

General area / Specific question/information required	Competent Authority response . Should be provided by e-mail to: SANCO-TCRES DUEPLANS@ec.europa.eu preferably in ENGLISH or in one of the other working languages of the EC – French or German
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Country:

FAROE ISLANDS

Date of completion of form by Competent Authority

23/03/2007

1. General information on the Competent Authority / authorities responsible for residues controls in all commodities included in the National residue control plan (e.g. beef, pork, fish, milk, eggs, honey etc).

<p>1.1. Contact Details: Provide name and address of the central competent authority or authorities and contact point details for correspondence on the national residues control plan (e-mail addresses, fax, phone details etc). [Article 4 of Council Directive 96/23/EC]</p>	<p>Central Competent Authority:</p> <p>Name: Chief Veterinary Officer</p> <p>Address: Ministry of Trade and Industry, Tinganes, Postbox 377 • FO 110 Tórshavn, Faroe Islands</p> <p>Phone: +298 35 60 60 (switchb); Fax: +298 35 60 65; E-mail: cvo@vmr.fo</p> <p>Competent Authority:</p> <p>Name: Food- Veterinary- and Environmental Agency</p> <p>Att: Ólvua Niclasen, Head of Food Department</p> <p>Address: Falkavegur 6,2, FO-100 Tórshavn, Faroe Islands</p> <p>Phone: +298 35 64 00 (switchb); Fax: +298 35 64 01; E-mail: hfs@hfs.fo</p>
<p>1.2. Describe the structure of the competent authority e.g. the levels involved (central, regional, local etc) and the personnel resources allocated for residues controls. If different competent authorities are involved for different commodities, data on their structure should be provided separately. [Article 7§2 of Council Directive 96/23/EC].</p> <p>If possible include an organisational chart for each competent authority as a separate annex.</p>	<p>MINISTRY of TRADE and INDUSTRY</p> <p>CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER (CVO): See Attachment 2, in the residue control plan 2002, dated 19th March 2002. (FVEA file 401-200100175)</p> <p>NATIONAL FOOD, VETERINARY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY (FVEA):</p> <p>According to the COMMISSION DECISION of 23 JULY 1993, based on 93/494/EØF, the FVEA Food Department is approved by the EU as a competent inspection authority with respect to fish products.</p> <p>The Food Department of FVEA employs 7 scientists, and 4 food and fish inspectors.</p> <p>See Organisational chart in ANNEX 1.</p>

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<p>1.3. Describe the role of the Central Competent Authority e.g. drawing up the national residues control plan, co-ordinating and supervising residue control activities at different levels (central, local, regional etc), collection of data (e.g. results of monitoring), evaluation of data (e.g. has sampling been carried out in accordance with the plan), application of corrective measures if required, submission of annual data to the Commission etc.</p> <p>[Article 4 of Council Directive 96/23/EC]</p>	<p>Inspections are made pursuant to the Faroese Food Act, which is similar to the former Danish Food Act. See Attachment 3, in the residue control plan 2002, date 19th of March 2002. (FEA file 401-200100175)</p> <p>Collection of samples: Inspections are made pursuant to the Parliamentary Act no.16 from 23 February 2001; concerning Animal diseases and Departmental order no. 131, from 23rd December 2003, concerning disease-preventative operations on stock farms, and no. 130, from 23rd December 2003, concerning prevention and control of Infectious Salmon Anaemia, ISA. The Fish Disease Department of FVEA employs 2 scientists, and 4 fish inspectors.</p> <p>Results monitoring, evaluation of data is done by the Food Department of FVEA (Competent Authority). See also the decision No. 1/2001 of the EC-Faeroe Islands joint committee (2001/127/EF), Attachment 4, in the residue control plan 2002, date 19th of March 2002. (FEA file 401-200100175).</p> <p>Submission of annual data to the Commission is done by the CVO (Central Competent Authority).</p>

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2. The National Residue Control Plan (and results from the previous year) ‡

In the cells below please tick those commodities which are currently listed in Commission Decision 2004/432/EC (as per last amendment of this Decision)

Bovine Ovine/Caprine Swine Equine Poultry Aquaculture Milk Eggs Rabbit Wild Game Farmed game Honey

Please indicate in the box below those commodities which are **not** currently listed in Commission Decision 2004/432/EC but which you **wish to have included** in the list in when the Decision is updated. i.e. which commodities do you wish to export to the EU. (A residue plan and if available results from the previous year’s residue monitoring **must** be presented for these commodities).

Please indicate in the box below if there are any commodities which you **no longer wish to export to the** EU i.e. to be DELISTED from Commission Decision 2004/432/EC.

In the cells below please tick those commodities which are covered by the current residue control plan.

Bovine Ovine/Caprine Swine Equine Poultry Aquaculture Milk Eggs Rabbit Wild Game Farmed game Honey

In the cells below please tick those commodities for which you have provided results from the previous year’s residue monitoring.

Bovine Ovine/Caprine Swine Equine Poultry Aquaculture Milk Eggs Rabbit Wild Game Farmed game Honey

‡ Please ensure that the list of substances to be detected, the matrices to be tested, the screening and confirmatory methods used, the analytical limits of detection and the action levels / national tolerances (to determine non-compliant results) are clearly laid out in the plan. [Article 7§5 of Council Directive 96/23/EC]. (It is strongly recommended to use the Microsoft Excel templates on the DG SANCO third country residue website for constructing the plan and reporting the results). The Excel templates may be downloaded from: http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/food/chemicalsafety/residues/third_countries_en.htm

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<p>2.1. Provide information on the legal basis of the National Residue Control Plan (e.g. the legislation giving the competent authority the right to enter farms, take corrective action in the event of a non-compliant result, such as destruction of animals, imposition of fines etc). Please quote the articles in this legislation which confers these powers.</p> <p>[Article 7§8, Article 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 of Council Directive 96/23/EC</p>	<p>Event of a non-compliant result:</p> <p>Necessary corrective steps would be taken immediately to protect the consumer. The affected stock farm would be forbidden to sell fish. These food products would be designated unfit for human consumption, pursuant to § 11 and §33 of the Food Act NO. 46 1985, which states:</p> <p>§11 It is not allowed to sell food for general use if it is suspected it will cause illness or poisoning, or if the food, due to pathological changes, putrefaction, pollution, incorrect preparation or by other means can [be] judged unfit for human consumption.</p> <p>§33. Heilsufrøðiliga Starvsstovan (FVEA) can lay down orders or prohibitions considered necessary to ensure compliance with the act and rules stipulated with authority in the act to those of sec. 30 and 32 comprehended concerns. Herewith it can be decided that goods not complying with the demands stipulated in the act or rules with authority in the act can be confiscated or destroyed.</p> <p>Category A Substances:</p> <p>All fish from the sampled population will be declared unfit for human consumption and destroyed. (However, it may be necessary and prudent to conduct further testing to verify the initial test results.)</p> <p>Category B1 Substances:</p> <p>If the fish are alive, they will be held for the requisite withdrawal time before harvest pursuant to regulations in force, and until no detectable residues of the medicines remain (Chapter 14, Act NO. 16 2001)</p> <p>If the fish from the sampled population have already been harvested, they will be declared unfit for human consumption and destroyed.</p> <p>The stock farms that produced the affected fish will be properly and thoroughly tested to determine the exact reasons for the positive result, prior to being granted permission to use medicines.</p> <p>Suitable arrangements will be made with the stock farm in order to ensure against repeat occurrences.</p>
<p>2.2. Please state whether the plan is based on Council Directive 96/23/EC or on an equivalent standard (e.g. Codex Alimentarius)? If an equivalent standard has been used, please describe.</p>	<p>The plan is based on Council Directive 96/23/EC</p>

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<p>2.3. Please provide national production data on those animal species and products covered by the plan and which are eligible (or are planned) to be exported to the EU.</p> <p>[Article 6 of Council Directive 96/23/EC, Annex IV to the Directive and Commission Decision 97/747/EC?]</p>	<p>In year 2006 the national export of salmon and trout was 13.177.000 kg</p> <p>This means that in year 2007 altogether 132 samples should be taken for testing for residues of medicines.</p> <p>Number of samples to be taken for each sub-group of substances in the case of each species/product by reference to the number of animals slaughtered and volume of product output of animal origin in the previous year (Annex IV and Dec 97/ 747/EC)</p>
<p>2.4. Please indicate for each commodity whether the plan covers (and the number of samples taken represents a proportion of) the total national animal population or production. This is required if all animals or commodities are eligible for export to the EU.</p> <p>If a split system is in place i.e. the animals or commodities are produced within a segregated system and these are the only animals/commodities which are eligible for export to the EU, the plan may be based on the export data (e.g. production tonnages or numbers of animals exported to the EU).</p> <p>Please indicate whether the plan is based on national production data or export data.</p> <p><i>(It is strongly recommended to use the Microsoft Excel templates on the DG SANCO third country residue website for constructing the plan – the numbers of samples to be taken for each of the relevant subgroups of substances is automatically calculated).</i></p>	<p>The plan is based on national export data. For the plan 2007 the Microsoft Excel templates "REGULATORY PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF RESIDUES IN FOOD" (updated 22/02/2007) is used.</p>
<p>2.5. Please indicate whether all groups of residues are included in the plan for each of the relevant commodities (as listed in Annex I to Council Directive 96/23/EC)? If not please explain on what basis substance groups have been excluded from the plan.</p>	<p>All groups are included in the plan as listed in Table 2: Substances or Group of substances to be monitored for in the relevant commodity (Updated 11/10/2006) Aquaculture-Finfish. In excess of the groups requested in table 2, a group of organophorous compounds B3b (dichlorvos and azametipos) have also been included.</p>
<p>2.6. Please indicate whether the breakdown of substances monitored for in each substance group (Annex I to Council Directive 96/23/EC) for each animal species/commodity is in accordance with the sampling levels and frequencies laid out in Annex IV to the Directive and in Commission Decision 97/747/EC. Please explain how this breakdown has been worked out.</p> <p><i>(NB. If the Microsoft Excel template on the DG SANCO third country residue website has been used for constructing the plan – the numbers of samples to be taken for each of the relevant subgroups of substances is automatically calculated).</i></p>	<p>The Microsoft Excel templates "REGULATORY PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF RESIDUES IN FOOD" (updated 22/02/2007) is used.</p>

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<p>2.7. The list of substances to be detected, the matrices to be tested, the screening and confirmatory methods used, the analytical limits of detection and action levels / national tolerances (to determine non-compliant results) should be clearly laid out in the plan. [Article 7§5 of Council Directive 96/23/EC].</p> <p><i>(It is STRONGLY SUGGESTED that the Microsoft Excel template on the DG SANCO third country residue website should be used for constructing the plan as this will facilitate the recording of the data referred to above.)</i></p>	<p>The Microsoft Excel templates "REGULATORY PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF RESIDUES IN FOOD" (updated 22/02/2007) is used.</p>
<p>2.8. Please indicate whether there are any national tolerances or MRLs which do not correspond with Community maximum limits/levels.</p> <p>NB: Consolidated versions of Community maximum limits/levels for residues of veterinary medicines, pesticides and contaminants respectively may be downloaded from the links available on the DG SANCO third country residues webpage. :</p> <p>http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/en/consleg/1990/R/01990R2377-20051119-en.pdf http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/en/consleg/1986/L/01986L0363-20051110-en.pdf http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/en/consleg/2001/R/02001R0466-20051129-en.pdf</p> <p>For residues of substances which are <i>unauthorised</i> or <i>illegal</i> in your country, please indicate what action limits are applied and the rationale for setting these? When those limits exist, specify if they are consistent with EU minimum required performance limits (MRPLs) where applicable.</p>	<p>There are no national tolerances or MRLs which do not correspond with Community maximum limits.</p>
<p>2.9. Please indicate which services/personnel are involved in official sampling. Is sampling only carried out by officials or are third parties involved?</p> <p>[Article 7§7, Article 15 of Council Directive 96/23/EC and Commission Decision 98/179/EC].</p>	<p>Samples of fish and feed are collected in accordance with instructions given by National Food-, veterinary-, and Environmental Agency. Inspectors employed by FVEA are involved in official sampling from fish farms and processing plant. No third parties are involved.</p>
<p>2.10. Describe whether sampling is targeted (to maximise the chances of detecting illegal use) or is it random? Is all sampling unforeseen (by the stock owner) and unexpected (i.e. effected at no fixed time and on no particular day of the week and at no fixed time of the year)? Is sampling equally spread throughout the year?</p> <p>[Article 12 of Council Directive 96/23/EC and section 2.1. of the Annex to Commission Decision 98/179/EC]</p>	<p>Processing plant:: The inspector visits the processing plant (unforeseen), and takes a random sample of beheaded fish and liver.</p> <p>Stock farm: The inspector visits the stock farm unexpected, accompanied by a representative from the stock farm. Fish are taken from the ring(s) that should be tested. Care is taken to obtain fish that do not appear to be diseased</p> <p>Samples are taken from at least five fish from a designated ring. One sample consists of a small piece of each fish or its liver. Each test sample is placed in an impermeable plastic bag and well sealed. The sample bags are numbered 1, 2, 3,</p>

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	<p>4, 5, etc. Bagged samples of representative fish from the same ring are collected in one large plastic bag.</p> <p>This large plastic bag is labelled as follows: the test date, the name of the stock farm, the registration number of the stock farm, the ring number, the sample number, the inspector's name, the medicine(s) to be detected, i.e., oxitetracyclin: antibiotic.</p> <p>The muscle and liver-samples are kept frozen at the laboratories until analysis. The feed is kept cool (4°C).</p> <p>Rules concerning collection of official samples are laid down (FVEA file 460-200700721-1).</p> <p>The aim for nexed year is to have the sampeling more equally spread throughout the year.</p>
<p>2.11. With regard to the results of the previous year's residue monitoring, please explain any discrepancies in the number of samples planned versus the number of samples analysed. If sampling was not carried out as planned (or results are not available), please explain.</p> <p>[Articles 8.3. and 29.1 of Council Directive 96/23/EC].</p>	<p>Sampling has been carried out as planned.</p>
<p>2.12. In respect of the previous year's results, briefly describe the measures taken - administrative, penal, professional and procedural (reinforcement of monitoring on the farms concerned) - for the non-compliant results detected. (These data may be supplied in a separate Annex).</p>	<p>There has not been detected non-compliant results for medicines in the years 2001 – 2006. The samples from the control of trace elements contained low levels of cadmium, lead and mercury. The levels of organochlorine compounds were low in all samples. Concerning anabolic substances, all samples were negative.</p> <p>There are no reported incidences where the stipulated withdrawal times before harvest have not been fulfilled and no reported incidents of the use of unlawful substances.</p>
<h3>3. The Laboratory Network</h3>	
<p>3.1. Provide the name(s) and address(es) of all laboratories involved in official residue testing (including laboratories in foreign countries if certain analyses have been outsourced). [Article 2(f), Article 7§3 and Article 15.1. of Council Directive 96/23/EC]. (The name of each laboratory should be listed in the national residue control plan along side each residue they are responsible for analysing – see <i>the Microsoft Excel template on the DG SANCO third country residue website for formulating the plan.</i></p>	<p>Names and addresses of all laboratories are listed in ANNEX 2.</p>
<p>3.2. Please provide information on the level of competence of the National Reference Laboratory, as well as routine laboratories, particularly as regards the implementation of Quality Assurance in accordance with ISO 17025, including the identity of the accrediting body (if applicable)?</p>	<p>Level of Competence of the National Reference Laboratory, as well as Routine Laboratories, Particularly as Regards to the Implementation of Quality Assurance, or GLP's (Dec 98/179/EC)</p> <p>FVEA: National Food-, Veterinary- and Environmental Agency, Reference Laboratory. DS/EN ISO/IEC 17025:2000. DANAK Accreditation No: 303 is enclosed. See A NNEX 3. Moreover see the webside: www.danak.dk</p>

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[Section 1.2.of the Annex to Commission Decision 98/179/EC]	<p>LGC's laboratory is contracted to collect samples for residue testing by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate, who is responsible in the UK for the testing of, amongst other things, farmed fish that is destined for human consumption. Quality controls and standards are run with each batch to ensure validity of results. All the methods used are accredited to ISO 17025 (United Kingdom accreditation Service - UKAS).</p> <p>ERGO have been working in the field of PCDD/PCDF-analysis since world wide special analyses began. They have collaborated with national and international partners in industry, authorities (e.g. Federal Health Office, Germany; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), USA), universities and organizations. The laboratory meets the demands in NS-EN ISO/IEC 17025. Their institute has several accreditations and authorization, e.g. the WHO-authorization (organisation mondiale de la santé, O.M.S.) for the analysis of PCDDs/PCDFs in human blood and cow's milk. Laboratory for Dioxin Testing in Feeding Stuff is listed by the EU (DG IIV). http://www.eurofins.com</p> <p>CTQ: Institut national de santé publique QUÉBEC, centre de toxicologie. The laboratory is accredited under ISO 17025 (lab analyses) by the Standards Council of Canada. Moreover see the website http://www.inspq.qc.ca/ctq/</p> <p>AS: "Aker universitetssykehus HF". The examination has followed the fundamental principles in their accreditation. The laboratory is contracted for residue testing of group A1 and A3.</p> <p>VIO: Veterinærinstituttet, Oslo. Is accredited according to document TEST 110. The laboratory meets the demands in NS- EN ISO/IEC 17025.</p>
<p>3.3. Please provide information on the performance of the laboratories regarding their participation in proficiency testing schemes for residues of veterinary medicines, pesticides and contaminants (preferably internationally recognised proficiency testing schemes).</p> <p>[Section 1.2. of the Annex to Commission Decision 98/179/EC]</p>	<p>FVEA participates in e.g. SLV (Livesmidelverket - National food administration in Uppsala, Sweden), WEPAL (Wageningen evaluation programmes for analytical laboratories).</p> <p>LGC: Quality controls and standards are run with each batch to ensure validity of results.</p> <p>ERGO participates in international institutions e.g. WHO. See Annex 4. External Quality Control.</p>
<p>4. The authorisation and use of pharmacologically active and other substances in food producing animals (See Article 7§1 of Council Directive 96/23).</p>	
<p>4.1. Indicate whether stilbenes or thyrostats are authorised for use in food producing animals. [Article 11.1 of Council Directive 96/22/EC].</p> <p>If such use is prohibited, please provide the national legal basis for the prohibition.</p>	<p>The legislation regarding the use of pharmaceuticals is stipulated in the Parliamentary Act Governing the National Pharmacy Service and Medicinal Products, Act No. 54 from 1991, and the Parliamentary Act Governing Food, Act No. 46 from 1985 (See Attachment 1 and 3, in the residue control plan 2002, dated 19th March 2002. FVEA file 401-200100175).</p> <p>The Parliamentary Act Governing the National Pharmacy Service and Medicinal Products ensure that only registered and/or approved pharmaceuticals (hereinafter, "medicines") may be imported into the Faroe Islands. All said medicines</p>

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	<p>shall be dispensed through the National Pharmacy Service, which is a public, administrative authority regulated by the above-named authorising legislation. The National Pharmacy Service utilizes the services of the Faroese Customs and Tax Administration to assist in the control of the importation of medicines. The National Pharmacy Service controls the monopoly for both the importation and the dispensing of prescribed medicines.</p> <p>The use of said medicines is not only controlled by the Parliamentary Act Governing the National Pharmacy Service and Medicinal Products, but also the Parliamentary Act Governing the National Veterinary Service. Only authorised veterinarians may write prescriptions for medicines. Currently, only two licensed fisheries veterinarians work within the aquaculture industry in the Faroe Islands. The National Pharmacy Service may only dispense medicines prescribed by licensed veterinarians.</p> <p>The Chief Veterinary Officer receives a report of all prescriptions, and is able, therefore, to monitor the various stock farms in the Faroe Islands.</p> <p>The Faroese Medicine Registration Board (Members of the board: Chief Medical Officer, Chief Veterinary Officer, and Chief Pharmaceutical Officer) approve the various types of medicines that are used in fish farming and stipulate the withdrawal time before harvest for the various medicines. Medicines that are not approved for fish farming may not be used.</p> <p>The National Food-, Veterinary-, and Environmental Agency (FVEA) receives a report of the prescriptions, issued from the veterinarians, and are sent notices about harvesting of fish from the factories. The factories are responsible for their own checks and for accepting only animals for which the producer is able to guarantee that withdrawal times have been observed.</p> <p>All stock farms are registered with the Agricultural Agency (http://www.bunadarstovan.fo/pub/index.php?id=45).</p> <p>They are subject to Parliamentary Act no.16, from 23 February 2001, concerning animal diseases, prevention and combating diseases in animals and market supervision of animals and animal extracts and the environmental protection laws, which the National Food-, Veterinary- and Environmental Agency administers.</p> <p>Moreover, pursuant to the Faroese Food Act (Act No. 46 from 1985), the National Food-, Veterinary- and Environmental Agency conducts regular inspections of all fish processing plants in the Faroe Islands. All fish Processing Plants, Factory Vessels and Freezer Vessels, are approved according to Directive 2001/127/EEC and Directive 91/493/EEC (http://www.hfs.fo/portal/page?_pageid=33,362427&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL).</p> <p>The fish processing plants label the packages of their products in compliance with labelling regulations so that the contents can be traced back not only to the fish processing plant, but also to the originating stock farm.</p>
<p>4.2. Indicate whether the use of hormones and beta-agonists for growth promotion in food producing animals is permitted. [Article 11.2 of Council Directive 96/22/EC].</p> <p>If so, describe the measures in place to guarantee that animals treated are</p>	<p>Hormones and beta-agonists for growth are NOT permitted for food producing animals. Hormones are part of the residue plan and therefore it can be guaranteed that the substance is not in fish exported to the EU. See also section 4.1</p>

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<p>not exported to the EU (e.g. is there a split system in place).</p> <p>If such use is prohibited, please provide the national legal basis for the prohibition.</p>	
<p>4.3. Indicate whether substances which are included in Annex IV to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 are used in food producing animals (e.g. chloramphenicol, nitrofurans and nitroimidazoles).</p> <p>If such use is prohibited, please provide the national legal basis for the prohibition.</p> <p>If these substances are authorised, describe the measures in place to guarantee that residues of these substances are not present in product exported to the EU.</p>	<p>Not permitted for food producing animals. Chloramphenicol is part of the residue plan and therefore it can be guaranteed that the substance is not in fish exported to the EU. See also section 4.1</p>
<p>4.4. Indicate whether substances which are expressly prohibited from in-feed administration to food producing animals in the EU because of chemical safety concerns (e.g. carbadox, olaquinox, nifursol etc) are used in food producing animals in your country.</p> <p>If so describe the measures in place to guarantee that residues of these substances are not present in product exported to the EU.</p>	<p>Not permitted for food producing animals. See also section 4.1</p>
<p>4.5. In respect of honey, if this is a commodity which is (potentially) being exported to the EU, please indicate whether antibiotics are authorised for the treatment of certain diseases in honey bees (e.g. American and European foulbrood).</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>4.6. In respect of aquaculture (fin fish), if this is a commodity which is (potentially) being exported to the EU, please indicate whether dyes such as malachite green and crystal violet are authorised for the treatment or prevention of disease in such fish at any stage of their production.</p> <p>If so describe the measures in place to guarantee that residues of these substances are not present in product exported to the EU.</p>	<p>Dyes such as malachite green and crystal violet are not authorised for treatment or prevention of disease in fish at any stage of their production. The Faroese Medicine Registration Board banned the use of malachite green in year 2002.</p> <p>Malachite green is part of the residue plan and therefore it can be guaranteed that the substance is not in fish exported to the EU.</p>