link with the age of laying hens
- 📦 Multiple farms of origin possible (eggs packed by date/ size, quality or in bulk)
- 🔗 Segregation system
- ❄️ Longer shelf life for egg products

HONEY

Product	Countries (in <u>AGRINFO scope</u>) currently listed to export to the EU (<u>Regulation 2021/405, annex –I</u>)
Honey	Armenia, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Benin, Brazil, Belarus, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Morocco, Moldova, Montenegro, Madagascar, North Macedonia, Myanmar/Burma, Mexico, Serbia, Rwanda, El Salvador, Togo, Thailand, Türkiye, Tanzania, Ukraine, Uganda, Viet Nam, Wallis and Futuna, Zambia

Key points for attention

-  Requirements limited to antimicrobials reserved for human treatments (no growth promotion)
-  Lifespan: Bees: 1–6 months
-  Multiple apiaries of origin possible for honey sold in bulk
-  Smallholdings – ensure awareness







In the case of honey, if possible, prove at the national level that none of the antimicrobials reserved for human treatments are used for honey production



AQUACULTURE

Product	Countries (in <u>AGRINFO scope</u>) currently listed to export to the EU (<u>Regulation 2021/405, annex –I</u>)
Aquaculture	Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, India, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar/Burma, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uganda, Venezuela, Viet Nam

Key points for attention

-  Fish – Crustaceans – Molluscs
-  Multiple origins possible
-  Lifespan: relatively short (ex: shrimps) to longer (up to 3 years)
-  Long shelf-life products (canned, salted/dried)
-  Segregation system
-  Small holdings – ensure awareness


05.

CONCLUSION





KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ❑ Being a listed country is not enough; the necessary documentary evidence must be given with each consignment to enable competent authorities to sign the certificate
 - ❑ Competent authorities, primary producers, veterinarians, and operators all along the chain must be aware, trained and equipped
 - ❑ Areas demanding particular attention:
 - consignments with animal products from multiple countries, for example in the case of triangular trade
 - products with long shelf-lives
 - segregation of non-compliant animals/food
 - ❑ Countries can be delisted if compliance cannot be guaranteed
 - ❑ EU audits will be implemented
- 

AGRINFO Guidance

GUIDANCE

Use of antimicrobials in farmed animals in the food supply chain

PREPARING FOR NEW EU RULES FROM SEPTEMBER 2026

April 2026



GUIDE

Utilisation d'antimicrobiens chez les animaux d'élevage pour la chaîne alimentaire

SE PRÉPARER AUX NOUVELLES RÈGLES DE L'UE À PARTIR DE SEPTEMBRE 2026

Mai 2026



ORIENTACIONES

Uso de antimicrobianos en animales de granja en la cadena alimentaria

PREPARACIÓN PARA LAS NUEVAS REGLAS DE LA UE A PARTIR DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2026

Mayo de 2026



ORIENTAÇÃO

Utilização de antimicrobianos em animais de criação na cadeia alimentar

PREPARAÇÃO PARA AS NOVAS REGRAS DA UE A PARTIR DE SETEMBRO DE 2026

Maio de 2026



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DISCUSSION





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