

France

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

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

IN 2020

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 France during the year 2020.

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.

The national report contains two parts: tables summarising data reported in the Data Collection Framework and the related text forms. The text forms were sent by email as pdf files and they are incorporated at the end of the report.

* 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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Turkeys - fattening flocks - Slaughterhouse - Monitoring - Official sampling - ESBL MON pnl2	268
N_A	268
Turkeys - fattening flocks - Slaughterhouse - Monitoring - Official sampling - ESBL MON	269
N_A	269
OTHER AMR TABLES	271
ESBL	272
LATEST TRANSMISSIONS	274

ANIMAL POPULATION TABLES

Table Susceptible animal population

Animal species	Category of animals	Population	
		holding	animal
Cattle (bovine animals)	Cattle (bovine animals)	159,693	17,687,823
	Cattle (bovine animals) - adult cattle over 2 years		9,581,003
	Cattle (bovine animals) - calves (under 1 year)		5,066,852
	Cattle (bovine animals) - dairy cows		3,449,180
	Cattle (bovine animals) - young cattle (1-2 years)		3,039,968
Ducks	Ducks - foie gras production flocks		10,692,000
	Ducks - meat production flocks		10,344,000
Gallus gallus (fowl)	Gallus gallus (fowl)		236,212,000
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers		152,379,000
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens		46,403,000
Geese	Geese		406,000
Guinea fowl	Guinea fowl		8,548,000
Leporidae	Rabbits - farmed		631,000
Pigs	Pigs		13,556,141
	Pigs - breeding animals - unspecified - boars		15,397
	Pigs - breeding animals - unspecified - sows		1,015,328
	Pigs - fattening pigs		5,452,363
Quails	Quails		6,686,000
Small ruminants	Goats		1,371,057
	Sheep		7,159,924
	Sheep and goats	97,866	
Solipeds, domestic	Solipeds, domestic		1,051,000
Turkeys	Turkeys		17,734,000

DISEASE STATUS TABLES

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

Region	Zoonotic agent	Number of animals serologically tested under investigations of suspect cases	Number of herds under investigations of suspect cases	Number of seropositive animals under investigations of suspect cases	Number of animals positive to BST under investigations of suspect cases	Number of animals positive in microbiological testing under investigations of suspect cases	Number of herds with status officially free	Number of infected herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds tested under surveillance	Number of animals tested under surveillance	Total number of herds	Number of infected herds tested under surveillance	Number of herds tested under surveillance by bulk milk	Number of animals or pools tested under surveillance by bulk milk	Number of infected herds tested under surveillance by bulk milk	Number of notified abortions whatever cause under investigations of suspect cases	Number of isolations of Brucella abortus under investigations of suspect cases	Number of abortions due to Brucella infection under investigations of suspect cases	Number of animals tested in microbiological and/or molecular-biology testing under investigations of suspect cases
FRANCE	Brucella	44,817	32	14	0	0	159,688	0	17,687,823	97,812	1,357,475	159,693	0	47,706	49,797	0	44,004	0	0	10

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

Region	Zoonotic agent	Number of animals serologically tested under investigations of suspect cases	Number of suspended herds under investigations of suspect cases	Number of seropositive animals under investigations of suspect cases	Number of animals positive in microbiological testing under investigations of suspect cases	Number of herds with status officially free	Number of infected herds	Total number of animals	Number of herds tested under surveillance	Number of animals tested under surveillance	Total number of herds	Number of infected herds tested under surveillance	Number of animals tested in microbiological and/or molecular-biology testing under investigations of suspect cases
FRANCE	Brucella	3,637	15	5	0	97,865	0	8,530,981	23,857	938,866	97,866	0	425

DISEASE STATUS TABLES

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

Region	Zoonotic agent	Number of herds with status officially free	Number of infected herds	Total number of animals	Interval between routine tuberculin tests	Number of animals tested with tuberculin routine testing	Number of tuberculin tests carried out before the introduction into the herds	Number of animals with suspicious lesions of tuberculosis examined and submitted to histopathological and bacteriological and/or molecular-biology examinations	Number of animals detected positive in bacteriological and/or molecular-biology examination	Total number of herds
FRANCE	Mycobacterium bovis	159,100	104	17,687,823	12	918,239	78,462	956	216	159,693

PREVALENCE TABLES

Table Brucella:BRUCELLA in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling Details	Method	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
FRANCE	All animals - farmed - Farm - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Not applicable - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	herd/flock	24	24	Brucella	13
							Brucella microti	11
	Dogs - pet animals - Veterinary activities - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Not applicable - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	2	2	Brucella suis - biovar 2	2
	Hares - wild - Hunting - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Not applicable - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	1	1	Brucella suis - biovar 2	1
	Mountain goats - wild - Hunting - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Not applicable - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	3	3	Brucella melitensis	3

Table Calicivirus:CALICIVIRUS in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Fruits - non-pre-cut - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 15216- 2:2013 Hepatitis A virus and norovirus	570	1	Norovirus	1
	Fruits - pre-cut - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 15216- 2:2013 Hepatitis A virus and norovirus	40	7	Norovirus	7
	Vegetables - leaves - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 15216- 2:2013 Hepatitis A virus and norovirus	170	1	Norovirus	1

Table Campylobacter: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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled - Slaughterhouse - Not Available - food sample - carcase swabs - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - HACCP and own check - Objective sampling	single (food/feed)	400	Square centimetre	N_A	ISO 10272- 2:2017 Campylobacter	15481	4405	Campylobacter	4,405

Table Echinococcus:ECHINOCOCCUS in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling Details	Method	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
FRANCE	Cats - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - faeces - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	animal	11	1	Echinococcus multilocularis	1
	Dogs - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - faeces - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	animal	374	0	Echinococcus multilocularis	0
	Dogs - pet animals - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - faeces - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	PCR Cest1- Cest2 NAD1	animal	60	0	Echinococcus	0
	Foxes - wild - red fox - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - faeces - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	animal	431	30	Echinococcus multilocularis	30
	Foxes - wild - red fox - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - intestinal content - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Modified Sedimentation and Counting Technique	animal	99	2	Echinococcus multilocularis	2
	Mountain goats - Hunting - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Unspecified - Not applicable - Suspect sampling	N_A	Simplex PCR	animal	1	1	Echinococcus granulosus sensu stricto G1	1
Haute-Saône (NUTS 2016)	Dogs - pet animals - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - faeces - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	PCR Cest1- Cest2 NAD1	animal	60	0	Echinococcus	0
Meurthe-et-Moselle (NUTS 2016)	Cats - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - faeces - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	animal	11	1	Echinococcus multilocularis	1
	Dogs - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - faeces - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	animal	374	0	Echinococcus multilocularis	0
	Foxes - wild - red fox - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - faeces - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	animal	372	30	Echinococcus multilocularis	30
Landes (NUTS 2016)	Foxes - wild - red fox - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - faeces - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	animal	57	0	Echinococcus multilocularis	0
	Foxes - wild - red fox - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - intestinal content - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Modified Sedimentation and Counting Technique	animal	4	0	Echinococcus	0
Pyrénées-Atlantiques (NUTS 2016)	Foxes - wild - red fox - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - faeces - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	animal	2	0	Echinococcus multilocularis	0
Lot (NUTS 2016)	Foxes - wild - red fox - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - intestinal content - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Modified Sedimentation and Counting Technique	animal	2	0	Echinococcus	0
Cantal (NUTS 2016)	Foxes - wild - red fox - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - intestinal content - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Modified Sedimentation and Counting Technique	animal	67	2	Echinococcus multilocularis	2
Haute-Loire (NUTS 2016)	Foxes - wild - red fox - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - intestinal content - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Modified Sedimentation and Counting Technique	animal	4	0	Echinococcus	0
Puy-de-Dôme (NUTS 2016)	Foxes - wild - red fox - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - intestinal content - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Modified Sedimentation and Counting Technique	animal	13	0	Echinococcus	0

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling Details	Method	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Savoie (NUTS 2016)	Mountain goats - Hunting - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Unspecified - Not applicable - Suspect	N_A	Simplex PCR	animal	1	1	Echinococcus granulosus sensu stricto G1	1
Bouches-du-Rhône (NUTS 2016)	Foxes - wild - red fox - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - intestinal content - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Modified Sedimentation and Counting Technique	animal	5	0	Echinococcus	0
Var (NUTS 2016)	Foxes - wild - red fox - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - intestinal content - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	N_A	Modified Sedimentation and Counting Technique	animal	4	0	Echinococcus	0

Table Echinococcus:ECHINOCOCCUS in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
FRANCE	Vegetables - leaves - Backyard - France - food sample - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	batch (food/feed)	300	Gram	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	48	1	Echinococcus multilocularis	1
	Vegetables - leaves - Mobile retailer or market/street vendor - France - food sample - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	batch (food/feed)	300	Gram	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	58	2	Echinococcus multilocularis	2
Ardennes (NUTS 2016)	Vegetables - leaves - Backyard - France - food sample - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	batch (food/feed)	300	Gram	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	17	0	Echinococcus multilocularis	0
Meurthe-et-Moselle (NUTS 2016)	Vegetables - leaves - Backyard - France - food sample - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	batch (food/feed)	300	Gram	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	31	1	Echinococcus multilocularis	1
	Vegetables - leaves - Mobile retailer or market/street vendor - France - food sample - Survey - Not applicable - Convenient sampling	batch (food/feed)	300	Gram	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	58	2	Echinococcus multilocularis	2

Table Escherichia coli:ESCHERICHIA COLI in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Fruits - whole - Retail - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO/TS 13136:2012 (including the EU-RL adaptation for O104:H4)	1	0	Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	0
	Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO/TS 13136:2012 (including the EU-RL adaptation for O104:H4)	5	0	Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	0
	Ready-to-eat salads - Retail - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO/TS 13136:2012 (including the EU-RL adaptation for O104:H4)	7	0	Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	0
	Seeds, sprouted - ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO/TS 13136:2012 (including the EU-RL adaptation for O104:H4)	56	0	Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	0
	Spices and herbs - fresh - Retail - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO/TS 13136:2012 (including the EU-RL adaptation for O104:H4)	22	0	Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	0
	Vegetables - leaves - Retail - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO/TS 13136:2012 (including the EU-RL adaptation for O104:H4)	121	0	Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	0
	Vegetables - products - dried - Retail - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO/TS 13136:2012 (including the EU-RL adaptation for O104:H4)	1	0	Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	0
	Vegetables - Retail - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO/TS 13136:2012 (including the EU-RL adaptation for O104:H4)	3	0	Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	0

Table FLAVIVIRUS in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Vaccination status	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
FRANCE	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	55	0	West Nile virus	0
	Birds - zoo animal - Zoo - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	5	0	West Nile virus	0
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	31	5	West Nile virus	5
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	ELISA, Competitive ELISA (C-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Yvelines	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Seine-Saint-Denis	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Indre-et-Loire (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	1	0	West Nile virus	0
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Territoire de Belfort (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Calvados (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	2	0	West Nile virus	0
Orne (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Somme (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	ELISA, Competitive ELISA (C-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Haut-Rhin (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	4	0	West Nile virus	0
Moselle (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	3	0	West Nile virus	0
Loire-Atlantique (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	2	0	West Nile virus	0
Maine-et-Loire (NUTS 2016)	Birds - zoo animal - Zoo - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	4	0	West Nile virus	0
Mayenne (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	1	0	West Nile virus	0
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Vendée (NUTS 2016)	Birds - zoo animal - Zoo - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Ille-et-Vilaine (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	1	0	West Nile virus	0
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Dordogne (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Gironde (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Vaccination status	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Landes (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Corrèze (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	1	0	West Nile virus	0
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Charente-Maritime (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	2	0	West Nile virus	0
Deux-Sèvres (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Aude (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	3	0	West Nile virus	0
Gard (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	1	0	West Nile virus	0
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Hérault (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	2	0	West Nile virus	0
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Lozère (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Aveyron (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	4	0	West Nile virus	0
Haute-Garonne (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	2	0	West Nile virus	0
Tarn (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	4	0	West Nile virus	0
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Puy-de-Dôme (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Isère (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	4	0	West Nile virus	0
Loire (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	3	0	West Nile virus	0
Savoie (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	6	0	West Nile virus	0
Alpes-Maritimes (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	3	0	West Nile virus	0
Bouches-du-Rhône (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	5	0	West Nile virus	0
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	0	West Nile virus	0
Var (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	4	1	West Nile virus	1
Vaucluse (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	5	0	West Nile virus	0
Corse-du-Sud (NUTS 2016)	Birds - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Not Available	N_A	PCR	1	0	West Nile virus	0
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	3	3	West Nile virus	3

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Vaccination status	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Haute-Corse (NUTS 2016)	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Farm - France - animal sample - blood - Surveillance - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	animal	Unknown	N_A	IgM-capture ELISA (MAC-ELISA)	1	1	West Nile virus	1

Table Hepatitis virus:HEPATITIS VIRUS in food

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Fruits - non-pre-cut - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	285	0	Hepatovirus A	0
	Fruits - pre-cut - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	20	0	Hepatovirus A	0
	Vegetables - leaves - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	Real-Time PCR (qualitative or quantitative)	85	0	Hepatovirus A	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	Sampling Details	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Not Available	Fish - Fishery products from fish species associated with a high amount of histidine - not enzyme matured - raw - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/feed)	50	Gram	N/A	472	7	<=100	Histamine	0	465
								>100 TO <=200	Histamine	0	3
								>200	Histamine	0	4

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	Sampling Details	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Not Available	Bakery products - desserts - containing raw eggs - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	4	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	4	0
	Bakery products - desserts - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	137	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	137	0
	Cereals and meals - flour/meal or finely ground powder - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	10	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	10	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	44	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	44	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	89	1	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	89	1
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	89	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	89	1	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	89	1
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	658	6	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	658	5
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	658	1
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	658	6	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	658	6
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	38	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	38	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	70	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	70	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from pasteurised milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	2	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	2	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	10	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	10	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	52	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	52	0
	Cheeses, made from unspecified milk or other animal milk - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	2	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	2	0
	Cocoa and cocoa preparations, coffee and tea - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	2	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	2	0
	Crustaceans - shrimps - cooked - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	206	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	206	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	206	0
	Crustaceans - shrimps - cooked - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	206	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	206	0
	Crustaceans - unspecified - cooked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	63	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	63	0
	Crustaceans - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	7	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	7	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	1	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	1	0

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Not Available	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - dairy desserts - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	23	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	23	0
	Fish - canned - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	13	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	13	0
	Fish - cooked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	1	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	1	0
	Fish - marinated - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	29	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	29	0
	Fish - raw - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	96	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	96	0
	Fish - raw - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	11	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	11	0
	Fish - smoked - cold-smoked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	215	4	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	215	3
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	215	1
	Fish - smoked - cold-smoked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	215	4	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	215	4
	Fish - smoked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	243	8	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	243	8
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	243	0
	Fish - smoked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	243	8	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	243	8
	Fishery products, unspecified - ready-to-eat - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	165	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	165	0
	Fishery products, unspecified - seafood pâté - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	125	2	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	125	2
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	125	0
	Fishery products, unspecified - seafood pâté - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	125	2	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	125	2
	Frogs leg - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	5	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	5	0
	Fruits - non-pre-cut - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	46	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	46	0
	Fruits - pre-cut - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	46	1	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	46	1
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	46	0
	Fruits - pre-cut - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	46	1	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	46	1
	Fruits - pre-cut - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	33	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	33	0
	Fruits - products - canned - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	4	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	4	0
	Fruits - products - dried - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	63	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	63	0
	Fruits - whole - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	95	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	95	0

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Not Available	Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	304	6	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	304	5
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	304	1
	Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	304	6	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	304	6
	Infant formula - dried - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	25	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	25	0
	Juice - fruit juice - pasteurised - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	10	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	10	0
	Juice - fruit juice - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	24	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	24	0
	Juice - mixed juice - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	1	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	1	0
	Meat from bovine animals - fresh - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	60	3	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	60	3
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	60	0
	Meat from bovine animals - fresh - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	60	3	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	60	3
	Meat from bovine animals - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	5	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	5	0
	Meat from bovine animals - meat products - raw and intended to be eaten raw - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	8	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	8	0
	Meat from bovine animals - meat products - raw and intended to be eaten raw - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	37	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	37	0
	Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	36	2	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	36	2
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	36	0
	Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	36	2	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	36	2
	Meat from bovine animals - offal - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	11	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	11	0
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	48	6	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	48	4
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	48	2
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	48	6	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	48	6
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	5	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	5	0
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat products - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	18	2	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	18	2
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	18	0
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat products - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	18	2	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	18	2
	Meat from deer (venison) - meat products - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	3	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	3	0
	Meat from duck - fresh - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	4	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	4	0

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Not Available	Meat from duck - meat products - raw and intended to be eaten raw - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	3	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	3	0
	Meat from duck - meat products - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	27	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	27	0
	Meat from duck - offal - unspecified - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	3	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	3	0
	Meat from other animal species or not specified - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	72	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	72	0
	Meat from pig - fresh - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	55	1	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	55	1
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	55	0
	Meat from pig - fresh - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	55	1	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	55	1
	Meat from pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	12	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	12	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - cooked ham - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	162	2	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	162	2
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	162	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - cooked ham - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	162	2	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	162	2
	Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	301	32	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	301	27
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	301	5
	Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	301	32	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	301	32
	Meat from pig - meat products - fresh raw sausages - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	29	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	29	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - pâté - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	29	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	29	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - raw ham - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	70	2	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	70	2
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	70	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - raw ham - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	70	2	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	70	2
	Meat from pig - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	447	8	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	447	8
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	447	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	447	8	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	447	8
	Meat from pig - offal - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	1	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	1	0
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - fresh - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	4	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	4	0
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat products - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	52	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	52	0
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - offal - unspecified - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	3	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	3	0

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Not Available	Meat from rabbit - meat products - pâté - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	7	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	7	0
	Meat from sheep - meat preparation - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	1	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	1	0
	Meat, mixed meat - meat products - pâté - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	335	8	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	335	8
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	335	0
	Meat, mixed meat - meat products - pâté - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	335	8	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	335	8
	Molluscan shellfish - cooked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	2	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	2	0
	Mushrooms - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	154	3	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	154	3
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	154	0
	Mushrooms - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	154	3	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	154	3
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - fish and seafood based dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	90	1	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	90	1
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	90	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - fish and seafood based dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	90	1	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	90	1
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - meat based dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	80	7	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	80	7
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	80	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - meat based dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	80	7	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	80	7
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - pasta - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	6	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	6	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - pasta/rice salad - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	9	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	9	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - pizza and pizza-like dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	2	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	2	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - sandwiches - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	175	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	175	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	175	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - sandwiches - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	175	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	175	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - Sandwiches - with fish - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	27	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	27	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - sandwiches - with meat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	61	3	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	61	3
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	61	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - sandwiches - with meat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	61	3	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	61	3
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - sushi - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	121	10	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	121	10
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	121	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - sushi - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	121	10	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	121	10

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Not Available	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - unspecified - ready-to-eat foods - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	46	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	46	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	12	2	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	12	2
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	12	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	12	2	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	12	2
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - vegetable based dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	27	5	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	27	5
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	27	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - vegetable based dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	27	5	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	27	5
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - vegetarian pâté - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	5	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	5	0
	Ready-to-eat salads - containing mayonnaise - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	36	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	36	0
	Ready-to-eat salads - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	119	0	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	119	0
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	119	0
	Ready-to-eat salads - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	119	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	119	0
	Ready-to-eat salads - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	191	1	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	191	1
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	191	0
	Ready-to-eat salads - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	191	1	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	191	1
	Sauce and dressings - mayonnaise - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	2	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	2	0
	Sauce and dressings - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	7	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	7	0
	Seeds, sprouted - ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	118	3	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	118	3
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	118	0
	Seeds, sprouted - ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	118	3	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	118	3
	Soups - ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	14	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	14	0
	Spices and herbs - dried - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	251	25	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	251	10
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	251	15
	Spices and herbs - dried - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	251	25	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	251	25
	Spices and herbs - fresh - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	72	4	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	72	4
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	72	0
	Spices and herbs - fresh - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	72	4	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	72	4
	Spices and herbs - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	15	0	detection	Listeria 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	Sampling Details	Total units tested	Total units positive	Method	Zoonoses	N of units tested	N of units positive
Not Available	Surimi - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	79	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	79	0
	Vegetables - bulb/ clove - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	5	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	5	0
	Vegetables - leaves - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	338	8	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	338	8
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	338	0
	Vegetables - leaves - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	338	8	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	338	8
	Vegetables - non-pre-cut - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	155	6	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	155	6
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	155	0
	Vegetables - non-pre-cut - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	155	6	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	155	6
	Vegetables - pre-cut - frozen vegetables - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	112	5	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	112	5
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	112	0
	Vegetables - pre-cut - frozen vegetables - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	112	5	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	112	5
	Vegetables - pre-cut - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	72	6	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	72	6
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	72	0
	Vegetables - pre-cut - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	72	6	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	72	6
	Vegetables - products - canned - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	8	3	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	8	3
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	8	0
	Vegetables - products - canned - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	8	3	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	8	3
	Vegetables - products - cooked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	36	1	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	36	1
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	36	0
	Vegetables - products - cooked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	36	1	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	36	1
	Vegetables - products - dried - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	11	2	<=100	Listeria monocytogenes	11	2
								>100	Listeria monocytogenes	11	0
	Vegetables - products - dried - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	11	2	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	11	2
	Vegetables - products - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	6	0	detection	Listeria monocytogenes	6	0

Table Lyssavirus:LYSSAVIRUS in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling Details	Method	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
FRANCE	Bats - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	416	13	European bat lyssavirus 1	13
	Cats - pet animals - Veterinary clinics - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	678	1	European bat lyssavirus 1	1
	Cattle (bovine animals) - Farm - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	2	0	Lyssavirus	0
	Dogs - pet animals - Veterinary clinics - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	618	1	Rabies virus	1
	Dormice - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	1	0	Lyssavirus	0
	Ferrets - Veterinary clinics - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	1	0	Lyssavirus	0
	Foxes - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	18	0	Lyssavirus	0
	Martens - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	1	0	Lyssavirus	0
	Martens - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	3	0	Lyssavirus	0
	Monkeys - Unspecified - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	14	0	Lyssavirus	0
	Rats - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	1	0	Lyssavirus	0
	Squirrels - Veterinary clinics - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	1	0	Lyssavirus	0
	Weasel - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	1	0	Lyssavirus	0
	Wild boars - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	2	0	Lyssavirus	0
Cher (NUTS 2016)	Bats - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	3	2	European bat lyssavirus 1	2
Côte-d'Or (NUTS 2016)	Cats - pet animals - Veterinary clinics - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	14	1	European bat lyssavirus 1	1
Finistère (NUTS 2016)	Bats - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	4	2	European bat lyssavirus 1	2
Morbihan (NUTS 2016)	Bats - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	3	1	European bat lyssavirus 1	1
Gironde (NUTS 2016)	Bats - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	63	8	European bat lyssavirus 1	8
Charente-Maritime (NUTS 2016)	Dogs - pet animals - Veterinary clinics - France - animal sample - brain - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	5	1	Rabies virus	1

Table Mycobacterium:MYCOBACTERIUM in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling Details	Method	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
FRANCE	Badgers - wild - Hunting - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Objective sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	1651	73	Mycobacterium bovis	70
							Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (MTC)	3
	Badgers - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	490	21	Mycobacterium bovis	21
							Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (MTC)	0
	Cats - pet animals - Veterinary clinics - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	14	8	Mycobacterium	6
							Mycobacterium microti	2
	Deer - wild - red deer - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	6	0	Mycobacterium	0
	Deer - wild - roe deer - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	2	0	Mycobacterium	0
	Dogs - pet animals - Veterinary clinics - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	3	2	Mycobacterium	2
	Ferrets - pet animals - Veterinary clinics - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	2	0	Mycobacterium	0
	Foxes - wild - Hunting - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Objective sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	10	3	Mycobacterium bovis	3
	Goats - Farm - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Monitoring - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	1	0	Mycobacterium	0
	Insectivores - zoo animal - Zoo - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	2	0	Mycobacterium	0
	Monkeys - laboratory animal - Veterinary activities - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	100	21	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	21
	Pigs - breeding animals - Farm - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Monitoring - Official sampling - Objective sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	44	31	Mycobacterium	11
							Mycobacterium bovis	20
	Sheep - Farm - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Monitoring - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	12	0	Mycobacterium	0
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Veterinary clinics - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	2	0	Mycobacterium	0
	Wallabies - zoo animals - Zoo - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	1	1	Mycobacterium	1
	Wild boars - wild - Farm - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Monitoring - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)	animal	210	0	Mycobacterium bovis	0
	Wild boars - wild - Hunting - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Objective sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	574	27	Mycobacterium bovis	27
	Wild boars - wild - Natural habitat - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Monitoring - passive - Official sampling - Objective sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	14	0	Mycobacterium	0
	Zoo animals, all - Zoo - France - animal sample - organ/tissue - Clinical investigations - Official sampling - Suspect sampling	N_A	Microbiological tests	animal	6	0	Mycobacterium	0

Table Salmonella: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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	65498	2179	Salmonella	596
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:-:-	4
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:-:1,2	2
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-	79
									Salmonella Agama	4
									Salmonella Agona	39
									Salmonella Ajiobo	3
									Salmonella Albany	1
									Salmonella Anatum	15
									Salmonella Bardo	1
									Salmonella Blockley	8
									Salmonella Bovismorbificans	1
									Salmonella Braenderup	1
									Salmonella Brandenburg	1
									Salmonella Bredeney	8
									Salmonella Chester	3
									Salmonella Coeln	6
									Salmonella Cubana	1
									Salmonella Derby	12
									Salmonella Djugu	1
									Salmonella Eboko	6
									Salmonella Enteritidis	146
									Salmonella Give	8
									Salmonella Goldcoast	5
									Salmonella Hadar	8
									Salmonella Heidelberg	3
									Salmonella Holcomb	1
									Salmonella Idikan	3
									Salmonella Indiana	25
									Salmonella Infantis	17
									Salmonella Jerusalem	1
									Salmonella Kedougou	17
									Salmonella Kentucky	11
									Salmonella Kottbus	15
									Salmonella Lexington	1
									Salmonella Livingstone	265
									Salmonella Liandoff	4
									Salmonella London	1
									Salmonella Mbandaka	68
									Salmonella Montevideo	366
									Salmonella Muenster	5
									Salmonella Napoli	97
									Salmonella Newport	27
									Salmonella Ohio	5
									Salmonella Panama	1
									Salmonella Regent	1
									Salmonella Rissen	1
									Salmonella Saintpaul	7
									Salmonella Senftenberg	54
									Salmonella Stourbridge	11
									Salmonella Tennessee	5

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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	65498	2179	Salmonella Thompson	7
									Salmonella Typhimurium	167
									Salmonella Typhimurium, monophasic	1
									Salmonella Umbilo	1
									Salmonella Veneziana	26
									Salmonella Virchow	6
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		Y	N_A	Not Available	65870	2238	Salmonella	619
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:-	4
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:-:1,2	3
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-	81
									Salmonella Agama	4
									Salmonella Agona	39
									Salmonella Ajiobo	3
									Salmonella Albany	1
									Salmonella Anatum	15
									Salmonella Bardo	1
									Salmonella Blockley	8
									Salmonella Bovismorbificans	1
									Salmonella Braenderup	1
									Salmonella Brandenburg	3
									Salmonella Bredeney	8
									Salmonella Chester	3
									Salmonella Coeln	6
									Salmonella Cubana	1
									Salmonella Derby	12
									Salmonella Djugu	1
									Salmonella Eboko	6
									Salmonella Enteritidis	154
									Salmonella Give	8
									Salmonella Goldcoast	5
									Salmonella Hadar	8
									Salmonella Heidelberg	3
									Salmonella Holcomb	1
									Salmonella Idikan	3
									Salmonella Indiana	25
									Salmonella Infantis	17
									Salmonella Jerusalem	1
									Salmonella Kedougou	18
									Salmonella Kentucky	11
									Salmonella Kottbus	15
									Salmonella Lexington	1
									Salmonella Livingstone	269
									Salmonella Llandoff	4
									Salmonella London	1
									Salmonella Mbandaka	69
									Salmonella Montevideo	370
									Salmonella Muenster	5
									Salmonella Napoli	100
									Salmonella Newport	29
									Salmonella Ohio	5
									Salmonella Panama	2
									Salmonella Regent	1
									Salmonella Rissen	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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive															
Not Available	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		Y	N_A	Not Available	65870	2238	Salmonella Saintpaul	7															
									Salmonella Senftenberg	57															
									Salmonella Stourbridge	12															
									Salmonella Tennessee	5															
									Salmonella Thompson	7															
									Salmonella Typhimurium	169															
									Salmonella Typhimurium, monophasic	1															
									Salmonella Umbilo	1															
									Salmonella Veneziana	26															
									Salmonella Virchow	7															
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	742	59	Salmonella	23															
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:-:1,2	1															
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-	2															
									Salmonella Brandenburg	2															
									Salmonella Enteritidis	8															
									Salmonella Kedougou	1															
									Salmonella Livingstone	4															
									Salmonella Mbandaka	1															
									Salmonella Montevideo	4															
									Salmonella Napoli	3															
								Salmonella Newport	2																
								Salmonella Panama	1																
								Salmonella Senftenberg	3																
								Salmonella Stourbridge	1																
								Salmonella Typhimurium	2																
								Salmonella Virchow	1																
								Gallus gallus (fowl) - elite breeding flocks for broiler production line - during rearing period - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	18	0	Salmonella	0								
																Gallus gallus (fowl) - elite breeding flocks for egg production line - adult - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		Y	N_A	Not Available	1	0	Salmonella	0
																								Gallus gallus (fowl) - grandparent breeding flocks for broiler production line - adult - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock
								Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-	1																
Salmonella Typhimurium	2																								
Gallus gallus (fowl) - grandparent breeding flocks for broiler production line - during rearing period - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	153	1	Salmonella	1																
								Gallus gallus (fowl) - grandparent breeding flocks for egg production line - adult - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		Y	N_A	Not Available	13	0	Salmonella	0								
																Gallus gallus (fowl) - grandparent breeding flocks for egg production line - during rearing period - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	38	2	Salmonella	1
Salmonella Napoli	1																								
Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		Y	N_A	Not Available	6676	391	Salmonella	149																
								Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:-:1,2	3																
								Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-	18																
								Salmonella Agama	1																
								Salmonella Agona	5																
								Salmonella Albany	2																
								Salmonella Anatum	6																
								Salmonella Braenderup	2																
								Salmonella Coeln	2																
								Salmonella Enteritidis	88																
								Salmonella Hadar	1																
								Salmonella Havana	1																
								Salmonella Indiana	1																
								Salmonella Infantis	7																

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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - adult - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		Y	N_A	Not Available	6676	391	Salmonella Kentucky	1
									Salmonella Kottbus	1
									Salmonella Livingstone	8
									Salmonella Llandoff	1
									Salmonella Mbandaka	9
									Salmonella Montevideo	4
									Salmonella Muenster	1
									Salmonella Napoli	1
									Salmonella Newport	1
									Salmonella Regent	1
									Salmonella Rissen	2
									Salmonella Saintpaul	2
									Salmonella Senftenberg	1
									Salmonella Stanley	1
									Salmonella Stourbridge	1
									Salmonella Typhimurium	64
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens - during rearing period - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	2338	142	Salmonella Veneziana	4
									Salmonella Virchow	2
									Salmonella	76
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-	5
									Salmonella Agona	3
									Salmonella Albany	2
									Salmonella Anatum	1
									Salmonella Chester	1
									Salmonella Enteritidis	4
									Salmonella Give	1
									Salmonella Infantis	1
									Salmonella Manhattan	1
									Salmonella Mbandaka	6
									Salmonella Montevideo	15
									Salmonella Muenster	1
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - parent breeding flocks for broiler production line - adult - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		Y	N_A	Not Available	1202	7	Salmonella Napoli	4
									Salmonella Saintpaul	1
									Salmonella Senftenberg	16
									Salmonella Typhimurium	3
									Salmonella Veneziana	1
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - parent breeding flocks for broiler production line - during rearing period - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	894	14	Salmonella	1
									Salmonella Montevideo	2
									Salmonella Napoli	2
									Salmonella Typhimurium	1
									Salmonella Veneziana	1
									Salmonella	3
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - parent breeding flocks for egg production line - adult - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		Y	N_A	Not Available	40	0	Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-	6
									Salmonella Enteritidis	1
									Salmonella Mbandaka	1
									Salmonella Napoli	1
									Salmonella Typhimurium	1
									Salmonella Veneziana	1
	Gallus gallus (fowl) - parent breeding flocks for egg production line - during rearing period - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	70	2	Salmonella	0
									Salmonella Enteritidis	1
									Salmonella Mbandaka	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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	9402	270	Salmonella	58
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-	45
									Salmonella Agama	3
									Salmonella Agona	12
									Salmonella Brandenburg	1
									Salmonella Chester	2
									Salmonella Coeln	3
									Salmonella Derby	5
									Salmonella Eboko	1
									Salmonella Enteritidis	14
									Salmonella Give	2
									Salmonella Hadar	21
									Salmonella Indiana	3
									Salmonella Infantis	1
									Salmonella Kedougou	7
									Salmonella Kentucky	1
									Salmonella Kottbus	9
									Salmonella Livingstone	1
									Salmonella London	2
									Salmonella Mbandaka	4
									Salmonella Montevideo	10
									Salmonella Napoli	21
									Salmonella Newport	9
									Salmonella Saintpaul	11
									Salmonella Senftenberg	9
									Salmonella Typhimurium	12
									Salmonella Veneziana	3
	Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		Y	N_A	Not Available	9491	287	Salmonella	64
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-	47
									Salmonella Agama	3
									Salmonella Agona	13
									Salmonella Anatum	1
									Salmonella Brandenburg	1
									Salmonella Chester	2
									Salmonella Coeln	3
									Salmonella Derby	6
									Salmonella Eboko	1
									Salmonella Enteritidis	15
									Salmonella Give	2
									Salmonella Hadar	21
									Salmonella Indiana	4
									Salmonella Infantis	1
									Salmonella Kedougou	7
									Salmonella Kentucky	1
									Salmonella Kottbus	9
									Salmonella Livingstone	1
									Salmonella London	2
									Salmonella Mbandaka	4
									Salmonella Montevideo	10
									Salmonella Napoli	23
									Salmonella Newport	9
									Salmonella Saintpaul	11
									Salmonella Senftenberg	10

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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		Y	N_A	Not Available	9491	287	Salmonella Typhimurium	13
									Salmonella Veneziana	3
Not Available	Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	178	17	Salmonella	6
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-	2
									Salmonella Agona	1
									Salmonella Anatum	1
									Salmonella Derby	1
									Salmonella Enteritidis	1
									Salmonella Indiana	1
									Salmonella Napoli	2
									Salmonella Senftenberg	1
									Salmonella Typhimurium	1
Not Available	Turkeys - grandparent breeding flocks - adult - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		Y	N_A	Not Available	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Turkeys - grandparent breeding flocks - during rearing period - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	5	0	Salmonella	0
Not Available	Turkeys - parent breeding flocks - adult - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		Y	N_A	Not Available	506	12	Salmonella	4
									Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:-	1
									Salmonella Coeln	1
									Salmonella Montevideo	1
									Salmonella Napoli	1
									Salmonella Newport	1
									Salmonella Panama	1
									Salmonella Senftenberg	1
									Salmonella Typhimurium	1
Not Available	Turkeys - parent breeding flocks - during rearing period - Farm - France - environmental sample - Control and eradication programmes - Official and industry sampling - Census	herd/flock		N	N_A	Not Available	346	4	Salmonella	2
									Salmonella Montevideo	1
									Salmonella Napoli	1

Table Salmonella: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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Bakery products - desserts - containing raw eggs - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	94	0	Salmonella	0
	Bakery products - desserts - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	28	0	Salmonella	0
	Cereals and meals - flour/meal or finely ground powder - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	10	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - unspecified - made from raw or low heat-treated milk - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from cows' milk - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	27	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from goats' milk - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	6	0	Salmonella	0
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	6	0	Salmonella	0
	Cocoa and cocoa preparations, coffee and tea - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Crustaceans - unspecified - cooked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	37	0	Salmonella	0
	Crustaceans - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	19	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - cream - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - dairy desserts - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	1151	0	Salmonella	0
	Dairy products (excluding cheeses) - ice-cream - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	274	0	Salmonella	0
	Fish - canned - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Fish - cooked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Fish - marinated - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Fish - raw - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	29	0	Salmonella	0
	Fish - raw - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	18	0	Salmonella	0
	Fish - smoked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	15	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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Fishery products, unspecified - ready-to-eat - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	18	0	Salmonella	0
	Fishery products, unspecified - seafood pâté - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	19	0	Salmonella	0
	Frogs leg - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Fruits - non-pre-cut - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	23	0	Salmonella	0
	Fruits - pre-cut - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	28	0	Salmonella	0
	Fruits - pre-cut - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	17	0	Salmonella	0
	Fruits - products - canned - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Fruits - products - dried - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	62	0	Salmonella	0
	Fruits - whole - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	43	0	Salmonella	0
	Fruits and vegetables - pre-cut - ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	132	0	Salmonella	0
	Infant formula - dried - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	25	0	Salmonella	0
	Juice - fruit juice - pasteurised - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	16	0	Salmonella	0
	Juice - fruit juice - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	20	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals - carcass - Slaughterhouse - Not Available - food sample - carcass swabs - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - HACCP and own check - Objective sampling	single (food/feed d)	400	Square centimetre	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	17913	46	Salmonella	46
	Meat from bovine animals - fresh - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	10	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	9	0	Salmonella	0
			25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	37	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals - meat products - raw and intended to be eaten raw - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals - meat products - raw and intended to be eaten raw - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Meat from bovine animals - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	10	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	3	0	Salmonella	0
			25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	26	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals - offal - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from bovine animals and pig - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	8	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - carcass swabs - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - HACCP and own check - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	400	Square centimetre	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	12520	422	Salmonella	422
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	47	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - meat products - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	23	1	Salmonella spp., unspecified	1
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - offal - unspecified - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from deer (venison) - meat products - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from duck - fresh - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from duck - meat products - raw and intended to be eaten raw - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from duck - meat products - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	33	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from duck - offal - unspecified - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from goat - carcass - Slaughterhouse - Not Available - food sample - carcass swabs - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - HACCP and own check - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	400	Square centimetre	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	315	25	Salmonella	25
	Meat from horse - carcass - Slaughterhouse - Not Available - food sample - carcass swabs - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - HACCP and own check - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	400	Square centimetre	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	75	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from horse - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from other animal species or not specified - meat products - cooked, ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	10	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	21	0	Salmonella	0
			25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	66	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from other poultry species - meat preparation - intended to be eaten cooked - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	6	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from pig - carcass - Slaughterhouse - Not Available - food sample - carcass swabs - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - HACCP and own check - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	400	Square centimetre	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	14347	687	Salmonella	687

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Meat from pig - fresh - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	10	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	20	2	Salmonella spp., unspecified	2
			25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	16	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - cooked ham - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	85	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - fermented sausages - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	10	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	6	0	Salmonella	0
			25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	168	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - fresh raw sausages - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	10	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	10	0	Salmonella	0
			25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	57	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - pâté - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	54	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - raw ham - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	40	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from pig - meat products - unspecified, ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	10	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	11	4	Salmonella spp., unspecified	4
			25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	142	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from pig - offal - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	10	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
			25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - fresh - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	24	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - meat products - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	46	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from poultry, unspecified - offal - unspecified - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from rabbit - meat products - pâté - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	6	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from sheep - carcase - Slaughterhouse - Not Available - food sample - carcase swabs - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - HACCP and own check - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	400	Square centimetre	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	6392	65	Salmonella	65
	Meat from sheep - meat preparation - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled - Slaughterhouse - Not Available - food sample - carcase swabs - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - HACCP and own check - Objective sampling	single (food/fee d)	400	Square centimetre	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	2352	111	Salmonella	111

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling unit	Sample weight	Sample weight unit	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Meat, mixed meat - meat products - pâté - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	10	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
			25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	100	0	Salmonella	0
	Molluscan shellfish - raw - chilled - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Mushrooms - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	126	2	Salmonella Mkamba	1
									Salmonella spp., unspecified	1
	Nuts and nut products - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	8	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - egg based dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	17	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - fish and seafood based dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	81	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - ices and similar frozen desserts - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	18	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - meat based dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	10	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	2	0	Salmonella	0
			25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	242	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - pasta - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - pasta/rice salad - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	6	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - pizza and pizza-like dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	14	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - potato based dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - sandwiches - non-meat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - Sandwiches - with fish - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	23	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - sandwiches - with meat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	68	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - sushi - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	16	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - unspecified - ready-to-eat foods - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	70	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - unspecified - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	11	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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - vegetable based dishes - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	40	0	Salmonella	0
	Other processed food products and prepared dishes - vegetarian pâté - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	8	0	Salmonella	0
	Ready-to-eat salads - containing mayonnaise - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	40	0	Salmonella	0
	Ready-to-eat salads - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	136	0	Salmonella	0
	Sauce and dressings - mayonnaise - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Sauce and dressings - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	6	0	Salmonella	0
	Seeds, dried - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	150	0	Salmonella	0
	Seeds, sprouted - ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	64	0	Salmonella	0
	Soups - ready-to-eat - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	17	0	Salmonella	0
	Spices and herbs - dried - Border Control Posts - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	150	0	Salmonella	0
	Spices and herbs - dried - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	258	0	Salmonella	0
	Spices and herbs - fresh - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	38	0	Salmonella	0
	Spices and herbs - frozen - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	6	0	Salmonella	0
	Spices and herbs - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Surimi - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	33	0	Salmonella	0
	Vegetables - bulb/ clove - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Vegetables - leaves - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	167	0	Salmonella	0
	Vegetables - non-pre-cut - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	90	0	Salmonella	0
	Vegetables - pre-cut - frozen vegetables - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	62	0	Salmonella	0
	Vegetables - pre-cut - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	47	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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Vegetables - products - canned - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Vegetables - products - cooked - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	28	0	Salmonella	0
	Vegetables - products - dried - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	11	0	Salmonella	0
	Vegetables - products - Retail - Not Available - food sample - Surveillance - based on Regulation 2073 - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	5	0	Salmonella	0

Table Salmonella: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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Complementary feedingstuffs - final product - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	300	2	Salmonella spp., unspecified	2
	Compound feedingstuffs for cattle - Farm - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	18	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for cattle - Feed mill - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for cattle - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	80	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for horses - Farm - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for pigs - Farm - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	81	1	Salmonella 4,5:i:-	1
	Compound feedingstuffs for pigs - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	280	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry (non specified) - Farm - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	149	1	Salmonella Typhimurium, monophasic	1
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry (non specified) - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	281	2	Salmonella spp., unspecified	1
									Salmonella Veneziana	1
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, broilers - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	520	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for poultry, laying hens - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	620	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for rabbits - Farm - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Compound feedingstuffs for rabbits - Rearing of animals - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - barley derived - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	40	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - maize derived - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	300	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - wheat derived - Processing plant - Not Available - environmental sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of cereal grain origin - wheat derived - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579-1:2017 Salmonella	339	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - blood products - Feed mill - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - dairy products - Farm - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/feed d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	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	Sampling Details	Method	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Feed material of land animal origin - dairy products - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	20	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - dairy products - Processing plant - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	3	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - dairy products - Unspecified - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of land animal origin - Feed mill - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	3	1	Salmonella Infantis	1
	Feed material of land animal origin - Processing plant - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	5	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of marine animal origin - fish meal - Feed mill - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	9	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of marine animal origin - fish meal - Processing plant - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - rape seed derived - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	345	11	Salmonella Rissen	5
									Salmonella spp., unspecified	6
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - soya (bean) derived - Processing plant - Not Available - environmental sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - soya (bean) derived - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	442	4	Salmonella Rissen	1
									Salmonella Senftenberg	1
									Salmonella spp., unspecified	2
	Feed material of oil seed or fruit origin - sunflower seed derived - Processing plant - Not Available - feed sample - Surveillance - Official sampling - Selective sampling	single (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	ISO 6579- 1:2017 Salmonella	140	0	Salmonella	0
	Other feed material - miscellaneous - Processing plant - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Pet food - Farm - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	2	0	Salmonella	0
	Pet food - Feed mill - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	2	1	Salmonella Livingstone	1
	Pet food - Rearing of animals - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	1	0	Salmonella	0
	Pet food - Retail - Not Available - Not Available - Surveillance - Official sampling - Objective sampling	batch (food/fee d)	25	Gram	N_A	Not Available	4	0	Salmonella	0

Table Trichinella:TRICHINELLA in animal

Area of Sampling	Matrix - Sampling stage - Sampling origin - Sample type - Sampling context - Sampler - Sampling strategy	Sampling Details	Method	Sampling unit	Total units tested	Total units positive	Zoonoses	N of units positive
Not Available	Pigs - breeding animals - not raised under controlled housing conditions - sows and boars - Slaughterhouse - France - Not Available - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Census	N_A	Not Available	animal	138756	0	Trichinella	0
	Pigs - breeding animals - raised under controlled housing conditions - sows and boars - Slaughterhouse - France - Not Available - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Census	N_A	Not Available	animal	301244	0	Trichinella	0
	Pigs - fattening pigs - not raised under controlled housing conditions - Slaughterhouse - France - Not Available - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Census	N_A	Not Available	animal	486158	0	Trichinella	0
	Pigs - fattening pigs - raised under controlled housing conditions - Slaughterhouse - France - Not Available - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Objective sampling	N_A	Not Available	animal	18371	0	Trichinella	0
	Pigs - mixed herds - not raised under controlled housing conditions - Slaughterhouse - France - Not Available - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Census	N_A	Not Available	animal	20454	3	Trichinella britovi	3
	Solipeds, domestic - horses - Slaughterhouse - France - Not Available - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Census	N_A	Not Available	animal	6090	0	Trichinella	0
	Wild boars - farmed - Slaughterhouse - France - Not Available - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Census	N_A	Not Available	animal	335	0	Trichinella	0
	Wild boars - wild - Hunting - France - Not Available - Monitoring - active - Official sampling - Census	N_A	Not Available	animal	48351	0	Trichinella	0

FOODBORNE OUTBREAKS TABLES

Foodborne Outbreaks: summarized data

when numbers referring to cases, hospitalized people and deaths are reported as unknown, they will be not included in the sum calculation

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
Bacillus cereus	Dairy products (other than cheeses)					2	5	0	0
	Eggs and egg products					1	25	0	0
	Pig meat and products thereof					2	7	0	0
	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof					3	13	0	0
	Turkey meat and products thereof					1	20	0	0
	Fish and fish products					4	19	0	0
	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	3	96	0	0				
	Cereal products including rice and seeds/pulses (nuts, almonds)	1	7	0	0				
	Other foods	4	27	0	0				
	Mixed food	2	55	1	0	3	10	1	0
	Unknown					23	304	4	1
	Meat and meat products					8	57	0	0
Bacterial toxins	Dairy products (other than cheeses)					12	99	1	1
	Bovine meat and products thereof	2	69	0	0	4	26	0	0
	Pig meat and products thereof	1	18	0	0	11	65	6	0
	Sheep meat and products thereof					1	3	0	0
	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof					34	106	3	0
	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof					29	292	27	0
	Turkey meat and products thereof					1	2	0	0
	Fish and fish products					27	108	2	0
	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof					7	24	1	0
	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof					11	79	5	1
	Cereal products including rice and seeds/pulses (nuts, almonds)					4	10	0	0
	Sweets and chocolate					1	2	0	0
	Other foods	1	28	0	0				
	Mixed food					90	485	29	1
	Unknown					97	917	16	0
	Meat and meat products					37	202	6	0
Calicivirus	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof					1	14	0	0
	Unknown					2	16	0	0
Campylobacter coli	Pig meat and products thereof					1	3	0	0
	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof					1	2	0	0
Campylobacter jejuni	Dairy products (other than cheeses)					1	4	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
Campylobacter jejuni	Eggs and egg products					1	5	0	0
	Pig meat and products thereof					1	3	0	0
	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	1	3	1	0	11	48	3	0
	Mixed food					1	2	0	0
	Unknown					3	14	2	0
	Meat and meat products					7	16	2	0
Campylobacter, unspecified sp.	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof					1	3	0	0
	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	1	2	0	0	25	100	9	0
	Fish and fish products					1	5	0	0
	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	1	3	1	0				
	Cereal products including rice and seeds/pulses (nuts, almonds)					1	4	0	0
	Mixed food					1	3	0	0
	Unknown					6	35	1	0
Clostridium botulinum	Meat and meat products					4	16	0	0
	Pig meat and products thereof	1	3	3	0	1	2	2	0
Clostridium perfringens	Fish and fish products					1	2	2	0
	Bovine meat and products thereof					2	36	0	0
	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof					1	23	0	0
	Turkey meat and products thereof					1	47	0	0
	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	2	50	0	0				
	Other foods	1	13	0	0				
	Mixed food	2	41	0	0	1	3	0	0
	Unknown					4	38	5	0
Histamine	Meat and meat products	1	23	0	0	4	10	0	0
	Fish and fish products	4	23	0	0	19	67	10	0
Listeria monocytogenes	Unknown					1	12	0	0
	Dairy products (other than cheeses)					1	2	2	0
Marine biotoxins	Fish and fish products					1	2	0	0
	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof					10	57	1	0
Marine biotoxins - ciguatoxin	Fish and fish products					9	42	5	0
Norovirus	Bovine meat and products thereof					1	3	0	0
	Pig meat and products thereof					1	2	0	0
	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof					1	4	1	0
	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof					1	20	0	0
	Fish and fish products					2	4	1	0
	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	16	101	5	0	24	88	0	0
	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof					1	2	0	0
	Mixed food					1	4	0	0
	Unknown					6	122	1	1
Salmonella	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	1	10	0	0	3	13	1	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
Salmonella	Eggs and egg products	4	17	3	0	28	96	34	0
	Bovine meat and products thereof	1	12	0	0				
	Pig meat and products thereof	1	8	1	0	3	9	0	0
	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof					3	8	3	0
	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof					3	12	1	0
	Fish and fish products					2	7	3	0
	Cereal products including rice and seeds/pulses (nuts, almonds)					1	2	0	0
	Tap water, including well water	1	4	2	0				
	Mixed food					5	13	3	0
	Unknown					9	32	7	0
	Meat and meat products	1	2	1	0	4	11	1	0
Salmonella Chester	Dairy products (other than cheeses)					1	3	1	0
Salmonella Dublin	Mixed food					1	3	0	0
	Meat and meat products					1	4	0	0
Salmonella enterica, subspecies arizonae	Eggs and egg products					1	2	2	0
Salmonella Enteritidis	Dairy products (other than cheeses)					1	2	1	0
	Eggs and egg products	9	62	14	0	17	82	29	0
	Pig meat and products thereof					2	6	1	0
	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	1	7	1	0	1	2	1	0
	Fish and fish products					1	2	1	0
	Mixed food					2	6	2	0
	Unknown					3	16	2	1
	Meat and meat products					2	11	0	2
Salmonella Hessarek	Meat and meat products					1	4	0	0
Salmonella Infantis	Eggs and egg products					1	2	1	0
Salmonella IV 1,40:z4,z23:-	Eggs and egg products	1	5	0	0				
Salmonella Kaapstad	Meat and meat products					1	5	2	0
Salmonella Miami	Pig meat and products thereof	1	4	4	0				
Salmonella Rissen	Dairy products (other than cheeses)					1	2	1	0
Salmonella Stanley	Eggs and egg products					1	2	1	0
Salmonella Strathcona	Dairy products (other than cheeses)					1	3	0	0
Salmonella Typhimurium	Dairy products (other than cheeses)					1	4	1	0
	Eggs and egg products	1	2	2	0	5	36	6	0
	Pig meat and products thereof	1	3	2	0				
	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof					1	4	1	0
	Mixed food					1	2	0	0
	Unknown					1	2	1	0
Salmonella Typhimurium, monophasic	Pig meat and products thereof	1	3	0	0	2	12	2	0
	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof					1	7	1	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
Salmonella Typhimurium, monophasic	Mixed food					1	3	1	0
	Meat and meat products					1	5	1	0
Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	1	2	2	0	1	4	1	0
	Tap water, including well water					1	3	1	0
	Meat and meat products	1	2	1	0	2	6	0	0
Shigella	Unknown					1	5	0	0
Staphylococcal enterotoxins	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	1	20	0	0	4	28	0	0
	Eggs and egg products					1	2	2	0
	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof					1	2	0	0
	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof					4	110	6	0
	Fish and fish products					4	13	0	0
	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof					1	2	0	0
	Mixed food					3	7	1	0
	Unknown					12	130	12	0
	Meat and meat products					1	4	2	0
Trichinella britovi	Pig meat and products thereof	1	2	0	0				
Unknown	Dairy products (other than cheeses)					4	10	2	0
	Eggs and egg products					13	78	9	0
	Pig meat and products thereof					10	53	3	0
	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof					4	8	1	0
	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof					20	282	0	0
	Fish and fish products					22	99	3	0
	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	1	3	0	0	10	23	0	0
	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof					7	37	3	0
	Tap water, including well water					1	10	0	0
	Other foods	1	50	0	0				
	Mixed food					15	46	3	0
	Unknown					64	505	36	1
	Meat and meat products					22	201	3	0
Vibrio parahaemolyticus	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof					3	6	0	0
Virus	Eggs and egg products					1	8	0	0
	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof					1	4	0	0
	Fish and fish products					1	2	0	0
	Mixed food					1	14	0	0
	Unknown					5	119	2	0
	Meat and meat products					1	4	0	0
Yersinia enterocolitica	Dairy products (other than cheeses)					1	2	2	0
	Eggs and egg products					1	2	0	0
	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof					1	2	0	0
	Unknown					1	2	0	0

Strong Foodborne Outbreaks: detailed data

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacillus cereus	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 415	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Analytical epidemiological evidence	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	90	0	0
					FR - 416	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 417	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent; Detection of causative agent in food chain or its environment - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 418	General	Cereal products including rice and seeds/pulses (nuts, almonds)	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	7	0	0
					FR - 419	General	Other foods	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food chain or its environment - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Storage time/temperature abuse	N_A	1	3	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacillus cereus	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 420	General	Other foods	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	13	0	0
					FR - 421	General	Other foods	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	9	0	0
					FR - 422	General	Other foods	N_A	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	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 423	General	Mixed food	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient; Infected food handler	N_A	1	43	0	0
					FR - 424	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Inadequate chilling	N_A	1	12	1	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacterial toxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 407	General	Bovine meat and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	17	0	0
					FR - 408	General	Bovine meat and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans; Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	52	0	0
					FR - 409	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	18	0	0
					FR - 410	General	Other foods	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	28	0	0
Campylobacter jejuni	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 430	Household	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Campylobacter, unspecified sp.	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 428	Household	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 429	Household	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0
Clostridium botulinum	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 464	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	3	0
Clostridium perfringens	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 431	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	23	0	0
					FR - 432	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	46	0	0
					FR - 433	General	Other foods	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	13	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Clostridium perfringens	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 434	General	Mixed food	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	25	0	0
					FR - 435	General	Mixed food	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	16	0	0
					FR - 436	Household	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
Histamine	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 411	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient; Infected food handler	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 412	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	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	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 413	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Not Available	N_A	1	15	0	0
					FR - 414	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Norovirus	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 425	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Descriptive epidemiologic al evidence	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	66	1	0
					FR - 426	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Descriptive epidemiologic al evidence	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 427	Household	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Descriptive epidemiologic al evidence	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	11	32	4	0
Salmonella	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 439	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 440	General	Bovine meat and products thereof	N_A	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	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	12	0	0
					FR - 441	General	Tap water, including well water	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	2	0
					FR - 442	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0
					FR - 443	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food chain or its environment - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	4	1	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Salmonella	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 444	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	11	2	0
					FR - 445	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	8	1	0
					FR - 446	Unknown	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	10	0	0
Salmonella Enteritidis	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 449	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0
					FR - 450	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food chain or its environment - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans; Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 451	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food chain or its environment - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent; Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 452	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	8	4	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Salmonella Enteritidis	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 453	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans;Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent;Detection of causative agent in food chain or its environment - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent;Detection of causative agent in food chain or its environment - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans;Descriptive epidemiologic evidence	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	5	0	0
					FR - 454	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food chain or its environment - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	1	0
					FR - 455	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food chain or its environment - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	11	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Salmonella Enteritidis	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 456	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	1	0
					FR - 457	Household	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	7	1	0
					FR - 458	Unknown	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	22	7	0
Salmonella IV 1,40:z4,z23:-	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 448	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
Salmonella Miami	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 447	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	4	0
Salmonella Typhimurium	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 459	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	2	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Salmonella Typhimurium	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 460	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans;Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent;Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	2	0
Salmonella Typhimurium, monophasic	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 463	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans;Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	3	0	0
Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	unk	Adhesion genes not investigated	Verotoxin production, toxin type unknown	Not Available	FR - 437	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0
					FR - 438	Household	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	2	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Staphylococcal enterotoxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 461	Unknown	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent; Descriptive epidemiological evidence	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	20	0	0
Trichinella britovi	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 462	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Detection of indistinguishable causative agent in humans	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
Unknown	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 465	General	Other foods	N_A	Descriptive epidemiological evidence; Analytical epidemiological evidence	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	50	0	0
					FR - 466	Household	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Detection of causative agent in food vehicle or its component - Symptoms and onset of illness pathognomonic to causative agent	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0

Weak Foodborne Outbreaks: detailed data

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacillus cereus	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Marine biotoxins	FR - 149	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Hospital or medical care facility	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	6	0	0
				Not Available	FR - 120	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	19	0	0
					FR - 121	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
					FR - 122	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 123	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	19	0	0
					FR - 124	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	9	0	0
					FR - 125	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	6	0	0
					FR - 126	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	75	0	0
					FR - 127	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	19	0	0
					FR - 128	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	5	88	0	0
					FR - 129	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	7	0	0
					FR - 130	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 131	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacillus cereus	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 132	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	17	1	0
					FR - 133	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	15	0	0
					FR - 134	General	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	5	0	0
					FR - 135	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	25	0	0
					FR - 136	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 137	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 138	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
					FR - 139	General	Turkey meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	20	0	0
					FR - 140	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	9	0	0
					FR - 141	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 142	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 143	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0
					FR - 144	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	6	0	0
					FR - 145	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 146	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 147	Household	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	24	3	0
					FR - 148	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacillus cereus	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Salmonella	FR - 152	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 153	Household	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	11	0	0
				Verocytotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)	FR - 150	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	21	0	1
					FR - 151	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	16	0	0
Bacterial toxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 1	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	2	26	0	0
					FR - 10	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	6	107	5	0
					FR - 100	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	5	3	0
					FR - 101	Household	Sheep meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 102	Household	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 103	Household	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	10	47	1	0
					FR - 104	Household	Turkey meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 105	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 106	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	6	22	1	0
					FR - 107	Household	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	9	1	0
					FR - 108	Household	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 109	Household	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	15	0	0
					FR - 11	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	11	289	0	0
					FR - 110	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	3	1	0
					FR - 111	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 112	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	15	54	5	0
					FR - 12	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Hospital or medical care facility	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	19	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacterial toxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 13	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	28	0	0
					FR - 14	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	55	0	0
					FR - 15	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	3	35	0	0
					FR - 16	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	2	50	0	0
					FR - 17	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	7	84	0	0
					FR - 18	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Storage time/temperature abuse;Infected food handler;Inadequate heat treatment;Inadequate chilling	N_A	1	5	0	0
					FR - 19	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	3	11	0	0
					FR - 2	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	7	0	0
					FR - 20	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	8	22	0	0
					FR - 21	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	24	70	1	0
					FR - 22	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	3	23	0	0
					FR - 23	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	19	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacterial toxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 24	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient; Infected food handler; Inadequate chilling	N_A	1	10	0	0
					FR - 25	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	7	0	0
					FR - 26	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	33	0	0
					FR - 27	General	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	54	0	0
					FR - 28	General	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	3	10	0	0
					FR - 29	General	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	5	0	0
					FR - 3	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	15	0	0
					FR - 30	General	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 31	General	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	24	1	1
					FR - 32	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	58	2	0
					FR - 33	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	13	0	1
					FR - 34	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	26	0	0
					FR - 35	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 36	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	6	16	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacterial toxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 37	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 38	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	33	0	0
					FR - 39	General	Bovine meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	11	0	0
					FR - 4	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	10	0	0
					FR - 40	General	Bovine meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	7	0	0
					FR - 41	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 42	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	17	0	0
					FR - 43	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	26	0	0
					FR - 44	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	2	4	0	0
					FR - 45	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 46	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 47	General	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 48	General	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	15	0	0
					FR - 49	General	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	7	18	1	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacterial toxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 5	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 50	General	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	4	11	0	0
					FR - 51	General	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	18	52	2	0
					FR - 52	General	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	2	4	0	0
					FR - 53	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	57	9	0
					FR - 54	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	9	1	0
					FR - 55	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Hospital or medical care facility	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	49	16	0
					FR - 56	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	18	0	0
					FR - 57	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	7	0	0
					FR - 58	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	50	0	0
					FR - 59	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	12	0	0
					FR - 6	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	12	29	0	0
					FR - 60	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	4	14	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacterial toxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 61	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	3	14	0	0
					FR - 62	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	15	0	0
					FR - 63	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 64	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	8	0	0
					FR - 65	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	19	0	0
					FR - 66	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 67	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	9	23	1	0
					FR - 68	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 69	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	17	0	0
					FR - 7	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 70	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	10	0	0
					FR - 71	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 72	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	6	0	0
					FR - 73	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 74	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	13	3	1

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacterial toxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 75	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	31	0	0
					FR - 76	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	20	2	0
					FR - 77	General	Cereal products including rice and seeds/pulses (nuts, almonds)	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	2	5	0	0
					FR - 78	General	Cereal products including rice and seeds/pulses (nuts, almonds)	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	5	0	0
					FR - 79	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 8	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	21	0	0
					FR - 80	General	Sweets and chocolate	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 81	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	20	2	0
					FR - 82	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	13	0	0
					FR - 83	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Hospital or medical care facility	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	10	10	0
					FR - 84	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	7	32	0	0
					FR - 85	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	5	22	0	0
					FR - 86	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	31	94	4	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Bacterial toxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 87	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 88	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	2	5	0	0
					FR - 89	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient; Infected food handler	N_A	1	38	0	0
					FR - 9	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	26	0	0
					FR - 90	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	15	57	6	0
					FR - 91	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 92	Household	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	2	6	2	0
					FR - 93	Household	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient; Infected food handler	N_A	2	6	1	0
					FR - 94	Household	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	10	36	7	0
					FR - 95	Household	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	4	0	0
					FR - 96	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient; Infected food handler	N_A	1	6	1	0
					FR - 97	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	8	31	4	0
					FR - 98	Household	Bovine meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	8	0	0
					FR - 99	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	3	3	0
Calicivirus	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 159	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	12	0	0
					FR - 160	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	14	0	0
					FR - 161	Household	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
Campylobacter coli	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 198	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 199	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
Campylobacter jejuni	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 200	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Campylobacter jejuni	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 201	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	10	0	0
					FR - 202	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	2	0
					FR - 203	General	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 204	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	16	0	0
					FR - 205	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 206	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	6	14	2	0
					FR - 207	Household	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 208	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
					FR - 209	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 210	Household	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient; Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 211	Household	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	7	22	3	0
					FR - 212	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
Campylobacter, unspecified sp.	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Salmonella	FR - 213	Household	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	5	0	0
				Bacillus cereus	FR - 196	Household	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	6	0	0
				Not Available	FR - 180	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	10	0	0
					FR - 181	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
					FR - 182	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	19	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Campylobacter, unspecified sp.	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 183	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	1	0
					FR - 184	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 185	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	7	1	0
					FR - 186	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	16	1	0
					FR - 187	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	11	0	0
					FR - 188	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	9	3	0
					FR - 189	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 190	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	4	0	0
					FR - 191	Household	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	7	0	0
					FR - 192	Household	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 193	Household	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	15	51	4	0
					FR - 194	Household	Cereal products including rice and seeds/pulses (nuts, almonds)	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 195	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
				Shigella	FR - 197	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	5	0	0
Clostridium botulinum	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 330	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	2	0
					FR - 331	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	2	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Clostridium perfringens	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Campylobacter, unspecified sp.	FR - 224	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
				Not Available	FR - 214	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 215	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 216	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 217	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	26	1	0
					FR - 218	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Hospital or medical care facility	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	4	4	0
					FR - 219	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	8	0	0
					FR - 220	General	Bovine meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	16	0	0
					FR - 221	General	Bovine meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	20	0	0
					FR - 222	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	23	0	0
					FR - 223	General	Turkey meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	47	0	0
Histamine	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Vibrio parahaemolyticus	FR - 225	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 113	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	12	0	0
					FR - 114	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient; Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 115	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 116	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	10	30	10	0
					FR - 117	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Histamine	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 118	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	14	0	0
					FR - 119	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	5	17	0	0
Listeria monocytogenes	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 229	Household	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	2	0
Marine biotoxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 154	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	14	1	0
					FR - 155	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	22	0	0
					FR - 156	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 157	Household	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	5	18	0	0
					Vibrio parahaemolyticus	FR - 158	Household	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
Marine biotoxins - ciguatoxin	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 254	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	9	42	5	0
Norovirus	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Bacillus cereus	FR - 178	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	20	0	0
				Not Available	FR - 162	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	28	0	0
					FR - 163	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	41	1	1
					FR - 164	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	15	0	0
					FR - 165	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	8	0	0
					FR - 166	General	Bovine meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 167	General	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	1	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Norovirus	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 168	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 169	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0
					FR - 170	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 171	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	8	0	0
					FR - 172	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
					FR - 173	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 174	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 175	Household	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	17	59	0	0
					FR - 176	Household	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	2	12	0	0
					FR - 177	Household	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
Salmonella	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Campylobacter, unspecified sp.	FR - 179	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Storage time/temperature abuse	N_A	1	30	0	0
					FR - 250	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient; Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 251	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Salmonella	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Norovirus	FR - 249	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
				Not Available	FR - 230	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 231	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	8	0	0
					FR - 232	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	7	1	0
					FR - 233	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0
					FR - 234	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0
					FR - 235	General	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0
					FR - 236	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 237	General	Cereal products including rice and seeds/pulses (nuts, almonds)	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 238	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	4	1	0
					FR - 239	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	7	1	0
					FR - 240	Household	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	9	4	0
					FR - 241	Household	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	13	1	0
					FR - 242	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	25	88	30	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Salmonella	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 243	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	9	0	0
					FR - 244	Household	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	2	0
					FR - 245	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	7	3	0
					FR - 246	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	9	2	0
					FR - 247	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	6	2	0
					FR - 248	Unknown	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	2	0
				Salmonella Typhimurium	FR - 252	Household	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	1	0
				Shigella	FR - 253	General	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	3	0	0
Salmonella Chester	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 259	Household	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0
Salmonella Dublin	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 260	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 261	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
Salmonella enterica, subspecies arizonae	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 262	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	2	0
Salmonella Enteritidis	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 265	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	8	0	2
					FR - 266	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	8	2	1
					FR - 267	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 268	General	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Salmonella Enteritidis	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 269	General	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	1	0
					FR - 270	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0
					FR - 271	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 272	Household	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 273	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	15	74	26	0
					FR - 274	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	5	2	0
					FR - 275	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	6	1	0
					FR - 276	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0
					FR - 277	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0
					FR - 278	Unknown	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0
Salmonella Hessarek	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 264	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
Salmonella Infantis	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 263	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0
Salmonella Kaapstad	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 255	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	2	0
Salmonella Rissen	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 256	Household	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0
Salmonella Stanley	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 258	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0
Salmonella Strathcona	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 257	Household	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
Salmonella Typhimurium	un k	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 279	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0
					FR - 280	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	11	0	0
					FR - 281	Household	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0
					FR - 282	Household	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	1	0
					FR - 283	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	4	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Salmonella Typhimurium	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 284	Household	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	1	0
					FR - 285	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 286	Unknown	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	16	1	0
					FR - 287	Unknown	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
Salmonella Typhimurium, monophasic	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 326	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0
					FR - 327	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	1	0
					FR - 328	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	12	2	0
					FR - 329	Household	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	7	1	0
Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	unk	Adhesion genes not investigated	Verotoxin production, toxin type unknown	Not Available	FR - 226	General	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	1	0
					FR - 227	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	6	0	0
					FR - 228	Household	Tap water, including well water	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0
Shigella	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 288	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
Staphylococcal enterotoxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Histamine	FR - 311	Household	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
				Norovirus	FR - 312	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
				Not Available	FR - 289	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	4	2	0
					FR - 290	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	6	1	0
					FR - 291	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient; Infected food handler	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 292	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	23	0	0
					FR - 293	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Hospital or medical care facility	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	10	9	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Staphylococcal enterotoxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 294	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 295	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	38	0	0
					FR - 296	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	38	0	0
					FR - 297	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	9	2	0
					FR - 298	General	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 299	General	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 300	General	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 301	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient; Infected food handler	N_A	2	102	0	0
					FR - 302	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	6	0	0
					FR - 303	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 304	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 305	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Staphylococcal enterotoxins	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 306	Household	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 307	Household	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	6	6	0
					FR - 308	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 309	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0
					FR - 310	Unknown	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	20	0	0
Unknown	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Salmonella	FR - 313	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	2	0
				Not Available	FR - 335	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	75	0	0
					FR - 336	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	6	0	0
					FR - 337	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Not Available	N_A	2	18	0	0
					FR - 338	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	51	0	0
					FR - 339	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Not Available	N_A	1	6	0	0
					FR - 340	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	5	16	2	0
					FR - 341	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 342	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	12	139	11	1
					FR - 343	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Hospital or medical care facility	Unknown	Unknown	Not Available	N_A	1	11	0	0
					FR - 344	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Hospital or medical care facility	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	6	0	0
					FR - 345	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	50	0	0
					FR - 346	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Not Available	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 347	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	7	124	5	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Unknown	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 348	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Not Available	N_A	4	10	0	0
					FR - 349	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	3	10	4	0
					FR - 350	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	18	64	6	0
					FR - 351	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	34	0	0
					FR - 352	General	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	1	0
					FR - 353	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	11	0	0
					FR - 354	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	15	2	0
					FR - 355	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Hospital or medical care facility	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	7	0	0
					FR - 356	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	11	1	0
					FR - 357	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 358	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	18	0	0
					FR - 359	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	6	0	0
					FR - 360	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Not Available	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 361	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	12	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Unknown	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 362	General	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 363	General	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	6	0	0
					FR - 364	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
					FR - 365	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Not Available	N_A	1	220	0	0
					FR - 366	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 367	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	14	0	0
					FR - 368	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	11	27	0	0
					FR - 369	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 370	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	6	0	0
					FR - 371	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	22	0	0
					FR - 372	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Not Available	N_A	1	16	0	0
					FR - 373	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
					FR - 374	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Not Available	N_A	2	8	0	0
					FR - 375	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	3	7	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Unknown	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 376	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	11	0	0
					FR - 377	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 378	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Not Available	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 379	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 380	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 381	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	9	0	0
					FR - 382	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
					FR - 383	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	13	0	0
					FR - 384	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
					FR - 385	General	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	5	0	0
					FR - 386	General	Tap water, including well water	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	10	0	0
					FR - 387	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	6	0	0
					FR - 388	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	School or kindergarten	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 389	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Not Available	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 390	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	2	5	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Unknown	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 391	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	8	23	3	0
					FR - 392	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Canteen or workplace catering	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 393	Household	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	8	26	1	0
					FR - 394	Household	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	11	47	10	0
					FR - 395	Household	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	7	1	0
					FR - 396	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	11	2	0
					FR - 397	Household	Pig meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	2	9	3	0
					FR - 398	Household	Other or mixed red meat and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	1	0
					FR - 399	Household	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	11	0	0
					FR - 400	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient;Infected food handler	N_A	1	3	0	0
					FR - 401	Household	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	4	11	3	0
					FR - 402	Household	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	5	12	0	0
					FR - 403	Household	Vegetables and juices and other products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	9	3	0
					FR - 404	Household	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 405	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	8	0	0
					FR - 406	Unknown	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unprocessed contaminated ingredient	N_A	1	23	4	0
Vibrio parahaemolyticus	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	FR - 332	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Inadequate heat treatment;Inadequate chilling	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 333	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 334	Household	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0

Causative agent	H	AG	VT	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
Virus	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Bacillus cereus	FR - 325	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	8	0	0
				Not Available	FR - 318	General	Meat and meat products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 319	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Residential institution (nursing home or prison or boarding school)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	46	2	0
					FR - 320	General	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	3	65	0	0
					FR - 321	General	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	8	0	0
					FR - 322	General	Broiler meat (Gallus gallus) and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	4	0	0
					FR - 323	General	Fish and fish products	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Infected food handler	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 324	General	Mixed food	N_A	Unknown	Others	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	14	0	0
Yersinia enterocolitica	unk	Not Available	Not Available	Marine biotoxins	FR - 317	General	Crustaceans, shellfish, molluscs and products thereof	N_A	Unknown	Restaurant or Cafe or Pub or Bar or Hotel or Catering service	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
				Not Available	FR - 314	Household	Dairy products (other than cheeses)	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	2	0
					FR - 315	Household	Eggs and egg products	N_A	Unknown	Household	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0
					FR - 316	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	N_A	1	2	0	0

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE TABLES FOR CAMPYLOBACTER

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter coli in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse		Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum		Sampling Context: Monitoring			
Sampler: Official sampling		Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling		Programme Code: AMR MON			
Analytical Method:							
Country of Origin: France							
Sampling details:							
MIC	AM substance	Ciprofloxacin	Erythromycin	Gentamicin	Nalidixic acid	Streptomycin	Tetracycline
	ECOFF	0.5	8	2	16	4	2
	Lowest limit	0.12	1	0.12	1	0.25	0.5
	Highest limit	16	128	16	64	16	64
	N of tested isolates	170	170	170	170	170	170
	N of resistant isolates	79	4	0	80	17	154
	<=0.125	58					
	0.25	31		6			
	<=0.5						15
	0.5	2		101			
<=1		162					
1			63		2	1	
2		4			53		
4					98		
8	23						
16	41						
>16	15						
32					17		
64						5	
>64						24	
>128			4				125

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter coli in Turkeys - fattening flocks

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: OTHER AMR MON

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling details:

AM substance		Ciprofloxacin	Erythromycin	Gentamicin	Nalidixic acid	Streptomycin	Tetracycline
ECOFF		0.5	8	2	16	4	2
Lowest limit		0.12	1	0.12	1	0.25	0.5
Highest limit		16	128	16	64	16	64
N of tested isolates		171	171	171	171	171	171
MIC	N of resistant isolates	80	5	0	80	11	156
<=0.125		47		1			
0.25		40		3			
<=0.5							11
0.5		4		110			
<=1			148				
1				56		3	4
2			17	1		51	
4			1		6	106	
8		17			77	2	
16		47			8	1	1
>16		16				8	
32							1
64					32		25
>64					48		129
128			1				
>128			4				

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter jejuni in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling details:

MIC	AM substance	Ciprofloxacin	Erythromycin	Gentamicin	Nalidixic acid	Streptomycin	Tetracycline
	ECOFF	0.5	4	2	16	4	1
	Lowest limit	0.12	1	0.12	1	0.25	0.5
	Highest limit	16	128	16	64	16	64
	N of tested isolates	171	171	171	171	171	171
	N of resistant isolates	116	0	0	112	0	109
<=0.125		43		4			
0.25		12		95			
<=0.5							61
0.5				72		3	
<=1			171				
1						108	1
2					5	55	1
4		1			20	5	
8		45			29		3
16		45			5		5
>16		25					
32					2		9
64					23		21
>64					87		70

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Campylobacter jejuni in Turkeys - fattening flocks

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling details:

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ciprofloxacin	Erythromycin	Gentamicin	Nalidixic acid	Streptomycin	Tetracycline
	ECOFF	0.5	4	2	16	4	1
	Lowest limit	0.12	1	0.12	1	0.25	0.5
	Highest limit	16	128	16	64	16	64
	N of tested isolates	163	163	163	163	163	163
	N of resistant isolates	98	0	0	92	3	92
<=0.125		52		6			
0.25		9		87			
<=0.5							63
0.5		4		67		3	
<=1			163				
1				3		87	8
2					7	62	
4					23	8	
8		42			31		4
16		41			10		3
>16		15				3	
32					2		2
64					29		17
>64					61		66

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE TABLES FOR SALMONELLA

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:- in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<=0.03										1					
0.03							1								
<=0.25				1											1
<=0.5									1						
0.5														1	
1					1										
2								1							
<=4											1				
<=8						1									
8			1												
>64	1												1		
>1024												1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:- in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									2					
0.03						1								
<=0.25			2										2	2
<=0.5				2				2						
<=1							2							
<=4										2				
<=8					2									
8		2												
>64	2											2		
>1024											2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:- in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
N of resistant isolates	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									5					
0.03						4								
<=0.25			5										3	5
<=0.5				5				4						
0.5													2	
<=1	3						4							
1								1						
<=2												3		
2							1							
<=4										5				
4		5												
<=8					5									
16											3			
>64	2											2		
>1024											2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella 1,4,[5],12:i:- in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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												
<=8					1						1			
8										1				

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella 4,12:i:- in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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														
<=0.03									1					
0.03						1								
<=0.25			1											1
<=0.5				1				1						
0.5													1	
<=1	1						1							
<=4										1				
4		1												
<=8					1									
32											1			
>64												1		

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella 4,12:i:- in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									1					
<=0.25			1										1	1
<=0.5				1										
1								1						
2							1							
<=4										1				
<=8					1									
8		1												
>64	1											1		
>1024											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella 4,5,12:i:- in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
N of resistant isolates	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									4					
0.03						3								
<=0.25			4										3	3
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5													1	1
<=1							3							
1				1				1						
2							1							
<=4										2				
4		2												
<=8					4									
8		2								2				
>64	4											4		
>1024											4			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella 4,5,12:i:- in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
N of resistant isolates	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						3								
<=0.03									4					
0.03						2								
0.064									1					
<=0.25			5										2	5
<=0.5				5				5						
0.5													3	
<=1	1						5							
<=4										4				
4		4												
<=8					5									
8		1								1				
16											1			
32											1			
>64	4											5		
>1024											3			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella 4,5,12:i:- in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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									
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Aberdeen in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampling Type: animal sample - faeces

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
4		1												
<=8					1						1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	2
<=0.5				2				2						
<=1	1						2							
<=2												2		
2	1													
<=4										2				
4		1												
<=8					2									
8		1												
32											2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Agama in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
MIC														
<=0.015						2								
<=0.03									3					
0.03						1								
<=0.25			3										2	2
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5													1	
<=1	1						3							
<=2												2		
2	1													
<=4										3				
4		3												
<=8					2									
32											2			
>32														1
>64	1											1		
128					1									
>1024											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Agona in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	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							
2													1	
<=4										1				
<=8					1									
8		1												
16											1			
>64	1											1		

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						4								
<=0.03									7					
0.03						3								
<=0.25			7										3	7
<=0.5				7				7						
0.5													4	
<=1	2						7							
<=2												7		
2	5													
<=4										7				
<=8					6									
8		7												
16					1						4			
32											3			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Agona in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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					
0.03						3								
<=0.25			3										2	1
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5													1	2
<=1							3							
<=2												3		
2	3													
<=4										2				
<=8					3									
8		2								1				
16		1									2			
32											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Agona in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1									
8		1												
16											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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								
0.064									1					
<=0.25			1										1	1
<=0.5				1				1						
<=1	1						1							
<=2												1		
<=4										1				
4		1												
<=8					1									
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Ajiobo in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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								
0.064									1					
<=0.25			1										1	
<=0.5				1										
0.5														1
<=1	1													
1								1						
<=2												1		
2							1							
<=4										1				
<=8					1									
8		1												
16											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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										2	2
<=0.5				1				2						
<=1	2						2							
1				1										
<=2												2		
<=4										2				
4		1												
<=8					2						2			
8		1												

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Anatum in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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									3					
0.064									1					
<=0.25			4										4	4
<=0.5				4				3						
<=1	3						3							
1								1						
<=2												4		
2	1						1							
<=4										4				
4		2												
<=8					4						2			
8		2												
16											2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Anatum in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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										2	2
<=0.5				2				2						
<=1	2						2							
<=2												2		
<=4										2				
4		1												
<=8					2						2			
8		1												

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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									
32											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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													
<=2	1													
<=4	1													
4	1													
<=8	1													
16	1													

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Braenderup in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<=0.015															
<=0.03															
0.03															
<=0.25															
<=0.5															
0.5															
<=1															
<=2															
2															
<=4															
4															
<=8															
8															
16															
32															
64															

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Braenderup in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampling Type: animal sample - faeces

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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										2	1
<=0.5				2				2						
0.5														1
<=1	1						2							
<=2												2		
2	1													
<=4										2				
<=8					2									
8		2												
16											2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Brandenburg in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									1					
<=0.25			1										1	
<=0.5				1				1						
<=1							1							
<=2												1		
<=4										1				
<=8					1									
8		1												
>32														1
>64	1													
>1024											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Brandenburg in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MIC														
<=0.03									1					
0.03						1								
<=0.25			1											
<=0.5				1				1						
0.5													1	
<=1							1							
<=2												1		
<=4										1				
8		1												
>32														1
>64	1													
128					1									
>1024											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Bredeney in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						35								
<=0.03									42					
0.03						14								
0.064									7					
<=0.25			49										37	49
<=0.5				49				49						
0.5													2	
<=1	21						23							
1													10	
<=2												16		
2	28						26							
<=4										49				
4		16												
<=8					48						21			
8		33												
16					1						17			
32											11			
64												22		
>64												11		

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
4		1												
<=8					1									
16											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	2	2	0	2
MIC														
<=0.015	2													
<=0.03	2													
<=0.25	2													
<=0.5	2													
0.5	2													
<=1	1													
2	1													
<=4	2													
<=8	2													
8	2													
>32	2													
64	2													
>1024	2													

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Bredeney in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcass - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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
<=0.015	1														
<=0.03	1														
<=0.25	1														
<=0.5	1														
<=2	1														
2	1	1													
<=4	1														
<=8	1														
8	1														
32	1														

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Cerro in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Chartres in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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
	<=0.015	1													
	<=0.03	2													
	0.03	1													
	<=0.25	2												2	2
<=0.5	2														
<=2	2														
2	2	2													
<=4	2														
<=8	2														
8	2														
32	2														

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Chester in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
MIC														
<=0.015						3								
<=0.03									2					
0.064									1					
<=0.25			3										2	2
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5														1
<=1	2						1							
<=2												2		
2							2						1	
<=4										3				
<=8					3									
8		3												
16											1			
32											2			
>64	1											1		

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1									
8		1												
32											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1									
8		1												
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Chester in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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
<=0.015						1									
<=0.03										2					
0.03							1								
<=0.25				2										2	2
<=0.5					2				2						
<=1	2														
<=2													2		
2								2							
<=4											2				
<=8						2									
8			2												
32												2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Chester in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						
<=2												1		
2	1						1							
<=4										1				
<=8					1									
8		1												
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Chester in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
N of resistant isolates	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						24								
<=0.03									28					
0.03						4								
<=0.25			28										28	27
<=0.5				27				27						
0.5														1
<=1	10						11							
1				1										
<=2												27		
2	16						16							
<=4										28				
4		2					1					1		
<=8					28									
8		26												
16											12			
32											16			
>32								1						
>64	2													

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						1								
<=0.03									2					
0.03						1								
<=0.25			2										1	2
<=0.5				2				2						
0.5													1	
<=1							2							
<=2												2		
2	1													
<=4														
4		1												
<=8					2									
8		1												
16											1			
32											1			
>64	1													

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Coeln in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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													
<=2	1													
<=4	1													
4	1													
<=8	1													
16	1													

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Coeln in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
4		1												
<=8					1									
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Coeln in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	2
<=0.5				2				2						
<=1	1						2							
<=2												2		
2	1													
<=4										2				
4		2												
<=8					2						2			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	1	1	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									2					
0.03						1								
<=0.25			2										1	2
<=0.5				2				2						
0.5													1	
<=1	1						2							
<=2												1		
2	1													
<=4										2				
<=8					2									
8		2												
16											1			
>64												1		
>1024											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Derby in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	1	1	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						3								
<=0.03									3					
<=0.25			3										2	3
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5													1	
<=1	2						2							
<=2												2		
2	1						1							
<=4										3				
4		1												
<=8					3									
8		2												
32											2			
>64												1		
>1024											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						2								
<=0.03									4					
0.03						2								
<=0.25			4										4	3
<=0.5				4				4						
0.5														1
<=1							4							
<=2												4		
2	4													
<=4										4				
4		2												
<=8					3						1			
8		2												
16					1						2			
32											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Eboko in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
4		1												
<=8					1									
64											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella enterica, subspecies enterica in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1									
8		1												
32											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<=0.015															
<=0.03															
0.03															
0.064															
<=0.25															
<=0.5															
0.5															
<=1															
1															
<=2															
2															
<=4															
4															
<=8															
8															
16															
32															

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Enteritidis in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MIC														
<=0.015						7								
<=0.03									10					
0.03						3								
<=0.25			10										10	7
<=0.5				10				10						
0.5														2
<=1	1						6							
<=2												10		
2	8						4							
<=4										10				
4		6												
<=8					10									
8		4												
16											3			
32											6			
>32														1
>64	1													
>1024											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	N of resistant isolates	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<=0.015															
<=0.03															
0.03															
0.064															
<=0.25															
0.25															
<=0.5															
0.5															
<=1															
1															
<=2															
2															
<=4															
4															
<=8															
8															
16															
32															
>64															
>128															

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - dust

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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									
16											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						8								
<=0.03									14					
0.03						6								
<=0.25			14										14	10
<=0.5				14				14						
0.5														4
<=1	2						8							
<=2												14		
2	12						5							
<=4										14				
4		8					1							
<=8					14						2			
8		6												
16											9			
32											3			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Enteritidis in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1									
8		1												
32											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Give in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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
<=0.015	1														
<=0.03	2														
0.03	1														
<=0.25	2														
<=0.5	2														
<=1	2	2													
<=2	2														
<=4	2														
4	1														
<=8	2														
8	1														
16	2														

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	2	0	0	2
<=0.015							3								
<=0.03										3					
<=0.25				3						3					1
<=0.5					3					3					
<=1		2		3											
<=2			1										3		
2		1		3											
<=4											3				
4			2		3										
<=8						3									
32												1			
>32												2			
>1024												2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Give in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	1	0	0	1
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									2					
0.03						1								
<=0.25			2										2	1
<=0.5				2				2						
<=1	1						2							
<=2												2		
2	1													
<=4										2				
4		2												
<=8					2									
16											1			
>32														1
>1024											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Give in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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										2	2
<=0.5				2				2						
<=1	2						2							
<=2												2		
<=4										2				
4		2												
<=8					2						2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Give in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: animal sample - faeces

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	3
<=0.5				3				3						
<=1	3						3							
<=2												3		
<=4										3				
4		2												
<=8					3						3			
8		1												

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Gloucester in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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
<=0.015															
<=0.03															
0.03															
<=0.25															
<=0.5															
0.5															
<=1															
1															
<=2															
2															
<=4															
4															
<=8															
8															
16															
32															

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MIC														
<=0.03									1					
0.03						1								
<=0.25			1										1	
<=0.5				1				1						
<=1							1							
<=2												1		
<=4										1				
4		1												
<=8					1									
>32														1
>64	1													
>1024											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Goldcoast in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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								
0.064									1					
<=0.25													1	1
<=0.5								1						
0.5			1											
<=1							1							
1				1										
<=2												1		
2	1													
<=4										1				
<=8					1									
16		1									1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Hadar in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
N of resistant isolates	2	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	26	0	26	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									25					
0.064									2					
<=0.25			27										10	20
0.25						20								
<=0.5				25				26						
0.5						6							15	7
<=1	13						25							
1				2				1					2	
<=2												1		
2	12						2							
4		14												
<=8					27						5			
8		12								1				
16		1									21			
32											1			
64												22		
>64	2											4		
>128										26				

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	1	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03									1					
<=0.25			1											1
0.25						1								
<=0.5				1				1						
<=1							1							
1													1	
2	1													
<=8					1									
8		1												
16											1			
>64												1		
>128										1				

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Hadar in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03									5					
0.03						6								
0.064									1					
<=0.25			6										6	6
<=0.5				6				4						
<=1	4						5							
1								2						
<=2												6		
2	2													
<=4										6				
4		5					1							
<=8					5									
8		1												
16											1			
32											2			
64											2			
128					1									
>1024											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Hadar in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	1	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03	1													
<=0.25	1													
0.25	1													
<=0.5	1													
0.5	1													
<=1	1													
4	1													
<=8	1													
64	1													
>128	1													

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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										2	3
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5													1	
<=1	2						3							
<=2												3		
2	1													
<=4										3				
<=8					2									
8		3												
16					1						2			
64											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: animal sample - faeces

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						1								
<=0.03									3					
0.03						2								
<=0.25			3										3	1
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5														2
<=1	3						3							
<=2												3		
<=4										3				
<=8					1						1			
8		3												
16					2						1			
32											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1									
8		1												
32											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Indiana in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
<=0.015															
<=0.03															
0.03															
0.064															
<=0.25															
<=0.5															
0.5															
<=1															
1															
<=2															
2															
<=4															
4															
<=8															
8															
16															
>64															

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	1	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015	1													
<=0.03	2													
<=0.25	22													
0.25	1													
<=0.5	2													
<=1	2													
<=2	2													
<=4	1													
4	2													
<=8	2													
16	1													
128	1													

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Indiana in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						2								
<=0.03									3					
<=0.25			3										2	3
0.25						1								
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5													1	
<=1	2						2							
<=2												3		
2							1							
<=4										2				
4		3												
<=8					3						1			
16											2			
>64	1													
128										1				

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Indiana in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						18								
<=0.03									22					
0.03						2								
0.064						2								
<=0.25			21										20	20
<=0.5				22				21						
0.5			1											2
<=1	13						21							
1								1					2	
<=2												20		
2	8						1							
<=4										20				
4	1	13										2		
<=8					19						8			
8		9								2				
16					3						13			
32											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						2								
<=0.03									4					
0.03						2								
<=0.25			4										4	3
<=0.5				3				4						
0.5														1
<=1	1						4							
1				1										
<=2												4		
2	3													
<=4										3				
<=8					3									
8		4								1				
16					1						4			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				2				2						
0.5													1	
<=1	1						2							
<=2												2		
2	1													
<=4										2				
<=8					1						1			
8		2												
16					1						1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: animal sample - faeces

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1									
8		1												
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Isangi in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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												
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Jedburgh in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MIC														
<=0.03									1					
0.064						1								
<=0.5								1						
0.5			1											
<=1							1							
1				1									1	
4												1		
8										1				
16		1			1									
>32														1
>64	1													
>1024											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1									
8		1												
16											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	2	2	0	2
<=0.015							1								
<=0.03										3					
0.03							1								
0.064							1								
<=0.25				3										1	
<=0.5					3				3						
0.5														1	1
<=1								3							
1														1	
<=2													1		
2		2													
<=4											2				
4		1	1												
<=8						1						1			
8			1								1				
16			1			2									
>32															2
>64													2		
>1024												2			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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									
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Kedougou in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						1								
<=0.03									3					
0.03						2								
<=0.25			3										2	1
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5													1	2
<=1	1						2							
<=2												3		
2	2						1							
<=4										3				
4		2												
<=8					3						2			
8		1												
32											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Kedougou in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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										1	
<=0.5				2				2						
0.5													1	2
<=1	1													
<=2												2		
2	1						2							
<=4										2				
8		2												
16					2						2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Kottbus in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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										4	4
<=0.5				4				4						
<=1	2						4							
<=2												4		
2	2													
<=4										4				
<=8					4									
8		4												
16											3			
32											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Kottbus in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						1								
<=0.03									3					
0.03						2								
<=0.25			3										2	3
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5													1	
<=1	2						3							
<=2												3		
2	1													
<=4										2				
<=8					3						2			
8		3								1				
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Kottbus in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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												1		
<=4										1				
<=8					1						1			
8		1												

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03									2					
0.03						2								
<=0.25			2											2
<=0.5				2										
<=1							2							
1													2	
2	2													
<=4										2				
<=8					1									
8		2												
16					1						2			
32								2						
>64												2		

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03									2					
0.03						1								
0.064						1								
<=0.25			2											
<=0.5				1				1						
0.5													1	2
<=1							2							
1				1									1	
<=2												1		
2	1													
<=4										1				
4	1											1		
<=8					1									
8		2								1				
16					1						2			
32								1						

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						2								
<=0.03									4					
0.03						2								
<=0.25			4										2	
<=0.5				4				3						
0.5													2	3
<=1	3						4							
1								1						1
<=2												4		
2	1													
<=4										4				
<=8					4						1			
8		4												
16											2			
32											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						4								
<=0.03									5					
0.03						1								
<=0.25			5										4	4
<=0.5				5				3						
0.5													1	1
<=1	5						5							
1								2						
<=2												5		
<=4										5				
4		1												
<=8					5						2			
8		4												
16											2			
32											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: animal sample - faeces

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						2							
<=2												2		
<=4										2				
4		1												
<=8					2						1			
8		1												
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Livingstone in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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								
0.064									1					
<=0.25			1										1	
<=0.5				1				1						
0.5														1
<=1	1													
<=2												1		
2							1							
<=4										1				
<=8					1						1			
8		1												

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Llandoff in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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
	<=0.015	1													
<=0.03	1														
<=0.25	1													1	1
<=0.5	1														
<=1	1	1													
<=2	1														
<=4	1														
4	1														
<=8	1														
16	1														

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Llandoff in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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					
0.064						2								
<=0.25			2											
<=0.5								1						
0.5														1
<=1							1							
1				2				1					2	1
2							1							
4	2											1		
<=8											2			
8										2		1		
16		2			2									

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella London in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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					
0.064						1								
<=0.25			1											
<=0.5				1										
0.5														1
1								1					1	
2							1							
4	1													
8										1		1		
16		1			1									
64											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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												1		
<=4										1				
4		1												
<=8					1									
32											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella London in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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										2	1
<=0.5				2				2						
0.5														1
<=1	2						2							
<=2												2		
<=4										2				
4		2												
<=8					2									
32											2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella London in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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									
8		1												
32											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
4		1												
<=8					1									
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Manhattan in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - dust

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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									
16											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						6								
<=0.03									7					
0.064						1								
<=0.25			7										6	6
<=0.5				6				3						
0.5													1	1
<=1	6						7							
1				1				4						
<=2												6		
2	1													
<=4										6				
4		4										1		
<=8					6									
8		2								1				
16		1			1						1			
32											5			
64											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Mbandaka in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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								
0.064									1					
<=0.25			1										1	1
<=0.5				1				1						
<=1	1						1							
<=2												1		
<=4										1				
4		1												
<=8					1									
16											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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			
8		1												

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - dust

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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										2	2
<=0.5				2				2						
<=1	2						2							
<=2												2		
<=4										2				
<=8					2									
8		2												
32											2			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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
<=0.015															
<=0.03															
0.03															
0.064															
<=0.25															
<=0.5															
0.5															
<=1															
<=2															
2															
<=4															
4															
<=8															
8															
16															
32															
64															

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: animal sample - faeces

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	3
<=0.5				3				3						
<=1	1						3							
<=2												3		
2	2													
<=4										3				
<=8					2									
8		3												
16					1						2			
32											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Mbandaka in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON pn12

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

	AM substance	Cefepime	Cefotaxim	Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cefoxitin	Ceftazidim	Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Ertapenem	Imipenem	Meropenem	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	0.125	0.5	0.5	8	2	2	0.064	1	0.125	32
	Lowest limit	0.064	0.25	0.064	0.5	0.25	0.12	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.5
	Highest limit	32	64	64	64	128	128	2	16	16	128
	N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC											
	<=0.015							1			
	<=0.03									1	
	0.5	1	1	1					1		
	2					1	1				
	32				1						1

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Mbandaka in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03	14													
0.03	3													
0.064	11													
<=0.5	13													
0.5	14													
<=1	7													
1	5													
2	9													
4	7													
8	6													
16	8													
32	1													
64	14													
	13													
	5													
	4													

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									1					
<=0.25			1										1	
<=0.5				1										
<=1							1							
1								1						
<=2												1		
<=4										1				
<=8					1									
8		1												
>32														1
>64	1													
>1024											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<=0.015															
<=0.03															
0.03															
0.064															
<=0.25															
<=0.5															
<=1															
1															
<=2															
2															
<=4															
4															
<=8															
8															
16															
32															
>32															
>64															
>1024															

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	3
<=0.5				3				2						
<=1	1						3							
1								1						
<=2												3		
2	2													
<=4										3				
<=8					3						2			
8		3												
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Montevideo in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						6								
<=0.03									6					
<=0.25			6										6	6
<=0.5				6				4						
<=1	5						6							
1								2						
<=2		1										6		
2	1													
<=4										6				
4		3												
<=8					6						5			
8		2												
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Montevideo in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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													
<=2	1													
<=4	1													
<=8	1													
8	1													

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Montevideo in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - dust

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1						1			
8		1												

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Montevideo in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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										2	2
<=0.5				2				1						
<=1	2						2							
1								1						
<=2												2		
<=4										2				
<=8					2						2			
8		2												

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Montevideo in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	N of resistant isolates	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	6
<=0.015															
<=0.03															
0.03															
<=0.25															
<=0.5															
0.5															
<=1															
1															
<=2															
2															
<=4															
4															
<=8															
8															
16															
32															
>32															
>64															
>1024															

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Muenster in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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					
0.03						3								
<=0.25			3										3	2
<=0.5				3				2						
0.5														1
<=1	1						3							
1								1						
<=2												3		
2	2													
<=4										3				
4		3												
<=8					3									
16											2			
32											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Muenster in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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												1		
<=4										1				
4		1												
<=8					1									
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Napoli in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									1					
<=0.25			1											
<=0.5				1				1						
0.5													1	
2							1							
<=4										1				
8		1												
>32														1
>64	1											1		
128					1									
>1024											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						3								
<=0.03									11					
0.03						9								
0.064									1					
<=0.25			12										5	10
<=0.5				12				12						
0.5													7	2
<=1	1						9							
<=2												12		
2	10						3							
<=4										12				
<=8					12						1			
8		11												
16	1	1									6			
32											5			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
4	1													
<=8					1						1			
8		1												

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Napoli in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						3								
<=0.03									12					
0.03						9								
<=0.25			11										6	12
<=0.5				12				12						
0.5			1										6	
<=1							8							
<=2												12		
2	11						3							
<=4										12				
4	1						1							
<=8					12						2			
8		11												
16		1									7			
32											3			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Napoli in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									5					
0.03						4								
<=0.25			5										1	5
<=0.5				5				5						
0.5													4	
<=1							3							
<=2												5		
2	5						2							
<=4										5				
<=8					5						2			
8		5												
16											3			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Napoli in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									2					
0.03						1								
<=0.25			2											2
<=0.5				2				2						
0.5													2	
<=2												2		
2	2						1							
<=4										2				
4							1							
<=8					2						1			
8		2												
16											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1									
8		1												
32											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						2								
<=0.03									2					
0.03						2								
0.064									2					
<=0.25			4										4	4
<=0.5				4				4						
<=1	1						3							
<=2												4		
2	3						1							
<=4										4				
4		2												
<=8					4						1			
8		2												
32											3			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Newport in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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									2					
0.064									1					
<=0.25			3										3	3
<=0.5				3				2						
<=1	1						2							
1								1						
<=2												3		
2	2						1							
<=4										2				
4		2												
<=8					3									
8		1								1				
16											2			
64											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Newport in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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									
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Newport in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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								
0.064									2					
<=0.25			2											
<=0.5				2				2						
0.5													2	2
<=2												1		
2	2						2							
4												1		
<=8					2									
8		2								2				
16											2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Newyork in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MIC														
<=0.03	1													
0.03	1													
<=0.25	1													
<=0.5	1													
<=1	1													
2	1													
<=4	1													
4	1													
8	1													
>32	1													
>128	1													
>1024	1													

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Panama in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1									
8		1												
64											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Quentin in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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													
<=2	1													
<=4	1													
4	1													
<=8	1													
16	1													

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Rissen in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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												
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Saintpaul in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	N of resistant isolates	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3
<=0.015															
<=0.03															
0.03															
<=0.25															
<=0.5															
0.5															
<=1															
<=2															
2															
<=4															
4															
<=8															
8															
16															
32															
>32															
>64															
>128															
>1024															

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	N of resistant isolates	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3
<=0.015		4													
<=0.03		4													
<=0.25		4													
<=0.5		4													
0.5		2													
<=1		4													
<=2		1													
<=4		4													
<=8		4													
8		4													
32		1													
>32		3													
>64		3													
>1024		3													

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Saintpaul in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
N of resistant isolates	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
MIC														
<=0.015						2								
<=0.03									2					
<=0.25			2											
<=0.5				2				2						
0.5													2	
<=1							2							
<=4										2				
8		2												
>32														2
64												1		
>64	2											1		
>128					2									
>1024											2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Saintpaul in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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									
16											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									10					
0.03						5								
0.064						1								
0.12						1								
<=0.25			8										7	5
0.25						1								
<=0.5				8				9						
0.5			2			1							1	3
<=1	2						10							
1				2				1					2	2
<=2												8		
2	6													
<=4										4				
4	1	4												
<=8					4						3			
8	1	6								3		2		
16					4						5			
32					2						2			
>128										3				

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						2								
<=0.03									3					
<=0.25			3										2	2
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5						1							1	1
<=1							3							
<=2												3		
2	2													
<=4										2				
4	1	1												
<=8					2						1			
8		2												
16					1									
32											2			
>128										1				

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Senftenberg in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0
	<=0.015	3													
<=0.03	7														
0.12	1														
<=0.25	6														
0.25	2														
<=0.5	6														
0.5	1														
<=1	2														
1	1														
<=2	4														
2	2														
<=4	3														
4	2														
<=8	5														
8	1														
16	2														
32	2														
>64	1														
128	2														
>128	2														
>1024	1														

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Senftenberg in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8											1			
8		1												
16					1									

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Senftenberg in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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										2	2
<=0.5				2				2						
<=1	2						2							
<=2												2		
<=4										2				
4		2												
<=8					1						1			
16					1						1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Stanley in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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												1		
<=4										1				
4		1												
<=8					1									
16											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1									
8		1												
32											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Stourbridge in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	2
<=0.5				2				1						
<=1	1						2							
1								1						
<=2												2		
2	1													
<=4										2				
4		1												
<=8					2						1			
8		1												
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Takoradi in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	3
<=0.5				3				3						
<=1	2						3							
<=2												3		
2	1													
<=4										3				
4		3												
<=8					3						2			
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Takoradi in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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									
16											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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												
32											1			
64											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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						
<=2												1		
2	1						1							
<=4										1				
<=8					1									
8		1												
32											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Travis in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	1
<=0.5				2				2						
0.5														1
<=2												2		
2	2						2							
<=4										2				
<=8					2						1			
8		2												
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Typhimurium in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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				
<=8					1									
8		1												
16											1			

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
	N of resistant isolates	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<=0.015															
<=0.03															
0.03															
0.064															
<=0.25															
<=0.5															
0.5															
<=1															
1															
<=2															
2															
<=4															
4															
<=8															
8															
16															
32															
>1024															

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

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Sampling Strategy: Census

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0
MIC														
<=0.03									1					
0.03						1								
<=0.25			1										1	1
<=0.5				1				1						
<=2												1		
2	1													
<=4										1				
4		1					1							
<=8					1									
16											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Typhimurium in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						1								
<=0.03									3					
0.03						2								
<=0.25			3										2	2
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5													1	1
<=1	1						3							
<=2												2		
2	1													
<=4										3				
4		2												
<=8					2									
8		1												
16											1			
32											1			
>64	1											1		
>128					1									
>1024											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Typhimurium in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
N of resistant isolates	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
MIC														
<=0.015						6								
<=0.03									9					
0.03						7								
0.064									4					
<=0.25			13										10	9
<=0.5				13				13						
0.5													3	3
<=1	2						6							
<=2												12		
2	9						3							
<=4										13				
4		11					4							
<=8					12						6			
8		2												
16											3			
32											2	1		
>32														1
>64	2													
>128					1									
>1024											2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Typhimurium in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - dust

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						3								
<=0.03									3					
<=0.25			3										3	2
<=0.5				3				3						
0.5														1
<=1	1						2							
<=2												3		
2	1						1							
<=4										3				
4		2												
<=8					3						1			
8		1												
64											1			
>64	1													
>1024											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Typhimurium in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim							
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2							
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25							
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
	<=0.015	4																				
<=0.03	7																					
0.03	3																					
<=0.25	7										4		7									
<=0.5	7																					
0.5	3																					
<=1	2		5																			
<=2			1										6									
2	5																					
<=4											6											
4			6										1									
<=8					7						4											
8											1											
16											3											

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Typhimurium in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - carcase - chilled

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:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MIC														
<=0.015						8								
<=0.03									9					
0.03						1								
<=0.25			9										9	8
<=0.5				9				9						
<=1	3						7							
<=2												9		
2	5						2							
<=4										8				
4		5												
<=8					9						3			
8		4								1				
16											4			
32											1			
>32														1
>64	1													
>1024											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Typhimurium, monophasic in Meat from turkey - carcase - chilled

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - neck skin

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
N of tested isolates	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
N of resistant isolates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						4								
<=0.03									11					
0.03						7								
<=0.25			11										9	10
<=0.5				9				11						
0.5													2	1
<=1							10							
1				2										
<=2												10		
2	9						1							
<=4										11				
4	1	5												
<=8					11									
8		6												
16											1			
32											9			
>64	1											1		
>1024											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Typhimurium, monophasic in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	N of resistant isolates	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
<=0.03	3														
0.03	2														
<=0.25	312														
<=0.5	33														
0.5	1														
<=1	3														
1	11														
<=2	1														
2	1														
<=4	1														
4	21														
<=8	22														
8	1														
16	1														
>32	1														
>64	2	1													
>128	1														
>1024	1														

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Typhimurium, monophasic in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	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 Veneziana in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIC														
<=0.015						6								
<=0.03									5					
0.064									1					
<=0.25			6										6	6
<=0.5				6				6						
<=1	6						6							
<=2												5		
<=4										6				
4		1										1		
<=8					6						2			
8		5												
16											3			
32											1			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Veneziana in Turkeys - fattening flocks - before slaughter

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - boot swabs

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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										4	3
<=0.5				4				4						
0.5														1
<=1	4						4							
<=2												4		
<=4										4				
4		2												
<=8					4						2			
8		2												
16											2			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Salmonella Veneziana in Gallus gallus (fowl) - laying hens

Sampling Stage: Farm

Sampler: Official and industry sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: environmental sample - fabric swab

Sampling Strategy: Census

Sampling Context: Control and eradication programmes

Programme Code: AMR MON

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.5	2	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	256	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	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
<=0.015	2														
<=0.03	2														
<=0.25	2														
<=0.5	2														
<=1	2	2													
<=2	2														
<=4	2														
<=8	2														
8	2														
16	1														

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE TABLES FOR INDICATOR ESCHERICHIA COLI

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: ESBL MON pnI2

		AM substance												
			Cefepime	Cefotaxim	Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid				Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid		Ertapenem	Imipenem	Meropenem	Temocillin
Ceftazidime synergy test	Cefotaxime synergy test	MIC	ECOFF	0.125	0.25	0.25	8	0.5	0.5	0.06	0.5	0.125	32	
		Lowest limit	0.064	0.25	0.064	0.5	0.25	0.12	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.5		
		Highest limit	32	64	64	64	128	128	2	16	16	128		
		N of tested isolates	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35		
		N of resistant isolates	29	35	14	15	35	12	1	0	0	0		
Not Available	Not Available		<=0.015							15				
			<=0.03									32		
			0.03							14				
			<=0.064	2		13								
			0.064							5		3		
			<=0.125					6		4				
			0.12	4		6			1					
			0.25	8		2		11		24				
			0.5	4		3		6		7				
			1	2	5	2		6	2					
			2	1	2	1	3	8	1					
			4	5	5	4	8	7	2					9
			8	6	7	4	9	4	6					25
			16	3	3		2	6						1

			AM substance	Cefepime	Cefotaxim	Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cefoxitin	Ceftazidim	Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Ertapenem	Imipenem	Meropenem	Temocillin
Ceftazidime synergy test	Cefotaxime synergy test	MIC	ECOFF	0.125	0.25	0.25	8	0.5	0.5	0.06	0.5	0.125	32
			Lowest limit	0.064	0.25	0.064	0.5	0.25	0.12	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.5
			Highest limit	32	64	64	64	128	128	2	16	16	128
			N of tested isolates	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
			N of resistant isolates	29	35	14	15	35	12	1	0	0	0
Not Available	Not Available	32			2		3	4	1				
		64			9		8						
		>64			2		2						

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh

Sampling Stage: Retail

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Type: food sample - meat

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: ESBL MON

Sampling Details:

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Collistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.25	0.5	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	64	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
	N of resistant isolates	35	0	35	35	3	14	1	2	0	13	19	18	0	15
<=0.015							18								
<=0.03										35					
0.03							3								
<=0.25														35	14
0.25							6								
<=0.5									25						
0.5				1			1								5
<=1								33							
1				3	5		3		7						1
<=2			11										16		
2				6	10			1	1						
<=4											21				
4			17	6	7								1		
>4				19											
<=8						29						13			
8			5		8			1	1						
>8					5		4								
16			2			3					1	3	1		
32						2							4		
>32									1						15
64		4				1					1		7		

	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.25	0.5	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	64	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
MIC	N of resistant isolates	35	0	35	35	3	14	1	2	0	13	19	18	0	15
	>64	31											6		
	128										4				
	>128										8				
	512											1			
	>1024											18			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON pnl2

		AM substance		Cefepime	Cefotaxim	Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cefoxitin	Ceftazidim	Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Ertapenem	Imipenem	Meropenem	Temocillin
Ceftazidime synergy test	Cefotaxime synergy test	MIC	ECOFF	0.125	0.25	0.25	8	0.5	0.5	0.06	0.5	0.125	32
			Lowest limit	0.064	0.25	0.064	0.5	0.25	0.12	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.5
			Highest limit	32	64	64	64	128	128	2	16	16	128
			N of tested isolates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
			N of resistant isolates	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Not Available	Not Available	<=0.015								2			
		<=0.03										2	
		<=0.064				2							
		<=0.125							1		1		
		0.12		1									
		<=0.25			1								
		0.25							1		1		
		0.5		1				1					
		1			1								
		4					1						
		8											2
		16					1	1					

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Collistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.25	0.5	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	64	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
	N of resistant isolates	83	1	1	1	8	68	2	6	0	66	82	93	0	70
<=0.015							123								
<=0.03										221					
0.03							29								
0.064							2			1					
0.12							5								
<=0.25				221										196	63
0.25							36								
<=0.5					221				152						
0.5							8							25	76
<=1	1							215							
1				1			6		57					1	12
<=2			13										114		
2	48							5	7						1
<=4											152				
4	77	104							1				15		
<=8						199						117			
8	13	93		1			10	2			3				
>8							3								
16		11				15			3		1	21			
32						1			2		3	2	5		
>32															70

	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.25	0.5	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	64	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
MIC	N of resistant isolates	83	1	1	1	8	68	2	6	0	66	82	93	0	70
	64		1			6					9		37		
	>64	83											51		
	128					1					22				
	>128										32				
	512											1			
	1024											2			
	>1024											79			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: ESBL MON pnI2

		AM substance											
			Cefepime	Cefotaxim	Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cefoxitin	Ceftazidim	Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Ertapenem	Imipenem	Meropenem	Temocillin	
		ECOFF	0.125	0.25	0.25	8	0.5	0.5	0.06	0.5	0.125	32	
		Lowest limit	0.064	0.25	0.064	0.5	0.25	0.12	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.5	
		Highest limit	32	64	64	64	128	128	2	16	16	128	
		N of tested isolates	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	
Ceftazidime synergy test	Cefotaxime synergy test	MIC	N of resistant isolates	30	33	7	11	33	8	0	0	0	0
Not Available	Not Available	<=0.015	20										
		<=0.03	28										
		0.03	8										
		<=0.064	1	12									
		0.064						5	5				
		<=0.125					5	7					
		0.12	2	12									
		0.25	3	2									
		0.5	4	2	1					2	4		
		1	8	1	2	3			3				
		2	2	2	2			5	1	3			
		4	2	9	2	7	8	2	4				
		8	6	5	2	13	3	19					
		16	3	5			3	2	6				
		32	2	3	1			10	1				
		64	6			5	1						
		>64	5										

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: ESBL MON

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Collistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.25	0.5	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	64	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	N of resistant isolates	33	1	33	33	3	21	0	2	0	18	20	24	0	14
<=0.015							11								
<=0.03										33					
0.03							1								
0.12							1								
<=0.25														28	10
0.25							6								
<=0.5									23						
0.5				1										4	7
<=1								33							
1				2	6		3		7					1	1
<=2			5										9		
2				2	4		1		1						1
<=4											12				
4			16	11	6										
>4				17											
<=8						30						10			
8			9		4		5				2				
>8					13		5								
16			2								1	2			
32						1			1			1	1		
>32									1						14

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.25	0.5	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	64	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	N of resistant isolates	33	1	33	33	3	21	0	2	0	18	20	24	0	14
64		1	1			1					3		11		
>64		32											12		
128						1					1				
>128											14				
>1024												20			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Turkey - fattening flocks

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: AMR MON pnl2

		AM substance										
		Cefepime	Cefotaxim	Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cefoxitin	Ceftazidim	Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Ertapenem	Imipenem	Meropenem	Temocillin	
		ECOFF	0.125	0.25	0.25	8	0.5	0.5	0.06	0.5	0.125	32
		Lowest limit	0.064	0.25	0.064	0.5	0.25	0.12	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.5
		Highest limit	32	64	64	64	128	128	2	16	16	128
		N of tested isolates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ceftazidime synergy test	Cefotaxime synergy test	MIC	N of resistant isolates	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Not Available	Not Available	<=0.015	1									
		<=0.03	1									
		<=0.064	1									
		0.25	1									
		0.5	1									
		4	11									
		8	1									
		64	1									

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Turkeys - fattening flocks

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: AMR MON

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Collistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.25	0.5	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	64	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
	N of resistant isolates	93	1	1	1	18	26	5	1	0	17	55	90	0	53
<=0.015							130								
<=0.03										171					
0.03							15								
0.12							2								
<=0.25				170										152	57
0.25							10								
<=0.5					170				131						
0.5							8							18	50
<=1		1						161							
1							1		35					1	11
<=2			21										74		
2		23						5	4						
<=4											147				
4		51	74		1			3					7		
>4				1											
<=8						149						93			
8		3	71				3	2			3				
>8							2								
16			4			4					4	16			
32		1	1			10						7	3		
>32									1						53

	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.25	0.5	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	64	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
MIC	N of resistant isolates	93	1	1	1	18	26	5	1	0	17	55	90	0	53
64		1				2					2		39		
>64		91											48		
128						1					6				
>128						5					9				
>1024												55			

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Turkey - fattening flocks

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampler: Official sampling

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Programme Code: ESBL MON pnl2

		AM substance									
		Cefepime	Cefotaxim	Cefotaxime + Clavulanic acid	Cefoxitin	Ceftazidim	Ceftazidime + Clavulanic acid	Ertapenem	Imipenem	Meropenem	Temocillin
ECOFF		0.125	0.25	0.25	8	0.5	0.5	0.06	0.5	0.125	32
Lowest limit		0.064	0.25	0.064	0.5	0.25	0.12	0.015	0.12	0.03	0.5
Highest limit		32	64	64	64	128	128	2	16	16	128
N of tested isolates		17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Ceftazidime synergy test	Cefotaxime synergy test	MIC	N of resistant isolates								
Not Available	Not Available	<=0.015	11								
		<=0.03	16								
		0.03	5								
		<=0.064	7								
		0.064	1								
		<=0.125	2								
		0.12	8								
		0.25	2								
		0.5	6								
		1	2								
		2	3								
		4	2								
		8	4								
		16	2								
		32	1								
		64	3								
		>64	5								

Table Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified in Turkey - fattening flocks

Sampling Stage: Slaughterhouse

Sampling Type: animal sample - caecum

Sampling Context: Monitoring

Sampler: Official sampling

Sampling Strategy: Objective sampling

Programme Code: ESBL MON

Analytical Method:

Country of Origin: France

Sampling Details:

MIC	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Collistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.25	0.5	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	64	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	N of resistant isolates	17	0	17	17	0	4	0	1	0	3	10	11	0	7
<=0.015							11								
<=0.03									17						
0.03							1								
0.064							1								
<=0.25														13	4
<=0.5									11						
0.5							2							4	5
<=1								17							
1				1	1				3						1
<=2													4		
2				5	4		2		2						
<=4											13				
4			6	2	2								2		
>4				9											
<=8						17						6			
8			11		2						1				
>8					8										
16												1			
32									1						
>32															7
64											1		4		

	AM substance	Ampicillin	Azithromycin	Cefotaxim	Ceftazidim	Chloramphenicol	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Gentamicin	Meropenem	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethoxazole	Tetracycline	Tigecycline	Trimethoprim
	ECOFF	8	16	0.25	0.5	16	0.064	2	2	0.125	16	64	8	1	2
	Lowest limit	1	2	0.25	0.5	8	0.015	1	0.5	0.03	4	8	2	0.25	0.25
	Highest limit	64	64	4	8	128	8	16	32	16	128	1024	64	8	32
	N of tested isolates	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
MIC	N of resistant isolates	17	0	17	17	0	4	0	1	0	3	10	11	0	7
	>64	17											7		
	128										1				
	>128										1				
	>1024											10			

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
CARBA MON	Gallus gallus (fowl) - broilers	Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified	Objective sampling	Slaughterhouse	N_A	Monitoring	Official sampling	animal sample - caecum	slaughter animal batch	European Union	N_A	342	0
	Meat from broilers (Gallus gallus) - fresh	Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified	Objective sampling	Retail	N_A	Monitoring	Official sampling	food sample - meat	batch (food/feed)	European Union	N_A	316	0
	Turkeys - fattening flocks	Escherichia coli, non-pathogenic, unspecified	Objective sampling	Slaughterhouse	N_A	Monitoring	Official sampling	animal sample - caecum	slaughter animal batch	European Union	N_A	295	0

Specific monitoring of ESBL-/AmpC-/carbapenemase-producing bacteria and specific monitoring of carbapenemase-producing bacteria, in the absence of isolate detected



Latest Transmission set

Table Name	Last submitted dataset transmission date
Animal Population	25-Jul-2022
Disease Status	25-Jul-2022
Food Borne Outbreaks	25-Jul-2022
Prevalence	04-Aug-2022

Zoonosis report for France, 2020 data

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1. Institutions and Laboratories involved in zoonoses monitoring and reporting

The institutions and laboratories involved in food chain surveillance are :

- public risk managers (national control authorities: DGAL, DGCCRF, DGS) managing official surveillance plan and official control Programs. Official controls contribute to the overall assessment of the safety control plans implemented in companies and to the verification of compliance with the legislation. They are organized according to a harmonized European approach as to their design and implementation (Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 replaced by the Regulation 625/2017). As part of the official controls implemented by the French authorities to ensure food safety, the Directorate General for Food (DGAL) of the French Ministry of Agriculture, Agri-food and Forestry (MAAF) and the General Directorate for Competition Policy, Consumer Affairs and Fraud Control (DGCCRF) of the French Ministry of Economy and Finance manage a surveillance system for contaminants. DGAL's controls take place in primary animal and crop production, for food of animal origin and feed and DGCCRF's checks concern food of vegetal origin. Both DGAL and DGCCRF control foodstuffs at retail level.

Food-borne outbreaks are monitored at the national level by the French Public Health Agency (Santé Publique France), together with the Regional Health Agencies (ARSs) and in collaboration with the Departmental Directorates for Protection of the Population (DDPPs), via a mandatory reporting system. Some public institutions are managing surveillance systems like the SAGIR network for wildlife (Investigations of the National Surveillance Network of Game Death Causes).

- private risk managers (operators in all stages of the food chain) managing their own-checks programs on an individual or collective basis. Food chain operators have performance obligations and rely on an analysis of hazards and critical points for their control (HACCP) to define their own-checks schemes. These own-checks enable them to confirm the effectiveness of safety control measures. It is to be undertaken in all stages of the food chain (production, processing, and distribution) from feed to food, except for primary production. For microbiological agents found in foods, Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 establishes a minimum list of criteria to be included in the health control plans of operators.

- Accredited analytical laboratories: they contribute to epidemiological surveillance and the early detection of outbreaks and at-risk sanitary situations, through their analytical knowledge and involvement in the local epidemiological context. They can participate in the epidemio-surveillance Platforms mentioned in Article L. 201-14 of the French Rural Code (Decree No 2015-1902 of 30 December 2015). Some of the reference laboratories are also in charge of collecting the data from departmental veterinary services and local laboratories, synthesizing it and report to the DGAL. French départements are also involved in sanitary monitoring through departmental analytical laboratories (Order No 2015-1242 of 7 October 2015) and laboratories of the Common Service of Laboratories (SCL) of the French Ministry of Economy and Finance.

- Managers of integrated thematic surveillance programs, most often in National Reference Laboratories (NRLs). They contribute to the epidemiosurveillance missions undertaken by the State, primarily through the confirmation of first-line analysis results, the development and deployment of analytical methods, and the coordination of official laboratory networks. In institutions like Anses, reference laboratories are also supported by epidemiological units dedicated to data management and analysis in order to feed research in epidemiology and scientific and technical support to risk managers.

2. Animal population

1. Sources of information and the date(s) (months, years) the information relates to

The sources of information used are:

- AGRESTE: a website (open access) gathering data of the French Ministry of Agriculture (<https://agreste.agriculture.gouv.fr/agreste-web/disaron/!searchurl/searchUiid/search/>) (we used this source for most species; 2019 data);
- For some data not available on AGRESTE website (number of ovine/caprine and pig holdings), we used other data from ministry, extracted from the national database 'SIGAL' (restricted access) or from official report (2019 data);
- BDNI: it is the National identification database managed by the French Ministry of Agriculture (assisted by farmers and other private operators), which records all the identification numbers of cattle and all their movements (2019 data for numbers of bovine animals and holdings ; restricted access);
- French Institute for Horse and Riding (IFCE). This public organism manages the national equine registry and performs an estimation of the equine population each year. Much data related to equine industry is available online (<https://statscheval.ifce.fr>) and in an annual report named 'Annuaire ECUS' (<https://equipedia.ifce.fr/fileadmin/bibliotheque/6.Statistiques/6.1.Ecus-depliant/ECUS-2020.pdf>) (report published in October 2020, related to 2019 data).

2. Definitions used for different types of animals, herds, flocks and holdings as well as the production types covered

The transmitted data covered the following production types: cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, rabbits and equids (horses, donkeys).

3. National changes of the numbers of susceptible population and trends

Population is quite stable.

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

For equids, tables and maps are available on IFCE website: <http://statscheval.ifce.fr>

3. General evaluation: TUBERCULOSIS, MYCOBACTERIAL DISEASES

1. History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Bovine tuberculosis was endemic in France until the 1950s (herd prevalence around 25%). Due to a generalized control program set up in the 60s, the herd prevalence declined until reaching 0.09% in 1998. In 2000, France was recognized officially free from bovine tuberculosis by the European Union. However, during the last fifteen years, the evolution of the monitoring methods and surveillance pressure both in livestock and wildlife lead to discover an increasing number of cases in certain areas in wild and domestic populations.

For more information, please visit the French agency and the Reference national center websites:
<http://cnrmyctb.free.fr/spip.php?rubrique6>

<http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/Dossiers-thematiques/Maladies-infectieuses/Infections-respiratoires/Tuberculose/Donnees-epidemiologiques>

2. Evaluation of status, trends and relevance as a source for humans

The overall situation of France regarding bovine tuberculosis remained highly satisfactory: annual incidence in bovine was well below 0.1% over the last years and in most of the infected herds that have been detected, the number of animals with lesions was very low. Diagnostic slaughtering globally increased over the last years (despite a slight decrease in 2017), proof of growing awareness among stakeholders and improved investigation of suspected cases. Information campaigns on slaughterhouse detection began to yield encouraging results with a rise in suspected cases, although the number of actual confirmations remained stable. The epidemiological situation improved in some areas. The persistence of the disease in some areas both in livestock and wildlife requires special attention and long-term efforts in order to achieve eradication.

Regarding humans, the national reference center for mycobacteria coordinates a laboratory network and collect information on patients with tuberculosis bacteriologically confirmed (positive culture). Information on *M. bovis* is collected as part of this network.

3. Additional information

For specific information on animals please visit the following websites :

- Bulletin épidémiologique : <http://bulletinepidemiologique.mag.anses.fr/fr/node/1214>
- Plateforme d'épidémiosurveillance en santé animale : <http://plateforme-esa.fr/tuberculose-bilans-et-resultats-nationaux>
- Anses: <http://www.anses.fr/fr/content/la-tuberculose-bovine>

4. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS COMPLEX

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Scope of surveillance is Bovine tuberculosis (TB) due to *Mycobacterium bovis*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* or *Mycobacterium caprae*. The monitored population is all cattle farms across France. Other susceptible populations undergo routine surveillance through post-mortem inspection at the slaughterhouse, particularly goats, sheep, and swine, as well as farmed deer. Monitoring of wildlife such as deer, wild boars and badgers, follows specific protocols.

Sampling strategy and Frequency of the sampling

- Cattle

Surveillance of bovine tuberculosis is active and involves several complementary systems.

Systematic surveillance at the slaughterhouse: inspection of all slaughtered animals for human consumption.

Programmed surveillance: testing required to obtain and maintain the officially disease-free status of herds. The general rule is annual screening of all cattle over six weeks through single or comparative intradermal tuberculin testing ; regarding the disease status at the department scale (or at a smaller scale), the screening of each herd may be implemented every two, three or four years or even stopped. Irrespective of the time interval applied in a “department” (French administrative division), programmed screening can be requested annually for a period of three to five years in an area or on production sites that are classified at-risk due to epidemiological links to an infected farm.

Screening can also be implemented when animals are moved.

- Sheep, goats, pigs and farmed deer

Examination of lesions in slaughterhouse (no routine tuberculin tests).

- Wildlife

Since the discovery of the first red deer infected with tuberculosis in Brotonne forest (Seine-Maritime) in 2001, wild infected animals have subsequently been identified in several “departements” across France: Côte-d’Or, Corse-du-Sud, Haute-Corse, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Dordogne, Charente, Ariège, Ardennes, Landes, Lot-et-Garonne, Charente Maritime, Haute-Vienne. At the end of 2011, on the initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture, a national surveillance program called Sylvatub was established as part of the National Epidemiological Surveillance Platform for Animal Health (<https://www.plateforme-esa.fr/node/35789>). It includes outbreak and programmed surveillance protocols with the aim to carry out an integrated assessment of sampling procedures, to harmonise diagnostic methods, and to centralise data from various surveillance systems. This surveillance covers several animal species:

- badgers: outbreak surveillance (animals found dead on the roadside or collected by the SAGIR network) and programmed surveillance (badgers captured in at-risk areas),

- deer: outbreak surveillance (suspicions on lesions in hunted animals and deer found dead collected by SAGIR network) and programmed surveillance (hunted animals in at-risk areas).

animals in at-risk areas.

- wild boars: outbreak surveillance (suspicions on lesions in hunted animals and wild boars found dead collected by SAGIR network) and programmed surveillance (hunted wild boars in at-risk areas).

Type of specimen taken

Blood (interferon IFN gamma), organs

Case definition

Regulatory definitions of cases were established in Article 12 of Ministerial Order dated 15/09/2003, as amended:

- Suspected infection: Lesions indicative of tuberculosis at the slaughterhouse or on necropsy, or on the basis of a positive histology finding, or a positive TB PCR result without identification of the bacillus, Non-

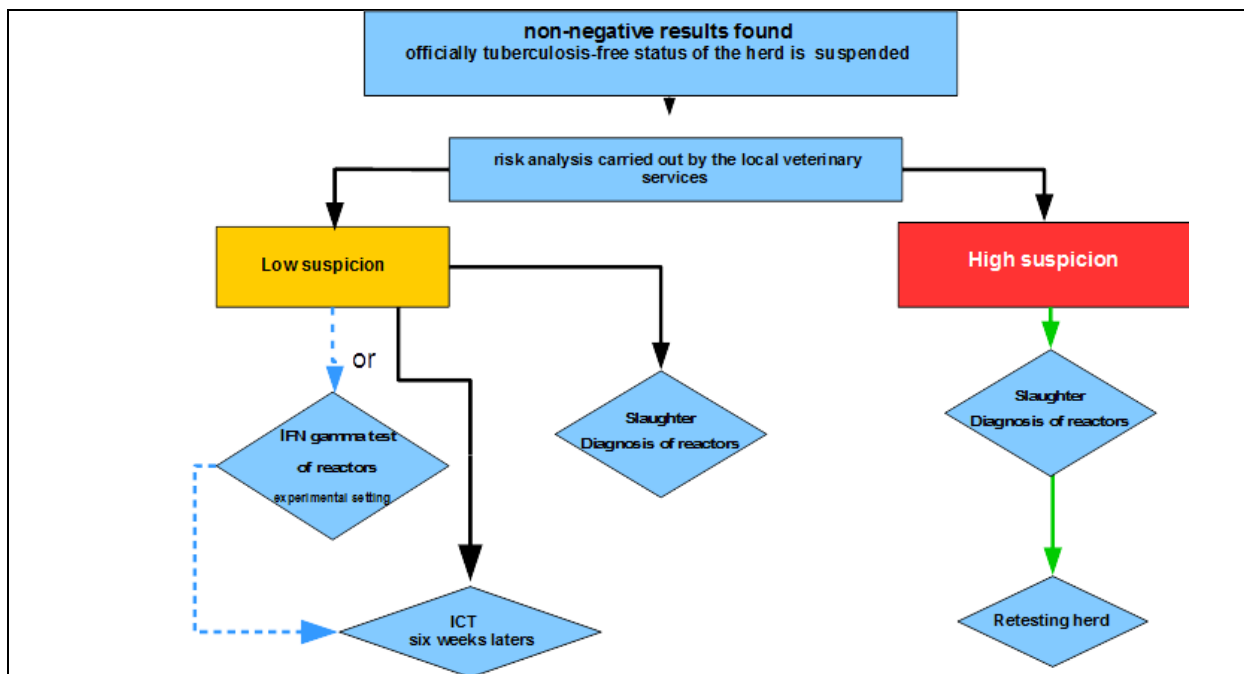
negative tuberculin reactions and/or non-negative results for the interferon gamma assay (IFN-gamma) during a prophylactic procedure or other control, irrespective of the justification for the control.

- Confirmed infection: Identification of *Mycobacterium bovis*, *Mycobacterium caprae* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Observation in the same animal of a positive TB PCR analysis associated with histological lesions indicative of tuberculosis identified by an accredited laboratory, or in an animal from a suspect herd for a reason other than a positive result, Histologically suggestive lesions of tuberculosis in an animal that had a positive intradermal tuberculin test.

Regulations provide for other definitions of infected animals, but they are not used in routine practice.

2. Measures in place

Control measures aim to confirm the status of suspect animals and, if necessary, to eliminate infection from the herd. In 2012, testing protocols for suspected cases were harmonized nationally, taking into account the different initial tests (single intradermal tuberculin (SIT)) or comparative intradermal tuberculin (CIT). The following principles are universally applicable: if non-negative results are found for a farm, a risk analysis is carried out by the local veterinary services to assess whether the suspicion is low or high on the basis of epidemiological criteria, and if necessary additional investigations are carried out to test all or part of the herd, as part of control measures, using either CIT or, when available, IFN gamma with specific peptides in an experimental setting. In the event of low suspicion, animals are retested six weeks later or are directly slaughtered for performing direct diagnosis. In this case, organs presenting lesions are sampled and, whether or not lesions are found, retropharyngeal, mediastinal, and tracheobronchial lymph nodes are sampled and tested for the presence of tuberculous mycobacteria by PCR and cell culture. If suspicion is high from the outset, or because reactions to tests performed six weeks after low suspicion confirm the suspected cases, reactors are slaughtered for direct diagnosis and other cattle in the herd are retested after this diagnostic slaughter of confirmed animals.



If an infection is confirmed, farms to which the disease may have spread or farms that may have been the source of the infection are identified and investigated (farms likely to be infected because of an epidemiological link). Testing is carried out using SIT, CIT or diagnostic slaughter, and the farms may then be classified at-risk. If an infection is confirmed, the infected farm is cleansed. This generally involves complete depopulation of the herd with increased inspection at the slaughterhouse, followed by cleaning-disinfection. In certain specific cases, control measures may involve partial depopulation. In this scenario, animals are tested using SIT and IFN-gamma on several occasions. Reactors are slaughtered for diagnostic purposes. The herd is considered to be cleansed after two favorable tests have been performed at a two-month interval, and is considered reclassified after one further favorable control using CIT.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Yes.

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

Over the last three years, the incidence of bovine tuberculosis at herd-level was lower than 0.05% in France and the country has maintained its status as officially free from bovine tuberculosis. The aim of the surveillance is to eradicate the disease where it still occurs and to detect as early as possible new outbreaks to maintain the status. The legal framework makes the eradication particularly difficult,

besides it is complicated locally by the infection of wildlife and the wide presence of germs producing nonspecific reactions to screening tests.

5. Additional information

For specific information on animal side consult the specific page about tuberculosis on <http://www.plateforme-esa.fr> and <http://www.anses.fr/fr/content/la-tuberculose-bovine>

5. General evaluation: BRUCELLA

1. History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Brucella strains are known to actively circulate into wildlife in France (*B. suis* biovar 2) at least since the beginning of years 2000 when the first surveys have been implemented on wild boars. This explains that meanwhile the disease is regularly detected on free ranging pig farms with poor biosecurity conditions (2 outbreaks in 2016, 5 outbreaks in 2017, 4 outbreaks in 2018, 4 outbreaks in 2019).

Other strains (*B. suis* biovar 3) are known to circulate in hare populations. The detection level remains low with 8 cases in 2016 and 5 cases in 2017 (Investigations of the National Surveillance Network of Game Death Causes - SAGIR : (<https://ofb.gouv.fr/le-reseau-sagir>) and none in 2018 and 2019. These biovars of *B. suis* are classically considered as non-pathogenic to humans, but seven human cases were reported in France in 2004, 2005, 2012, 2015 and 2016 in patients with comorbidity and due to regular and important exposure to wild boars and/or hares.

Following the discovery of two human cases of brucellosis in France in 2012/2013, associated with the consumption, in 2011, of a fresh cheese made from raw milk from a Haute-Savoie (department of the Alpes) dairy farm suffering from brucellosis, the presence of a wild reservoir of *Brucella melitensis* biovar 3 was confirmed in 2012 in a population of alpine ibex (*Capra ibex*) from the Bargy Massif.

Extensive studies on this population have shown high seroprevalence (> 40%) and detection of the common bacterium (56%) in seropositive animals. The management measures implemented were based partly on targeted partial slaughtering, first according to the age of the animals (2013: slaughter of animals aged 5 and over) and then according to the knowledge of their serological status (slaughter animals tested seropositive, labelling seronegative animals released), and in the spring of 2015, indiscriminate slaughter of unmarked animals. These measures have halved the size of the population, but have not allowed it to eradicate infection.

The recent cases highlight the importance of maintaining the national surveillance strategy, based on both the annual serological surveillance of all cattle herds as well as on abortion notification. This shows that, despite a generally well-implemented surveillance scheme, and even though abortion notification can still be improved, vigilance should be maintained throughout the country.

2. Evaluation of status, trends and relevance as a source for humans

France has been recognized as officially free of bovine brucellosis by the European Commission since 2005.

The risk of humans contracting brucellosis from animals is assumed to be extremely low.

3. Additional information

For more information, please visit the Bulletin épidémiologique website
<http://bulletinepidemiologique.maq.anses.fr/fr/node/1214>

6. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: BRUCELLA IN CATTLE

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Objectives of the surveillance programme

- Early detection of any re-emergence of brucellosis in domestic cattle.
- Provide evidence of the country's officially bovine brucellosis-free status.

Surveillance procedures

Programmed surveillance

Programmed surveillance consists of annual serological screening either through blood samples from at least 20% of animals over 2 years of age, or on pooled milk from herds to be monitored. An exemption from annual serological screening may be granted by the DDPP under certain conditions described in the Ministerial Order of 22 April 2008 for fattening herds in which cattle are kept in closed facilities.

Blood screening is carried out using the Rose Bengal Test (RBT)(1). The complement fixation (CF) test, which is more specific than the RBT, is only implemented in the event the RBT proves positive (a negative CF can refute a positive RBT). Milk screening is performed using an ELISA method.

Outbreak surveillance

Reporting all abortions is mandatory. Any cow that aborted must undergo serological screening by RBT and a swab sample from the uterine cervix is taken for bacteriological analysis in the event of positive serology (positive RBT and CF).

Case definition

A case is an animal:

- from which *Brucella sp* has been isolated,
- with a positive result to serological tests when originating from an infected herd

Diagnostic/analytical methods used

The diagnostic methods are serology (serum testing by: RBT, CF, ELISA and bulk milk testing by ELISA), bacteriology, PCR, and brucellin skin-test.

2. Measures in place

Vaccination policy

Vaccination of animals against brucellosis is expressly forbidden by animal health legislation.

Investigation of non-negative results in programmed surveillance

The result of individual screening on blood is considered to be unfavourable when both tests (RBT and then CF) are successively positive. Blood screening leads to a suspected case being declared (i.e. the issuing of a Prefectural Monitoring Order (APMS)) only after two series of controls at a six to eight week interval, both of which were unfavourable. A brucellin test is then carried out. If screening on milk produces an unfavourable result, a second control on pooled milk is carried out six to eight weeks later. If the second repeat control is positive, the sample is sent to the NRL, which performs a ring test. If this new test gives a positive result, the herd is placed under APMS and the animals that contributed to the pooled milk undergo individual serological controls (RBT and CF). If some of these serological controls yield unfavourable results, a brucellin test is then carried out. The brucellin test is performed on a group of animals (10 individuals) including the animals that reacted positively to the previous individual serological tests plus seronegative contact animals. If the brucellin tests (or, in their absence, a renewed individual serological control) are positive, then diagnostic slaughter is performed to detect *Brucella* on the lymph nodes. The herd is considered infected and placed under APDI if a *Brucella* strain is detected on culture, or if the suspected farm has a direct epidemiological link to an infected farm, through animal movements, for example.

Investigation of non-negative results in outbreak surveillance

If screening of a positive cow having aborted is positive, the farm is placed under APMS and the uterine cervix swab is taken for bacteriological analysis. If the swab is not available or cannot be collected, for example if antibiotics have been administered, diagnostic slaughter of the animal is performed to carry out bacteriological testing of the lymph nodes. The farm is placed under APDI if the bacteriological analysis is positive.

Measures taken in herds under Prefectural declaration of infection (APDI)

The whole herd is slaughtered if *Brucella abortus* or *B. melitensis* is isolated.

The control strategies in place

Bovine brucellosis control is based on technical collaboration between the veterinary services, the sanitary veterinarians, the veterinary or the dairy inter-professional laboratories and the Animal Health Groups (AHG). In each department, an AHG brings together the stockbreeders, the veterinary services, the agricultural organizations, the veterinary practitioners and veterinary laboratories. The regulation stipulates that any cattle herd shall acquire and preserve the "officially bovine brucellosis free" status. The regulation lays down that vaccination is forbidden. Herd testing and introduction tests for movements considered at risk are mandatory. Abortions which are mandatory notifiable, have to be officially investigated. Slaughtering of infected animals is mandatory. The total depopulation of an infected herd is mandatory. The AHG created for more than 40 years inform the stockbreeders and share out the costs of the surveillance/eradication program among the stockbreeders (members of AHG). Under the supervision of the DD(CS)PP/DAAF (local veterinary services), the sanitary veterinarians take the official blood samples, which are analyzed by the departmental (public) veterinary laboratories. The inter-professional dairy laboratories perform the routine test on bulk milk. These laboratories are approved for testing brucellosis and are regularly involved in inter-laboratory proficiency tests organized by the National Reference Laboratory for brucellosis (Anses). The local vet service receives the results of the analyses, ensures the follow-up of the herd status, performs the procedures for differential diagnosis of the disease as well as supervises the cleaning and disinfection of herds infected. The CCA (General directorate for food Animal Health Unit) works out the regulation and collects the epidemiological data. Anses (bacterial zoonosis Unit national, EU and OIE/FAO reference laboratory for animal brucellosis), brings a scientific and technical support to CCA, identifies the strains of *Brucella* isolated in France and controls all the diagnostic reagents batches.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Bovine brucellosis is a notifiable disease under animal health legislation. Notification of abortion is compulsory. Aborting animals and abortion material are sampled for serological and bacteriological examinations.

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

France is officially brucellosis free (OBF) since September 2005 in accordance with the Community legislation (decision CE/2003/467).

In 2020, around 160 000 holdings, housing nearly 18 million bovines were included in the surveillance program of bovine brucellosis. In 2020, nearly 100 000 holdings were submitted to serological tests and nearly 50 000 holdings were submitted to tests on bulk milk for brucellosis

The annual herd prevalence rate, which was 1.65% in 1984, decreased to 0% in 2004 and remained as such up to now. The annual herd incidence rate, which was 0.5% in 1985, decreased to 0% in 2004 and remained as such up to now. The previous abortion case caused by *Brucella* in cattle occurred in June 2002. Therefore, bovine brucellosis was considered eradicated and France achieved Officially Brucellosis Free status in September 2005. Report on bovine brucellosis surveillance in 2012: Two outbreaks of bovine brucellosis were reported in 2012. The first was due to the recent introduction of an infected animal from a Belgian outbreak (*B. abortus* biovar 3) without spread neither to the rest of the holding nor to other holdings. The second was an autochthonous and isolated outbreak due to

B. melitensis biovar 3 in a raw milk cheese producing farm. Further investigations have identified a potential wildlife reservoir. Both infected herds have been depopulated without delay.

The risk of humans contracting brucellosis from bovine animals is assumed to be extremely low.

5. Additional information

Additional information can be obtained in the report sent to EC (Health and consumer directorate), dealing with the information about the diseases targeted in annex E of directive 64/432 of the council.

7. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: BRUCELLA MELITENSIS –SHEEP AND GOAT

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Objectives of the surveillance programme

- Detect as early as possible the emergence of any new outbreak in domestic sheep and goats.
- Provide evidence on the status of the 95 departments considered officially sheep and goat brucellosis-free

Surveillance procedures

Programmed surveillance

Programmed surveillance is based on mandatory serological screening performed at a rate that can vary between departments.

The maintenance of herd qualification is based on the screening, at a predefined rate, of a representative fraction of animals, defined as follows:

- all non-castrated males over the age of six months,
- all animals introduced (excluding by birth) into the holding since the previous test,
- 25% of females of reproductive age (sexually mature) or in lactation, with no fewer than 50 per farm. On farms where there are fewer than 50, all these females must be tested.

Since the implementation of the new decree, the representative fraction of animals to be screened in herds has been the same for sheep and goats (whereas previously 100% of goats had to be screened), irrespective of the type of production (raw milk products or any other).

By default, the fraction of animals defined above is tested annually. The control interval can, however, be relaxed depending on the department where the herd is located, except for producers of raw milk, for which the rate is still annual.

In departments that are officially brucellosis-free, officially brucellosis free herds retain their status if the departmental screening programme is carried out correctly.

In addition, the Prefect may impose stricter measures, including the maintenance of annual testing for herds deemed at risk (for example, farms with an epidemiological link to an outbreak, or because of practices related to transhumance).

Before the entry into force of the new provisions for surveillance, the relaxed screening rate could be as infrequent as every ten years. Currently, the maximum applicable attenuation is five-year programmed screening (Memorandum DGAL/SDSPA/2014-157 published on 27-02-2014 relative to sheep and goat brucellosis: programmed and outbreak surveillance).

Outbreak surveillance

The rules governing the reporting of abortions have been modified, so as to revive the awareness of breeders and veterinarians regarding this procedure and adapt to situations frequently encountered on farms. All abortions (even isolated cases) must be recorded in the farm register, but now only the reporting of abortive episodes (defined as three or more abortions, over a period of seven days or less) is mandatory. If this threshold is reached, the farm's veterinarian must be informed of the episode, so that investigations may be initiated. However, if the veterinarian considers that an abortion in a herd of small ruminants is suggestive of brucellosis, especially in small herds, then the veterinarian may report the suspicion, which triggers investigations under the same technical and financial conditions (operations financed by the State) as a suspicion based on three successive abortions.

The definition of abortion in small ruminants has also been revised in order to improve the positive predictive value of reports of abortions regarding brucellosis. Abortion is now defined as follows: "An infectious abortion is defined as the expulsion of a foetus or a stillborn animal or one that dies within twelve hours of birth, excluding abortions that are clearly of accidental origin" (Article 2 of the Ministerial Order of 10 October 2013). Therefore, clearly accidental abortions and animals dying after twelve hours of birth are no longer taken into account.

Laboratory techniques

Investigation of non-negative results in programmed surveillance

The screening test used for programmed surveillance campaigns is a Rose Bengal Test (RBT). The complement fixation (CF) test is only used in the event the RBT proves positive. A result is considered unfavourable when both tests are positive (a negative CF can refute a positive RBT).

Suspensions (i.e. giving rise to an APMS) with programmed surveillance are only issued after two rounds of unfavourable tests (unfavourable initial serological screening, then a repeat test six to eight weeks later again unfavourable for RBT and CF). A brucellin test is then performed for a group of animals (20 individuals) including the animals that reacted positively to the previous individual serological tests and seronegative contact animals (if brucellin testing is not possible, the positive animals are again tested serologically individually).

If the brucellin tests (or, in their absence, a renewed individual serological control) are positive, then diagnostic slaughter is performed to search for *Brucella* on the lymph nodes. The herd is considered infected and placed under Prefectural declaration of infection (APDI) if a *Brucella* strain is detected on culture, or if the suspected farm has a direct epidemiological link to an infected farm, through animal movements, for example.

Investigation of non-negative results in outbreak surveillance

Abortions are investigated by serological testing. A swab sample from the uterine cervix of aborting females is also taken for bacteriological analysis if the serological analysis proves positive (both RBT and CF positive); failing that, diagnostic slaughter is performed.

A farm is placed under APMS following an abortion if serological testing is unfavourable (RBT and then CF if the RBT is positive). The farm is placed under APDI if the bacteriological analysis of the swab is positive.

Case definition

An infected animal is an animal from which *Brucella sp* has been isolated (except *B. ovis*): *B. abortus*, *B. melitensis*

2. Measures in place

Vaccination of bovines, sheep and goats against brucellosis is forbidden.

Ovine or goat brucellosis control is based on technical collaboration between the veterinary services, the sanitary veterinarians, the veterinary or the dairy inter-professional laboratories and the Animal Health Groups (AHG). In each department, an AHG brings together the stockbreeders, the veterinary services, the agricultural organizations, the veterinary practitioners and veterinary laboratories.

The national surveillance program is devoted to detecting any reintroduction and to extending this status throughout the whole country. It consists of annual serological surveillance within flocks as well as abortion notification.

In case of isolation of *Brucella* from sheep or goats, the herd of origin is considered as infected and total depopulation is implemented.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Ovine and caprine brucellosis are a notifiable disease under animal health legislation. Notification of abortion is compulsory (see above for exact definition). Aborting animals and abortion material are sampled for serological and bacteriological examinations.

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

Ninety-five "departements" of France are recognized officially free for small ruminants brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) since 2014 (decision 2014/892/UE) and no case has been reported in France since 2008.

5. Additional information

Additional information can be obtained in the general brucellosis report

8. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: BRUCELLA IN PIGS

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

The aim of porcine brucellosis surveillance is to detect outbreak events rapidly, in order to prevent the spread of the disease to other holdings and, depending on the strains involved, to prevent the risk of zoonosis.

For quarantine and artificial insemination (AI) centres (Directive 90/429/EEC), the goal is to ensure that only disease-free boars are used for artificial insemination purposes.

The population monitored

Domestic swine and farmed wild boars throughout mainland France.

Scope of surveillance programme

Brucella suis biovars 1, 2 and 3, *Brucella melitensis* and *Brucella abortus*.

Surveillance procedures

Porcine brucellosis is monitored by outbreak surveillance (testing after observation of clinical signs) in all holdings (see section 3 below), and programmed surveillance (routine serological testing) in quarantine stations and AI centres.

Programmed surveillance was set up (professional initiative) in late 2010 for holdings of the Noir de Bigorre (Gascon) breed and for local breeds shown at the Paris International Agricultural Show.

Programmed surveillance

Programmed surveillance targets boars used for AI (which are also tested for Aujeszky's disease and classical swine fever), due to the potential role of semen in the spread of brucellosis (the combination of antimicrobials added to collected semen does not eliminate **Brucella**). This serological surveillance is not generalised to other types of holdings that may nonetheless run the risk of the spread or introduction of **Brucella** because serological tests are known to have low specificity and frequent false positives.

A herd becomes suspect in one of the following three circumstances:

- observation of epi- or enzootic clinical signs associated with positive serological tests,
- herds with an epidemiological connection to an infected holding,
- in accredited AI centres or quarantine stations, positive serological reactions as defined in Memorandum 2004/8134 of 12 May 2004.

No specific programmed surveillance is implemented in wildlife.

2. Measures in place

Epidemiological investigation during an outbreak (trace-back/trace-forward surveys)

For suspected outbreaks, samples are taken by mandated veterinarians for serological testing (blood samples in vacutainer collection tubes) from all breeding pigs or bacteriological analyses (peri- or endocervical swabs. or samples of vaginal secretions in sows having aborted or those that show reproductive disorders and/or, after diagnostic slaughter, samples of lymph nodes and/or uterus tissue in sows having aborted, of affected testes for boars with orchitis, of joint fluid from any arthritic pig).

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Outbreak surveillance

Outbreak surveillance is based on the surveillance of clinical signs typical of brucellosis infection: early abortion with early return to oestrus (abortion or embryonic resorption can affect up to 50% of breeding sows in a holding, while 95% of breeding sows may be infertile), acute orchitis or any other reproductive disorder of an enzootic nature. Arthritis and paresis arising from bone and joint injury can also indicate brucellosis.

In case of a clinical suspicion, the veterinary practitioner has to notify it to the departmental veterinary services.

Health control measures

Given the low specificity of clinical signs, any suspected holdings are only placed under prefectural monitoring order (APMS) if the clinical suspicion is confirmed by positive serological results. However, for quarantine stations or AI collection centres, due to the impact that any delay would have for the notification of brucellosis, and given the type of surveillance (clinical and serological), these centres are placed under APMS as soon as positive serological test results are obtained.

Definition of an outbreak

An outbreak of porcine brucellosis is confirmed:

- if the *Brucella* bacterium has been isolated,
- if at least 10% of breeding pigs are seropositive,
- in accredited quarantine stations and AI centres, if the suspected pig(s) originated from an infected holding.

Except for quarantine stations and AI centres, confirmation is thus based on isolation of the pathogen (high specificity, but low sensitivity), or positive serological results (low specificity, but high sensitivity, particularly due to cross-reactions with *Yersinia enterocolitica* O:9).

In the absence of any suggestive clinical signs, therefore, isolated positive serological reactions do not in any way constitute a suspicion of brucellosis according to the Ministerial Order of 14 November 2005.

Measures taken in the event of confirmed outbreaks

When an outbreak is confirmed, the prefectural monitoring order is replaced with a prefectural declaration of (brucellosis) infection (APDI).

Depending on whether the bacteria could be typed and on the *Brucella suis* biovar isolated, the fate of breeding pigs and growing-finishing pigs differs in terms of whether the meat is subject to mandatory seizure (condemned) or heat treatment. When an outbreak has been confirmed, the entire herd is culled. Ruminants and dogs on the premises are also tested. Epidemiological trace-back and trace-forward surveys are conducted for the six months preceding the first suspicion of outbreak. Depopulation is followed by cleaning and disinfection.

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

Cases in domestic pigs holdings are linked with infection in wild boars due to weak biosecurity measures.

9. General evaluation: SALMONELLA

1. History of the disease and/or infection in the country

The gastro-intestinal tract of mammals (pigs and cattle) and birds (domestic poultry) is the principal reservoir of *Salmonella* spp. Some strains can also be found in other sources, such as cold-blooded animals (reptiles, turtles) and aquatic animals (mollusks, fish).

Non-typhoid human salmonellosis are considered to be zoonotic diseases. Transmission to humans mostly occurs through the consumption of raw or undercooked contaminated foods, as well as foods cross-contaminated after cooking.

Although the number of salmonellosis cases has been decreasing since control programs were implemented in the poultry sector, *Salmonella* remains the major cause of food-borne outbreaks of bacterial origin in Europe (EFSA & ECDC, 2019), and the second zoonotic agent after *Campylobacter*.

In different surveys relative to declarations of foodborne outbreaks, the most frequently incriminated foods are eggs and products based on raw eggs or eggs having undergone insufficient heat treatment, dairy products (raw or slightly heat-treated milk) and also meat (beef, pork and poultry meat). However, the cases described in the literature mention several other foods (fruit and vegetables, shellfish, etc.).

2. Evaluation of status, trends and relevance as a source for humans

Surveillance of salmonellosis cases in human is published by the National reference center: <https://www.pasteur.fr/fr/sante-publique/CNR/les-cnr/escherichia-coli-shigella-salmonella>

3. Additional information

The *Salmonella* network is a national epidemiological surveillance network, which specifically monitors salmonella of non-human origin. For more information, please visit the website : <http://bulletinepidemiologique.mag.anses.fr/sites/default/files/SSA15final.pdf>

10. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: ANIMAL CARCASSES/SALMONELLA

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Pork is one of the sources associated with human cases. In 2015 in France, 18% of food-borne outbreaks caused by Salmonella involved meat and 16% involved delicatessen meat (all species combined) (SPF, 2015).

The lack of harmonized control programs in the pig and pork sector in Europe led the European Commission to reinforce supervision by the competent authorities in this area in 2015. Of the various supervision methods proposed by the European Commission under Regulation (EU) 218/2014, France chose to implement a system for the collection and centralization of the results of own-check undertaken in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 in all pig slaughterhouses.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627 has extended to other animal productions the obligation, for competent authorities, to **verify the correct implementation by food business operators of points 2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 of Chapter 2 of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005**. In 2020, the system in place in France covers **ruminant, equine, swine and poultry production**.

Own-checks are undertaken weekly in every slaughterhouse, randomly, with five carcasses from the same slaughter day, according to technical instruction DGAL/SDSSA/2015-619. The sampling day must change every week. For slaughterhouses that do not operate five days a week, samples can be taken every five days of actual slaughter. For plants with several slaughter chains, an own-check plan is established for each chain. This sampling frequency can be reduced to every fortnight (or every 10 days of actual slaughter) if the interpretation of the results is satisfactory for 30 consecutive weeks or for slaughterhouses for which the slaughter volume is less than 1000 heads per year.

Samples are collected using a non-destructive method, with a sponge used for the sampling of four different sites per carcass. The sampling area is at least 100 cm² per site. Samples are commonly taken from the leg, loin, belly and neck.

Salmonella testing is performed using reference method NF EN ISO 6579 "Microbiology of foods – Horizontal method for the detection of Salmonella spp., or any equivalent alternative method certified by AFNOR Validation.

2. Measures in place

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Yes. In 2017, the official control authorities entered, in a specific form, the results of the regulatory own-check undertaken by each slaughterhouse, specifying the following information: corresponding period, number of samples taken and number of positive results.

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

At national level, the average contamination rate for pigs carcasses observed in 2020 is lower than in 2019, but not significantly different than the one observed the previous years (4, 4,8% % in 2020 versus 14,4% in 2019 but 4,43 in 2018 and 3,9 in 2017), out of more than 14000 annual results.

In other animal species, the average contamination rate varies between no contamination for horses carcasses to 7,9% for goat carcasses.

11. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: SALMONELLA IN FOODSTUFFS

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Surveillance plans have been regularly organized by the General directorate for food (DGAL) focusing sensible food products of animal origin at production step.

DGCCRF runs 2 annual control plans that target Salmonella in foodstuffs and are based on the previous plans outcomes, scientific opinions and consumption habits:

- **Food of animal origin at any stage of production, transformation (in non-approved facilities), and distribution (including wholesale and importation).** This control programme mostly targets not prepacked food, prepared and “homemade” dishes, meat products, fishery products, ready-to-eat (RTE) salads, and bakery products. Since 2018, following the outbreak linked with *Salmonella agona* (and then *Salmonella poona* in 2019) in infant formula, those product are included in the control plan
- **Food of non-animal origin at any stage of production, transformation, and distribution (including wholesale and importation).** This plan mostly targets ready-to-eat food, fresh herbs and spices, sprouts and seed and leafy vegetables.

DGCCRF also performs investigations to verify whether FBOs along the food chain implement correctly regulations 2073/2005 and 852/2004. DGCCRF particularly pays attention to RTE food, since the tendency for consumption of these products is increasing.

Sampling and testing thereof are performed in units of 25g on a selective strategy basis

As for the analytical method, detection and determination of the serovar of *Salmonella* is conducted simultaneously for each sample unit using NF EN ISO 6579-3 method.

For information on surveillance or control plans organized by the General directorate for food, please visit : <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/plans-de-surveillance-et-de-contrôle>

Information on DGCCRF and DGAL controls is available in the last version of the French Multi-annual national control plan (MANCP) online.

2. Measures in place

Preventive measures are based on the implementation by professionals of their food safety management system in the frame of EU regulations 178/2002 and 852/2004.

For information on measures in case of the positive findings or single cases, please visit :

<https://agriculture.gouv.fr/surveillance-des-denrees-alimentaires-contrôle-et-gestion-des-alertes-sanitaires>

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Yes.

12. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: SALMONELLA IN POULTRY FARMS

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

The purpose of monitoring Salmonella in poultry flocks is to prevent the occurrence of foodborne illness. To this end, the overall objective of surveillance is to detect the presence of any Salmonella infection in targeted poultry sectors in order to allow appropriate control measures to be put in place. Salmonella is transmitted throughout the production pyramid. The surveillance is not only focusing on poultry production (of eggs or meat), but also on breeding poultry. The specific objectives of the surveillance are:

- To detect, control and eradicate poultry infections with Salmonella serotypes classified as first-category health hazards according to the French Decree of 29 July 2013, in order to reduce their prevalence and the risk to public health;
- To assess progress in results;
- To monitor the emergence of all Salmonella serotypes.

Population under surveillance

For **Salmonella** serotypes classified as first-category health hazards, the French regulation includes in the definition of **Salmonella** Typhimurium "variants": 1,4, [5], 12, i: -, 1,4, [5], 12, -: 1,2 and 1,4, [5], 12, -: -:

All herds of **Gallus gallus** (hens) and **Meleagris gallopavo** (turkeys), regardless of their production stage, geographical location or epidemiological context, are concerned. However, "small" herds (less than 250 birds, excepting laying hens whose eggs are sent to packing center) are exempt.

Table 1: Poultry population under surveillance for **Salmonella** and serotypes classified as first-category health hazards in each sector

	<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis	<i>Salmonella</i> Hadar	<i>Salmonella</i> Infantis	<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium	<i>Salmonella</i> Virchow	<i>Salmonella</i> Kentucky
Breeding flocks <i>Gallus gallus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x
Breeding flocks <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	x			x		x
Egg production flocks <i>Gallus gallus</i>	x			x		x
Meat production flocks <i>Gallus gallus</i> et <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	x			x		x

Sampling strategy

The sampling is carried out by a sanitary veterinarian or by a delegate previously trained in the sampling technique under the responsibility of the veterinarian, or by the local veterinary services agents (except for broiler poultry farms, where it is the farmer who takes samples) :

- in poultry farms and hatcheries, the frequency and methods of sampling programs are set at least by European regulations and reinforced by France on its own initiative;
- other serotypes of Salmonella (second category hazards): the surveillance is based on a systematic sampling program carried out before the transfer or slaughter of each flock of poultry.

2. Measures in place

Control measures remain unchanged since 2009; they were extended to turkey flocks in 2010.

Since the French decree of 01/08/2018, a laying hens flock or a breeding flock for egg production line is considered as infected in case of detection of a *Salmonella* serotype classified as first-category health hazards within the flock building. In the other regulated poultry sectors, as well as in laying hens/breeding flock for egg production line where sampling has been performed outside the flock building (e.g. in a transport vehicle or in feed stored outside the building), the flock is considered as suspect. Two series of confirmatory sampling (according to the Annex III of the French decree) with no detection of *Salmonella* serotype classified as first-category health hazards are needed to reject the suspicion of infection (whereas the infection is confirmed in case at least one confirmatory sample is positive).

In case of infection, several control measures are implemented: depopulation of breeding flocks for egg production line (including adults and rearing flocks), destruction of hatching eggs, financial incentives for laying hens farmers to slaughter their infected flocks at an early stage (non-mandatory) or in case they refuse to do so, heat-treatment of the eggs, elimination of effluents and feed, cleaning and disinfection (with control of its efficacy via sampling by the Departmental Directorates for Protection of the Population (DDPPs)) and epidemiological investigation.

In broiler chickens and fattening turkeys, in case of detection of a *Salmonella* serotype classified as first-category health hazards prior to slaughter, the flock is placed under Prefectoral decree resulting in marketing restrictions, and the following control measures are implemented: logistic slaughter (positive flocks slaughtered at the end of a slaughter day), elimination of effluents and feed, cleaning and disinfection (with control of its efficacy via sampling by a sanitary veterinarian).

Strains isolated as part of this monitoring are stored in the *Salmonella* NRL of Anses-Laboratory Ploufragan-Plouzané, which allows retrospective studies on *Salmonella* typing or antimicrobial resistance profiling, if needed.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Salmonellosis surveillance is based on a census screening of poultry farms. Notification is therefore based on laboratory results: all positive results are further investigated to control the infection.

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

A favorable trend has been observed since the implementation of salmonella risk control programs in the various sectors until 2019.

There is an increase in the prevalence in layers (adults), and in broilers (chicken and turkey) in 2019, with an acceleration in 2020, perhaps linked to the difficulties of rodents control (use of non-lethal baits), or the development of small farms with outdoor access, and a lack of biosecurity control. The prevalence target for adult layers (2%) is exceeded in 2020, with 2.56%

Since the beginning of the program, however, it is difficult to accurately compare prevalence data year after year, since the calculation rules have changed (count of herds put in place and then lots analyzed from 2011 on, search for variants of *Salmonella* Typhimurium since 2010).

The European regulation sets prevalence targets for each poultry sector, which are calculated for adult animals and regulated *Salmonella* serotypes only (including variant 1.4, [5], 12, i: - of *S. Typhimurium*). France has always successfully maintained its prevalence levels below the EU prevalence targets in all poultry sectors, and the prevalence targets are achieved again in 2020, except for layers, as indicated above.

The prevalence observed in 2020 in breeding flocks of ***Gallus gallus*** (0.26%) and breeding turkeys (0.37%) is similar to previous years (2015-2018). The prevalence in chicken broiler flocks (0.61%), fattening turkeys (0.79%), and laying hens (2.56%) has been increasing. The increase observed between 2019 and 2020 in laying hens is not due to the revision of the French regulation (implementation of the decree of 01/08/2018 that stopped the routine use of confirmatory sampling), since this decree was already applied in 2019.

13. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: SALMONELLA IN FEED, ALL FEEDINGSTUFFS

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Yearly monitoring and control plans are organized by DGCCRF and DGAL.

Monitoring by DGCCRF is carried out at the production step for feed of non-animal origin, with a focus on compound feed for poultry and on feed materials of plant origin.

Each sample consists of 5 units of 100 grams, each undergoing 4 analyses to detect salmonella in each part of 25 grams.

In 2020, 187 samples were analysed : feed materials of plant origin (80 samples), compound feed for poultry (71 samples), compound feed for pigs (18 samples) and compound feed for ruminants (16 samples). 2 environment samples (swabs) from feed processing plants suspected of *Salmonella* contamination were also analysed.

Surveillance plans of DGAL are focused on compound feed, mainly at farm level, but also on feed materials of animal origin sampled in plants (rendering plants, food industries or feedmill).

A sample consists of 5 units of 25 g of feed are taken per batch, with one analysis per unit.

In 2020, 295 samples were analysed : fishmeal (10 samples), other feed materials of animal origin (27), compound feed for pigs (81 samples), compound feed for poultry (149 samples), compound feed for ruminants (19) and petfood (9 samples).

2. Measures in place

In case of detection of *Salmonella* in a sample, identification of the serotype is carried out. The source of the contamination is researched and control measures are taken depending on the serotype. If necessary, measures are taken for the feed placed on the market.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

This notification is in place for serotypes with public health significance (Typhimurium, Enteritidis, Kentucky, Infantis, Hadar and Virchow).

Legal basis : article 20 of Regulation (CE) n°178/2002 and similar dispositions in national legislation (Consumer Code and Rural Code).

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

- **Regarding monitoring by DGCCRF :**

In 2019, 7.9% of sampled feed materials and 3.1% of sampled compound feed were contaminated with *Salmonella*. The results for 2018 were 4.3% and 6.0% respectively.

Since 2015, the contamination ratio for feed materials has oscillated between 4-10% and the ratio for compound feed has oscillated between 2-7%, depending on the year.

Oilseed meals, especially imported soya meal, remain the feed materials most susceptible to *Salmonella* contamination. Contamination of compound feed from the production plant can also be observed.

In 2020, none of the samples carried a serotype with public health significance but some serotyping results were not available at the time the report was written.

The serotypes most frequently detected in official samples over the last five years are Mbandaka and Tennessee, followed by 1,3,19:z27:-, Agona, Typhimurium, Enteritidis, Give and Rissen.

- **Regarding monitoring by DGAL :**

All results for DGAL are published at <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/plans-de-surveillance-et-de-controle>.

In 2020, 3.1 % of feed materials of animal origin and 0.9 % of compound feed sampled on farms were contaminated, Infantis, Livingstone, Salmonella 4 ;5;l;- and Salmonella Typhimurium, monophasic being the detected serotypes.

In the last five years, Mbandaka and Senftenberg were the most frequently detected serotypes.

14. General evaluation: LISTERIA
1. History of the disease and/or infection in the country
<p><i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> is responsible of listeriosis, a rare but severe disease, which can lead to septicaemia, meningitis, local infections or, for pregnant women, flulike symptoms, spontaneous abortion, death in-utero or prematurity. Listeriosis, has a lethality rate of 20 to 30% and is particularly severe for pregnant women and people over 80 years or with immunosuppressive disorders. It's incidence is increasing in Europe since 2008.</p> <p>In each region, listeriosis cases are reported compulsorily by biologists or doctors in charge of sick persons, to the Regional Health Agency (ARS). The notification procedure is accessible in : https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/maladies-et-traumatismes/maladies-infectieuses-d-origine-alimentaire/listeriose/notre-action/#tabs</p> <p>The monitoring and investigation of human listeriosis in France, based on the close collaboration between the French Public Health Agency, the National reference center and the National reference laboratory for <i>Listeria</i>, the General Directorate for food (for foodstuffs of animal origin) and DGCCRF (for foodstuffs of non-animal origin) and their local services, is effective. Results are accessible in http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/Dossiers-thematiques/Maladies-infectieuses/Maladies-a-declaration-obligatoire/Listeriose/Donnees-epidemiologiques</p>
2. Evaluation of status, trends and relevance as a source for humans
<p>Foodborne transmission is by far the most frequent route of transmission (99% of cases). Food considered as representing the higher risk of transmission of the disease are those eaten raw, in which <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> can grow when storage (time/temperature) or preparation instructions are not followed. Delicatessen made from pork meat belong to this category "at risk" to be contaminated by <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>.</p>
3. Additional information
<p>Official plans of supervision or control are targeted to certain potentially sensitive foods to the contamination and growth of <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>. The choice of the stage of sampling (production or distribution) is under the responsibility of DGAL or DGCCRF and takes into account advise of the French food safety agency, the French Public Health Agency and the Directorate General for Health (DGS) . https://be.anses.fr/sites/default/files/BEP-mg-BE50-art13.pdf</p>

15. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: LISTERIA IN FOODSTUFFS

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

DGCCRF runs 3 annual control plans that target *Listeria monocytogenes* and are based on the previous plans outcomes, scientific opinions and consumption habits:

- **Food of animal origin in retail establishments directly supplying the final consumer.** This control programme is carried out since 1993 and targets most at risk products: meat preparations and meat products, cheeses, dairy products and fishery products (smoked and intended to be eaten raw). Samplings are mostly taken from prepacked food by the retailer or not prepacked food, so DGCCRF can assess the food hygiene level of the facility. From 1993 to 2018, control plans used to target around 3000 sample a year. In 2019, it has been decided to lower the amount of sampling of food from animal origin to increase the ones of food from non-animal origin, as agreed with DGAL who runs surveillance plans in approved facilities and at retail level.;
- **Food of animal origin at any stage of production, transformation (in non-approved facilities), and distribution (including wholesale and importation).** This control programme mostly targets not prepacked food, prepared and “homemade” dishes, meat products, fishery products, ready-to-eat (RTE) salads, and bakery products. Around 4200 samples are tested for *Listeria monocytogenes* and other microorganisms;
- **Food of non-animal origin at any stage of production, transformation, and distribution (including wholesale and importation).** This plan mostly targets ready-to-eat food. Since 2019, following the European outbreak linked with frozen corn and possibly other frozen vegetables, frozen vegetables are included in the control plan.

The above mentioned control plans focus on sampling, but they also include inspection elements for hygiene elements, in order to verify whether FBOs along the food chain implement correctly regulations 2073/2005 and 852/2004. DGCCRF particularly pays attention to RTE food, since the tendency for consumption of these products is increasing.

Sampling and testing thereof are performed in units of 25g on a selective strategy basis.

As for the analytical method, detection and enumeration is conducted simultaneously for each sample unit using AES 10/3-09/00 and BRD 07/4-09/98 methods (only for food from non-animal origin, also tested for E. coli VTEC) for detection and AES 10/05-09/06 BRD 07/5-09/01 methods for enumeration. The laboratory sends the strains to the National centre of reference.

In addition, representative surveillance plans have been annually organized by the General directorate for food (DGAL) in sensible food products, mainly at production step. All results produced by DGAL are published at <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/plans-de-surveillance-et-de-controle>.

2. Measures in place

Preventive measures are based on the implementation by professionals of their food safety management system in the frame of EU regulations 178/2002 and 852/2004.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Yes

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

Fishery products are more often contaminated with *Listeria* than the other categories of foodstuffs of animal origin. Detection > 100 cfu/g in foodstuffs of non-animal origin is very rare.

16. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: LISTERIA IN COOKED SHRIMPS AND SMOKED FISH

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Surveillance plans are regularly organised by the General directorate for food (DGAL) in sensible food products at production or at retail step. In 2020, a plan was focused on cooked schrimps and smoked fish at retail level and followed an objective sampling scheme.

In 2020, the objectives of this surveillance plan were multiple:

- To verify the compliance of those products with the current regulation,
- To estimate the level of contamination by *Listeria monocytogenes* in smoked fish and compare these data to the data obtained the previous years,
- To collect data to exploit in the frame of international trade.

This surveillance plan has been set up in the framework of the directive 2003/99/EC. *Listeria monocytogenes* belongs to the list of zoonotic agents to be included in surveillance, listed in the annex I, part A, of this directive.

For each sampled unit (25g), detection and enumeration methods were conducted simultaneously, using an official method¹ (NF EN ISO 11290 part 1 and 2 or alternative method validated by third part according the EN ISO 16140-2), at use-by-date.

2. Measures in place

Preventive measures are based on the implementation by professionals of their food safety management system in the frame of EU regulations 178/2002 and 852/2004.

For information on measures in case of the positive findings or single cases, please visit :

<https://agriculture.gouv.fr/surveillance-des-denrees-alimentaires-contrrole-et-gestion-des-alertes-sanitaires>

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Yes

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

The results from the surveillance plan conducted in 2020 at retail level for smoked fish (less than 2%) shows that the smoked fish are less contaminated than in the European baseline survey..

None of the cooked schrimps samples were contaminated by *Listeria monocytogenes*.

¹ <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/laboratoires-agrees-et-reconnus-methodes-officielles-en-alimentation>

17. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: LISTERIA IN READY TO EAT SALADS AND SANDWICHES

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Surveillance plans are regularly organised by the General directorate for food (DGAL) in sensible food products at production or retail step. In 2020, a plan was focused on ready to eat salads and sandwiches at retail level and followed an objective sampling scheme.

In 2020, the objectives of this surveillance plan were multiple:

- To verify the compliance of eat salads and sandwiches with the current regulation,
- To estimate the level of contamination by *Listeria monocytogenes* in to eat salads and sandwiches.

This surveillance plan has been set up in the framework of the directive 2003/99/EC. *Listeria monocytogenes* belongs to the list of zoonotic agents to be included in surveillance, listed in the annex I, part A, of this directive.

For each sampled unit (25g), detection and enumeration methods were conducted simultaneously, using an official method² (NF EN ISO 11290 part 1 and 2 or alternative method validated by third part according the EN ISO 16140-2), at use-by-date.

2. Measures in place

Preventive measures are based on the implementation by professionals of their food safety management system in the frame of EU regulations 178/2002 and 852/2004.

For information on measures in case of the positive findings or single cases, please visit :

<https://agriculture.gouv.fr/surveillance-des-denrees-alimentaires-contrrole-et-gestion-des-alertes-sanitaires>

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Yes

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

None of the eat salads nore the ready to eat sandwiches sampled in 2020 were contaminated by *Listeria monocytogenes*.

² <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/laboratoires-agrees-et-reconnus-methodes-officielles-en-alimentation>

18. General evaluation: VEROTOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI

1. History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Pathogenic Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) are currently one of the most public health concern agent in the world. STEC are major food-born zoonotic bacteria responsible of large outbreaks pointing out different foods such as undercooked ground meat, raw milk cheeses and non-cooked vegetables.

Pathogenic Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) are food-borne pathogens implicated into gastrointestinal illness :They can cause rare - but severe - infections, primarily in children under the age of 15 years: hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), or severe neurological disorders which could lead to death.

Because of the symptom severities, pathogenic STEC are a major public health concern for food safety authorities and industries. Currently, there are no food criteria for these pathogens at the European scale in the General food law regulation (EC) 2073/2005 (except in sprouts since 2013; Commission Regulation (EU) N° 209/2013).

2. Evaluation of status, trends and relevance as a source for humans

Since cattle are the main reservoir of STEC human infection is typically acquired through the ingestion of critical foods contaminated with their feces.

Contaminated cattle minced meat, eaten raw or undercooked, has been identified as one of the major sources of contamination in investigations conducted to identify the origin of HUS cases (when a food source has been identified).

19. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: VEROTOXIGENIC E COLI (VTEC) IN SPROUT SEEDS AND LEAFY VEGETABLES

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

DGCCRF runs a control plan with a targeted sampling that aims at

- verifying the compliance of sprouted seeds with regulation 2073/2005);
- verifying that leafy vegetables usually or possibly eaten raw are not contaminated with E. Coli VTEC. When E. coli VTEC is detected, the product is unsafe regarding art. 14 of the Regulation n°178/2002 (CE).

This control plan has been set up in the framework of the directive 2003/99/CE. STEC belong to the list of zoonotic agents to be included in surveillance, listed in the annex I, part A, of this directive.

Sampling and testing thereof are performed in units of 25g on a selective strategy basis.

For each collected isolate, the screening for highly pathogenic STEC strains is done in 25 g using an official method³ (reference method or validated alternative methods).

In France (saisine Anses n°2016-SA-0121), STEC strains are considered as highly pathogenic if they possess both stx and eae virulence genes and if they belong to one of the listed serotypes :O157:H7, O26:H11, O103:H2, O145:H28, O111:H8.

For the leafy vegetables, the SCL laboratory analyses also the epidemic O104:H4 serotype.

2. Measures in place

General preventive measures are based on the implementation by professionals of their food safety management system in the frame of EU regulations 178/2002 and 852/2004. Specific preventive measures regarding sprouts and seeds are based on the implementation by FBOs of regulations 208/2013, 209/2013, 2010/2013 and 2011/2013 that lays down measures to ensure their safety.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Yes.

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

The results from the surveillance plan conducted in 2020 are not significantly different from the results obtained during the previous plans.

Since 2013, the new regulations seem to be efficient to guarantee that sprout seeds are safe.

³ <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/laboratoires-agrees-et-reconnus-methodes-officielles-en-alimentation>

20. General evaluation: CAMPYLOBACTER

1. History of the disease and/or infection in the country

In Europe, Campylobacter is the main cause of reported foodborne infection from bacterial origin with an increase of human cases since a few years. The symptoms of human campylobacteriosis are often limited to acute gastrointestinal symptoms. However, in rare cases, severe complications can occur, as Guillain-Barré syndrome, which is characterized by a temporary paralysis of the peripheral nervous system and may lead to major neurological sequelae or death.

2. Evaluation of status, trends and relevance as a source for humans

Wild and domestic birds are the main reservoirs of Campylobacter. The main transmission route of Campylobacter is the consumption of raw or undercooked contaminated food (especially meat and mainly poultry meat).

21. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: BROILER CARCASSES/CAMPYLOBACTER

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

Poultry is one of the major sources associated with Campylobacter human cases.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/627 (which came into force on 14 December 2019) requires the competent authorities to verify the correct implementation by food business operators of point 2.1.9 (process hygiene criterion for Campylobacter on carcasses of broilers) of Chapter 2 of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 by applying different measures.

France's competent authority has chosen to collect and to report all information on the total number and the number of Campylobacter samples with more than 1,000 cfu/g taken by food business operators in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005, in the framework of point 2.1.9 of Chapter 2 of Annex I thereto.

15 or 20 carcasses from the same batch (start, middle and batch end) are randomly weekly over a day taken. Sampling day is changed every week to cover every weekday.

An approximately 10 g piece of neck skin from 15 or 20 broiler carcasses (depending on whether Campylobacter and Salmonella analysis are in the same laboratory or not) of the same batch is randomly taken each sampling day after chilling according to technical instruction DGAL/SDSSA/2018-23.

Campylobacter testing is performed using reference method ISO 10272-2:2017 for the enumeration of Campylobacter.

2. Measures in place

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Yes. The official control authorities entered, in a specific form, the results of the regulatory own-check undertaken by each slaughterhouse, specifying the following information: corresponding period, number of samples taken and number of positive results.

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

At national level, the average contamination rate > 1000 ufc/g for broiler carcasses observed in 2020 is 28,4% out of more than 15000 annual results.

22. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: CAMPYLOBACTER – POULTRY MEAT

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

The aim of this surveillance plan (achieved by DGAL and DGCCRF) was to estimate the level of contamination of poultry meat by Campylobacter at retail level in France, and, as a consequence, to estimate consumer exposure.

This surveillance plan has been set up in the framework of the directive 2003/99/EC. Campylobacter belongs to the list of zoonotic agents to be included in surveillance, listed in the annex I, part A, of this directive.

The samples were taken on whole carcasses, or poultry legs with skin, or poultry filets without skin for DGAL or poultry offals and fresh poultry meat for DGCCRF

Each sample of 25 g was analyzed following an official method for campylobacter detection for DGAL plan.

For DGCCRF plan, SCL laboratories analyze campylobacter with validated internal methods. Sampling and testing thereof are performed in units of 25g on a selective strategy basis. When detected, campylobacter strains are sent to the NRL for characterization.

2. Measures in place

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

DGCCRF control plan reveals that as previous years, offals are more often contaminated with Campylobacter than fresh poultry meat. As these products are meant to be cooked before consumption, there's no health concern for consumers.

23. General evaluation: TRICHINELLA

1. History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Wildlife

Trichinella is circulating in wild life in France with few cases confirmed each year on wild boars hunted and controlled by official laboratories. In the last 10 years (2009-2019), a total of 8 autochthonous wild boars and an imported one, 4 wolves and 1 fox have been confirmed in France, mainly in area with a rich biodiversity such as national or regional natural parks.

Domestic animals

In the last 10 years, there was no positive pigs raised in-doors that have been identified in France. Regarding pigs raised as out-doors pigs, 2 were confirmed positive in Continental France in 2008. There are no horses detected positive since 2001.

Corsica island

The situation of Corsica is different as on the continent. This island was considered as Trichinella-free until 2004, when the parasite emerges in domestic pigs raised as free-ranging animals. Since then, a total of 40 pigs and one dog have been detected positive for *Trichinella britovi*.

In 2015, a positive pig which was not controlled by veterinary services was the source of a human outbreak in South of France, with 3 confirmed cases.

2. Evaluation of status, trends and relevance as a source for humans

Few human cases of trichinellosis are reported each year in France due either to consumption of uncontrolled meat (mainly hunted wild boars) or meat imported from abroad. Indeed, since 2007, 8 autochthonous human cases have been confirmed in France (due to wild boars or uncontrolled Corsican delicatessen consumption) and 13 cases were imported from abroad (<http://cnrdestrichinella.monsite-orange.fr/page3/index.html>). In 2017, nine cases were reported in France due to consumption of illegal importation of infected meat.

24. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: TRICHINELLA IN PIGS

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

In France, 100% of out-door domestic pigs, as well as 100% of sows and boars are controlled at the slaughterhouse according to the EU regulation 2015/1375 and the reference method of detection described in the Chapter I, Annex I of this regulation.

1/1000 of pigs kept at all times under controlled housing conditions are examined for Trichinella. The method used for this monitoring is the reference method of detection described in the Chapter I, Annex I of the EU regulation 2015/1375.

All pigs kept under uncontrolled housing conditions are examined for Trichinella according to the EU regulation 2015/1375. The method used for this monitoring is the reference method of detection described in the Chapter I, Annex I of the EU regulation 2015/1375.

All carcasses of horses and wild boar are systematically controlled in slaughterhouses or game-handling establishments. The method used for this monitoring is the reference method of detection described in the Chapter I, Annex I of the EU regulation 2015/1375.

2. Measures in place

France is applying the regulation EU 2015/1375 regarding official controls for Trichinella in meat. There are no eradication measures existing for this foodborne parasite.

Since January 2018, the recognition of pigs raised under controlled housing conditions has been implemented in France. Those pigs are controlled 1/1000 by official method, to monitor these animals. All the pigs from non officially-recognized farms are controlled, according to the EU regulation 2015/1375, by an official method.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

YES

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

In the last 10 years, there was no positive pigs raised under controlled housing conditions that has been identified in France.

The trends for continental France evolved as no positive domestic pigs has been detected since the last cases in 2008.

Regarding the situation in Corsica of free-ranging pigs, epidemiological studies have been conducted in order to understand the parasite life cycle and source of contamination on the island. Actions are undertaken to control the spread of the parasite and contamination of pig breeding such as :

- improving the detection of low infected carcasses by increasing the mass of meat submitted to analysis to a minimum of 5g (pilar diaphragm);
- hunters and breeders education on the parasite;
- facilitate transportation of pigs to slaughterhouse;

- removal from the field of hunted wildlife carcasses;
- analysis of the source of contamination in wild life and the particular role of hunter/breeder's dogs in the parasitic life cycle.

100% of pigs slaughtered in Corsica are examined

In 2020, some results have been added to the line regarding breeding pigs raised under controlled housing conditions. Most of the animals are known to be raised under controlled housing conditions. However a few animals are raised under unknown housing conditions. All of them have been controlled at the slaughterhouse according to the EU regulation 2015/1375.

25. General evaluation: RABIES

1. History of the disease and/or infection in the country

In contrast to the type that prevailed at the start of the last century, which was maintained in dogs, the type of rabies that has occurred in France during the second part of the twentieth century has been maintained essentially in red foxes. The vulpine rabies reappeared in France in 1968 spreading from an outbreak, which is thought to have started in 1939-1940 at the Polish/Russian border and advanced westwards. From 1968 to 1989, the front of the vulpine rabies included the north-eastern quarter of France (approximately 1000 to 2500 cases were annually diagnosed during this period, including domestic animals and foxes). During this period, no case of indigenous human rabies were reported (the last case was reported in 1924).

2. Evaluation of status, trends and relevance as a source for humans

The success of programs of oral vaccination of foxes against rabies, performed by Anses-Nancy and ELIZ (entente interdépartementale de lutte contre les zoonoses) with the collaboration of veterinary services and hunting federations, resulted in the elimination of rabies in red foxes, the last case being recorded in December 1998. On 30 April 2001, France was recognized officially free of rabies according to the criteria of OIE (which exclude the European Bat Lyssavirus, EBLV).

In 2020, two rabies positive domestic carnivores were reported: one cat infected by an EBLV-1b lyssavirus (that illustrates the ability of European bat lyssaviruses to occasionally cross the species barrier) and one dog infected by a RABV that circulates in North Africa (likely imported case). Moreover, thirteen new rabies cases were identified in bats (five cases infected by EBLV-1b and eight cases infected by EBLV-1a). The year 2020 was also marked by one rabies case in a Human infected by an EBLV-1 lyssavirus following a probable contact with a bat. To date, this is the only "bat rabies" human case reported in France and the fourth case confirmed in Europe. This situation remains quite exceptional.

3. Any recent specific action in the Member State or suggested for the European Union

The risk of transmission of bat rabies to human beings is regarded as very low. The bats are protected by law in France. It is thus recommended not to approach them, and capture, transport, sale, purchase or destruction of bats are prohibited. Information campaigns on the bat rabies were carried out in the schools, urgency medical centers, antirabies treatment centers, the decentralized services of the youth and sports Ministry. These campaigns aim to make public (in particular young people) more aware of the risks in touching a bat or handling a sick, injured or died animal. In addition, it is recommended to perform preventive rabies vaccination and a specific serological follow-up of the bat handlers (approximately 300 in France). A large prevention campaign on the topic "Do not bring back the rabies among your memories of holidays !" was performed in 2004 and 2005 by the Ministry of Agriculture to inform the travelers of the risk of entry of urban dog-mediated rabies in France and in UE. Posters and leaflets were widely disseminated in the veterinary clinics, in the local vet services, at the border posts, in the railway stations and the airports.

Travelers are dissuaded from bringing back animals with them (or at least, if they must, then sternly urged to conform to the health regulations imposed) and encouraged to avoid a contact with any domestic carnivores, particularly strays. Preventive rabies vaccination is recommended for travelers who stay in the high-risk countries (in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, South America).

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/gare-la-rage>

4. Additional information

For more information on human cases please visit the French public health agency website : <https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/maladies-et-traumatismes/maladies-a-prevention-vaccinale/rage/donnees>

and the National Reference Center website : <https://www.pasteur.fr/fr/sante-publique/cnr/les-cnr/rage>

26. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: RABIES IN BATS AND PETS

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

The rabies surveillance network mainly concentrates on pets and bats.

Pets. The surveillance depends primarily on the presentation to the veterinary practitioner of animals suspected of rabies or animals that bite or scratch. A biting or scratching animal is defined as an “animal susceptible to rabies that, irrespective of where the incident occurred, has bitten or scratched someone” and must be placed under the supervision of a mandated veterinarian. Even if it has been properly vaccinated against rabies, a biting or scratching animal must be placed under veterinary surveillance, because while the protection conferred by anti-rabies vaccination is extremely high, it is not absolute. The surveillance period is statutorily set at fifteen days for biting or scratching pets and thirty days for wild animals that have been tamed or kept in captivity, taking into account the longer pre-symptomatic carrying period sometimes observed in certain species (Ministerial Order of 21 April 1997). During the surveillance period, the animal must be presented three times to the same mandated veterinarian. During the surveillance period, the animal may not be euthanised (except with the agreement of the veterinary services or in cases of force majeure) nor vaccinated against rabies. In the event of the death or euthanasia of a biting or scratching animal during this period, a diagnosis of rabies must be carried out by the National reference center (NRC).

Bats. The surveillance of rabies in bats is based on the diagnosis of rabies in the corpses of bats found, most often, in an environment close to humans. Approximately 70% of the bats are sent by the network of chiropterologists, directly or via members of the public who contact the volunteers by calling their bat-rescue service (“SOS chauves-souris”), or the Chiroptera Group of the SFEPM (French society for study and protection of mammals) (<http://www.sfepm.org/groupeChiropteres.htm>). Bats are protected species in metropolitan France, so they may neither be killed, nor handled, nor transported, even after death, without official authorisation granted by the Ministry of Ecology.

Diagnosis

The French surveillance network sends samples to two laboratories: NRC and NRL (National reference laboratory). The NRC (belonging to Institut Pasteur) is mobilised when human contamination is suspected, i.e. if at least one of the four following conditions is met:

- a bite resulting in broken skin,
- scratching,
- licking of damaged skin (broken or scratched skin),
- projection of saliva on mucous membranes.

If this is not the case, the samples are sent to the Nancy Laboratory for Rabies and Wildlife (ANSES), the NRL for rabies.

These two laboratories use the reference techniques recommended by the OIE (OIE, 2012, Rabies chapter) and the WHO (Meslin et al., 1996) and undertake phylogenetic identification of the virus strain in the event of positive diagnosis, providing information about the species and the type of virus (canine or from bats) and its geographical origin, which is of use for epidemiological investigations and for the implementation of management measures, especially in cases where rabies has been imported.

2. Measures in place

Rabies management is based on the management of animals that have been in contact with a rabid animal or one suspected to have rabies. The conditions and characteristics of contact are defined by the law, which specifically describes the identification of infected and potentially infected animals.

The classification of carnivorous animals as infected or potentially infected depends on the probability of contact between the carnivore and an animal known to be rabid, and this probability of contact is assessed by the local veterinary services.

The management of infected animals is based on the Ministerial Order of 9 August 2011, which stipulates that infected animals not properly vaccinated at the time of infection must be euthanised. The management of possibly infected animals is based on the law. Appropriate measures determined by the local veterinary services are taken with consideration for the species of lyssavirus infecting the animal recognised as rabid, and the vaccination status of the potentially infected animals.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Yes

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

Despite one probable rabies case imported in dog and two events of species barrier crossing (one in cat and one in human), 3 events that remain exceptional, the national situation is quite stable regarding the last years. About 1800 animals are tested for rabies each year, and only few cases are generally reported in bats.

27. General evaluation: WEST-NILE

1. History of the disease and/or infection in the country

After a first outbreak in the Camargue region (southern of France) in 1962, the virus remained undetected until an outbreak in the same region in 2000. Since then, outbreaks of various sizes and virus circulation have been detected in Camargue and other areas surrounding the Mediterranean sea: 2003 (Var), 2004 (Camargue), 2006 (Pyrénées-Orientales), 2009-2010 (serosurveys in birds, Camargue), 2015 (Camargue). In 2017, a human case in the department of Alpes-Maritimes led to the detection of a subclinical infection in a horse in the same department. A total of 13 equines (Camargue and Corsica) and 27 human cases (mainly in the department of Alpes-Maritimes and Corsica) were reported in 2019 and 5 equines (Corsica and Var) and no human cases in 2020.

2. Evaluation of status, trends and relevance as a source for humans

The status of the disease is stable with long periods without detection of virus circulation and outbreaks in horse populations. West Nile virus infection is a non-contagious disease, primarily transmitted by the bite of infected mosquitoes of the genus *Culex*. The virus is amplified according to a mosquito-avifauna-mosquito cycle and can be inoculated by infected mosquitoes to susceptible mammals, mainly horses and humans. Mosquito densities are very high in the Camargue region and human and horse populations can both be infected in case of intense virus circulation.

Horses and humans are hosts highly susceptible to WNV infection and can develop severe meningoencephalitis (in less than one out of ten cases in horses and in about one out of 140 cases in humans, most infections being unnoticed because they are either asymptomatic or develop as febrile forms). However, horses or humans are epidemiological dead-end hosts, ie virus can poorly replicate in these hosts and cannot infect naive mosquitoes due to low viremias (with no possible Horse-Human, Horse-Horse, Human-Horse transmission).

28. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: WEST-NILE ON HORSES

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

The objective of WNV surveillance in France is to ensure the early detection of its circulation with a view to implementing control and prevention measures. Enhanced surveillance of this virus was initiated in 2000 with an equine and avian component. Since 2008, WNV surveillance in France has been based on passive surveillance of clinical equine cases and excessive avian mortalities (undertaken by the SAGIR network), from June to November in counties around the Mediterranean basin:

- a national perennial equine surveillance system based on passive surveillance of equine clinical cases. In areas and during periods at risk (Mediterranean rim essentially from the 1st of June to the end of October), a suspicion of WN disease should be reported when a horse develops neurological signs. This system mainly involves veterinary practitioners and laboratories (approved veterinary departmental laboratories and the National Reference Laboratory of Anses-Maisons-Alfort) and its effectiveness is based on the clinical vigilance of veterinary practitioners;
- a targeted system in areas and periods at risk of WNV circulation, based on passive surveillance of avian excess mortality from June to November in counties of the Mediterranean region. It consists of WNV screening in peripheric and central organs of dead wild birds collected during episodes of excess mortality. It involves OFB (French agency for biodiversity), departmental hunter federations and (departmental and reference) laboratories through the SAGIR network (a network for the epidemiological surveillance of wildlife diseases and intoxications, OFB/Hunting federations – FNC)

This dual system is completed by an initiative of the Equine Pathology Surveillance Network (RESPE), which lists the reports of equine nervous syndromes. French veterinary practitioners are supported by the RESPE network in the identification of the causative agent of neurological diseases. RESPE is a passive surveillance system based on the declarations of over 800 sentinel and voluntary veterinarians (SVs) distributed across France in 92 counties. A systematic screening of WNV infection by indirect diagnostic tools is performed on nervous cases reported to RESPE.

Finally, a specific human surveillance is implemented by the hospitals and consists of a systematic screening of WNV in patients hospitalized for neurological signs in the counties of the Mediterranean region during the period at risk.

Due to close relation with public health services, in case of a human infection detected, an active surveillance is implemented in horses and bird populations in order to detect infections in the animal compartment in the vicinity of human cases.

2. Measures in place

The regulations stipulate isolation of suspect/sick horses and disinsectisation of horses and premises. A prefectural order on reporting of infection (APDI) is lifted 15 days after the death or recovery of the infected animal.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

Because of its zoonotic nature and the severity of infections in humans and horses, West Nile fever is a “first-category” (regulated by the State) health hazard.

Surveillance is based on the obligation to declare any suspicion or confirmation of WN (WN fever in equines is a contagious disease under the Rural Code). Any veterinarian or horse owner suspecting clinical signs of WN have to declare it to the local veterinary services (at the department level) and samples for confirmation have to be taken and processed for WNV screening.

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

Before 2018, the status of the disease was stable with long periods without virus circulation and outbreaks in horse populations. Between 2007 and 2017 virus circulation was only detected in 2015, and 2017 in animal and human populations.

In 2015, 39 equine outbreaks were confirmed in three counties surrounding the Camargue area: Bouches-du-Rhône, Gard and Hérault departments. In total, 49 equines were found to be infected (positive in WNV competition and MAC-ELISAs); among them, 41 exhibited neuroinvasive forms and three showed febrile forms (5 animals were asymptomatic).

Camargue is known to be a high-risk zone and horse owners and veterinarians are aware of the existence of the disease and its clinical signs in this area. It is not clear if WNV is enzootic and circulates at a very low level when no horse or human outbreaks occur or if the virus is regularly reintroduced in Camargue through bird migrations.

In 2018, for the first time, hotspots of WNV human cases were identified in the South of continental France, with 25 human cases located in the county of Alpes-Maritimes mainly associated with 3 bird deaths attributable to WNV in the same area. 7 horses with WNV neurological forms were also reported this year and mostly located in Camargue area. In total, 13 equine cases were reported in France, mainly in Gard department (7).

WNV infections were also confirmed in Corsica, with human (2), equine (5) and bird (1) cases reported. One equine case was reported in Bouches-du-Rhône department.

The increase in case reporting in the county of Alpes-Maritimes may be linked with the introduction of WNV lineage 2 strain (WNV isolates obtained from bird cases and genetically close to recent Italian lineage 2 isolates).

WNV activity in 2020 was lower than in 2019 with detection of WNV horse cases in Corsica (n=4 horses) and Var (n=1 horse). WNV is detected in Corsica since 2018 and a re-emergence of the virus in Var is observed since 2019.

29. General evaluation: ECHINOCOCCUS MULTILOCULARIS

1. History of the disease and/or infection in the country

Alveolar echinococcosis is historically present in France with confirmed human cases in Alps area identified before the end of the 19th century. For a long time, infection in animals (foxes, rodents) were essentially originated from eastern France and from the Auvergne region and almost all human cases were originated from these areas, but without investigations to identify the parasite in others areas. In the early 2000's, large geographical surveys (2002-2003 by coproantigen ELISA and 2005-2010 by SSCT) targeting red foxes resulted to detect the presence of the parasite in newly identified "départements". This expansion of the known endemic area to the North and the West including Paris region (Essonne and Seine-St-Denis) has been supposed to be due to the migration of foxes several decades ago thanks to EmsB microsatellite analyses. Recent detection of the parasite in new endemic "départements" resulted from more active research rather than a recent spread of the parasite. Infection of red foxes by *E. multilocularis* in the Hautes-Alpes "département" due to copro real-time PCR assays has highlighted an additional southward expansion. France is situated at the western border of the known endemic area in Europe regarding absence of the parasite in the United Kingdom and Spain. Thus, France can't be considered as totally endemic, with status depending on the regions concerned with a gradient from free to very high endemic areas.

2. Evaluation of status, trends and relevance as a source for humans

The known endemic area has drastically increased following investigations in red foxes highlighting some spatial correlations with human cases diagnosed in previously non endemic areas as the west and northern parts of France. The expansion of the known endemic areas observed in the country is in concordance with the expansion observed trough all Europe in the last two decades. Nevertheless, general absence of previous data in most of the areas prevents to conclude to recent colonization by the parasite while detection due to active surveillance is privileged.

Very high prevalence (>40%) in red fox from historic endemic areas was observed and has globally increased comparing to those observed 20 years before in the same areas. The surveillance programs have and will continue to obtain a more precise overview of the presence of the parasite through the country.

If red fox are the main host responsible for the environmental contamination by *E. multilocularis* eggs, the role of dogs in human infection is probably important with prevalence estimated <1%.

3. Any recent specific action in the Member State or suggested for the European Union

The organisation of the national surveillance has moved in 2019 from the ELIZ interdepartmental structure (about 40 "départements") to the OFB (French Agency for Biodiversity) governmental structure supported by the Anses NRL for *Echinococcus* spp.

4. Additional information

None

30. Description of Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system: ECHINOCOCCUS MULTILOCULARIS ON FOXES, DOGS, CATS AND VOLES

1. Monitoring/Surveillance/Control programmes system

A national surveillance of the parasite organized by ELIZ has ended in 2018 aiming to estimate prevalence in 24 “départements” previously investigated around ten years before. The same protocol of surveillance was used: around 100 of foxes by “départements” from which intestines were analyzed by SSCT in departmental veterinary laboratory and confirmation of diagnostic at the NRL.

In 2019, a surveillance study was directed by NRL in collaboration with national hunting federation (FNC) in the historical endemic focus from Auvergne in the center of the country. Excepting prevalence in red fox from Cantal ten years ago, no data about the parasite in animals were available since 40 years. During 3 years around one hundred of foxes from each of the eight “départements” involved will be analyzed by SSCT in order to estimate prevalence, when EmsB microsatellite analyses from will determine if it corresponds to an autochthonous focus (as it can be supposed from its geographical situation) or not.

The new national surveillance of *E. multilocularis* will exclusively target “départements” not previously investigated but bordering the endemic area in order to finally obtain the identification of the real endemic areas in France. This study will be organized by OFB and Anses NRL during many years and will be based on a non-invasive approach using real-time PCR diagnostic performed on the red fox feces collected on the field.

Survey in rodents (*Arvicola terrestris*) was realized in two different areas (newly identified and historical focus) taking advantage of the control of vole population.

2. Measures in place

Communication measures to enhance awareness of the public towards the risk of contamination in endemic areas.

3. Notification system in place to the national competent authority

E. multilocularis is not a notifiable disease on animals, while a register of human cases is established by the Besancon Hospital.

4. Results of investigations and national evaluation of the situation, the trends and sources of infection

The latest national surveillance study in 24 “départements” ended in 2018, variations of prevalence in red fox was observed in some “départements” but statistical analyses are in progress to evaluate a potential increase. The “département” of Pas-de-Calais in the north was newly identified as endemic while no infected foxes were previously observed.

Surveillance in rodents (*A. terrestris*) has succeed to identify 5 individuals from the same field infected among the 628 necropsied in the newly identified “département” of the Hautes-Alpes at the southern border of known endemic area. At the opposite, none of the 690 *A. terrestris* from Auvergne (historical endemic area) were infected by the parasite.

5. Additional information

None

31. Food-borne Outbreaks

1. System in place for identification, epidemiological investigations and reporting of food-borne outbreaks

Food-borne outbreaks are monitored at the national level by the French Public Health Agency, together with the Regional Health Agencies (ARSs) and in collaboration with the Departmental Directorates for Protection of the Population (DDPPs), via a mandatory reporting system.

Physicians and managers of mass or social catering establishments are required to report a food-borne outbreak to the ARS and/ or DDPP.

Reports can also be submitted by consumers or other people who have knowledge of an episode that could be a foodborne outbreak.

When the ARSs and DDPPs receive reports of food-borne outbreaks, investigations are undertaken to identify the responsible foods, the source of contamination, and any poor hygiene or food preparation or storage practices where applicable. The ultimate objective is to take necessary measures (corrective measures, the closing of restaurants or zones, withdrawals, recalls) to prevent new food-borne outbreaks or new cases.

2. Description of the types of outbreaks covered by the reporting

A food-borne outbreak occurs when there are at least two similar cases of generally gastro-intestinal symptoms that can be attributed to the same food origin.

Food-borne outbreaks are classified as follows:

- “confirmed”: when a pathogen (bacterium, virus or parasite) is isolated in a sample of human origin (blood/stools), food leftovers, standard meals or the food’s environment (e.g. fishing areas or surface samples),
- “suspected”: when a pathogen has not been confirmed; it is then suspected using an algorithm for aetiological diagnosis taking into account the clinical signs, median incubation time and types of foods consumed,
- “of unknown aetiology”: when a pathogen has not been confirmed or suspected.

3. National evaluation of the reported outbreaks in the country

An annual review of the food-borne outbreaks reported in France is available on the website of the French Public Health Agency: <https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/maladies-et-traumatismes/maladies-infectieuses-d-origine-alimentaire/toxi-infections-alimentaires-collectives>

The COVID-19 pandemic had a great impact in our country on the reporting of food-borne outbreaks. We have noticed a decrease of 44% of the number of FBO reported in our surveillance system (1783 in 2019 vs 1007 in 2020). It is certainly the consequences of the lockdown measures with closure of restaurants, schools... and teleworking (less FBO in companies for exemple). An under-reporting should also explain part of this decrease because of allocation of resources to the COVID but we cannot estimate it.

It is difficult to evaluate the level of comparability of 2020 data with the same information reported from France for 2019, with a 44% of decrease, data are not really comparable except in proportion. We do not observe a big difference in the proportion by setting (familial, restaurant or collective FBO). Part of restaurant, FBO could have been transferred in familial FBO with takeaway meal, or takeaway meals

should have been counted as restaurant FBO unless they were closed. We have to analyse more in depth our data but we do not have detailed information.
4. Descriptions of single outbreaks of special interest
5. Control measures or other actions taken to improve the situation
6. Any specific action decided in the Member State or suggested for the European Union as a whole on the basis of the recent/current situation

32. Institutions and laboratories involved in antimicrobial resistance monitoring and reporting

Monitoring is performed following instructions of “Direction Générale de l’Alimentation” from the French Ministry of Agriculture.

A network of laboratories, designated by the Ministry of Agriculture, are in charge of isolation and identification procedures (<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/laboratoires-agrees-etreconnus-methodes-officielles-en-alimentation>).

NRL-AMR (Anses) is in charge of data collection, strain characterizations and storage. NRL-AMR, in collaboration with Anses Direction for Epidemiology and Surveillance’s team, is in charge of transferring to EFSA annual AMR data.

33. General Description of Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring: *E COLI* - GALLUS GALLUS AND FATTENING TURKEYS

1. General description of sampling design and strategy

- *E.coli*, and *E.coli* ESBL/AmpC/Carba, at slaughter, *Gallus gallus* and turkeys:

Sampling is performed randomly in order to be representative of the French production in each animal population surveyed. Sampling is performed at slaughterhouse by allocating the number of samples collected per slaughterhouse proportionally to the annual throughput of the slaughterhouse based on the second semester of year N-2 and first semester N-1. The sampling is aimed to be distributed approximately equally over the year. Caecal content are collected in sterile pouch and transferred to the laboratory as soon as possible under refrigerated conditions. The description of sampling is stated on technical instructions addressed at the end of the previous year to regions and departments.

2. Stratification procedure per animal population and food category

- *E.coli*, and *E.coli* ESBL/AmpC/Carba, at slaughter, *Gallus gallus* and turkeys:

Sampling is designed to be proportional to the annual slaughtered volume per slaughterhouse in order to cover 100 % of the population for broilers and fattening turkeys. Stratification is based on the DIFFABATVOL files of the ministry which gather all slaughter data of the country. Samples are equally distributed per quarter.

3. Randomisation procedure per animal population and food category

Only healthy animals are sampled, if possible in a 10 minute period after being slaughtered. Animal batches to be sampled are selected randomly.

4. Analytical method used for detection and confirmation

Analytical methods in place for detection and confirmation are adapted from EURL-AR protocols translated in French and publicly available on Anses website.

E.coli and *E.coli* ESBL/AmpC/Carba, at slaughter, caecal sample:

https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/ANSES_LMV_15_03v3_IsolementEcoliBLSEcaeca-verisone.pdf

5. Laboratory methodology used for detection of antimicrobial resistance

Minimum inhibitory concentrations are performed at the NRL-AR by microdilution following the recommendations by the EURL-AR. The plates are from Sensititre brand (EUVSEC, EUVSEC2) from Thermo Scientific. They are performed strictly as recommended per the manufacturer. Analyses are accredited by the French national accreditation body, Cofrac.

34. General Description of Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring: C JEJUNI - GALLUS GALLUS AND FATTENING TURKEYS

1. General description of sampling design and strategy

Sampling is performed randomly in order to be representative of the French production in each animal population surveyed. Sampling is performed at slaughterhouse by allocating the number of samples collected per slaughterhouse proportionally to the annual throughput of the slaughterhouse based on the second semester of year N-2 and first semester N-1. The sampling is aimed to be distributed approximately equally over the year. Caecal content are collected in sterile pouch and transferred to the laboratory as soon as possible under refrigerated conditions.

The description of sampling is stated on technical instructions addressed at the end of the previous year to regions and departments.

2. Stratification procedure per animal population and food category

Sampling is designed to be proportional to the annual slaughtered volume per slaughterhouse in order to cover 100 % of the population for broilers and fattening turkeys. Stratification is based on the DIFFABATVOL files of the ministry which gather all slaughter data of the country. Samples are equally distributed per quarter.

3. Randomisation procedure per animal population and food category

Only healthy animals are sampled, if possible in a 10 minute period after being slaughtered. Animal batches to be sampled are selected randomly. 650 samples per animal population were to be collected.

4. Analytical method used for detection and confirmation

Two presumptive *Campylobacter* isolate per positive samples are to be transferred to the NRL-AMR. Identification at species level is performed by PCR.

5. Laboratory methodology used for detection of antimicrobial resistance

Minimum inhibitory concentrations are determined at the NRL-AR by microdilution following the recommendations by the EURL-AR. The plate are from Sensititre brand (EUCAMP2) from Thermo Scientific. Analyses are accredited by the French national accreditation body, Cofrac.

35. General Description of Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring: *E. COLI*, AT RETAIL, MEAT FROM BROILERS

1. General description of sampling design and strategy

Sampling is performed randomly in order to be representative of the nationwide distribution of French population. The description of sampling is stated on technical instructions addressed at the end of the previous year to regions and departments.

2. Stratification procedure per animal population and food category

Samples are collected at retail self-service shelf which represents 95 % of meat sales in France. 330 samples were to be taken

3. Randomisation procedure per animal population and food category

330 samples were to be collected all year long

4. Analytical method used for detection and confirmation

Analytical methods in place for detection and confirmation are adapted from EURL-AR protocols translated in French and publicly available on Anses website.

E.coli and *E.coli* ESBL/AmpC/Carba, at retail, meat samples :

https://www.anses.fr/fr/system/files/ANSES_LMV_18_01v2_IsolementEcoliBLSEviande-verisone.docx.pdf

5. Laboratory methodology used for detection of antimicrobial resistance

Minimum inhibitory concentrations are performed at the NRL-AR by microdilution following the recommendations by the EURL-AR. The plates are from Sensititre brand (EUVSEC, EUVSEC2) from Thermo Scientific. They are performed strictly as recommended per the manufacturer. Analyses are accredited by the French national accreditation body, Cofrac.

36. General Description of Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring: SALMONELLA SPP., AT SLAUGHTER, FATTENING PIGS

1. General description of sampling design and strategy

Sampling is performed randomly in order to be representative of the French production in each animal population surveyed. Non-destructive samples are collected at slaughterhouse. Samples are equally distributed all year long. The description of sampling is stated on technical instructions addressed at the end of the previous year to regions and departments.

2. Stratification procedure per animal population and food category

Sampling is designed to be proportional to the annual slaughtered volume.

3. Randomisation procedure per animal population and food category

Salmonella prevalence in each surveyed animal populations were estimated from results of 2018 surveys. In order to achieve a total number of 170 *Salmonella* spp. isolates to be analysed per animal populations, the total number of samples to be taken at national level in 2020 was fixed at 2270 samples : 950 for fattening turkeys and 1320 for broilers. Animal batches to be sampled are selected randomly. Within the same slaughterhouse, the different samples must come from separate holdings.

4. Analytical method used for detection and confirmation

Salmonella isolates are identified at serovar level by glass slide agglutination method.

5. Laboratory methodology used for detection of antimicrobial resistance

Minimum inhibitory concentrations are performed at the NRL-AR by microdilution following the recommendations by the EURL-AR. The plates are from Sensititre brand (EUVSEC, EUVSEC2) from Thermo Scientific. Plates are performed as recommended by the manufacturer. Analyses are accredited by the French national accreditation body, Cofrac.

37. General Description of Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring: *SALMONELLA* SPP., AT FARM, BROILERS, LAYERS AND TURKEYS

1. General description of sampling design and strategy

Sampling is performed as random selection of *Salmonella* isolates from the collection of the French NRL for *Salmonella* in the context of the European program of control and eradication of *Salmonella* in poultry (UE/2003/2160)

2. Stratification procedure per animal population and food category

No stratification was applied.

3. Randomisation procedure per animal population and food category

In order to achieve a total number of 170 *Salmonella* spp. isolates to be analysed per animal populations and to be able to start the analysis before 2021, random selection of the isolates is performed each quarter of the tested year. One strain per *Salmonella* serovar recovered from each positive flock randomly selected is submitted for susceptibility testing.

4. Analytical method used for detection and confirmation

Salmonella isolates are identified at serovar level by glass slide agglutination method.

5. Laboratory methodology used for detection of antimicrobial resistance

Minimum inhibitory concentrations are performed at the NRL-AR by microdilution following the recommendations by the EURL-AR. The plates are from Sensititre brand (EUVSEC, EUVSEC2) from Thermo Scientific. Plates are performed as recommended by the manufacturer. Analyses are accredited by the French national accreditation body, Cofrac.