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Foreword

Since the discovery of the aflatoxins in the 1960s, regulations have been established in many countries to protect consumers from the harmful effects of mycotoxins that may contaminate foodstuffs, as well as to ensure fair practices in food trade. Various factors play a role in decision-making processes focused on setting limits for mycotoxins. These include scientific factors to assess risk (such as the availability of toxicological data), food consumption data, knowledge about the level and distribution of mycotoxins in commodities, and analytical methodology. Economic factors, such as commercial and trade interests and food security issues, also have an impact. Weighing the various factors that play a role in the decision-making process to establish mycotoxin tolerances is therefore of crucial importance.

Despite the difficulties, mycotoxin regulations have been established in many countries during the past decades, and newer regulations are still being issued. National regulations have been established for a number of mycotoxins such as the naturally occurring aflatoxins and aflatoxin M₁; the trichothecenes deoxynivalenol, diacetoxyscirpenol, T-2 toxin and HT-2 toxin, the fumonisins B₁, B₂ and B₃; agaric acid; the ergot alkaloids; ochratoxin A; patulin, phomopsins; sterigmatocystin and zearalenone.

International inquiries on existing legislation on mycotoxins in foodstuffs and animal feedstuffs have been carried out several times, and details about tolerance levels, legal bases, responsible authorities, and official protocols for sampling and analysis have been published. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has played a major role in providing information on worldwide regulations for mycotoxins in foods and feeds.

The last comprehensive overview on worldwide regulations was published as the FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 64 in 1997. At that time, 77 countries had specific regulations for mycotoxins in different foods and feeds and 13 countries had general provisions, while about 50 countries did not have data available. The number of countries with specific regulations for mycotoxins has increased over the years. This reflects the general concern that governments have about the potential effects of mycotoxins on humans and animal health and their implications for trade.

The present publication updates the information in the FAO Food and Nutrition Paper 64 and describes the situation of worldwide mycotoxin regulations as of December 2003, based on an international inquiry that was carried out in 2002 and 2003.

Abbreviations

AFB ₁	Aflatoxin B ₁
AFB ₁ /G ₁	Aflatoxins B ₁ +G ₁
AFG ₁	Aflatoxin G ₁
AFM ₁	Aflatoxin M ₁
AFT	Total aflatoxins
AGA	Agaric acid
ALARA	As low as reasonably achievable
AOAC	Association of Official Analytical Chemists
AOCS	American Oil Chemists' Society
AQA	Analytical quality assurance
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BCR	Bureau Communautaire de Référence
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CCFAC	Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants
CEN	Comité Européen de Normalisation / European Standardization Committee
CGC	Canadian Grain Commission
DAS	Diacetoxyscirpenol
DON	Deoxynivalenol
EC	European Commission
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ERG	Ergot alkaloids
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAPAS	Food analysis performance assessment scheme
FDA	Food and Drug Administration, United States of America
FLEP	Food law enforcement practitioners
FUMB ₁	Fumonisin B ₁
FUMB _{1/2}	Fumonisin B ₁ +B ₂
FUMB _{1/2/3}	Fumonisin B ₁ +B ₂ +B ₃
HT-2	HT-2 toxin

JECFA	Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives
JRC/IRMM	Joint Research Centre/Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements
MERCOSUR	Mercado Comun del Sur
NOAEL	No-observed-adverse-effect-level
OCP	Origin Certification Programme
OTA	Ochratoxin A
PAT	Patulin
PHO	Phomopsins
PMTDI	Provisional maximum tolerable daily intake
PTDI	Provisional tolerable daily intake
PTWI	Provisional tolerable weekly intake
SCOOP	Scientific cooperation on questions relating to food
SMT	Standards, measurements and testing
STE	Sterigmatocystin
T-2	T-2 toxin
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WHO	World Health Organization
ZEN	Zearalenone

Explanatory note

The greatest care has been exercised in the preparation of the data presented in this publication. Nevertheless FAO recognizes that this compendium may be incomplete or not fully correct in some cases as a result of problems experienced with language, terminology and the interpretation of responses in the inquiry forms. FAO disclaims any liability to users of the limits and regulations and related information for consequential damages of any kind arising out of, or connected with, their use.

1. Introduction

In today's changing world, safety and security have generally remained basic human needs. Ensuring the safety of food has been a major focus of international and national action over the last years. Both microbiological and chemical hazards are of concern. Among chemical hazards, the contamination of food and feed by mycotoxins (toxic metabolites of fungi), fishery products by phycotoxins (toxins produced by algae) and edible plant species by their plant toxins have been recently characterized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as significant sources of food-borne illnesses (WHO, 2002a). Of these three categories of natural toxins, most attention has been directed to mycotoxins until now. In several parts of the world, mycotoxins currently represent a major food safety issue.

The knowledge that mycotoxins can have serious effects on humans and animals has led many countries to establish regulations on mycotoxins in food and feed in the last decades to safeguard the health of humans, as well as the economical interests of producers and traders. Setting mycotoxin regulations is a complex activity, which involves many factors and interested parties. The first limits for mycotoxins were set in the late 1960s for the aflatoxins. By the end of 2003, approximately 100 countries had developed specific limits for mycotoxins in foodstuffs and feedstuffs, and the number continues to grow.

A number of publications focusing on limits and regulations for mycotoxins exist (Krogh, 1977; Schuller *et al.*, 1983; Stoloff *et al.*, 1991; Gilbert, 1991; Resnik *et al.*, 1991; Van Egmond, 1991; Van Egmond and Dekker, 1995; Boutrif and Canet, 1998; Rosner, 1998; Van Egmond, 1999). The most recent comprehensive review on mycotoxins was published by FAO in 1997 based on an international inquiry carried out in 1994 and 1995. Since the publication of this Food and Nutrition Paper, many new limits and regulations for mycotoxins have come into force or are under development, creating a need for an update of this document. A relevant international inquiry was carried out in 2002 and 2003, yielding much detailed information. This information was processed and analysed during 2003 to produce this document, which is based on information and amendments received by 31 December 2003.

2. Factors affecting the constitution of mycotoxin regulations in food and feed

Several factors, both of a scientific and socio-economic nature, may influence the establishment of mycotoxin limits and regulations. These include:

- availability of toxicological data;
- availability of data on the occurrence of mycotoxins in various commodities;
- knowledge of the distribution of mycotoxin concentrations within a lot;
- availability of analytical methods;
- legislation in countries with which trade contacts exist; and
- need for sufficient food supply.

The first two factors provide the necessary information for hazard assessment and exposure assessment respectively, the main ingredients for risk assessment. Risk assessment is the scientific evaluation of the probability of occurrence of known or potential adverse health effects resulting from human exposure to food-borne hazards; it is the primary scientific basis for the establishment of regulations.

2.1 Hazard identification and hazard characterization

Regulations are primarily made on the basis of known toxic effects. For the mycotoxins currently considered most significant – aflatoxins, ochratoxin A, patulin, fumonisins, zearalenone and some trichothecenes including deoxynivalenol – the Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), a scientific advisory body of FAO and WHO, has recently evaluated their hazards. JECFA provides a mechanism for assessing the toxicity of food additives, veterinary drug residues and contaminants. Safety evaluation of contaminants incorporates various steps in a formal health risk assessment approach.

The qualitative indication that a contaminant can cause adverse effects on health (hazard identification) is usually included in the information presented to JECFA for evaluation. Similarly, qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the nature of the adverse effects (hazard characterization) is embodied in the data sets that are presented. The evaluation of toxicological data carried out by JECFA normally results in the estimation of a Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake (PTWI) or a Provisional Tolerable Daily Intake (PTDI).

The use of the term “provisional” expresses the tentative nature of the evaluation in view of the paucity of reliable data on the consequences of human exposure at levels approaching those with which JECFA is concerned. In principle, the evaluation is based on the determination of a No-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level (NOAEL) in toxicological studies and the application of an uncertainty factor. The uncertainty factor means that the lowest NOAEL in animal studies is divided by 100, 10 for extrapolation from animals to humans and 10 for variation between individuals, to arrive at a tolerable intake level. In cases where the data are inadequate, JECFA uses a higher safety factor.

This hazard assessment approach does not apply for toxins where carcinogenicity is the basis for concern as is, for example, the case with the aflatoxins. Assuming that a no-effect concentration limit cannot be established for genotoxic compounds, any small dose will have a proportionally small probability of inducing an effect. Imposing the absence of any amount of genotoxic mycotoxins would then be appropriate, if these toxins were not natural contaminants that can never completely be eliminated without outlawing the contaminated

food or feed. In these cases, JECFA does not allocate a PTWI or PTDI. Instead it recommends that the level of the contaminant in food should be reduced so as to be As Low As Reasonably Achievable (ALARA). The ALARA level, which may be viewed as the irreducible level for a contaminant, is defined as the concentration of a substance that cannot be eliminated from a food without involving the discard of that food altogether or without severely compromising the availability of major food supplies. This covers the case of the JECFA evaluations of the aflatoxins made in 1987 and 1997. On some occasions in the 1990s, JECFA also evaluated the risk of other mycotoxins: ochratoxin A, patulin and zearalenone.

In February 2001, a special JECFA session was completely devoted to mycotoxins (FAO, 2001; WHO, 2002b). The mycotoxins evaluated or re-evaluated at this 56th JECFA meeting included fumonisins B₁, B₂ and B₃, ochratoxin A, deoxynivalenol, T-2 and HT-2 toxins, and aflatoxin M₁. The report addressed several concerns about each mycotoxin including explanation of the mycotoxin, absorption through excretion, toxicological studies and final evaluation. Along with the mycotoxin evaluations, the committee put forth general considerations on analytical methods, sampling, associated intake issues and control.

The evaluation of aflatoxin M₁ is the more interesting as JECFA responded to a request by the Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants (CCFAC, see also Section 3.5.5.) at its 32nd session (CAC, 2000) to “examine exposure to aflatoxin M₁ and to conduct a quantitative risk assessment” to compare the application of two standards for contamination of milk (0.05 µg/kg and 0.5 µg/kg), limits that are currently applied in the European Union (EU) and the United States respectively. The calculations showed that, with worst case assumptions, the projected risks for liver cancer attributable to use of the proposed maximum levels of aflatoxin M₁ of 0.05 µg/kg milk and 0.5 µg/kg milk are very small, and that there is no significant health benefit when a 0.5 µg/kg limit would be reduced to 0.05 µg/kg.

In the further development of tolerable daily intake (TDI) levels for mycotoxins in food for national or international (Codex Alimentarius) purposes, factors other than hazard assessment play a role. These will be discussed below.

2.2 Exposure assessment

In addition to information about toxicity, exposure assessment is another main ingredient of the risk assessment. Reliable data on the occurrence of mycotoxins in various commodities and data on food intake are needed to prepare exposure assessment. The quantitative evaluation of the likely intake of mycotoxins is quite difficult. At its 56th Meeting, JECFA stressed the importance of the use of validated analytical methods and the application of analytical quality assurance (see also Section 2.4 on methods of analysis) to ensure that the results of surveys provide a reliable assessment of intake (WHO, 2002b).

In most of the JECFA reviews of mycotoxins, the analytical data on the levels of contamination were often inadequate from developed countries and non-existent for developing countries. Because most mycotoxin contamination is heterogeneous, sampling is another important consideration in the development of information on the levels of contamination (Page, 2003) (see also Section 2.3 on sampling procedures).

In the EU, efforts to assess exposure are undertaken within Scientific Cooperation on Questions relating to Food (SCOOP) projects, funded by the European Commission. The SCOOP projects are targeted to make the best estimates of intake of several mycotoxins by

EU inhabitants. In the 1990s, these activities resulted in a report on the exposure assessment of aflatoxins (European Commission, 1997). SCOOP reports were later published for several other mycotoxins including: ochratoxin A (Miraglia and Brera, 2002); patulin (Majerus and Kapp, 2002); and several *Fusarium* toxins, trichothecenes, fumonisins and zearalenone (Gareis *et al.*, 2003). The SCOOP data have been used by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) for its evaluation and advisory work on the risks to public health arising from dietary exposure to certain mycotoxins.

2.3 Sampling procedures

The distribution of the concentration of mycotoxins in products is an important factor to be considered in establishing regulatory sampling criteria. The distribution can be very heterogeneous, as is the case with aflatoxins in peanuts. The number of contaminated peanut kernels in a lot is usually very low, but the contamination level within a kernel can be very high. If insufficient care is taken for representative sampling, the mycotoxin concentration in an inspected lot may therefore easily be wrongly estimated. Also, consumption of peanuts could lead to an accidental high single dose of aflatoxins, rather than a chronic intake at a relatively low level.

A similar situation could occur with pistachio nuts and figs. The risk to both consumer and producer must be considered when establishing sampling criteria for products in which mycotoxins are heterogeneously distributed. The design of sampling procedures has been an international concern for several years (FAO, 1993; CAC, 2000). Working groups and discussions are being organized by FAO and the Codex Alimentarius Commission in an attempt to find a harmonized international approach.

Examples of official sampling plans for mycotoxins are those for aflatoxins in peanuts and corn carried out in the United States (Food and Drug Administration, 2002) and for peanuts in the EU (European Commission, 2002b). In the United States, the USDA requires three 22 kg laboratory samples to average less than 15 µg total aflatoxins/kg for acceptance. In the EU, one 30 kg laboratory sample is required to test less than 15 µg total aflatoxins/kg for raw peanuts destined for further processing, and three 10 kg laboratory samples to all test less than 4 µg total aflatoxins/kg (and 2 µg aflatoxin B₁/kg) for finished peanuts sold for direct human consumption.

Although the approaches are different, the United States peanut industry, in cooperation with USDA, has recently developed an Origin Certification Program (OCP) with several key EU countries that import United States peanuts into Europe. These key markets, in a memorandum of understanding, have agreed to recognize the sampling and testing of United States peanuts for aflatoxin before being exported to these markets (Trucksess *et al.*, 2003). Documents showing positive lot identification and aflatoxin test results can be used to certify that the peanuts meet EU aflatoxin regulations.

In the OCP, the United States exporter uses a first 22 kg sample test result for screening lots. A second USDA 22 kg sample is tested according to EU protocol for lot certification. The OCP will reduce lots rejected at the port of entry, reduce the disruption in supply for the importer, reduce economic losses for the exporter and the importer, and maintain EU standards for consumer safety. The OCP is an example of an agreement between two countries that is mutually beneficial to both while maintaining high standards for consumer safety (Adams and Whitaker, 2004).

2.4 Methods of analysis

Food legislation calls for methods of control. Reliable analytical methods will have to be available to make enforcement of the regulations possible. Tolerance levels that do not have a reasonable expectation of being met are both wasteful in the resources that they utilize, and may well condemn products that are perfectly fit for consumption (Smith *et al.*, 1994). In addition to reliability, simplicity is desired, as it will influence the amount of data that will be generated and the practicality of the ultimate measures taken. The reliability of analysis data can be improved through use of methods that fulfil certain performance criteria (as can be demonstrated in interlaboratory studies).

The Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC International) and the European Standardization Committee (CEN), the European equivalent of ISO, have a number of standardized methods of analysis for mycotoxins that have been validated in formal interlaboratory method validation studies, and this number is gradually growing. The latest edition of Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International (Horwitz, 2000) contains approximately 40 validated methods for mycotoxin determination, and a recent review has been published about the validation of methods of analysis for mycotoxins (Gilbert and Anklam, 2002).

CEN has produced a document that provides specific criteria for various mycotoxin methods that can be used for official purposes (Comité Européen de Normalisation, 1999). This document presents information concerning method performance, which can be expected from experienced analytical laboratories. The CEN criteria are currently reflected as method performance requirements in official EU legislation on aflatoxins, ochratoxin A and patulin (European Commission, 1998; 2002a; 2003a). They are expected to appear as well in future EU legislation for other mycotoxins in food and feed.

In addition to the use of analytical methods of demonstrated reliability, the application of analytical quality assurance (AQA) procedures is recommended including the use of (certified) reference materials, especially when a high degree of comparison and accuracy is required. Further developments in AQA and the use of reference materials are likely to emerge in the future for the control of mycotoxins in foods. Several (certified) reference materials for mycotoxins have been developed in projects funded by the European Commission's Standards, Measurements and Testing (SMT) Programme (previously known as the Bureau Communautaire de Référence [BCR]), or are currently being redeveloped (Josephs *et al.*, 2004). In Table 1 (in Annex) an overview is given of the BCR (certified) mycotoxin reference materials that have been developed since the 1980s. The mycotoxin reference materials are now worldwide available through the European Commission's Joint Research Centre/Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements (JRC/IRMM)¹.

Certified reference materials are relatively expensive because of the enormous amount of time and money invested in their development, and current supplies are limited. Therefore, laboratories are advised to develop their own reference materials for routine use, the toxin content of which should be established on the basis of the certified materials.

Besides the application of (certified) reference materials, regular participation in interlaboratory comparisons such as proficiency testing schemes is becoming increasingly

¹ See <http://www.irmm.jrc.be>

important as part of AQA measures that a laboratory must undertake to demonstrate acceptable performance. A number of proficiency testing schemes for mycotoxins exist at the international level including: i) those organized by the Food Analysis Performance Assessment Scheme (FAPAS¹) operated by the Central Science Laboratory in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Richard *et al.*, 2003); and ii) those organized by the American Oil Chemists' Society (AOCS) based in the United States (AOCS, 2003).

Good analytical methodology and AQA are prerequisites for adequate food law enforcement. Also important, especially in free trade areas, is the way in which enforcement bodies handle an issue as measurement uncertainty. Within the EU and the European Free Trade Area, approaches are not yet harmonized between countries, which may lead to different action levels, e.g. for aflatoxins. Therefore, the Food Law Enforcement Practitioners (FLEP) Working Party on "Mycotoxins" has recommended a uniform approach (Jeurig, 2004). It is of interest to note that the new EU Commission Directive on patulin in foodstuffs, which came into force in November 2003, gives some guidance about how to deal with measurement uncertainty (European Commission, 2003a). So far this is rather unique but the issue of measurement uncertainty is expected to become part of more regulatory documents in the near future.

2.5 Trade contacts

Preferably, regulations should be brought into harmony with those in force in other countries with which trade contacts exist. In fact, this approach has been applied in the regions of Australia and New Zealand, the EU and MERCOSUR (Mercado Comun del Sur), where harmonized regulations for some mycotoxins now exist. Strict regulative actions may lead importing countries to ban or limit the importing of commodities such as certain food grains, which can cause difficulties for exporting countries in finding or maintaining markets for their products. For example, the stringent regulations for aflatoxin B₁ in animal feedstuffs in the EU (Commission of the European Communities, 1991) led European animal feed manufacturers to switch from groundnut meal to other protein sources to include in feeds; this had an impact on the export of groundnut meal of some developing countries (Bhat, 1999).

The distortion of the market caused by regulations in importing countries may lead to export of the less contaminated foods and feeds leaving those inferior foods and feeds for the local market. Some countries apply different limits for aflatoxins in certain products depending on the destination.

The World Bank has published a study on impact of the adoption of international food safety standards, and the harmonization of standards, on global food trade patterns (Wilson and Otsuki, 2001). Several scenarios led to estimates of the effects of aflatoxin regulatory standards in 15 importing countries (including four developing countries) on exports from 31 countries (including 21 developing countries). In one of the scenarios, the authors examined trade flows when all countries would adopt an international standard for aflatoxin B₁ in food at 9 µg/kg (equivalent to the Codex guidelines of 15 µg/kg for total aflatoxins) in contrast to all importing countries remaining at the (generally lower) limits of 1998. This would lead to an increase of the cereal and nut trade among these countries by US\$6.1 billion (or 51 percent).

2.6 Food supply

The regulatory philosophy should not jeopardize the availability of some basic commodities at reasonable prices. Especially in the developing countries, where food supplies are already limited, drastic legal measures may lead to lack of food and to excessive prices. At the time of writing, for instance, the dramatic food security situation in parts of Africa leads to measures that prioritize food sufficiency above food safety. Mycotoxins are an important problem as evidenced by occasional outbreaks of human mycotoxicoses and the role of aflatoxins in liver cancer in West Africa and fumonisins in oesophageal cancer in South Africa (Shephard, 2004).

2.7 Synopsis

Weighing the various factors at the interface of science, food security and regulations is not a trivial activity, and common sense is a major factor for reaching a decision. Public health officials are confronted with a complex problem: mycotoxins, and particularly the carcinogenic mycotoxins, should be excluded from food as much as possible. Since the substances are present in foods as natural contaminants, however, human exposure cannot be completely prevented, and exposure of the population to some level of mycotoxins has to be tolerated. Despite the dilemmas, mycotoxin regulations have been established during the past decades in many countries, and newer regulations are still being drafted.

3. Mycotoxin regulations in 2003 and current developments

3.1 The international inquiry from 2002 to 2003

In 2002, an international inquiry on mycotoxins was initiated by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment. As part of this inquiry, the Agricultural Services in Dutch Embassies around the world were requested to gather up-to-date information on the situation regarding mycotoxin regulations from local authorities² in as many countries as possible. Where this procedure did not lead to the desired information, personal contacts were used.

The questions in the inquiry concerned in particular:

- existence of mycotoxin regulations;
- types of mycotoxins and products for which regulations are in force or proposed, together with maximum permissible levels;
- authorities responsible for control of mycotoxins; and
- use of official and published methods of sampling and analysis.

By the end of 2003, data were received from 89 countries. Together with information gathered in previous inquiries, detailed information became available about the existence or absence of specific mycotoxin limits and regulations in food and feed in 119 countries. All the information received was thoroughly examined and interpreted. Whenever it was necessary and feasible, questions for clarification were submitted to information providers. Corrections received by 31 December 2003 were taken into account in this document. Table 2 (in Annex 2) gives an overview of how up-to-date the information is per country, together with the country codes and population sizes. All data received were sorted by country and by economic community (Australia/New Zealand, EU, MERCOSUR). In addition, information was included about standards set by Codex Alimentarius. For each separate entry, the available data were classified into the categories food, dairy and feed and then tabulated in alphabetic order of the countries (see Table 3 in Annex 2).

3.2 General observations

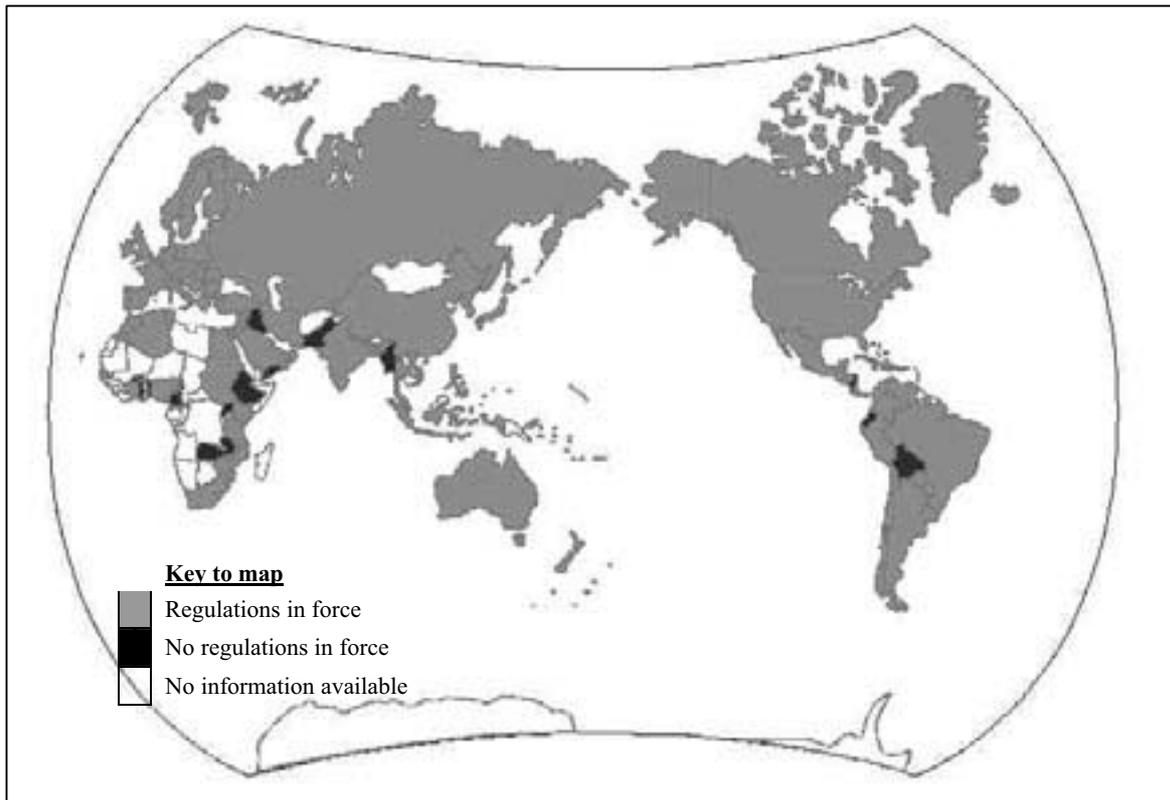
On a worldwide basis, at least 99 countries had mycotoxin regulations¹ for food and/or feed in 2003 (see Figure 1), an increase of approximately 30 percent compared to 1995. The total population in these countries represents approximately 87 percent of the world's inhabitants. Figure 2 shows the share of the global population living in particular regions, where mycotoxin regulations were in force, in 1995 and in 2003. In 1995, 23 percent of the world's inhabitants were living in a region where no known mycotoxin regulations were in force. This percentage had decreased to 13 percent in 2003, due to a slight increase in coverage in Latin America and Europe, and more significant increases in Africa and Asia/Oceania.

In fact, all countries with mycotoxin regulations in 2003 have at least regulatory limits for aflatoxin B₁ or the sum of aflatoxins B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂ in foods and/or feeds, a situation that was also observed in 1995. For several other mycotoxins, specific regulations exist as well (i.e. aflatoxin M₁; the trichothecenes deoxynivalenol, diacetoxyscirpenol, T-2 toxin and HT-2 toxin; the fumonisins B₁, B₂, and B₃; agaric acid; the ergot alkaloids; ochratoxin A; patulin; the phomopsins; sterigmatocystin and zearalenone). The number of countries regulating mycotoxins has significantly increased over the years. Comparing the situation in 1995 and

² The word "regulations" used in the text and the tables also includes other arrangements such as "guidelines"

2003, it appears that in 2003 more mycotoxins are regulated in more commodities and products, whereas tolerance limits generally remain the same or tend to decrease. Regulations have become more diverse and detailed with newer requirements regarding official procedures for sampling and analytical methodology. At the same time, several regulations have been harmonized between countries belonging to economic communities (Australia/New Zealand, EU, MERCOSUR), or are in some stage of harmonization (see Section 3.5).

Figure 1: Countries with and without regulations for mycotoxins³



3.3 Specific observations per region

3.3.1 Africa

Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the occurrences of the regulatory limits for various mycotoxins in Africa in food and feed respectively. Fifteen countries were known to have specific mycotoxin regulations. These countries cover approximately 59 percent of the inhabitants of the continent. For the majority of the African countries, specific mycotoxin regulations (probably) do not exist. The fact that countries have no specific regulatory limit for mycotoxins does not mean that the problem is ignored. Several of these countries recognize that they have problems due to mycotoxins and that regulations should be developed, and they indicated this in their responses to the inquiry.

The mycotoxin issue in Africa needs to be viewed, however, in the overall context of local food safety, health and agricultural issues (Shephard, 2004). The establishment of mycotoxin regulations will have limited effects in terms of health protection in those countries where

³ The figures in this document have been prepared using Corel[®] clipart (Corel Corporation Limited, Dublin, Ireland).

many farmers grow agricultural produce for their own consumption (subsistence farming), which is the case in many African countries. Most of the existing mycotoxin regulations in Africa concern the aflatoxins. Morocco had the most detailed mycotoxin regulations.

Figure 2: Percentages of world's inhabitants covered by mycotoxin regulations

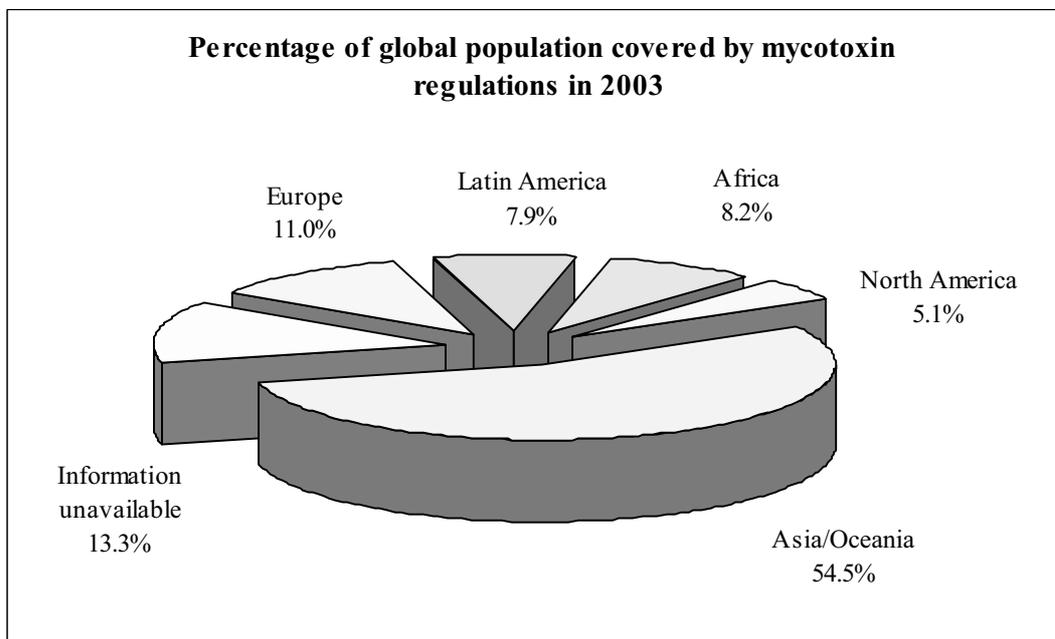
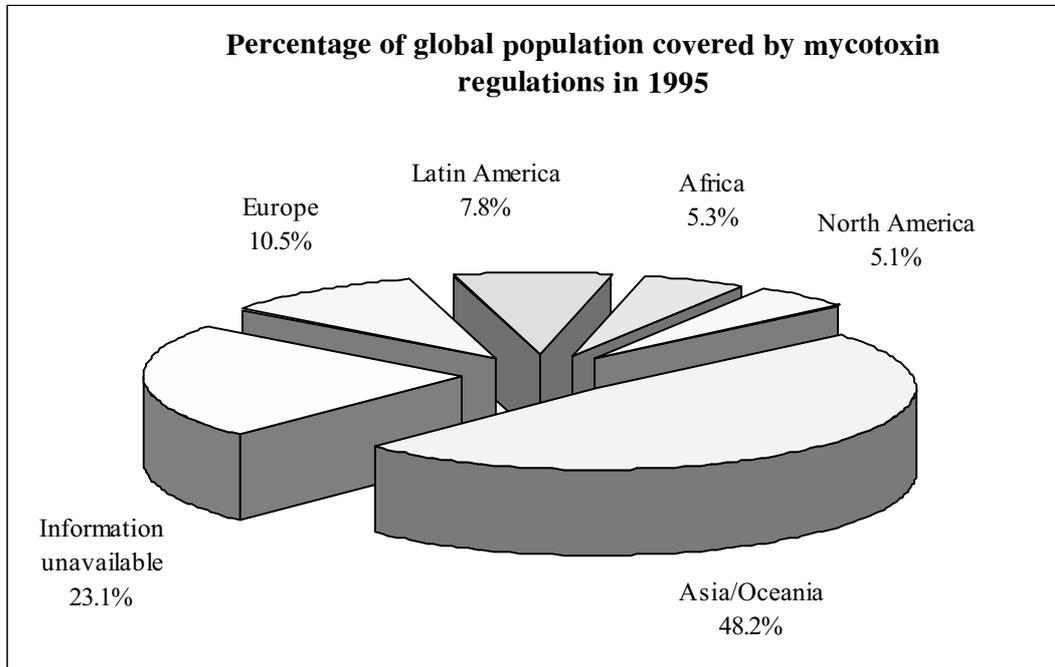


Figure 3: Mycotoxins regulated in food in Africa

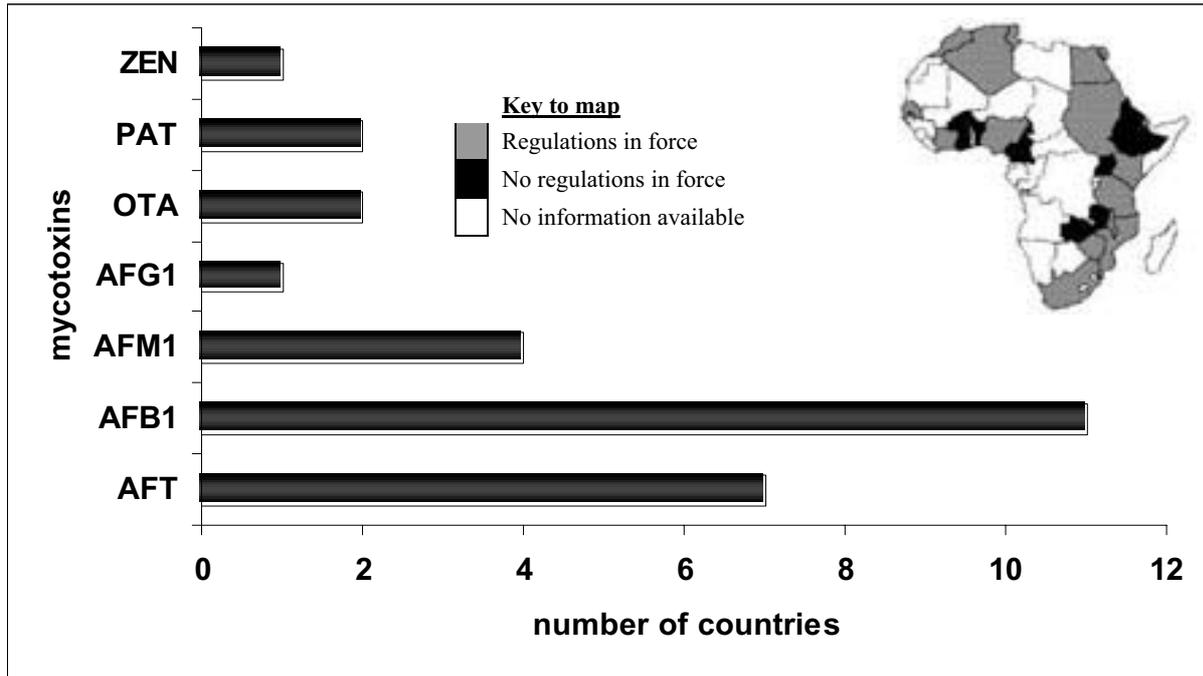
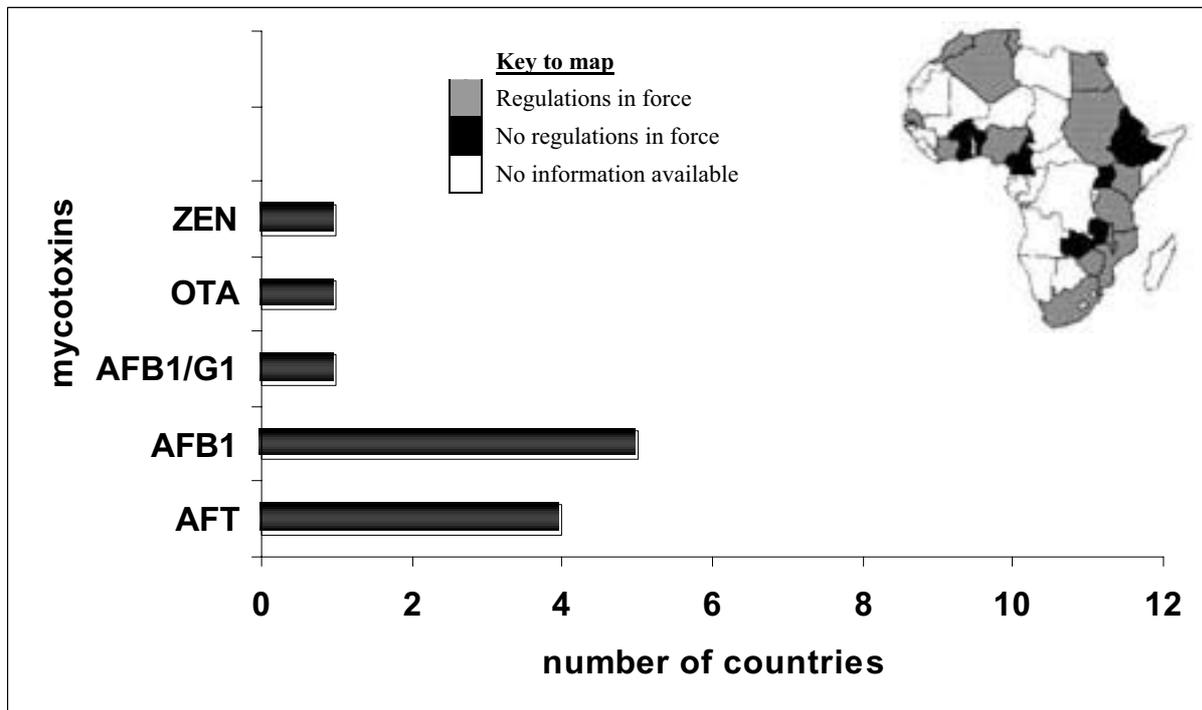


Figure 4: Mycotoxins regulated in feed in Africa



3.3.2 Asia/Oceania

Asia and Oceania cover a very large part of the globe, with most countries in the tropics and subtropics, so it is expected that most mycotoxin problems be caused by fungi, which grow at higher temperatures (Pitt and Hocking, 2003). An exception is New Zealand, which has a temperate to cool climate and separate mycotoxin issues from Asia and northern Australia.

Figures 5 and 6 show the occurrences of the regulatory limits in Asia/Oceania in food and feed respectively. Twenty-six countries in Asia/Oceania were known to have specific mycotoxin regulations (88 percent of the inhabitants of the region). Regulations for total aflatoxins dominate in food, whereas regulations for aflatoxin B₁ dominate in feed. Australia and New Zealand have harmonized their mycotoxin regulations, which include limits for the “exotic” mycotoxins agaric acid and phomopsins (see also Section 3.5.1.) By far the most extensive and detailed regulations can be found in China and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Figure 5: Mycotoxins regulated in food in Asia/Oceania

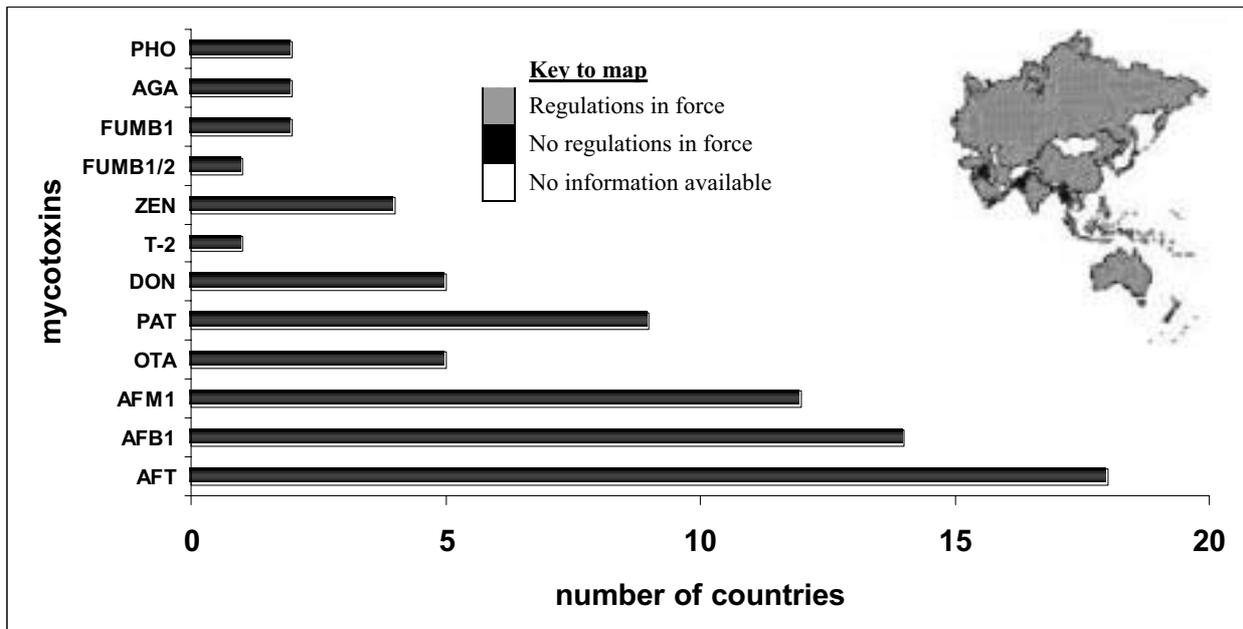
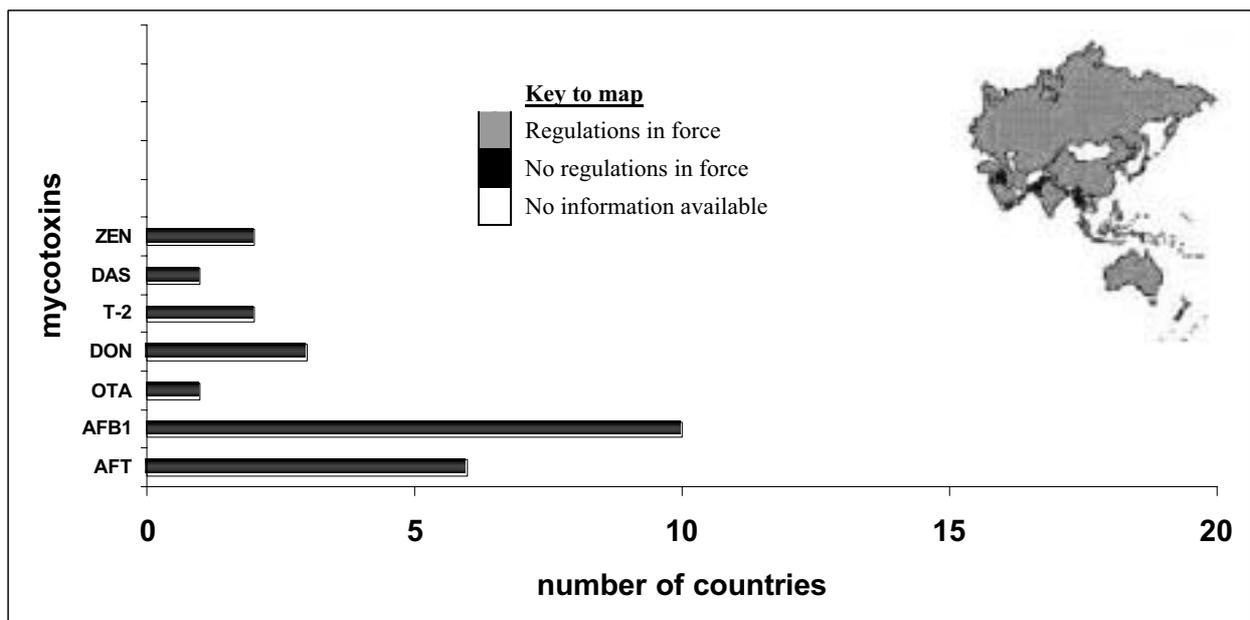


Figure 6: Mycotoxins regulated in feed in Asia/Oceania



3.3.3 Europe

In Europe, 39 countries, accounting for approximately 99 percent of the continent's population, were known to have specific mycotoxin regulations in 2003. Figures 7 and 8 show the occurrences of regulatory limits for various mycotoxins in Europe in food and feed respectively.

Figure 7: Mycotoxins regulated in food in Europe

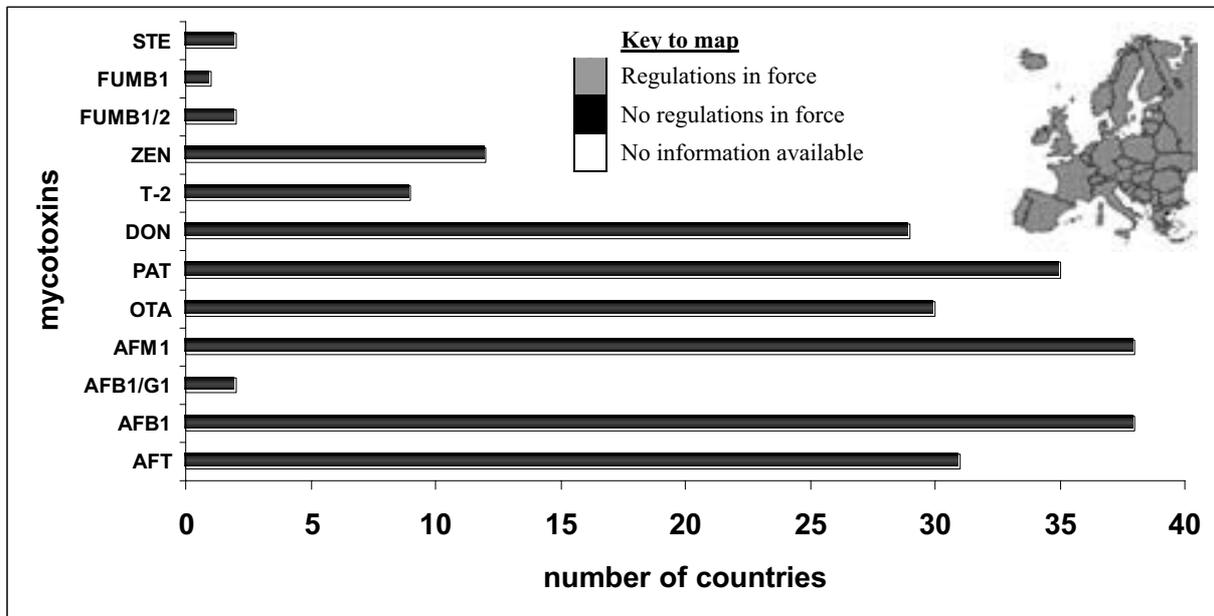
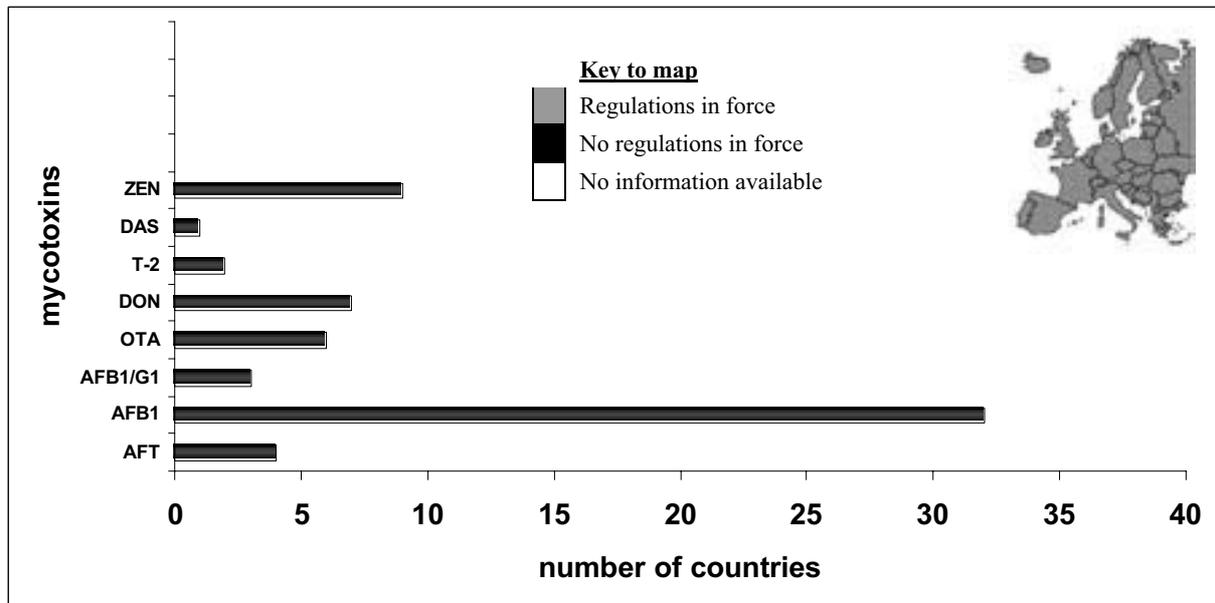


Figure 8: Mycotoxins regulated in feed in Europe



Compared to other regions of the world, Europe has the most extensive and detailed regulations for mycotoxins in food. In the EU, harmonized regulations exist for aflatoxins in various foodstuffs, aflatoxin M1 in milk, ochratoxin A in cereals and dried vine fruits, patulin

in apple juice and apple products, and for aflatoxin B1 in various feedstuffs. Guideline limits have been established for deoxynivalenol in cereals and cereal products. It is of interest to note that many of the EU candidate member countries have mycotoxin regulations, which are often more detailed than those currently in force in the EU.

3.3.4 Latin America

The major Latin American agricultural crops (maize, wheat, coffee, cotton, soybeans, barley, sunflower, groundnuts and tree nuts, cocoa and dairy products) are highly susceptible to fungal contamination and mycotoxin production (Pineiro, 2004). Figures 9 and 10 show the occurrences of regulatory limits for various mycotoxins in Latin America in food and feed respectively. Nineteen countries, accounting for 91 percent of the population of the region, were known to have specific mycotoxin regulations. Harmonized regulations for aflatoxins exist in MERCOSUR, a trading block consisting of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (see also Section 3.5.3). Incidentally other countries indicate that they follow MERCOSUR regulations. The aflatoxin regulations in food are often set for the sum of the aflatoxins B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂. Uruguay has the most detailed regulations, including limits for ergot alkaloids in feeds, which is rather unique in the mycotoxin regulatory world.

Figure 9: Mycotoxins regulated in food in Latin America

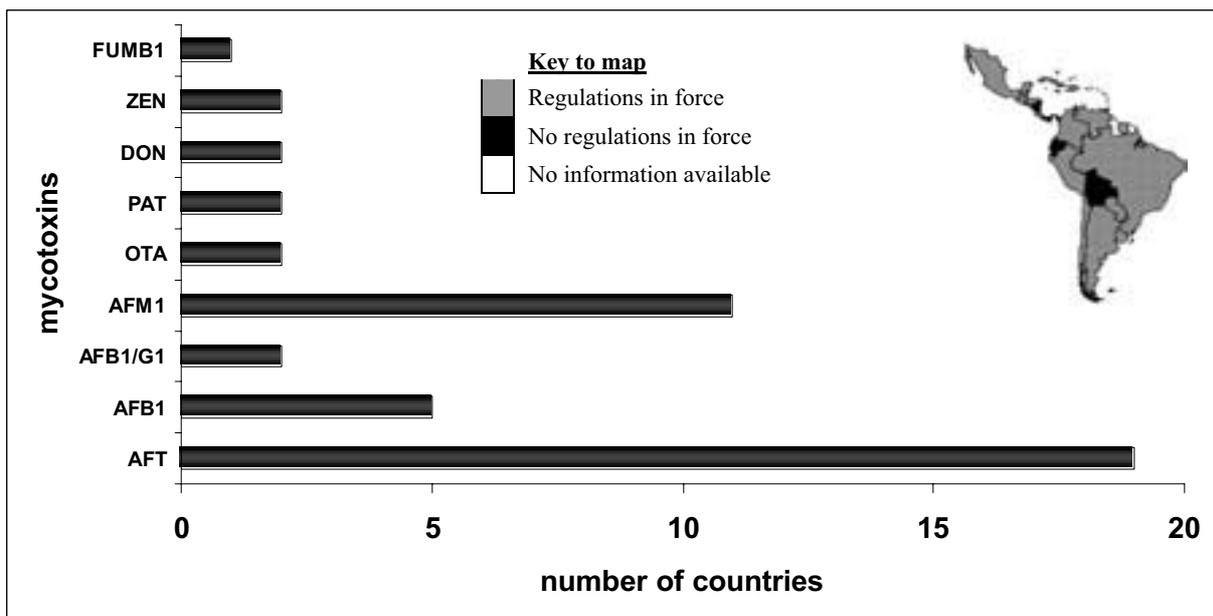
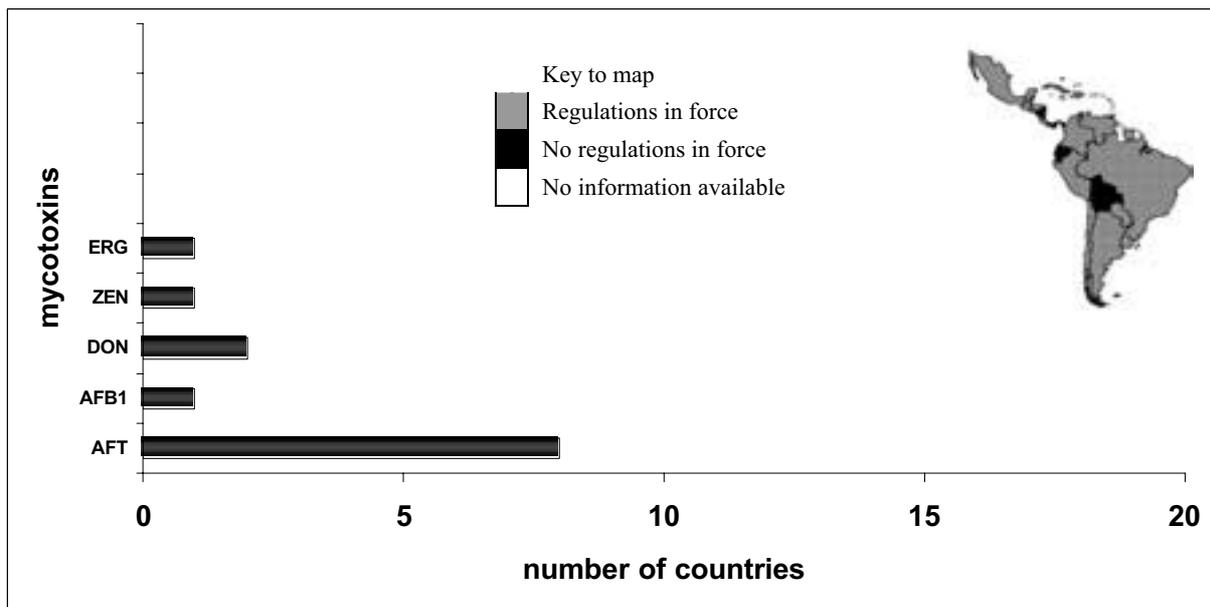


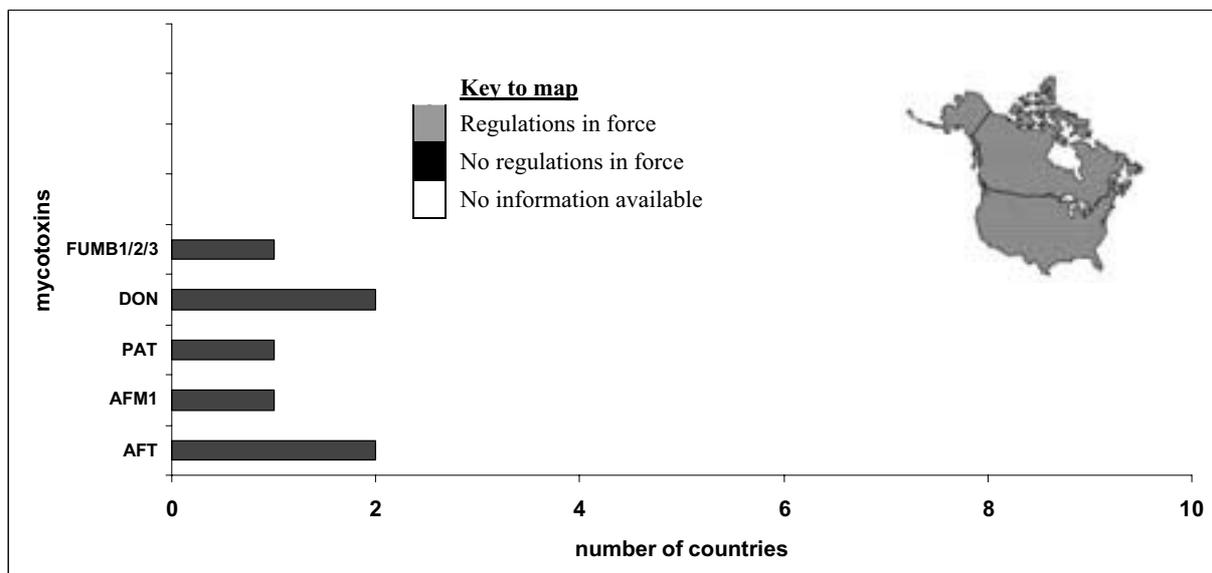
Figure 10: Mycotoxins regulated in feed in Latin America



3.3.5 North America

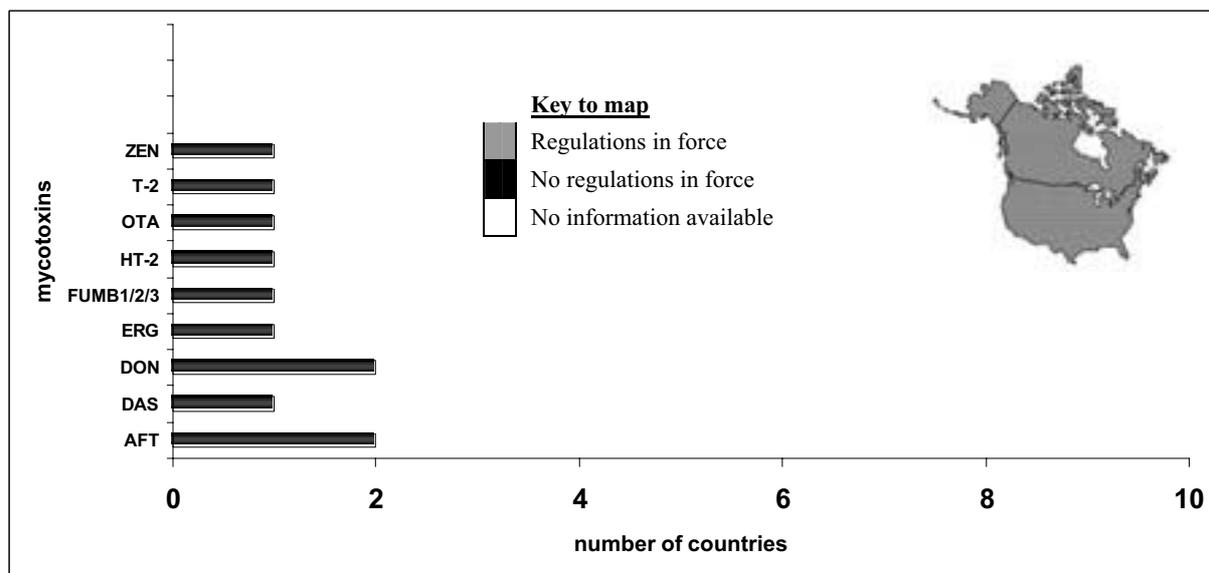
The United States and Canada have had mycotoxin regulations in place for many years, and implement advanced techniques for sampling and analysis. In both countries, limits for aflatoxins are set for the sum of the aflatoxins B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂. Figures 11 and 12 show the occurrences of regulatory limits or guideline limits for various mycotoxins in North America in food and feed respectively.

Figure 11: Mycotoxins regulated in food in North America



In addition to limits for Fusarium toxins, Canada has also established tolerances for the percentage Fusarium-damaged kernels in wheat (both hard and soft wheat) and other grains. The Canadian Grain Commission (CGC) has issued an Official Grain Grading Guide, which contains Standard Procedures for Grain Inspection⁴. In Canada, limits also exist for the percentage of ergot in various crops. In the United States detailed tolerance levels exist for the sum of the fumonisins B₁, B₂ and B₃ in a wide variety of maize products. This is the only country known to have limits for the sum of these three fumonisins.

Figure 12: Mycotoxins regulated in feed in North America



3.4 Specific observations per mycotoxin or group of mycotoxins

3.4.1 Worldwide limits for aflatoxins

The number of countries regulating aflatoxins has significantly increased over the years. The aflatoxin regulations are often detailed and specific for various foodstuffs, for dairy products and for feedstuffs. Table 4 (in Annex 2) attempts to compare medians, ranges and numbers of countries with legally established limits for aflatoxins in foodstuffs and animal feedstuffs (intended to be used for dairy cattle) in 1995 and 2003 in order to identify trends. Such a comparison is not easy to make, and subject to future adjustments, because not all data used may be fully correct. Another limitation is that some countries have many regulations specifying different tolerated levels for individual foods and feeds, while others have set only one tolerated level for instance for “all foods” or for “all feeds”. Therefore simplifications were made.

For food, selections were made of limits established for aflatoxin B₁ and total aflatoxins respectively for the category “all foods” or, if this category was not mentioned in the regulations, for those foodstuffs considered most close to this category. Similarly, for the comparison of limits for aflatoxin M₁, a selection was made of regulatory levels set for milk (whereas many countries also had specific limits for milk products as milk powder, cheese and infant foods). Finally, as for aflatoxins in animal feedstuffs, some countries have many limits often dictated by the destination of the feedstuff. To compare the limits between

⁴ See <http://www.grainscanada.gc.ca/Pubs/fusarium/backgrounder/don-e.htm>

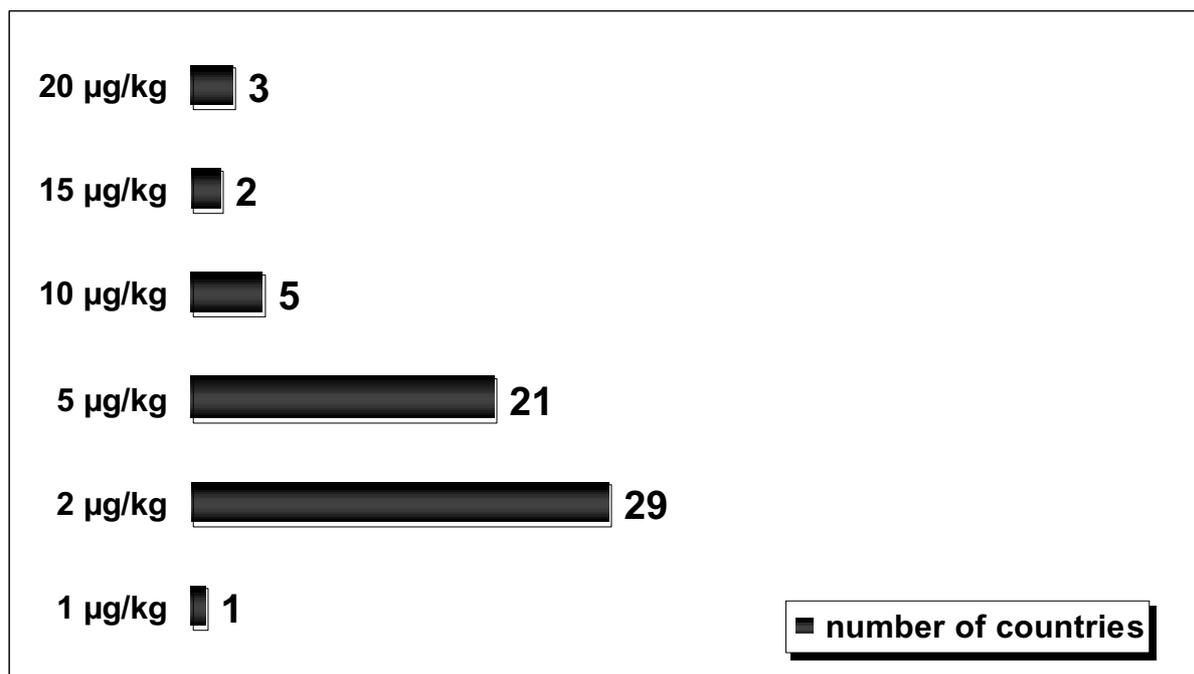
countries for aflatoxin B₁ and total aflatoxins respectively in animal feedstuffs, those were selected that were known or assumed to be relevant for feedstuffs for dairy cattle. These are often the most stringent from the point of view of human health, because of the carry-over of aflatoxin B₁ into aflatoxin M₁ in milk and dairy products.

For all five categories, for which some characteristics are summarized in Table 4, frequency distributions of the 2003 situation were prepared as illustrated in Figures 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18. An analysis of Table 4 and these figures leads to the following comments:

3.4.1.1 Aflatoxin B₁ in food

Compared to the situation in 1995, the maximum tolerated levels for aflatoxin B₁ in food have not changed dramatically in 2003, although the range of limits has narrowed a little (1-20 µg/kg), and 2 µg/kg is now a limit in force in at least 29 countries (see Figure 13). Most of these countries belong to the EU (where since 1998 harmonized limits for aflatoxin B₁ and the sum of the aflatoxins B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂ are in force for various products), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and candidate EU countries. By 2003, many of the candidate EU countries had harmonized their national regulations with the EU in anticipation of their membership (on 1 May 2004). Another major limit is visible at 5 µg/kg, followed by 21 countries, spread over Africa, Asia/Oceania, Latin America and Europe. The United States and Canada do not have a single limit for aflatoxin B₁.

Figure 13: Worldwide limits for aflatoxin B₁ in food

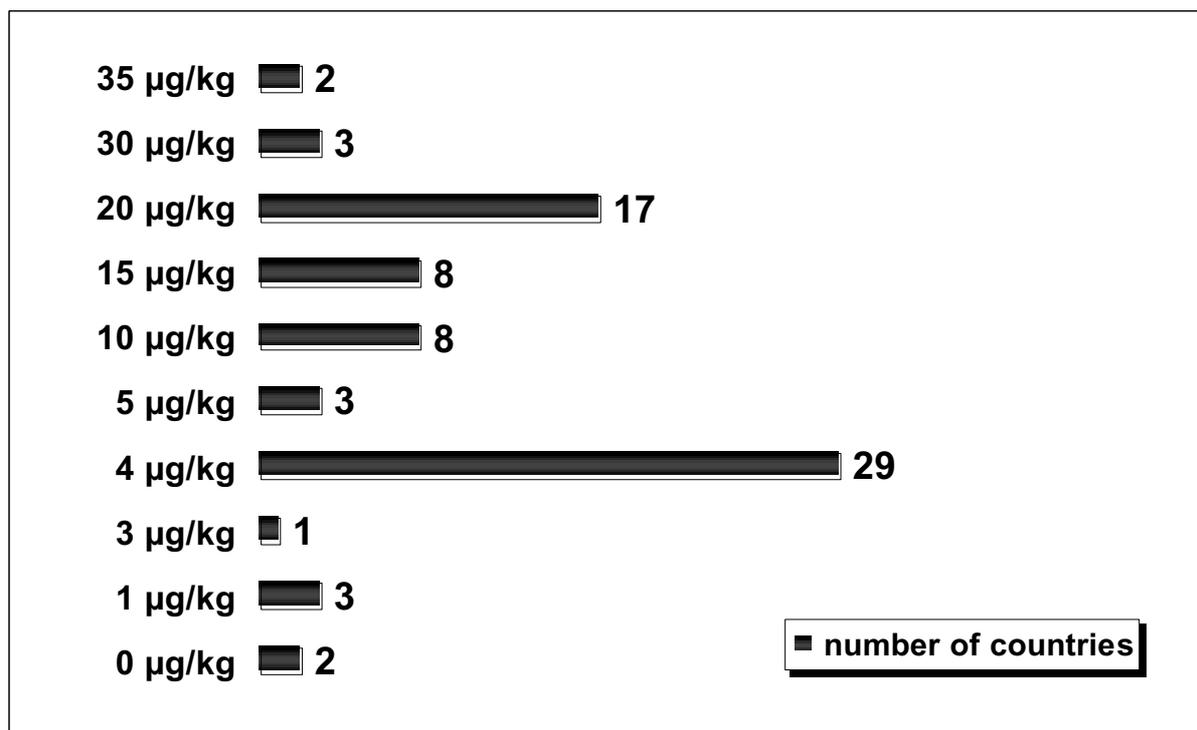


3.4.1.2 Total aflatoxins in food

As in 1995, in 2003 many countries regulated the aflatoxins with limits for the sum of the aflatoxins B₁, B₂, G₁, and G₂, sometimes in combination with a specific limit for aflatoxin B₁. The range of limits (0-35 µg/kg) has narrowed a little compared to 1995, whereas the median limit (10 µg/kg) is slightly higher. The most frequently occurring limit (see Figure 14) is at 4 µg/kg (applied by 29 countries), again a limit found in the harmonized regulations in the EU, EFTA and candidate EU countries where dual limits for both aflatoxin B₁ and total aflatoxins are enforced. Another major peak occurs at 20 µg/kg, applied by 17 countries, with half of them in Latin America (where it is also a MERCOSUR harmonized limit) and several in Africa. Also the United States, one of the first countries that established an aflatoxin action limit, follows the 20 µg/kg limit. Over the years, the “popularity” of a limit for total aflatoxins in foodstuffs has remained, resulting in 76 countries in 2003 applying this regulatory levels (as compared to 61 countries with a specific limit for aflatoxin B₁).

Whether a regulatory level for the sum of the aflatoxins, which requires more analytical work than for aflatoxin B₁ alone, contributes significantly to better protection of public health than a regulatory level for aflatoxin B₁ alone is debatable. Aflatoxin B₁ is the most important of the aflatoxins, considered from both the viewpoints of toxicology and occurrence. It is most unlikely that commodities will contain aflatoxins B₂, G₁ and G₂ and not aflatoxin B₁ (Yabe and Nakajima, 2004), and the concentration of the sum of the aflatoxins B₂, G₁ and G₂ is generally less than the concentration of aflatoxin B₁ alone.

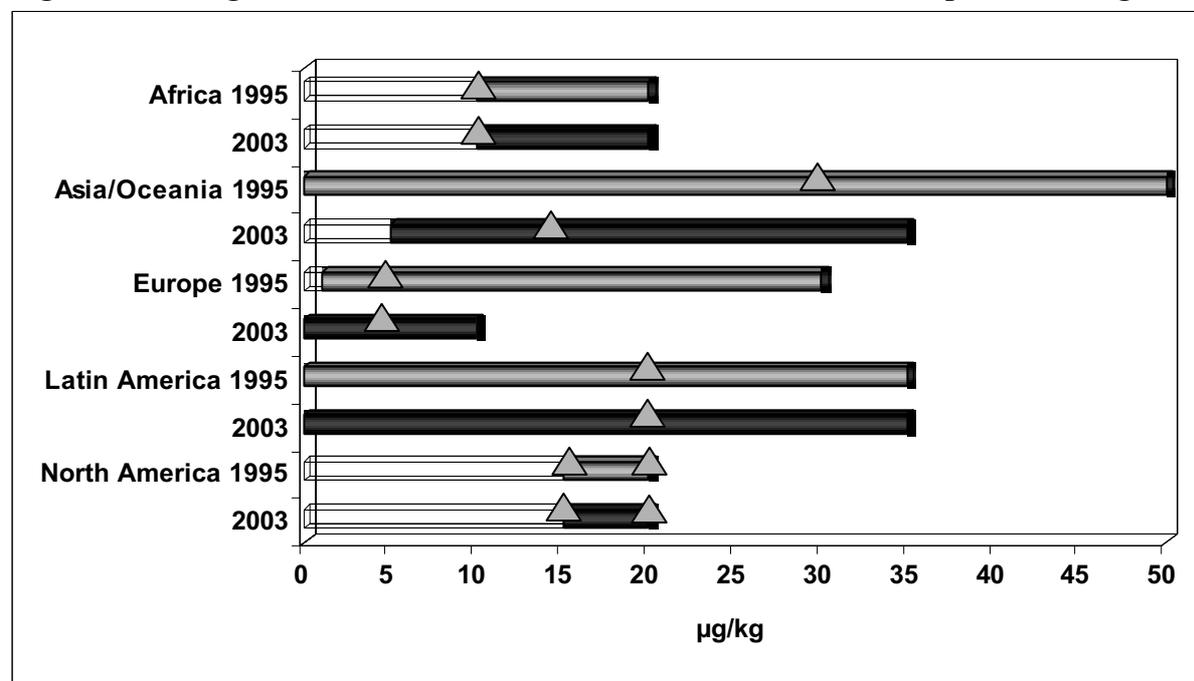
Figure 14: Worldwide limits for total aflatoxins in food



Typical occurrence ratios for aflatoxins B₁ and B₂ (mainly produced by *Aspergillus flavus*) average approximately 4:1. Typical occurrence ratios for aflatoxin B₁ and the sum of the aflatoxins B₂, G₁ and G₂ (the G toxins are mainly produced by *Aspergillus parasiticus*) average approximately 1:0.8, although variations do occur for both ratios (Van Egmond *et al.*, 1978). Regulatory authorities in those countries that apply a regulatory level for the sum of the aflatoxins should critically inspect the analytical data of monitoring agencies to see how frequently the availability of data on the sum of the aflatoxins (above that on aflatoxin B₁) has been indispensable to adequately protect the consumer. Analysis of one target component (aflatoxin B₁) seems to be efficient, sufficient and more practical.

In Figure 15, the ranges and medians of limits for total aflatoxins in food are depicted for the various world regions for 1995 and 2003. It appears that in Africa, Latin America and North America no observable changes have occurred, in contrast to Asia/Oceania and Europe, where a downward trend in the limits for total aflatoxins is visible.

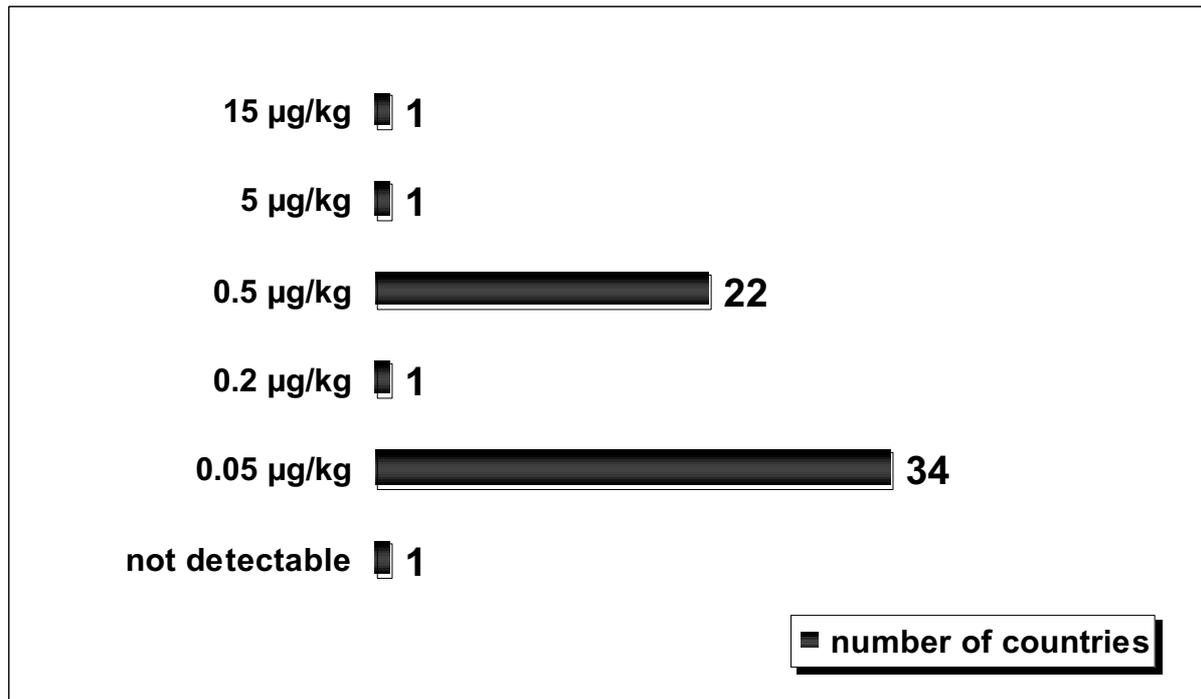
Figure 15: Ranges and medians of limits for total aflatoxins in food per world region



3.4.1.3 Aflatoxin M₁ in dairy products

Regulations for aflatoxin M₁ existed in 60 countries at the end of 2003, a more than three-fold increase as compared to 1995. It is again the EU, EFTA and candidate EU countries that contribute in major part to the largest peak seen in Figure 16 at 0.05 µg/kg, but some other countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America also apply this limit. The other peaking limit is at 0.5 µg/kg. This higher regulatory level is applied in the United States, several Asian and European countries, and it occurs most frequently in Latin America, where it is also established as a harmonized MERCOSUR limit.

Figure 16: Worldwide limits for aflatoxin M₁ in milk

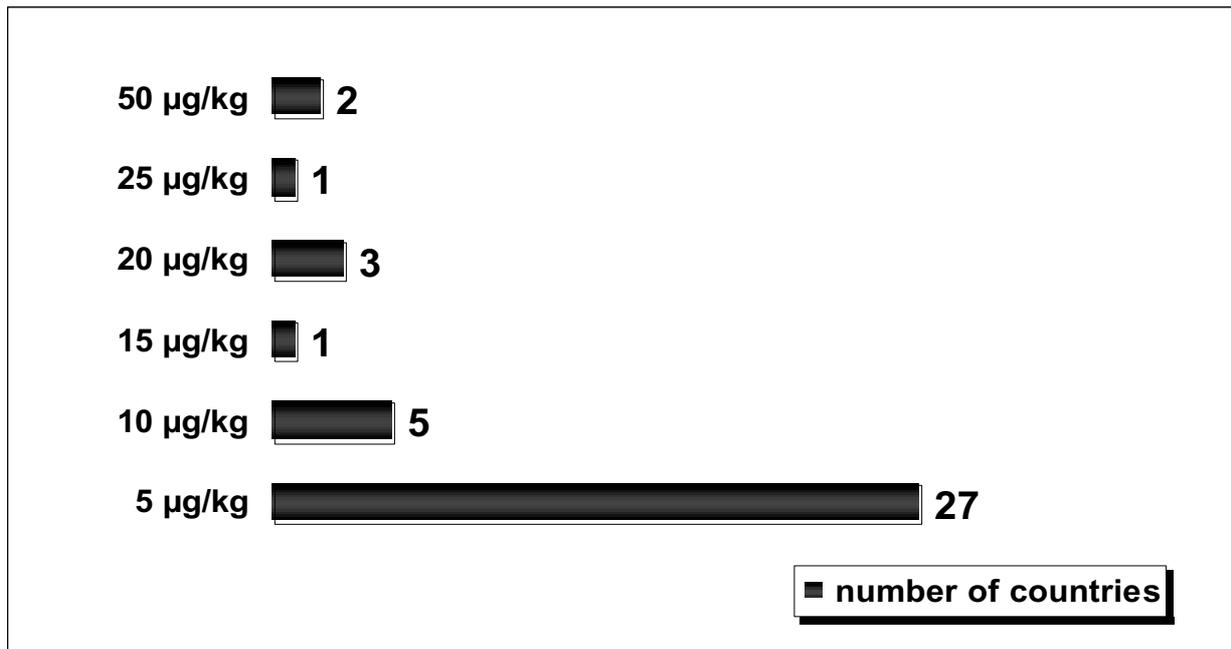


The ten-fold difference between the two most prevailing limits for aflatoxin M₁, which exist already for many years, has given rise to debates within Codex Alimentarius, leading to their request to JECFA to re-evaluate the human health risk of aflatoxin M₁ (see section on hazard assessment). Apart from these sub-µg/kg regulatory limits, a few countries indicated in the 2002/2003 inquiry that they regulate aflatoxin M₁ in milk at levels of 5 and 15 µg/kg. These levels do not seem realistic; however, it was impossible to determine whether mistakes occurred during the completion of the inquiry forms.

3.4.1.4 Aflatoxin B₁ in feed

Many aflatoxin regulations exist for feedstuffs. Those that are applied for feed for dairy cattle are summarized in Figure 17. Whereas many more countries regulate aflatoxin B₁ in feedstuffs for dairy cattle in 2003 than in 1995 (39 in 2003 versus 25 in 1995), the increase is only slightly visible for the countries that regulate the sum of the naturally occurring aflatoxins (21 in 2003 versus 17 in 1995). This is understandable and logical from the point of view that it is aflatoxin M₁, the metabolite of aflatoxin B₁, which causes health concern. Consequently limiting aflatoxin B₁ in animal feeds is the most effective means of controlling aflatoxin M₁ in milk. Figure 17 illustrates that a limit of 5 µg/kg dominates the distribution pattern of aflatoxin B₁ regulations. This limit is applied by countries in the EU and EFTA, and is also followed in many of the candidate EU countries, and is only sporadically seen outside Europe. Strict application will normally be effective to prevent that aflatoxin M₁ levels in milk remain below 0.05 µg/kg for dairy feed (where these countries have set their corresponding limit for aflatoxin M₁ in milk).

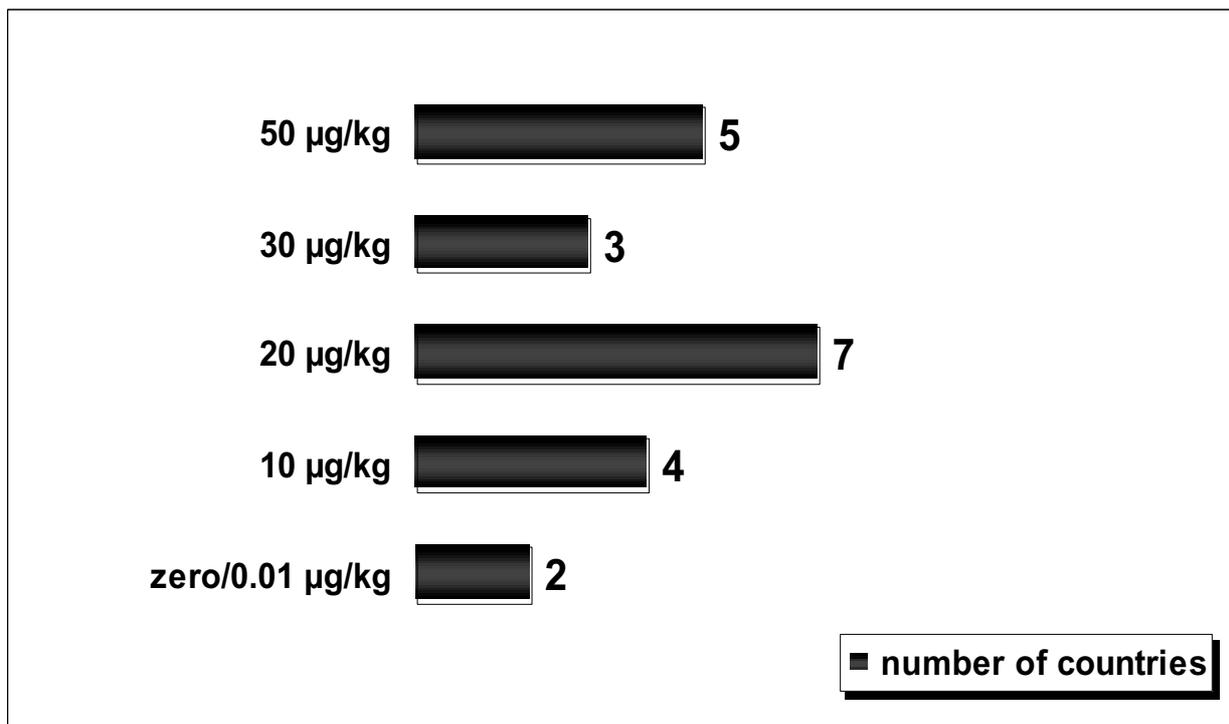
Figure 17: Worldwide limits for aflatoxin B₁ in feed for dairy cattle



3.4.1.5 Total aflatoxins in feed

The number of regulations for the sum of the aflatoxins in feedstuffs is considerably less than those existing for aflatoxin B₁ only. The limits may vary, depending on the destination of the feedstuff. Figure 18 depicts the distribution of the limits for total aflatoxins in animal feeds that are (also) given to dairy cattle.

Figure 18: Worldwide limits for total aflatoxins in feed for dairy cattle



A relatively flat distribution is apparent with the most occurring limits set at 20 µg/kg. Further analysis reveals that regulatory levels for the sum of the aflatoxins B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂ occur in feed regulations throughout the world but particularly in the Americas.

3.4.2 Worldwide limits for other mycotoxins

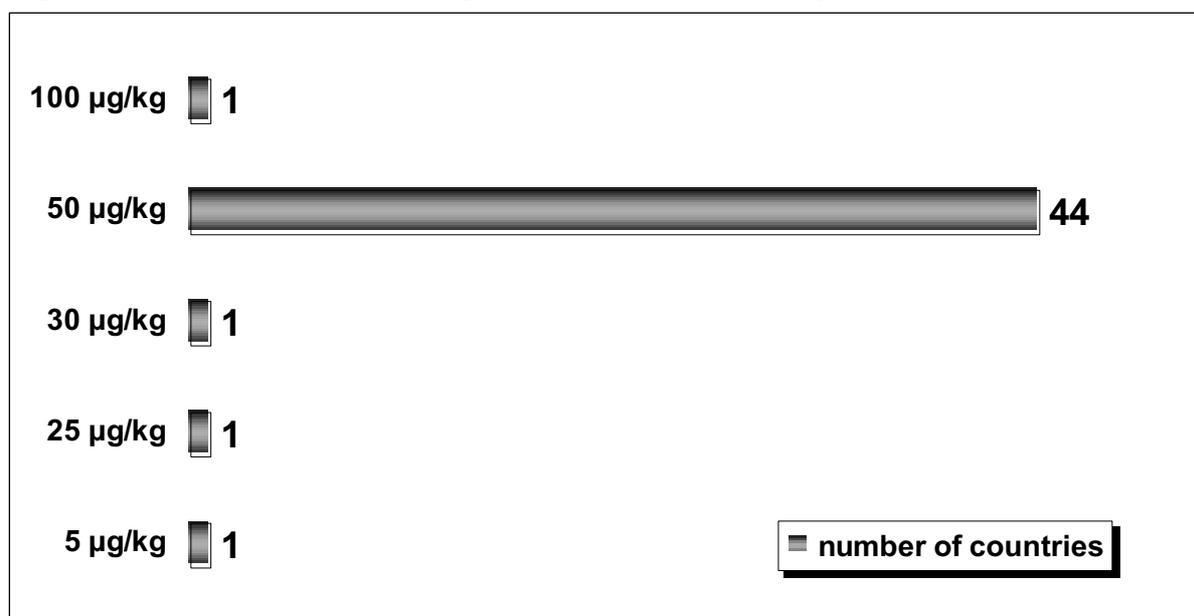
Limits for mycotoxins other than aflatoxins currently exist mostly for food and more incidentally for animal feed. It is to be expected that the number of regulations for mycotoxins other than aflatoxins will significantly increase in the near future, both for food and feed. The following discussions in Sections 3.4.2.1 to 3.4.2.5 are largely restricted to food.

3.4.2.1 Patulin

Since 1995 many more countries have regulated patulin, mostly in fruit products such as apple juice. The vast majority of countries with regulations or guideline levels for patulin in food have set these at the same level (50 µg/kg) as illustrated in Figure 19. Harmonized EU limits for patulin have recently come into force for various products (European Commission, 2003a). This makes patulin one of the most regulated mycotoxins in the world.

Validated analytical methodology (AOAC, CEN) is readily available to determine patulin in fruit juice at a level of 50 µg/kg. However, the new EU limit of 10 µg/kg for baby food and infant formulae was put in *a proviso* that a suitable method of analysis would be timely available. It has caused additional research efforts by the EC Joint Research Centre/Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements in Geel, Belgium, and a collaborative study to prove that the newly developed methodology is fit for purpose has recently been completed successfully.

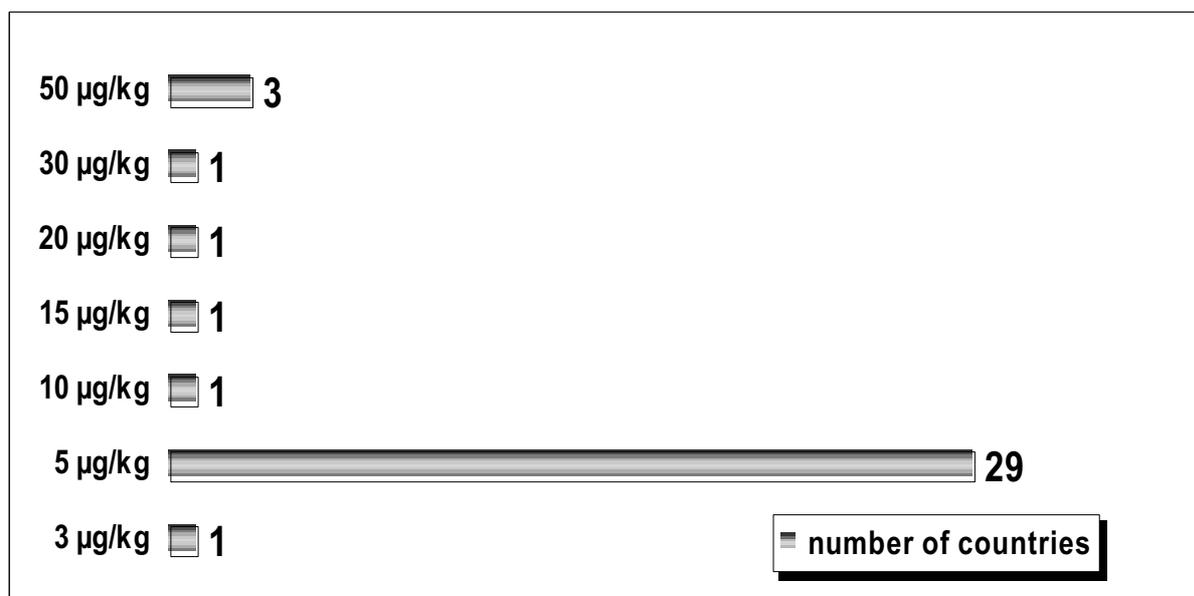
Figure 19: Worldwide limits for patulin in fruits and fruit juices



3.4.2.2 Ochratoxin A

At a first glance the developments in the area of regulations for ochratoxin A show strong similarities with those for patulin. A significant increase in the number of countries that apply limits in foods and good agreement about the desired limit for cereals and cereal products (see Figure 20). Cereals are considered the major source of human exposure to ochratoxin A. There is a restriction with the presentation of the data, however. Many countries have set a limit for ochratoxin A in cereals, many others for cereal products, and various have set separate (different) limits for both. For example, this latter situation occurs in the EU, where a limit of 5 µg/kg (the dominant peak in the figure) is in force for raw cereals and a limit of 3 µg/kg (not presented in Figure 20) for processed cereals. To present this all in one figure was difficult, and therefore the approach was followed to preferentially include a country's limit for (raw) cereals in Figure 20 and, where this did not exist, to include the limit (if any) for cereal products. The current and proposed limits for ochratoxin A may need to be reviewed in the near future pending the outcome of an ongoing EC-supported project on "Mechanisms of ochratoxin A induced carcinogenicity as a basis for an improved risk assessment"⁵. This project is aimed at establishing whether or not the carcinogenicity of ochratoxin A is considered to arise through a threshold or non-threshold approach.

Figure 20: Worldwide limits for ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products



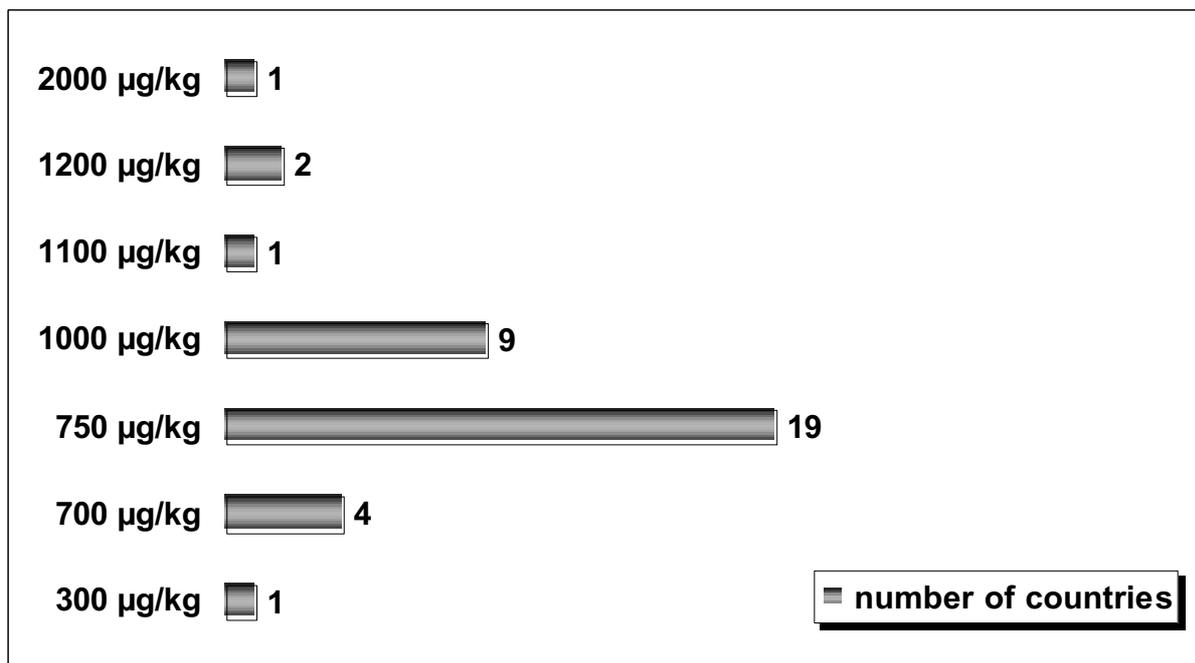
3.4.2.3 Deoxynivalenol

As is the case with patulin and ochratoxin A, a few dozen countries have set regulatory or guideline limits for deoxynivalenol (DON) in food (see Figure 21). Whereas in 1995 this trichothecene was only sporadically regulated in food, it has become a toxin of high concern in monitoring programmes and among regulatory authorities since the late 1990s, when mg/kg concentrations were reported to occur in cereals and cereal products particularly in Europe. Similarly as with ochratoxin A, it was difficult to summarize the most occurring limits for DON in wheat and other cereals in one figure, and those interested in the full details of the many regulations that now exist for DON should consult Table 3. The peak at 750

⁵ See <http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/toxikologie/EU-OTA/OchratoxinA.html>

µg/kg is dominated by the countries of the EU that currently apply this (unofficial) guideline limit for DON in flour used as raw materials since several years.

Figure 21: Worldwide limits for deoxynivalenol in wheat (flour) and other cereals

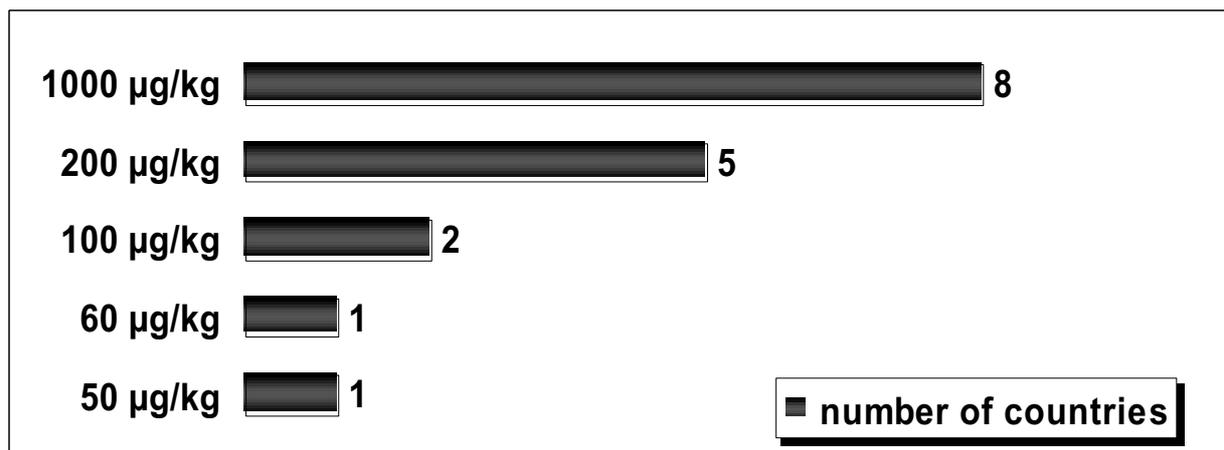


Recent information suggests that fungi that produce nivalenol, a trichothecene related to DON, frequently occurs in some Asian countries, sometimes more often than DON-producing species, for instance in Japan (Tanaka *et al.*, 2004) and the Republic of Korea (Lee *et al.*, 2004). However nivalenol-producing fungi have also recently been frequently identified in the south and west of England (Jennings *et al.*, 2004). Regulations for nivalenol have not yet been established but given the relatively higher toxicity of nivalenol, as compared to DON (European Commission, 2002c), nivalenol might need to be given more attention from a regular point of perspective.

3.4.2.4 Zearalenone

Zearalenone, an estrogenic mycotoxin, is now regulated in food in 16 countries (see Figure 22) compared to six countries in 1995. Zearalenone is structurally related to /-zearalanol (zearanol), an anabolic growth promoter banned in the EU in 1988. Zearalenone is metabolized in cattle to various compounds including zearanol. By regulating the zearalenone contents of animal feed, the problem of the occurrence of natural zearanol in edible tissues could be controlled. Limits for zearalenone in maize and other cereals currently vary from 50 to 1 000 µg/kg. Figure 22 betrays a tendency of setting limits at higher rather than at lower limits.

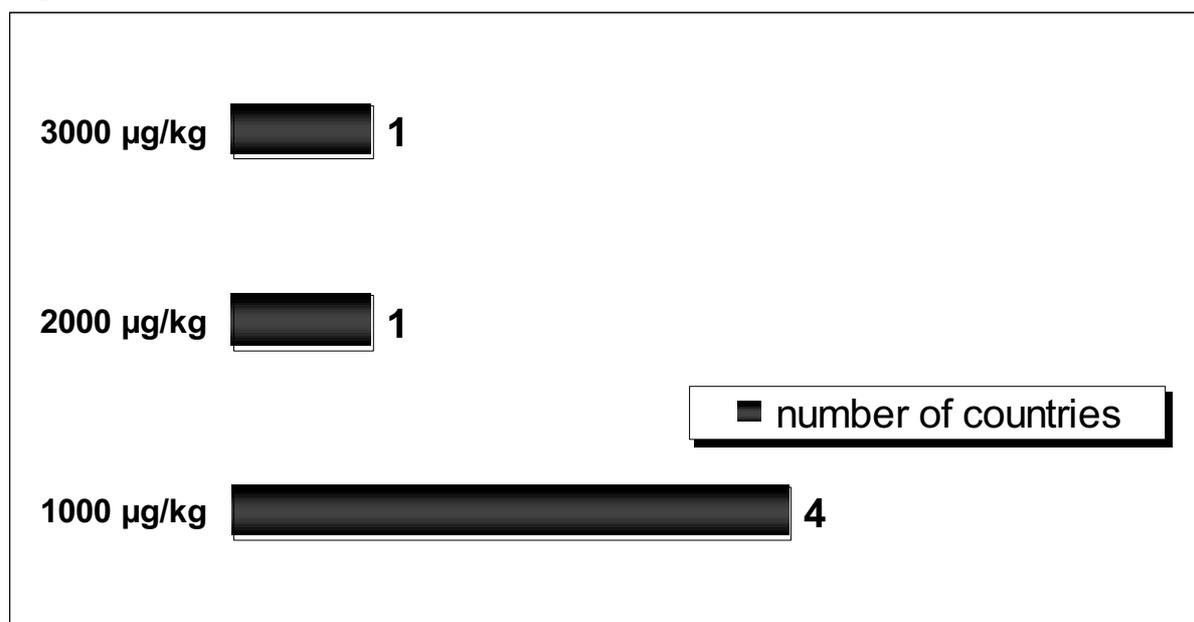
Figure 22: Worldwide limits for zearalenone in maize and other cereals



3.4.2.5 Fumonisin

Fumonisin was discovered in the late 1980s. Whereas in 1995 fumonisin was only subject to regulations in one country, this number has now increased to six with limits for maize ranging from 1 000 to 3 000 µg/kg (see Figure 23). Although proportionally a very significant increase, the number of countries regulating fumonisin is too small to draw meaningful conclusions about generally agreed limits. Regulatory authorities currently considering the constitution of legal limits for fumonisin should carefully consider whether they wish to do so for fumonisin B₁ only or for the sum of the naturally occurring fumonisins. A similar situation occurs here as with the aflatoxins, for which limits also exist for aflatoxin B₁ and for total aflatoxins (see Section 3.4.1).

Figure 23: Worldwide limits for fumonisin in maize



3.4.2.6 Other mycotoxins

In addition to the mycotoxins mentioned in the previous sections, several other mycotoxins are subject to regulatory action. These are diacetoxyscirpenol, T-2 toxin and HT-2 toxin, agaric acid, the ergot alkaloids, phomopsins and sterigmatocystin. Since the number of countries that have established regulations for these mycotoxins is relatively low, they are not further discussed here.

3.5 Harmonized regulations

3.5.1 Australia/New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand have recently harmonized their regulations for mycotoxins. Common limits are now applied for total aflatoxins in peanuts and tree nuts, and ergot (the sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, not actually a mycotoxin but a dormant winter form of the fungus containing mycotoxins: the ergot alkaloids). In addition, the harmonized regulations include unique limits for phomopsins in lupin seeds and products thereof and for agaric acid in food, containing mushrooms and alcoholic beverages. Thus far, limits for these toxins are only known to exist in Australia and New Zealand.

3.5.2 European Union

As previously mentioned, the EU has harmonized EU regulations for aflatoxin B₁ in various feeds since 1976 including official protocols for sampling and analysis. In 1998, the first EU-harmonized regulations for mycotoxins in food came into force (including sampling protocols and criteria for methods of analysis) and have gradually expanded to various mycotoxins in different foodstuffs.

In 2004 and subsequent years, a significant further expansion of EU-harmonized mycotoxin regulations may be expected for foods and feeds. For foods, this concerns patulin, aflatoxin B₁, aflatoxin M₁, ochratoxin A and DON in infant formulae and follow-up formulae; ochratoxin A in coffee, wine, beer, spices, grape juice, cocoa and cocoa products; several *Fusarium*-produced mycotoxins, i.e. trichothecenes (T-2 and HT-2 toxins, in addition to DON), fumonisins and zearalenone in cereal-based foodstuffs. In addition, new limits will probably be established for feeds in the years to come for several mycotoxins including ergot alkaloids, DON, zearalenone and ochratoxin A (European Commission, 2003b), and relevant scientific opinions of the EFSA panel on contaminants in the food chain are currently in preparation.

3.5.3 MERCOSUR

MERCOSUR consists of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. These countries apply common limits for total aflatoxins in peanuts, maize and products thereof, and for aflatoxin M₁ in fluid and powdered milk. The MERCOSUR regulations for mycotoxins also include official methods of sampling and analysis. Brazil and Uruguay apply additional limits for certain mycotoxin/matrix combinations.

3.5.4 ASEAN

Current member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprise Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. Most of these countries have specific regulations for mycotoxins (see Table 3). Whereas harmonized regulations are obviously not (yet) established by ASEAN, an ASEAN Task Force on Codex Alimentarius has taken a common position to support the 0.5 µg/kg level for aflatoxin M₁ in milk.

3.5.5 Codex Alimentarius

The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), supported by FAO and WHO, aims to facilitate world trade and protect the health of consumers through the development of international standards for foods and feeds. Currently 168 countries are members of Codex Alimentarius. Within the CAC, the Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants (CCFAC) derives maximum limits (standards) for additives and contaminants in food, which are decisive in trade conflicts. The CCFAC develops standards based on a procedure that follows the principles of risk analysis as far as possible, according to rules and methods laid down in the Codex Procedural Manual as well as the Codex General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food.

The procedure operates by requesting discussion papers about all relevant aspects of a food contaminant when there is reason to expect health concerns and trade problems, followed by developing proposals for maximum levels when all necessary requirements for standard setting are fulfilled. These requirements are that health concerns can be substantiated, preferably on the basis of a toxicological and exposure assessment by JECFA (see Section 2.1), and that sufficient reliable data about levels in foods are available (preferably worldwide distributed) to develop a maximum level on the basis of the ALARA principle (Kloet, 2002).

In the mycotoxin area, CCFAC established standards for total aflatoxins in unprocessed peanuts, aflatoxin M₁ in milk and patulin in apple juice in 2003. A draft standard has been developed for ochratoxin A in wheat, barley, rice and derived products, and proposed standards for DON in cereals are currently under discussion.

The CCFAC has, apart from its goal to develop standards (Maximum Limits) where necessary, also decided to devote much attention to developing Codes of Practice in which principles and advice about practical measures to control mycotoxins during cultivation, storage and processing are assembled. Examples of these include the codes of practice developed for: i) the reduction of aflatoxin B₁ in raw materials and supplemental feedstuffs for milk producing animals (Codex Alimentarius, 1997); ii) prevention and reduction of patulin contamination in apple juice and apple juice ingredients in other beverages (Codex Alimentarius, 2003a); and iii) the prevention and reduction of mycotoxin contamination in cereals including annexes on ochratoxin A, zearalenone, fumonisins and trichothecenes (Codex Alimentarius, 2003b).

4. Concluding remarks

Comparing the situations in 1995 and 2003, in 2003 more countries are known to have regulations for more mycotoxins in more commodities and products. This trend has actually been visible for a much longer period. It was probably around 1970 that the first mycotoxin limit was established, and gradually the number of countries with mycotoxin limits has grown from at least 31 in 1981 to 56 in 1987, 77 in 1995, and 99 in 2003. If this (apparently linear) trend is extrapolated, one would expect that some 120 countries to have known mycotoxin regulations by the year 2010, after which this upward trend will probably level off.

In 2003, the number of countries that had specific regulations for mycotoxins in foodstuffs was significantly more than those that had specific regulations for feedstuffs. However, the number of countries that is preparing feedstuff regulations for mycotoxins, other than aflatoxins, is expected to grow significantly in the coming years. This development may be observed in particular in the EU, where important initiatives have taken in this respect.

Regulations have become more diverse and detailed with newer requirements regarding official procedures for sampling and analytical methodology, and the issue of measurement uncertainty has entered the regulatory discussions. These developments reflect the general concerns that governments have regarding the potential effects of mycotoxins on the health of humans and animals. At the same time, harmonization of tolerance levels is taking place in some free trade zones (EU, EFTA, MERCOSUR, Australia/New Zealand), and harmonization efforts are being undertaken for goods moving in international commerce (Codex Alimentarius). This harmonization is a slow process because of the different views and interests of those involved in the process.

Whereas harmonized tolerance limits would be beneficial from the point of view of trade, one might argue this would not necessarily be the case from the point of view of (equal) human health protection around the world. Risks associated with mycotoxins depend on both hazard and exposure. The hazard of mycotoxins to individuals is probably more or less the same all over the world (although other factors sometimes play a role as well such as hepatitis B virus infection in relation to the hazard of aflatoxins).

Exposure is not the same because of differences in levels of contamination and dietary habits in various parts of the world. Shephard (2004) exemplified this with the help of some calculations for fumonisins. JECFA established a group Provisional Maximum Tolerable Daily Intake (PMTDI) for fumonisins B₁, B₂ and B₃ of 2 µg/kg body weight per day. This PMTDI is readily exceeded by individuals on a maize-based diet in which maize consumption is of the order of 400 g/person/day. Shephard calculated that, at a contamination level for fumonisins in maize of 2 000 µg/kg (a level within the range of common limits, see Figure 9), dietary exposure for a 60 kg adult would be 13 µg/kg body weight/day or 650 percent of the PMTDI. In the developed world, maize intakes are less than 10 g/person/day (Shephard *et al.*, 2002) and contamination levels as high as 12 000 µg/kg can be consumed before dietary exposure exceeds the PMTDI set by JECFA.

National governments or regional communities should encourage and fund activities that contribute to reliable exposure assessment of mycotoxins in their regions. Examples of such activities are the SCOOP tasks, undertaken in the EU in support of safety evaluations on some mycotoxins (see Section 2.2: Exposure assessment). The availability of inexpensive, validated and easily performed analytical methodology and the application of Analytical Quality

Assurance are basic ingredients to come to meaningful data on occurrence, and their development must therefore be stimulated.

Future efforts to improve hazard assessment should preferably be coordinated and funded at the international level. Chronic toxicity studies carried out under good laboratory practice conditions are time consuming, very expensive and not necessarily bound to certain regions. These studies should be carried out in internationally recognized centres of excellence and their results evaluated by international groups of experts such as JECFA. An example of such an internationally concerted effort is the ongoing project “Mechanisms of ochratoxin A induced carcinogenicity as a basis for an improved risk assessment” of the European Commission’s Quality of Life and Management of Living Resources Programme⁶.

The regulations enacted for mycotoxins in food and feed, and those under development, should be the result of sound cooperation between interested parties, drawn from science, consumers, industry and policy makers. Only then can realistic protection be achieved.

⁶ See <http://www.uni-wuerzburg.de/toxikologie/EU-OTA/OchratoxinA.html>

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Annex 2: Tables

Table 1: Overview of currently available mycotoxins reference materials

reference material	available	(re-)development
aflatoxin M ₁ in milk powder	x	
aflatoxin M ₁ calibrant	x	
total aflatoxins in peanut butter	x	(x)
aflatoxin B ₁ in peanut meal	x	
aflatoxin B ₁ in feedstuff	x	
ochratoxin A in wheat	x	
DON in maize and wheat	x	
zearalenone in maize	x	
zearalenone calibrant	x	
trichothecene calibrants		x

Note: Materials developed by the Bureau Communautaire de Référence (BCR) as of December 2003

Table 2: Overview of countries involved in the survey
Mycotoxin regulations for food and feedstuffs for countries surveyed (as of December 2003)

Myc Reg INFO	Country	αC	POP	Myc Reg INFO	Country	αC	POP	Myc Reg INFO	Country	αC	POP	Myc Reg INFO	Country	αC	POP	TOTALS Population in millions	TOTALS Population %
+ + +	Algeria	DZ	33,578	+ - -	Dominican Republic 1991	DO	9,220	+ + +	Luxembourg [EU]	LU	0,452	+ + +	Serbia and Montenegro	YU	10,494		
- - -	Antigua and Barbuda 1991	AG	0,070	- - -	Ecuador 1991	EC	12,472	+ - -	Macedonia, FYR of 1981	MK	2,115	+ + -	Singapore	SG	4,225		
+ + -	Argentina	AR	36,993	+ + +	Egypt	EG	69,296	+ - -	Malawi 1987	MW	11,266	+ + -	Slovakia [EU cms]	SK	5,381		
+ + -	Armenia	AM	3,913	+ + +	Estonia [EU cms]	EE	1,268	+ - -	Malaysia	MY	24,014	+ + +	Slovenia [EU cms]	SI	1,952		
+ - -	Australia	AU	19,978	- - -	Ethiopia	ET	69,982	+ + -	Malta [EU cms]	MT	0,383	+ + -	South Africa	ZA	45,919		
+ + +	Austria [EU]	AT	8,037	+ + +	EUROPEAN UNION	EU		+ - -	Mauritius 1987	MU	1,243	+ + +	Spain [EU]	ES	41,547		
- - -	Bahamas	BS	0,320	+ + +	Finland [EU]	FI	5,215	+ + -	MERCOSUR				Sri Lanka	LK	19,615		
- - -	Bahrain 1995	BH	0,731	+ + +	France [EU]	FR	59,304	+ + +	Mexico	MX	101,457	+ - -	Sudan	SD	37,986		
- - +	Bangladesh	BD	138,901	+ + +	Germany [EU]	DE	81,904	+ + -	Moldova, Republic of	MD	4,230	+ - +	Suriname	SR	0,457		
+ + +	Barbados 1991	BB	0,264	- - -	Ghana	GH	19,851	+ + +	Morocco	MA	30,457	+ + +	Sweden [EU]	SE	8,873		
+ + +	Belgium [EU]	BE	10,339	+ + +	Greece [EU]	GR	11,100	+ + +	Mozambique	MZ	18,151	+ + +	Switzerland	CH	7,376		
+ - -	Belize 1991	BZ	0,257	+ - +	Guatemala 1991	GT	14,223	- - -	Myanmar	MM	51,853	+ + +	Syrian Arab Rep.	SY	18,444		
+ + -	Belarus	BY	10,045	+ + -	Honduras 1991	HN	6,606	+ - +	Nepal	NP	25,836	+ + +	Taiwan Province of China	TW	23,614		
- - -	Benin	BJ	6,739	+ - -	Hong Kong SAR (China)	HK	6,827	+ + +	Netherlands, The [EU]	NL	16,258	+ - +	Tanzania, United Rep. of	TZ	34,828		
- - -	Bolivia 1991	BO	8,676	+ + -	Hungary [EU cms]	HU	10,164	+ - -	New Zealand	NZ	3,786	+ - -	Thailand	TH	63,394		
+ - -	Bosnia & Herzegovina 1981	BA	4,207	+ + +	Iceland	IS	0,294	- - -	Nicaragua 1991	NI	5,778	- - -	Trinidad and Tobago 1991	TT	1,362		
+ + +	Brazil	BR	179,713	+ - +	India	IN	1067,421	+ - -	Nigeria	NG	150,540	+ + -	Tunisia	TN	9,880		
+ + -	Bulgaria [EU cms]	BG	7,918	+ + -	Indonesia	ID	217,825	+ + +	Norway	NO	4,551	+ + +	Turkey [EU cms]	TR	73,197		
- - -	Burkina Faso	BF	11,863	+ + +	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	IR	66,469	+ - +	Oman 1995	OM	3,100	- - -	Uganda	UG	25,475		

Table 2: Overview of countries involved in the survey
Mycotoxin regulations for food and feedstuffs for countries surveyed (as of December 2003)

Myc Reg INFO	Country	αC	POP	Myc Reg INFO	Country	αC	POP	Myc Reg INFO	Country	αC	POP	Myc Reg INFO	Country	αC	POP	TOTALS Population in millions	TOTALS Population %
---	Cameroon	CM	16,341	---	Iraq 1995	IQ	26,299	---	Pakistan	PK	153,125	+++	Ukraine	UA	47,637		
++	Canada	CA	31,720	++	Ireland [EU]	IE	3,968	---	Panama 1991	PA	2,991	---	United Arab Emirates 1995	AE	3,219		
++	Chile	CL	15,266	++	Israel	IL	6,556	+-	Paraguay	PY	6,029	++	United Kingdom [EU]	GB	59,040		
++	China	CN	1311,864	++	Italy [EU]	IT	56,210	+-	Peru	PE	27,083	++	United States of America	US	291,640		
info	CODEX			+-	Jamaica 1991	JM	2,773	+-	Philippines, The	PH	81,636	++	Uruguay	UY	3,453		
++	Colombia	CO	44,533	+-	Japan	JP	127,708	++	Poland [EU cms]	PL	38,577	+-	Venezuela	VZ	23,866		
++	Costa Rica 1991	CR	4,149	+-	Jordan 1981	JO	5,612	++	Portugal [EU]	PT	10,367	+-	Viet Nam	VN	81,660		
++	Côte d'Ivoire 1987	CI	18,301	+-	Kenya 1981	KE	32,499	---	Qatar 1995	QA	0,630	+-	Yemen	YE	22,605		
+-	Croatia	HR	4,3974	++	Korea, Rep. of	KR	46,852	++	Romania [EU cms]	RO	21,590	---	Zambia	ZM	11,194		
++	Cuba	CU	11,823	+-	Kuwait 1995	KW	1,984	+-	Russian Federation	RU	141,364	+-	Zimbabwe 1995	ZW	14,301		
++	Cyprus [EU cms]	CY	0,935	++	Latvia [EU cms]	LV	2,290	+-	Salvador, El 1991	SV	6,179						
++	Czech Republic [EU cms]	CZ	10,290	++	Liechtenstein	LI	0,035	+-	Saudi Arabia [1995]	SA	22,736						
++	Denmark [EU]	DK	5,387	++	Lithuania [EU cms]	LT	3,492	+-	Senegal 1987	SN	11,327						
Population of countries surveyed about mycotoxin regulations																	
																5975,002	94,0
Population of remaining countries without information about mycotoxin regulations																	
																380,541	6,0
World population for all countries and regions																	
																6355,544	100,0
Explanation of symbols under Myc(otoxin) Regulation INFO: +++ mycotoxin regulation(s) for food(s), dairy and feed(s); ++ - mycotoxin regulation(s) for food(s) and dairy; + - + mycotoxin regulation(s) for food(s) [except dairy] and feed(s); + - - mycotoxin regulation(s) for food(s) [except dairy]; - - - mycotoxin regulation(s) for feed(s); no mycotoxin regulation(s)																	
Data on population estimates for 2003 was obtained from Internet-World-Stats (available at www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm)																	

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
Mycotoxins										
	aflatoxin B ₁	afia B ₁	1162-65-8							
	aflatoxin B ₂		7220-81-7							
	aflatoxin G ₁		1165-39-5							
	aflatoxin G ₂		7241-98-7							
	aflatoxins B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	afia B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂								
	aflatoxin M ₁	afia M ₁	6795-23-9							
	aflatoxin M ₂	afia M ₂	6885-57-0							
	agaric acid		666-99-9							
	deoxynivalenol	DON	51481-10-8							
	diacetoxyscirpenol	DAS	2270-40-8							
	fumonisin B ₁		116355-83-0							
	fumonisin B ₂		116355-84-1							
	fumonisin B ₃		136379-59-4							
	HT-2 toxin		26934-87-2							
	ochratoxin A		303-47-9							
	patulin		149-29-1							
	phomopsis A		64925-80-0							
	sterigmatocystin		10048-13-2							
	T-2 toxin		21259-20-1							
	zearalenone		17924-92-4							

Note: Specific references have been entered in Table 3 as letter/number combinations in square brackets, where the letters conform to the relevant country code (see also Table 2) and the numbers with the chronological order of referencing the regulatory details of the specific countries. Abbreviations used in the column "Responsible authority" are further clarified, together with the references, in the list of Abbreviations and References for Table 3.

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
ALGERIA [DZ] 2003										
	Food									
	peanuts, nuts, cereals	afla B ₁	10		MT		non-official		official	DZ1
		afla B ₁ , B ₂ , G ₁ , G ₂	20							
	Feed									
	cattle feed	afla B ₁	20		MT		non-official		official	DZ2
ANTIGUA and BARBUDA [BH] 2003: situation 1991: no regulations [FAO 1997]										
ARGENTINA [AR] 2003 [MERCOSUR member state]										
	Food									
	See MERCOSUR [harmonized regulations] except									
	additional regulations of Argentina:									
	peanuts exported to EU: see EU			AR1						
	Dairy									
	See MERCOSUR [harmonized regulations]									
ARMENIA [AM] 2003										
	Food									
	all foods	afla B ₁	5	AM1	SSHAHS		official		non-official	AM2 AM3
		zearalenone	1000							AM4 AM5
		T-2 toxin	100							AM6 AM5
		wheat	DON	700						AM7 AM8
		barley		1000						
	tomato paste, apple	patulin	5							AM9 AM10 AM5
	Dairy									
	milk	afla M ₁	0.5	AM1	SSHAHS		official		non-official	AM11

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
AUSTRALIA [AU] 2003										
all regulations harmonized with New Zealand										
Food										
	peanuts, tree nuts	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	15	AU1	AQIS, STANZHD					
	cereal grains	ergot *)	500000							*) see footnote
	lupin seeds and products thereof	phomopsins	5							
	food containing mushrooms; alcoholic beverages	agaric acid	100000							
AUSTRIA [AT] 2003 [EU member state]										
Food										
see European Union [harmonized regulations]										
additional regulations of Austria:										
	other products [outside EU regulations]	afla B ₁	1		MSSG	official		official	AT1	since 1986
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	5							
	wheat, rye/durum wheat	zearalenone	60					non-official		guideline value since 1993
Dairy										
see European Union [harmonized regulations]										
MSSG										
Feed										
see European Union [harmonized regulations]										
additional regulations of Austria:										

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status	ref.	Analytical method status	ref.	Remarks
BAHAMAS [BS] 2003: no regulations	pig feed	DON	500		MA	official		non-official	AT2	measures for feed in force since 1999
	feed for fattening-poultry		1500							
	feed for breeding-poultry and laying hens		1000							
	feed for fattening-bovine animals		1000							
	feed for breeding-pigs	zearalenone	50						AT3	
BAHRAIN [BH] 2003: situation 1996 no regulations [FAO 1997]										
BANGLADESH [BD] 2003										
Feed	maize, rice polish and mixed feed for poultry	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂				non-official		non-official	BD1	in preparation, a limit of 100 µg/kg is used in practice [BD2]
	maize and mixed feed for poultry	ochratoxin A								in preparation [BD3]
BARBADOS [BB] 2003: situation 1991 [FAO 1997]										
Food	all foods	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20							
	Dairy									
Feed	milk	afla M ₁	0.5							
	all feedstuffs	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	50							
BELGIUM [BE] 2003 [EU member state]										
Food										

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status ref.	Analytical method status ref.	Remarks
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]							
	Dairy							
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]							
	Feed							
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]							
BELIZE [BZ] 2003: situation 1991 [FAO 1997]								
	Food							
	maize, groundnut	afia B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20					
BELARUS [BY] 2003								
	Food							
	grain, leguminous plants	afia B ₁	5	BY1	MPH	official	official	BY1
	infant food		not allowed					BY2
	mushrooms, fruits, vegetables	patulin	50					BY3
	barley	DON	1000					
	wheat		700					
	infant food		not allowed					
	barley, wheat, maize	zearalenone	1000					
	infant food		not allowed					
	grain, flour, groats	T-2 toxin	unknown					BY4

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
BENIN [BJ] 2003: no regulations	infant food	T-2 toxin	not allowed	BY1	MPH	official		official	BY4	
	Dairy									
	butter, milkprotein concentrate	afla M ₁	0,5	BY1	MPH	official		official	BY1	
	infant food		not allowed							
BOLIVIA [BO] 2003: situation 1991: no regulations [FAO 1997]										
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA [BA] 2003: situation 1981 [FAO 1997]										
BRAZIL [BR] 2003 [MERCOSUR member state]	Food									
	wheat, maize, rice, cereals	afla B ₁ G ₁	1	BA1	FCLHSW	official		official	BA2	
	beans		5							
BRAZIL [BR] 2003 [MERCOSUR member state]										
	Food									
	See MERCOSUR [harmonized regulations]									
	additional regulations of Brazil:									
	all foodstuffs	afla B ₁ G ₁	30	BR1	MH			official + non-official	BR2 BR3	
	Dairy									
	See MERCOSUR [harmonized regulations]									

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
Feed										
BULGARIA [BG] 2003 [EU candidate member state]	animal feed and ingredients: hay cotton, peanut, rice, oats, residues of bird bowels, babassu, cocoa, sugar cane (residue-pulp), linhaça, dendê, manioc, sunflower, crisálidas, malt, wheat, soya, yeast (sugar cane subproduct)	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	50	BR4	MA				BR2 BR3	
	Food									
	all foods			BG1		official				
	groundnuts, nuts and dried fruit and processed products thereof, intended for direct human consumption or as an ingredient in foodstuffs	afla B ₁	2*			MH	official	BG1	BG2	* max limits apply to the edible part
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	4*						BG3	
	groundnuts to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	afla B ₁	8*			MAF			BG2	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	15*						BG3	
	nuts and dried fruit to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	afla B ₁	5*						BG2	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10*						BG3	
	cereals and processed products thereof intended for direct human consumption or as an ingredient in foodstuffs	afla B ₁	2			MH			BG2	
	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	4						BG3		
spices	afla B ₁	2						BG2		
	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	5						BG3		

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	cocoa beans and processed products thereof	afla B ₁	2		MH	official	BG1	official	BG2	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	5						BG3	
	dried vine fruit	ochratoxin A	5						BG4	
	cereals and processed products thereof intended for direct human consumption or as an ingredient in foodstuffs		3							
	cereals to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs		5		MAF					
	spices		10		MH					
	green coffee beans		8							
	roasted coffee		4							
	beer		0.2							
	grape juice		3							
	fruit juices and nectars	patulin	50						BG5	
	fruit concentrates		50**							** max. limit applies to the product for direct consumption
	cereals and processed products thereof intended for direct human consumption or as an ingredient in foodstuffs	DON	1000						BG6	
	cereals to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs		2000		MAF					

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in feedstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	maize and processed products thereof	DON	1000		MH & MAF	official	BG1	official	BG6	
	maize and processed products thereof	fumonisin B ₁ B ₂	1000		MH			non-official	BG7	
	cereals and processed products thereof intended for direct human consumption or as an ingredient in feedstuffs	zearalenone	200					official	BG8	
	maize and processed products thereof		200		MH & MAF					
	cereals and processed products thereof intended for direct human consumption or as an ingredient in feedstuffs	T2-toxin	100							
	Dairy									
	raw milk	afla M ₁	0.05		MAF	official	BG1	non-official	BG2	
	milk powder, condensed milk		0.4							
	butter		0.02							
	cheese		0.02							
BURKINA FASO [BF] 2003: no regulations										
CAMEROON [CM] 2003: no regulations										

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
CANADA [CA] 2003										currently mycotoxin issues have the interest of the national authorities [the National Bureau of Standards and the National Institute of Agricultural Research for Development]
	Food	nuts and nut products	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	15	CA1	HC/CFIA	official	CA3	CA6 CA7 CA8 CA9	calculated on the nut meat portion; in force since 1969
				2000	CA2	HC/CFIA	official and non-official	CA4 CA5	CA8 CA9 CA10 CA11	regulations exist for the grading of wheat both for domestic and export use, based on the percentage of Fusarium-damaged kernels (% FDK)
		soft wheat flour (adult food)	1200							
		soft wheat flour (infant food)	600							
	wheat, oats, barley, rye, solin, flaxseed, canola, buckwheat, soybeans, mustard seed, peas, canada pea beans, canada triticale, canada lentils	ergot ^{*)}	not applicable		HC/CGC					various tolerances exist, expressed as % by weight; *) see footnote
	Feed	all feeds	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20	CA12	CFIA	official	CA14	CA15	since 1983
		feed for swine and poultry	ochratoxin A	2000	CA13		non official		CA16	guideline limits only, since 1996
				1000					CA17	

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status	Analytical method status	ref.	Remarks
CHILE [CL] 2003	feed for cattle and poultry	DON	5000	CA13	CFIA	official	non official	CA17	guideline limits only, since 1996
		HT-2 toxin	100						
	feed for swine, calves, dairy cattle	DON	1000						
	feed for gilts and sows	zearalenone	3000					CA18	
	feed for swine	diacetoxyscirpenol	2000					CA17	
		ergot alkaloids	6000						
	feed for poultry	diacetoxyscirpenol	1000					CA17	
	feed for cattle, sheep, horses	ergot alkaloids	3000						
	feed for chicks	ergot alkaloids	9000						
CHILE [CL] 2003									
Food									
	all foods	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	5	CL1	MPH	official	CL2		
		zearalenone	200						
Dairy									
	milk	afla M ₁	0.05	CL1	MPH				
Feed									
	complete feedingstuffs for poultry, goats and cattle	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	30	CL3	MA	official	CL2	official	
			10						
			50						
complete feedingstuffs for other animals									
all ingredients for use in animal feed except peanuts and derivatives, cottonseed and derivatives, maize and derivatives									

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks	
						status	ref.	status	ref.		
CHINA [CN] 2003	peanuts and derivatives, cottonseed and derivatives, maize and derivatives	afla B1B2G1G2	200	CL3	MA	official	CL2	official			
	Food										
	maize and maize products, peanut and peanut products, peanut oil, irradiated peanut	afla B ₁	20	CN1 CN2	MH	official		official and non-official			
	rice, irradiated rice, edible vegetable oil		10								
	soya bean sauce, grain paste, vinegar, other grains, beans, fermented foods, fermented bean products, starch products, fermented wine, red rice, butter cake, pastry biscuit and bread, food additive alpha-amylase, food additive gluco-amylase preparation, salad oil		5								
	infant formula-soybean based, infant formula '5410', formulated weaning foods (rice, soybean based), weaning supplementary foods (rice, soybean, wheat flour, milk powder)		non-detectable								infant formula '5410' not specified
	semi-finished products (juice or paste)	patulin	100			MH	official		official and non-official		
	fruit juice or jam, fruit wine, canned products, hawthorn strip (cake)		50								
	wheat and wheat flour, maize and maize flour	DON	1000			MH	official		official and non-official		

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
Dairy										
	milk and milk products	afla M ₁	0.5	CN1 CN2	MH	official		official		
	food for infants and young children, infant formula milk powder		non-detectable							
CODEX ALIMENTARIUS 2003 (the Codex Alimentarius Commission - created in 1963 by FAO and WHO - is the body responsible for compiling the standards, codes of practice, guidelines and recommendations that constitute the Codex Alimentarius. In 2003, the Codex Alimentarius Commission had 168 member countries).										
Food										
	peanuts, raw	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	15	CC1	CCFAC	official	CC1	official	CC1	
	apple juice and apple ingredients in other beverages	patulin	50	CC2						
Dairy										
	milk	afla M ₁	0.5	CC3	CCFAC					
COLOMBIA [CO] 2003										
Food										
	all foods	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10	CO1	MH	non-official	CO3	non-official	CO4	
		afla M ₁								
		afla M ₂								
	maize	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20	CO2						
Feed										
	maize and maize products	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20	CO5 CO6	MA	official	CO3	non-official	CO9	
	sorghum		40	CO7						
	rabbit / trout feeds		10	CO8						
	poultry / dog / cat / fish feeds		20							
	bovine / pig feeds		50							
	sorghum	zearalenone	1000	CO7					CO10	

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
COSTA RICA [CR] 2003: situation 1991 [FAO 1997]										
	Food									
	maize	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	35							
	Feed									
	maize	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₃	50							
CÔTE d'IVOIRE [CI] 2003: situation 1987 [FAO 1997]										
	Feed									
	straight feedstuffs	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	100		MPH & MAP & MC	official				
	complete feedstuffs		10							
	complete feedstuffs for pigs/poultry except young animals/ducks		38							
	complete feedstuffs for cattle/sheep/goats		75							
	complete feedstuffs for dairy cattle		50							
CROATIA [HR] 2003										
	Food									
	cereals, beans, peanuts, coffee, tea	afla B ₁	5		MPH	official + non-official	non-official	HR1 HR2		
	spices		30							
	cocoa beans, almonds, flours, hazelnuts, walnuts	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	3							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	juice and concentrates, apples	patulin	50		MPH	official + non-official		official	HR3	
	Dairy									
	milk, milk products	afla M ₁	0.5		MPH	official + non-official		non-official	HR4	
CUBA [CU] 2003										
	Food									
	cereals, peanuts, cocoa mass	afla B ₁	5	CU1	MPH/INHA	official		official	CU2	
	all foods	afla B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	5							
	coffee, cereals	ochratoxin A	5							
	fruits	patulin	50					non-official	CU3 CU4 CU5	
	maize, rice	fumonisin B ₁	1000						CU6	
	imported cereals	DON	300						CU7	
	Feed									
	all feeds and feed ingredients	afla B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	5		MA	official		official	CU2	
	all feeds	DON	300					non-official	CU7	
CYPRUS [CY] 2003 [EU candidate member state]: aflatoxin regulations harmonized with EU legislation as per 1 January 2003										
	Food									
	following EU regulations	afla B ₁	see EU	CY1	MH	official		official	CY2	CY3
		afla B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂								
	Dairy									
	following EU regulations	afla M ₁	see EU	CY1	MH	official		non-official	CY4	CY5

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
Feed										
	following EU regulations	afla B ₁	see EU		MANRE	official		official	CY8	
	feed materials	zearalenone	2000	CY6					CY9	
	complete feedingstuffs for piglets		1000							
	complete feedingstuffs for swine other than piglets		1500							
	feed materials except cereal grains	DON	7000							
	cereal grains		1200							
	complete feedingstuffs for pigs		1000							
	complete feedingstuffs for poultry and fattening calves		5000							
	complete feedingstuffs for other animals		3000							
CZECH REPUBLIC [CZ] 2003 [EU candidate member state]										
Food										
	child and baby nourishment	afla B ₁	0.5	CZ1	MA & MH	official		official & non-official	CZ2 CZ3 CZ4	
	peanuts for direct consumption		2							
	peanuts as raw material		8							
	cocoa		10							
	nuts and dried fruits as raw material		5							
	nuts and dried fruits for direct consumption		2							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	spices	afia B1	20	CZ1	MA & MH	official	CZ2	official & non-official	CZ3 CZ4	
	cereals and their products		2							
	foodstuffs type A		5							foodstuffs types A and B not specified
	foodstuffs type B		20							
	nuts including peanuts and dried fruits for direct consumption	afia B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	4							
	peanuts as raw material		15							
	nuts and dried fruits as raw material		10							
	cereals		4							
	child nourishment (>12 months)		2							
	baby nourishment (<12 months)		1							
	foodstuffs type A		8							foodstuffs types A and B not specified
	foodstuffs type B		40						CZ5	
	child and baby nourishment	ochratoxin A	1							
	flours and cereal products		3						CZ6 CZ7	
	foodstuffs type A		5							foodstuffs types A and B not specified
	foodstuffs type B		10							
	child nourishment	patulin	30						CZ3 CZ4	
	baby nourishment		20							
	foodstuffs type A		50							foodstuffs types A and B not specified
	foodstuffs type B		100							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	corn, rice, maize	DON	2000	CZ1	MA & MH	official	CZ2	non-official	CZ8	
	flour		1000							
	foodstuffs type A	sterigmatocystin	5						CZ4	foodstuffs types A and B not specified
	foodstuffs type B		20							
	Dairy									
	raw milk, milk, babyfood based on milk	afla M ₁	0.05	CZ1	MA & MH	official	CZ2	non-official	CZ9	
	Feed									
	complete feeds: following EU regulations	afla B ₁	see EU	CZ10	MA					
	complementary feeds: following EU regulations									
DENMARK [DK] 2003 [EU member state]										
	Food									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
	additional regulations of Denmark:									
	pig kidney	ochratoxin A	10	DK1	DVFA					viscera condemned; visibly damaged kidneys are analysed chemically
			25							whole carcass condemned; visibly damaged kidneys are analysed chemically

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks	
						status	ref.	status	ref.		
Dairy											
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]										
Feed											
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]										
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC [DO] 2003: situation 1991 [FAO 1997]											
Food											
	maize(products), groundnut, soya, tomato(products)	afla B ₁ G ₁	0								
	imported maize	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20								
ECUADOR [EC] 2003: situation 1991: no regulations [FAO 1997]											
EGYPT [EG] 2003											
Food											
	peanuts & cereals	afla B ₁	5	EG1	MPH	official					
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10								
		corn	afla B ₁	10							
			afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20							
Feed											
	animal and chicken feed	afla B ₁	10								
			afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks		
						status	ref.	status	ref.			
ESTONIA [EE] 2003 [EU candidate member state]												
Food												
	meat and meat preparations, offals, eggs and egg products, cocoa and cocoa products, chocolate and chocolate products, dried fruits required additional treatment before use, fruit juices, drinks, concentrates and nectars, edible part of nuts required additional treatment before use, tea and coffee, fats, oil seeds, unrefined vegetable oils, food supplements based on unrefined vegetable oils	afla B ₁	5	EE1	VFB	official	EE2	official	EE2			
										8		
										2		
	cereals, cereal flours, cereal groats and flakes, confectionery products, pasta products, ordinary baker's wares, fine baker's wares, legume vegetables, dried fruits and vegetables, tinned fruits and vegetables including berries, edible part of nuts; isolates, concentrates and hydrolysates of vegetable protein											

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	cereals, cereal flours, cereal groats and flakes, pasta products, ordinary baker's wares, fine baker's wares, confectionery products, legume vegetables, dried fruits, edible part of nuts; isolates, concentrates and hydrolysates of vegetable protein	alfa B ₁ , B ₂ , G ₁ , G ₂	4	EE1	VFB	official	EE2	official	EE2	
	dried fruits, edible part of nuts required additional treatment before use		10							
	edible part of groundnuts required additional treatment before use		15							
	pig liver	ochratoxin A	10							
	cereals, cereal flours, cereal groats and flakes, pasta products, ordinary baker's wares, fine baker's wares; isolates, concentrates and hydrolysates of cereals protein		5							
	fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables including berries and mushrooms, tinned apples, tomatoes and seabuck thorns, apple and seabuck thorn jam, juices, drinks, concentrates and nectars; salted, pickled, leavened or otherwise processed fruits, vegetables and mushrooms	patulin	50							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status	ref.	Analytical method status	ref.	Remarks
	wheat: flour, flakes; isolates, concentrates and hydrolysates of wheat protein	DON	700	EE1	VFB	official		official		
	barley: flour, flakes; isolates, concentrates and hydrolysates of barley protein		1000							
	wheat, barley, maize, cereal flours (wheat, barley, maize), cereal groats and flakes (wheat, barley, maize), pasta products, ordinary baker's wares, fine baker's wares, confectionery products, legume vegetables, fats, oils; isolates, concentrates and hydrolysates of cereals protein		1000							
	cereals, cereal flours, cereal groats and flakes, pasta products, ordinary baker's wares, fine baker's wares	T-2 toxin	100							
	Dairy									
	milk and milk products	afla M ₁	0.05	EE1	VFB	official		official	EE2	
	crude fat, tallow, butter, hydrolysates of milk protein, casein and caseinates, whey concentrates, food supplements based on milk and milk products		0.5							
	Feed									
	following EU regulations	afla B ₁	see EU	EE3	PPI & VFB	official		official		
	feedingstuffs of vegetable origin	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	100							
	complete feedingstuffs for cattle, pigs and other farm animals		100							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	complete feedstuffs for young cattle, young pigs and other young farm animals	afla B1B2G1G2	50	EE3	PPI & VFB	official	EE4	official		
	complete feedstuffs for milk producing animals		20							
	complementary feedstuffs for cattle, pigs and other farm animals		50							
	complementary feedstuffs for young cattle, young pigs and other young farm animals		10							
	feedstuffs of vegetable origin	DON	1000							
	complete feedstuffs for cattle, pigs and other farm animals		1000							
	complete feedstuffs for young cattle, young pigs and other young farm animals		500							
	complementary feedstuffs for cattle, pigs and other farm animals		2500							
	complementary feedstuffs for cattle, pigs and other farm animals		500							
	feedstuffs of vegetable origin	ochratoxin A	100							
	complete feedstuffs for cattle, pigs and other farm animals		100							
	complete feedstuffs for young cattle, young pigs and other young farm animals		50							
	complementary feedstuffs for cattle, pigs and other farm animals		200							
	complementary feedstuffs for young cattle, young pigs and other young farm animals		50							
	feedstuffs of vegetable origin	zearalenone	100							
	complete feedstuffs for cattle, pigs and other farm animals		100							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status	ref.	Analytical method status	ref.	Remarks
	complete feedingsuffs for young cattle, young pigs and other young farm animals	zearalenone	50	EE3	PPI & VFB	official	EE4	official		
	complementary feedingsuffs for cattle, pigs and other farm animals		200							
	complementary feedingsuffs for young cattle, young pigs and other young farm animals		50							
ETHIOPIA [ET] 2003: no regulations										
EUROPEAN UNION [EU] 2003										
EU member states: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom										
EU candidate member states: Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia will join the European Union per 1 May 2004; the other EU candidate member states - Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey - may join the EU later.										
	Food									
	groundnuts, nuts and dried fruit and processed products thereof, intended for direct human consumption or as an ingredient in foodstuffs	afla B ₁	2	EU2	various	official	EU7	official	EU7	Performance criteria for methods of analysis are given. A specific limit has been proposed for aflatoxin B ₁ in baby foods and processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children, and in dietary foods for special medical purposes intended specifically for infants; these limits are expected to come into force in May 2004.
		afla B ₁ , B ₂ , G ₁ , G ₂	4							
	afla B ₁	8								
	afla B ₁ , B ₂ , G ₁ , G ₂	15								
	nuts and dried fruit to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	afla B ₁	5							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10	EU2	various	official	EU7	official	EU7	as above
	cereals (including buckwheat, <i>Fagopyrum</i> sp.) and processed products thereof intended for direct human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	afla B ₁	2							
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	4							
	cereals (including buckwheat, <i>Fagopyrum</i> sp.) , with the exception of maize, to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	afla B ₁	2							
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	4							
	maize to be subjected to sorting, or other physical treatment, before human consumption or use as an ingredient in foodstuffs	afla B ₁	5	EU3						
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10						EU8	
	spices: <i>Capsicum</i> spp. (dried fruits thereof, whole or ground, including chillies, chilli powder, cayenne and paprika); <i>Piper</i> spp. (fruits thereof, including white and black pepper); <i>Myristica fragrans</i> (nutmeg); <i>Zingiber officinale</i> (ginger); <i>Curcuma longa</i>	afla B ₁	5	EU4						
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10							
	raw cereal grains (including raw rice and buckwheat)	ochratoxin A	5		various		EU9		EU9	Performance criteria for methods of analysis are given.A specific limit has been proposed for ochratoxin A in baby foods and (continued)
	all products derived from cereals (including processed cereal products and cereal grains intended for direct human consumption)		3							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	dried vine fruit (currants, raisins and sultanas)	ochratoxin A	10	EU4	various		EU9		EU9	processed cereal-based foods for infants and young children, and in dietary foods for special medical purposes intended specifically for infants; these limits are expected to come into force in May 2004.
	fruit juices and fruit nectar, in particular apple juice, and fruit juice ingredients in other beverages	patulin	50	EU5			official	official	EU10	since 1 november 2003; prevention and reduction of patulin contamination [see EU 11]; performance criteria for methods of analysis are given
	concentrated fruit juice after reconstitution as instructed by the manufacturer		50							
	spirit drinks, cider and other fermented drinks derived from apples or containing apple juice		50							
	solid apple products, including apple compote, apple puree intended for direct consumption		25							
	apple juice and solid apple products, including apple compote and apple puree, for infants and young children and labelled and sold as intended for infants and young children		10							
	other baby food (as defined in Article 1 of [EU1])		10							
	cereal products as consumed and other cereal products at retail stage	DON	500	EU6						draft Commission Recommendation

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	flour used as raw material in food products	DON	750	EU6	various					see above
	Dairy									
	milk (raw milk, milk for the manufacture of milk-based products and heat-treated milk as defined by Council Directive 92/46/EEC, as last amended by Council Directive 94/71/EC)	afla M ₁	0.05	EU2	various	official	EU7	official	EU7	Performance criteria for methods of analysis are given. A specific limit has been proposed for afla M ₁ in infant formulae and follow-on formulae, including infant milk and follow-on milk; these limits are expected to come into force in May 2004.
	Feed									
	all feed materials	afla B ₁	20	EU12	various	official	EU14	official	EU15 EU16	Maximum content relative to a feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %
	complete feedingstuffs for cattle, sheep and goats with the exception of:		20							
	- complete feedingstuffs for dairy animals									
	- complete feedingstuffs for calves and lambs									
	complete feedingstuffs for dairy animals		5							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	complete feedingstuffs for calves and lambs	afla B1	10	EU12	various	official	EU14	official	EU15 EU16	Maximum content relative to a feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %
	complete feedingstuffs for pigs and poultry (except young animals)		20							
	other complete feedingstuffs		10							
	complementary feedingstuffs for cattle, sheep and goats (except complementary feedingstuffs for dairy animals, calves and lambs)		20							
	Complementary feedingstuffs for pigs and poultry (except young animals)		20							
	other complementary feedingstuffs		5							
	All feedingstuffs containing unground cereals	Rye ergot ^{*)} (<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>)	1000000	EU13						
FINLAND [FI] 2003 [EU member state]										
Food										
see European Union [harmonized regulations]					MAF [EELA] & MF [FC]					
additional regulations of Finland:										
all spices		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10	F11	MF [FC]	official		F12	official	F13
other food products			5							
Dairy										

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status	ref.	Analytical method status	ref.	Remarks
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
	Feed				MAF [EELA]					
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
					MAF [KTTK]					
FRANCE [FR] 2003 [EU member state]										
	Food									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
					DGCCRF					
additional regulations of France:										
	cereals & cereal products	fumonisin B ₁	1000		DGCCRF	non-official		FR2 FR3		1000 µg/kg target value
			3000							3000 µg/kg max. limit
		zearalenone	50							
	vegetable oils	zearalenone	200							
	Dairy									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
					DGCCRF & DGAL					
	Feed									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
					DGCCRF & DGAL					
GERMANY [DE] 2003 [EU member state]										
	Food									

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in feedstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]				BMVEL & LMBG					EU regulations for aflatoxins B ₁ and aflatoxins B ₁ , B ₂ , G ₁ , G ₂ are applied to other commodities than regulated in the EU
	additional regulations of Germany:									Specific limits have been proposed for ochratoxin A, DON, Fumonisin B ₁ and B ₂ , and zearalenone in a variety of foods. In addition specific limits have been proposed for fumonisin B ₁ and B ₂ , zearalenone and DON in raw materials intended for the production of food for infants and young children. These limits are expected to come into force in February 2004.
	enzymes and enzyme formulations used for food preparation	aflatoxins B ₁ , B ₂ , G ₁ , G ₂	0.05		BMVEL & LMBG	official	DE3	official	EU6	
	food for infants and young children	aflatoxins B ₁ , B ₂ , G ₁ , G ₂	0.05						DE4	
	Dairy									

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]				BMVEL & LMBG					EU regulations for afla M ₁ are applied to other commodities than regulated in the EU
	additional regulations of Germany:									
	food for infants and young children	afla M ₁	0.01	DE2	BMVEL & LMBG	official	DE3	official	DE4	
	Feed									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
	GHANA [GH] 2003: no regulations									
	GREECE [GR] 2003 [EU member state]									
	Food									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]				MA & GCSSL & EFET					
	additional regulations of Greece:									
	coffee (raw and processed)	ochratoxin A	20	GR1	MA & GCSSL & EFET	non-official		non-official		
	Dairy									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]				MA & GCSSL & EFET					
	Feed									

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status	Sampling method ref.	Analytical method status	Analytical method ref.	Remarks
see European Union [harmonized regulations]										
MA & GCSL & EFET										
GUATEMALA [GT] 2003: situation 1991 [FAO 1997]										
	Food									
	maize, kidney beans, rice, sorghum, groundnuts, groundnut butter	B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20							guide value until regulation will be approved
	Feed									
	concentrate	B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20							guide value until regulation will be approved
HONDURAS [HN] 2003: situation 1991 [FAO 1997 ref.1]										
	Food									
	all foods	afla B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	1							
	maize (ground or whole grain)	afla B ₁	1							
	baby food	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	0.01							
		afla M ₁	0.02							
	Dairy									
	milk(products)	afla M ₁	0.05							
	cheese		0.25							
HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (SAR), CHINA [HK] 2003										
	Food									
	foods	afla B ₁	15	HK1	FEHD	official		official		HK2
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	15							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
HUNGARY [HU] 2003 [EU candidate member state]	foods	afla M ₁	15		FEHD	official		official	HK3	
	peanuts, peanut products	afla B ₁	20						HK2	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20							
		afla M ₁	20						HK3	
HUNGARY [HU] 2003 [EU candidate member state]										
Food										
	walnut, hazelnut, sweet-chestnut and dried fruits and their processed products (directly for human consumption and for processing as food constituents)	afla B ₁	2	HU1	MPH & MA					the tolerance limit(s) are related to the edible part(s) of the shelled fruits
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	4							
		afla B ₁	8							
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	15							
		afla B ₁	5							
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10							
		afla B ₁	1							
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	1							
		afla B ₁	2							
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	4							
	confectionary / sweet products	afla B ₁	1							
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	1							
	cereals (including <i>Fagopyrum sp.</i>) milled products for direct human consumption or using as food constituent(s)	afla B ₁	2							
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	4							
	cereals (including <i>Fagopyrum sp.</i>) except maize (directly for human consumption and for processing as food constituent)	afla B ₁	2							
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	4							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks	
						status	ref.	status	ref.		
	spices: paprika (<i>Capsicum sp.</i>) whole, milled (including chilli and its milled product); pepper (<i>Piper sp.</i>) white and black; nutmeg (<i>Myristica fragrans</i>); ginger (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>); curcuma (<i>Curcuma longa</i>)	afla B ₁	5	HU1	MPH & MA						
		afla B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	10								
		ochratoxin A	5								
		cereals (including the rice and <i>Fagopyrum sp.</i>)	3								
		every cereal product including milled products and those cereal products used for direct human consumption	10								
		raisin (currant, sultana); roasted coffee and coffee products; other plant originated foods	15								
		green / unroasted coffee	50								
		products of fruits and vegetables	1000								
		milled products, cereal-constituent of muesli	1200								
		edible bran	100								
	milled products, cereal-constituent of muesli	300									
	milled products, cereal-constituent of muesli										
	Dairy										
	milk and milk products (according to the rate of milk in the product(s))	afla M ₁	0.05	HU1	MPH & MA	official		official			

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status	ref.	Analytical method status	ref.	Remarks
ICELAND [IS] 2003										
	Food									
		following European Union [harmonized regulations]								
	Dairy									
		following European Union [harmonized regulations]								
	Feed									
		following European Union [harmonized regulations]								
INDIA [IN] 2003										
	Food									
		all food products	30	IN1	MHFW	official		official		IN3
	Feed									
		peanut meal (export)	120	IN4	MFCS [DCS]	official		official		IN5
INDONESIA [ID] 2003										
	Food									
		peanuts, coco nuts, spices, traditional drugs/medicines/herbs	20	ID1	NADFC	official		official & non-official		ID2 ID3
	coffee	ochratoxin A	not detectable							
	maize	zearalenone	not detectable							
	Dairy									

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks	
						status	ref.	status	ref.		
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF [IR] 2003	milk, cheese	afla M ₁	5	ID1	NADFC			official & non-official			
	Food										
	pistachio nuts, peanuts, walnuts, other nuts and edible seeds	afla B ₁	5		IR1	ISIRI & MOH	official	IR2	official	IR4 IR5	The Ministry of Health and Medical Education is responsible for the control of aflatoxins in pistachios, as well as foodstuffs for the Iranian market. Official sampling plans and methods of analysis exist for aflatoxins in pistachio.
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	15								
	dates, dried grapes (raisins and sultanas), figs and all dried fruits	afla B ₁	5								
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	15								
	fruit juices, nectarine and fruit drinks	ochratoxin A	10								
		patulin	50								
	baby food based on cereals with milk	afla B ₁	0.5								
		afla M ₁	0.02								
baby food based on cereals without milk	afla B ₁	1									
	ochratoxin A	1									

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	baby instant food (ready to use)	ochratoxin A	1	IR1	ISIRI & MOH			non-official		
	barley	afla B ₁	10			official	IR3	non-official	IR4 IR5	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	50							
		ochratoxin A	50							
		DON	1000							
		zearalenone	400							
	maize	afla B ₁	5			official	IR3		IR4 IR5	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	30							
		ochratoxin A	50							
		DON	1000							
		zearalenone	200							
		fumonisin B ₁ B ₂	1000							for fumonisins there are no official sampling methods yet
	rice	afla B ₁	5			official	IR3		IR4 IR5	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	30							
		ochratoxin A	5							
		DON	1000							
		zearalenone	200							
	wheat	afla B ₁	5			official	IR3		IR4 IR5	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	15							
		ochratoxin A	5							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	wheat	DON	1000	IR1	ISIRI & MOH			non-official		
		zearalenone	200							
	legumes	afa B ₁	5					non-official	IR4 IR5	
		afa B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	10							
		ochratoxin A	20							
	Dairy									
	milk [raw, pasteurised, sterilised]	afa M ₁	0.05	IR1	ISIRI & MOH	non-official	IR6	non-official	IR7	
	milk powder		0.5							
	milk powder for babies (after reconstitution)		0.01							
	cheese		0.2							
	butter, gee		0.02							
	other dairy products		0.05							
	Feed									
	cotton seed meal	afa B ₁	15	IR1	ISIRI	official	IR3	non-official		
		afa B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	50							
	fish meal, meat meal, bone meal, blood meal, single cell protein, rice and wheat bran:									
	intended for sheep, goats and beef cattle	afa B ₁	10	IR1	ISIRI	official	IR3	non-official		
	intended for poultry, calf, lamb, kid, dairy sheep, goats and cattle	afa B ₁	5							
		afa B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	20							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	soya bean meal, sunflower meal, sesame seed meal, olive meal and other meals from oil producing seeds:									
	intended for sheep, goats and beef cattle	afla B ₁	10	IR1	ISIRI	official		IR3	non-official	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20							
	intended for poultry, calf, lamb, kid, dairy sheep, dairy goats and dairy cattle	afla B ₁	5							
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20							
	maize:									
	intended for sheep, goats and beef cattle, poultry, calf, lamb, kid, dairy sheep, dairy goats and dairy cattle	afla B ₁	5	IR1	ISIRI	official		IR3	non-official	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20							
	premixes including vitamins and mineral premixes:									
	intended for sheep, goats and beef cattle	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10	IR1	ISIRI	official		IR3	non-official	
	intended for calf, lamb, kid, dairy sheep, goats and cattle		5							
	intended for poultry		10							
	complete feed:									
	intended for sheep, goats and beef cattle	afla B ₁	50	IR1	ISIRI	official		IR3	non-official	
		DON	5000			non-official				
		T-2 toxin	100							as of 2004
	intended for calf, lamb, kid, dairy sheep, goats and cattle	afla B ₁	5			official		IR3	non-official	

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
IRAQ [IQ] 2003: situation 1996 no regulations [FAO 1997]	intended for calf, lamb, kid, dairy sheep, goats and cattle	DON	1000	IR1	ISIRI	non-official		non-official		as of 2004
		T-2 toxin	25							
	intended for layers and breeders (broilers and layers)	afla B ₁	10			IR3	official		non-official	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20							
	intended for broilers and pullet	afla B ₁	10							
	intended for parent and grandparent stocks	afla B ₁	5							
afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂		20								
IRELAND [IE] 2003 [EU member state]										
	Food see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
	Dairy see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
	Feed see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
ISRAEL [IL] 2003										
	Food									
	nuts, peanuts, maize flour, figs and their products and other foods	afla B ₁	5		MH	official		official	IL1	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	15							
	cereals, cereal products and other foods	ochratoxin A	50					non-official	IL2	
		patulin	50							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
Dairy										
	milk and milk products	afla M ₁	0.05		MH	official		official	IL3	
Feed										
	all grains	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20		MH	official		non-official	IL4	
		ochratoxin A	300							
		DON	1000							
		zearalenone	not given						IL5	
		T-2 toxin	100							
		diacetoxyscirpenol	200							
ITALY [IT] 2003 [EU member state]										
Food										
see European Union [harmonized regulations]										
additional regulations of Italy:										
	infusion plants	afla B ₁	5	IT1	MH, RA & AP	official			IT2	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10							
	coffee	ochratoxin A	8							
	roasted coffee		4							
	cocoa and derived products		0.5							
	beer		0.2							
	pig meat and derived products		1							
	fruit juice		50							
	baby food	afla M ₁	0.01							
		ochratoxin A	0.5							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status ref.	Analytical method status ref.	Remarks
	baby food	zearalenone	20	IT1	MH, RA & AP			
	cereals and derived products	zearalenone	100					
	Dairy							
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]							
	Feed							
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]							
JAMAICA [JM] 2003: situation 1991 [FAO 1997]								
	Food							
	food, grains	alfa B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20					
JAPAN [JP] 2003								
	Food							
	all foods	afa B1	10		MHL&W	official	official	JP1
	apple juice	patulin	50					
	wheat and wheat products	DON	1100			official		provisional limit
	Feed							
	compound feeds for cattle (except calves, dairy cows), pigs (except piglets), chicken (except young chicken, broilers) and quails	afa B ₁	20		MAF&F	official	official	
	compound feeds for calves, dairy cows, piglets, young chicken and broilers		10					
	compound feeds	zearalenone	1000					provisional limit
		DON	1000					provisional limit
	compound feeds for cows with an age over 3 months	DON	4000					provisional limit

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
JORDAN [JO] 2003: situation 1981 [FAO 1997]										
	Food									
	almonds, cereals, maize, peanuts, pistachio nuts, pine nuts, rice	afla B ₁	15	JO1	MH			official		
		afla B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	30							
	Feed									
	all feedstuffs	afla B ₁	15		MH					
		afla B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	30							
KENYA [KE] 2003: situation 1981 [FAO 1997]										
	Food									
	peanut(product)s, vegetable oils	afla B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	20	KE1	MH	official	KE1	not official	KE2	
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF [KR] 2003										
	Food									
	grains, soy-bean, peanuts, nuts, wheat and the products made from these by simple processing such as grinding and cutting	afla B ₁	10	KR1	KFDA	official		official	KR1	
		apple juice, apple juice concentrate	patulin	50						
	Dairy									
	milk and milk products	afla M1	0.5	KR1	KFDA			official	KR1	
	Feed									

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in feedstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status	ref.	Analytical method status	ref.	Remarks
KUWAIT [KW] 2003	compound feeds for calfs, chicken, piglets, broilers (early stage) and dairy cattle other compound feeds (except premixes) feed ingredients: vegetable proteins, grains, by-products of grains and food	afla B ₁	10	KR2	MAF	official		official	KR3	
			20							
			50							
Food										
	infant and children food	afla B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	0.05	KW1						
	Dairy									
	liquid milk and milk products [except dried milk]	afla B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	0.2	KW1						
LATVIA [LV] 2003 [EU candidate member state]										
Food										
	food products of plant and animal origin	afla B ₁	5	LV1	MA	official		official	LV2	
	cereals	ochratoxin A	5			non-official		non-official	LV3	
		DON	1000							
		zearalenone	1000							
		T-2 toxin	100							
	bread	zearalenone	1000					non-official		
	apple, tomato juice	patulin	50					official	LV4	
Dairy										
	milk and milk products	afla M ₁	0.5	LV1	MA	official		non-official	LV3	

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	Feed									
	animal feed	afla B ₁	5		MA	official		official	LV2	
LIECHTENSTEIN [LJ] 2003										
	Food									
	following European Union [harmonized regulations]									
	Dairy									
	following European Union [harmonized regulations]									
	Feed									
	following European Union [harmonized regulations]									
LITHUANIA [LT] 2003 [EU candidate member state]										
	Food									
	following European Union [harmonized regulations]	afla B ₁	see EU	LT1	SFVS	official and non-official	LT2 LT3 LT4	official	LT5 LT6 LT7	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂							LT8 LT9	
		ochratoxin A				non-official			LT10	
	juice	patulin	25			official and non-official	LT2			
	Dairy									
	following European Union [harmonized regulations]	afla M ₁	see EU	LT1	SFVS	official and non-official	LT2	official	LT11	
	Feed									
	following European Union [harmonized regulations]	afla B ₁	see EU	LT1	MA	official and non-official	LT2	official	LT5 LT6 LT7	
	for pigs and poultry	ochratoxin A	50			non-official			LT10	
	for young pigs and young poultry		20							
	pigs	DON	1000						LT12	
	gilts		600							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
LUXEMBOURG [LU] 2003 [EU member state]	piglet	DON	200	LT1	MA	non-official		official	LT12	
	pigs	zearalenone	300						LT13	
	piglet		100							
LUXEMBOURG [LU] 2003 [EU member state]										
Food										
see European Union [harmonized regulations]										
Dairy										
see European Union [harmonized regulations]										
Feed										
see European Union [harmonized regulations]										
MACEDONIA, FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF [MK] 2003: situation 1981 [FAO 1997]										
Food										
	wheat, maize, rice, cereals	afla B ₁ G ₁	1	MK1	FCLHSW	official		official	MK2	
	beans	afla B ₁ G ₁	5							
MALAWI [MW] 2003: situation 1987 [FAO 1997]										
Food										
	peanuts (export)	afla B ₁	5						MW1	
MALAYSIA [MY] 2003: situation 1987 [FAO 1997]										
Food										
	all foods	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	35	MY1						
MALTA [MT] 2003 [EU candidate member state]										
Food										
	nuts, dried fruit, cereals	afla B ₁	2	MT1	DPH	official		non-official	MT2	in force since 1-5-2002
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	4							
Dairy										
	milk	afla M ₁	0.05	MT1	DPH	official		non-official	MT2	in force since 1-5-2002

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
MAURITIUS [MUJ] 2003: situation 1987 [FAO 1997]										
Food										
	all foods	afla B ₁ afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂ M ₁ M ₂	5 10	MU1	MHQL					
	groundnuts	afla B ₁ afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂ M ₁ M ₂	5 15							
MERCOSUR [ME] 2003										
MERCOSUR member states: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay										
Food										
	peanuts, maize and products thereof	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20	ME1		official	ME2 ME3 ME4 ME5	official	ME7 ME8 ME9	
Dairy										
	fluid milk	afla M ₁	0.5	ME1		official	ME6	official	ME8 ME10	
	powdered milk		5							
MEXICO [MX] 2003										
Food										
	cereals and products	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20	MX1	MPH	non-official	MX2 MX3	official	MX4	since 1996
	corn flour for tortillas		12							
Feed										
	cereals for bovine and porcine fattening feedstuffs	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	200							situation 1991
	feedstuffs for dairy cattle/poultry		0							
MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF [MD] 2003										

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
Food										
	cereals, legumes, flour, cocoa, nuts, coffee, sunflower, tea	afla B ₁	5	MD1	MOH	official		official		
	wheat and wheat flour	DON	700							
	barley and barley flour		1000							
	wheat and wheat flour, barley and barley flour, maize and maize flour	zearalenone	1000							
	cereals and cereal flour	T-2 toxin	100							
	juices, canned vegetables, fruits	patulin	50							
Dairy										
	milk, cottage cheese, butter	afla M ₁	0.5	MD1	MOH	official		official		
MOROCCO [MA] 2003										
Food										
	all foods	afla B ₁	10							MA1 proposed legislation
	peanuts, pistache nuts, almonds, vegetable oils in pasta, children foods		1							
	wheat meal		3							
	wheat bran		10							
	vegetable oils, cereals, wheat meal (complete)		5							
	apple juice (products)	patulin	50							
	cereals, vegetable oils	zearalenone	200							
	cereals	ochratoxin A	30							
Dairy										

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	milk (product)	afla M ₁	0.05							MA1 proposed legislation
	milk (product) for infants under 3 years		0.03							
	milk powder		0.5							
	milk powder for infants under 3 years		0.3							
	Feed									
	simple feedstuffs (except peanuts, copra, cottonseed, babassu, maize and their products)	afla B ₁	50							MA1 proposed legislation
	peanuts, copra, cottonseed, babassu, maize and their products		20							
	complete feedstuffs for cattle, sheep and goats (except for dairy animals, calves and lambs)		50							
	complete feedstuffs for dairy animals		5							
	complete feedstuffs for calves and lambs		10							
	complete feedstuffs for pigs and poultry (except young animals)		20							
	other complete feedstuffs		10							
	complementary feedstuffs for cattle, sheep and goats (except for dairy animals, calves and lambs)		50							
	complementary feedstuffs for pigs and poultry (except young animals)		30							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status ref.	Analytical method status ref.	Remarks
	other complementary feedstuffs, especially dairy animals	afla B1	10					MA1 proposed legislation
MOZAMBIQUE [MZ] 2003								
	Food							
	peanut, peanut milk	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10	MZ1	MH	official	official	
	Dairy							
	milk	afla M ₁	unknown	MZ1	MH	official	official	
	Feed							
	peanut, maize, peanut butter	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10	MZ1	MH			
	cereals and feedstuffs					official	official	
	feedstuff	afla B ₁	unknown					
	corn	ochratoxin A	unknown	MZ1	MH	official	official	
		zearalenone	unknown					
MYANMAR [MM] 2003: no regulations								
NEPAL [NP] 2003								
	Food							
	cereals	afla B ₁	20	NP1	MA / DFTCC	official	official	NP2 NP3 updated in 1984
	Feed							
	feedstuffs	afla B ₁	50	NP4	MA / DFTCC	official	official	NP2 NP3 updated in 1990
NETHERLANDS, THE [NL] 2003 [EU member state]								
	Food							
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]							
	Dairy							
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]							
	Feed							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status ref.	Analytical method status ref.	Remarks
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]							
	additional regulations of the Netherlands:							
	grain and grain products to be incorporated in:							
	feed for pigs	DON	5000	NL1	CBAF			Decision Commodity Board Animal Feedstuffs in force since 2000
	feed for beef cattle and poultry		10000					
	feed for calves until 4 months and dairy cattle		5000					
	feed for laying hens		5000					
	complete mixed feed for pigs		1000					
	complete mixed feed for beef cattle and poultry		5000					
	complete feed for calves until 4 months and dairy cattle		2000					
	complete feed for laying hens		3000					
	NEW ZEALAND [NZ] 2003							
	Food							
	all regulations harmonized with Australia							
	NICARAGUA [NI] 2003: situation 1991: no regulations [FAO 1997]							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status	ref.	Analytical method status	ref.	Remarks
PAKISTAN [PK] 2003: no regulations										
PANAMA [PA] 2003: situation 1991: no regulations [FAO 1997]										
PARAGUAY [PY] 2003 [MERCOSUR member state]										
	Food									
	See MERCOSUR [harmonized regulations]									
	Dairy									
	See MERCOSUR [harmonized regulations]									
PERU [PE] 2003										
	Food									
	raw and processed peanuts	afa B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	15		MPH & MA					following Codex guideline limits
	Dairy milk	afa M ₁	0.5		MPH					following Codex guideline limits
PHILIPPINES, THE [PH] 2003										
	Food									
	nut (products)	afa B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20							PH1
	Feed									
	mixed feed	afa B ₁	20		DA-BAI	official				PH2
	copra and copra products	afa B ₁	20		PHILCOA					PH4
										guideline limit

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status ref.	Analytical method status ref.	Remarks
POLAND [PL] 2003 [EU candidate member state]								
	Food							
	following European Union [harmonized regulations]	afla B ₁	see EU	PL1	MH & MARD	non-official	official and non-official	PL3 PL4
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂						
		ochratoxin A					official	PL5 PL6
	apple juice, apple products	patulin	30		MARD	official	PL7 PL8	
	Dairy							
	following European Union [harmonized regulations]	afla M ₁	0.05	PL1	MARD	official	PL2	PL9 PL10
	Feed							
	following European Union [harmonized regulations]	afla B ₁	see EU	PL11	MH & MARD	non-official	official	PL12 PL13 PL14
PORTUGAL [PT] 2003 [EU member state]								
	Food							
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]							
	Dairy							
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]							
	Feed							
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]							
QATAR [QA] 2003: situation 1996 no regulations [FAO 1997]								
ROMANIA [RO] 2003 [EU candidate member state]								
	Food							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method	Analytical method	Remarks	
						status	status		
						ref.	ref.		
	alimentary products	afla B ₁	5	RO1 RO2 IMAFF	IMAFF	official	official	RO5 RO6	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	absent	RO3 RO4					
		ochratoxin A	20						
		ochratoxin A	5						
	alimentary products for babies 3 years old		5						
	fruit juice	patulin	50				non-official	RO7	
	Dairy								
	milk and milk products	afla M ₁	0.5	RO1 RO2 IMAFF		official	official	RO8	
	Feed								
	feeds	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	absent	RO1 RO2 IMAFF	IMAFF	official	official	RO9	
		zearalenone	20					RO3 RO4	
	RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE [RUJ] 2003								
	Food								
	bread grain including wheat, rye, triticale, oats, barley, millet, buckwheat, rice, maize, sorghum	afla B ₁	5	RU1	MH				
		grain legumes, including pea, bean, lentil, soya							
		cereals, oat flour, flakes							
		wheat flour including for pasta, rye flour, triticale flour, corn, barley, millet, rice, buckwheat, pulse flour, sorghum, soya flour							
	pasta, bread, bakery products								

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in feedstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	sugary confectionary products	alfa B1	5	RU1	MH					
	cocoa beans & cocoa products									
	bio-active additives (for food products)									
	flour confectionary products									
	nuts									
	tea (black, green, tablet)									
	coffee (bean, ground, instant)									
	oil seeds (sunflower, soya, cotton, corn, flax, mustard, rape, peanut)	alfa B1	5	RU1	MH					
	vegetable oils (all kinds)									
	derivatives of vegetable oils (margarine, culinary fat, confectionary fat, mayonnaise, phosphatide concentrates)									
	isolates, concentrates & hydrolysates of vegetable proteins; flour and coarse meal of pulses, oil seeds and non-traditional food products									
	wheat germ flakes & coarse meal made of them									
	food bran made of pulses & cereals									
	cow butter	alfa B ₁	0.5							
	wheat	DON	700							
	barley	DON	1000							
		T-2 toxin	100							
	wheat, barley, maize, corn	zearalenone	1000							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	bottled, canned or potted vegetables, fruit, berries; juices, beverages or concentrates of vegetables, berries (canned); jams, confitures, syrups, fruit & berries mashed with sugar, fruit or berry concentrates with sugar	patulin	50	RU1	MH					
	Dairy									
	milk & dairy products	afla M ₁	0.5	RU1	MH					
	casein, caseinates, concentrates of milk proteins, hydrolysates of milk proteins	afla M1	0,5	RU1	MH					
	bio-active additives (for food products)									
SALVADOR, EL [SV] 2003: situation 1991 [FAO 1997]										
	Food									
	foods	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₂	20							
	Feed									
	all feedstuffs	afla B ₁	10							
	supplementary feeds for porcine/poultry/dairy cattle; single composite feedstuffs; bovine/caprine/ovine feedstuffs		20							
SAUDI ARABIA [SA] 2003										
	Food									
	infant and children food	all afla	0.05		SASO					SA1
	Dairy									
	liquid milk and milk products [except dried milk]	all afla	0.2		SASO					SA1

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status	Sampling method ref.	Analytical method status	Analytical method ref.	Remarks
SENEGAL [SN] 2003: situation 1987 [FAO 1997]										
Feed										
	peanut products (straight feedstuffs)	afla B ₁	50	SE1	MC	official		official	SE2	
	peanut products (feedstuff ingredients)		300		MC & MPH					
SERBIA and MONTENEGRO [YU] 2003										
Food										
	wheat, corn, rice, barley, bean, peas, roasted coffee, roasted peanut, tea	afla B ₁	5	YU1	MPH	official	YU2	official	YU3	in force since 1992
	meat and meat products		0.5							in force since 1990
	spices		30							in force since 1992
	milk and milk products		0.5							
	all foodstuffs	ochratoxin A	10							
	apple juice	patulin	50							
	corn	zearalenone	1000							
Dairy										
	milk and milk products	afla M ₁	0.5	YU1	MPH	official	YU2	official	YU3	in force since 1992
Feed										
	feed for chicken, pigs (until 50kg), calf, young.turkey.duckling.cow	afla B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	10	YU4	MA	official	YU5	official	YU3	in force since 1990
	feed for ox, sheep, goat		50							
	feed for swine and poultry		20							
	feed for pigs (until 50kg)	ochratoxin A	100							
	feed for swine		200							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
SINGAPORE [SG] 2003	feed for poultry		1000	YU4	MA	official	YU5	official		in force since 1990
	feed for egg laying hen		250							
	feed for chicken, pigs (until 50kg) and calf	sum of trichothecenes	300							
	feed for swine, ox and poultry		600							
	feed for pigs (until 50kg)	zearalenone	500							
	feed for other type of swine		1000							
	feed for cow, sheep and goat		3000							
	feed for ox		5000							
	feed for egg laying hen		100000							
SINGAPORE [SG] 2003										
Food										
	corn, nuts, and cereal products	afla B ₁	not given	SG1	AVA	non-official		official	SG2	
	corn, nuts, and cereal products	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	5						SG3	
	cereal, raw coffee beans	ochratoxin A	2.5						SG4	
	roasted coffee beans		2.5						SG5	
	apple & apple juice	patulin	50					non-official		
	cereal & grain products	DON	not given						SG6	
	corn & corn products	fumonisin B ₁	not given						SG7	
	cereal & grain products	zearalenone	not given					non-official but SOP	SG8	
Dairy										
	milk & cheese products	afla M ₁	0.5	SG1	AVA	non-official		non-official	SG9	

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
SLOVAKIA [SK] 2003 [EU candidate member state]										
Food										
	milk, meat, poultry, flour and its products, rice, vegetables, potatoes	afla B ₁	5	SK1	MH / MA	official		official		
	milk, meat, poultry, flour and its products, rice, vegetables, potatoes	ochratoxin A	5	SK1	MH / MA	official		official		
		patulin	50							
		sterigmatocystin	5							
	infant formulae	afla B ₁	1	SK1	MH / MA	official		official		not analysed
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	1							
		ochratoxin A	1							
		patulin	20							
		afla B ₁	1							
	food for children	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	2	SK1	MH / MA	official		official		
		ochratoxin A	1							
	food for children	patulin	30	SK1	MH / MA	official		official		
		afla B ₁	20							
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	80							
		ochratoxin A	10							
		patulin	100							
		sterigmatocystin	20							
	ground nuts, cocoa, nuts	afla B ₁	10	SK1	MH / MA	official		official		not analysed
		T-2 toxin	0.5							
	wheat, rice for production of children food									
	maize for production of children food		1	SK1	MH / MA	official		non-official	SK2	
			20							
	wheat, rice, maize									
	Dairy									
	milk and milk products	afla M ₁	0.5	SK1	MH / MA					

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method status	Analytical method status	ref.	Remarks
SLOVENIA [SI] 2003 [EU candidate member state]	infant formulae and milk-based food for children	afla M ₁	0.1	SK1	MH / MA				
	Food								
	following European Union [harmonized regulations]	afla B ₁	see EU	SI-1	MHHI	official	non-official	SI-2	in force since 1983
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂							
		ochratoxin A							
		patulin							
		DON							
Dairy									
	following European Union [harmonized regulations]	afla M ₁	see EU	SI-1	VARS MAFF MHHI	official	non-official	SI-3	in force since 1983
Feed									
	following European Union [harmonized regulations]	afla B ₁	see EU	SI-4	VARS MAFF	official	official	SI-5	in force since 1976
	feedstuffs for pigs	ochratoxin A	200				non-official	SI-6	
		zearalenone	1000					SI-7	
		T-2 toxin	1000					SI-8	
		DAS and derivatives	1000					SI-9	in force since 1988
	complete feedstuffs for pigs	DON	400						
	feedstuffs for poultry	ochratoxin A	1000					SI-10	in force since 1985
		T-2 toxin	1000					SI-7	in force since 1976
		DAS and derivatives	1000					SI-9	in force since 1988

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
SOUTH AFRICA [ZA] 2003										
	Food									
	all foodstuffs	afla B ₁	5	ZA1	DH	official		non-official		in force since 1990
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10							
	Dairy	patulin	50							in force since 1995
	Dairy									
	milk	afla M ₁	0.05	ZA1	DH					in force since 1995
SPAIN [ES] 2003 [EU member state]										
	Food									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
	Dairy									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
	Feed									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
SRI LANKA [LK] 2003										
	Food									
	all foods	all afla	30	LK1	MH & MA	non-official		non-official		random sampling
	food for children up to 3 years		1							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
SUDAN [SD] 2003										
	Food									
	oil seeds	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	see CODEX		SSMO	official		official		
	wheat	ochratoxin A	15							
SURINAME [SR] 2003: situation 1991 [FAO 1997 ref.1]										
	Food									
	maize	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	30							
	groundnut(products), legumes	afla B ₁	5							
	Feed									
	feedstuffs	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	30							
SWEDEN [SE] 2003 [EU member state]										
	Food									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
	additional regulations of Sweden:									
	all foods , not specifically regulated at EU level	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	5		SE1 SE2 NFA	official	SE3	official	SE3	updated in 2002
	Dairy									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
	Feed									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]									
	additional regulations of Sweden:									
	cereal grains and forages as feedstuff ingredients for dairy cattle	afla B ₁	1		SE4 SBA					

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	0.01	CH1	OFCACS	official & non-official	CH2 CH3	official & non-official	CH3 CH4	based on ready-to-eat preparation
	processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children	afla M ₁	0.02							as above
		ochratoxin A	0.5							referred to dry matter
	all foodstuffs	afla B ₁	2							except those with special regulations
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	4							
		ochratoxin A	5							
	fruit juices	patulin	50							
	cereal grains	DON	1000							tolerance value (less strict than limit)
	maize	fumonisins B ₁ B ₂	1000							tolerance value (less strict than limit)
	Dairy									
	milk and milk products	afla M ₁	0.05	CH1	OFCACS	official & non-official	CH2 CH3	official & non-official	CH3 CH4	
	cheese		0.25							
	Feed									
	babassu seed, cotton seed, peanut, coconut, maize kernel, palm kernel and their products as raw materials	afla B ₁	200	CH5	EVD					in force 1 July 1999
	babassu seed, cotton seed, peanut, coconut, maize kernel, palm kernel and their products as single feed materials		20							
	other single feeds / raw materials		50							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC [SY] 2003	complete and complementary feeds for bovine animals, sheep and goats, except milk cows, calves and lambs	afla B ₁	50	CH5	EVD					in force 1 July 1999
	complementary feeds for pigs and poultry except young animals		30							
	complete feeds for pigs and poultry except young animals		20							
	complementary feed for lactating bovine animals, lactating sheep and lactating goats		5							
	other complete and complementary feeds		10							
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC [SY] 2003										
Food										
	peanuts and pistachios	afla B ₁	5		MS MH	official		official		
	baby food	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	0.05							
	pulses, mixed nuts, oil seeds and products thereof		20							
Dairy										
	liquid milk	afla M ₁	0.2		MS MH	official		official		
	dried milk [not used in baby food]		0.05							
Feed										
	domestic feed	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20		MS MA	official		official		
	livestock cattle feed		10							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method	Analytical method	Remarks
						status ref.	status ref.	
TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA [TW] 2003								
Food								
	peanut, corn, maize	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	15	TW1	DH	non-official	TW4 TW5 TW6	since 1997
	rice, sorghum, legumes, nuts, wheat and barley, oats	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10	TW1	DH	non-official	TW4 TW5 TW6	since 1997
	edible oils and fats		10					
	other foods		10					
	infant food		not detectable	TW2				
	cereals	ochratoxin A					TW7	The maximum permissible content is not available for ochratoxin A, patulin and fumonisin B ₁ . The product safety is decided according to the result of risk assessment
	apple juice	patulin					TW8 TW9	
	maize products	fumonisin B ₁					TW10 TW11	
Dairy								
	milk	afla M ₁	0.5	TW1	DH	non-official	TW13 TW14 TW15	since 1983
	milk powder		5					
Feed								
	maize (raw material)	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	50		CA			
	all feedstuffs	afla B ₁	25-100			official	TW4	since 1997. The value of maximum permissible content depends on the animal species

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of Mycotoxin(s))	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method	Analytical method	Remarks
						status	status	
						ref.	ref.	
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF [TZ] 2003								
	Food							
	cereals, oil seeds	afla B ₁	5	TZ1	NFCC	official	TZ3	since 1989
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10					
	Feed							
	feeds	afla B ₁	5	TZ1	NFCC	official	TZ3	since 1989
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10					
THAILAND [TH] 2003								
	Food							
	all food products	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20	TH1	MPH-FDA			In addition, an amendment of the national regulations of mycotoxins is made, by using CODEX maximum levels
TRINIDAD and TOBAGO [TT] 2003: situation 1991: no regulations [FAO 1997 ref.1]								
TUNISIA [TN] 2003								
	Food							
	all products	afla B ₁	2	TN1	MH-DHMPE	non-official	non-official	TN2
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	unknown					
	Dairy							
	milk	afla M ₁	unknown		ANCSEP		non-official	TN2
TURKEY [TR] 2003 [EU candidate member state]								
	Food							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	hazelnut, peanut and other nuts; oily seed; dried fruits (fig, raisin, etc.) and foodstuffs produced of these	afla B ₁	5	TR1	MARA	official	see EU6	official	TR2	in force since 2002, but existing since 1990 for all foods
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10							in force since 2002, but existing since 1997 for all foods
		afla B ₁	2			see EU6				in force since 1990
	cereals and cereal flour	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	4	TR1	MARA	official		official		in force since 1990
	spices	afla B ₁	5				see EU7			in force since 2002, but existing since 1990 for all foods
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10							in force since 2002, but existing since 1997 for all foods
	other foods (foods with an aflatoxin risk)	afla B ₁	5							in force since 1990 for all foods
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10							in force since 1997 for all foods
		afla B ₁	1						TR3	in force since 2002
	baby food	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	2						TR4	
		afla M ₁	0.05							
	raw grain	ochratoxin A	5						TR5	
			3							
	foodstuffs produced from grain		10							
	dried raisins							non-official	TR6	
	fruit juice	patulin	50					official	TR7	in force since 1997

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
Dairy										
	milk	afla M ₁	0.05	TR1	MARA	official	see EU6	official	TR4	in force since 1997
	milk powder		0.5							in force since 2002
	cheese		0.25						TR8	in force since 1997
Feed										
	feed ingredients	afla B ₁	50	TR9	MARA			official	TR10	in force since 1991
	mixed feed for ruminants except young animals		50							
	mixed feed for poultry except young animals		20							
	other mixed feeds		10							
UGANDA [UG] 2003: no regulations										
UKRAINE [UA] 2003										
Food										
	milk and dairy products, condensed milk, milk powder, cheese, animal butter, animal fats, casein, dairy products for babyfood; grain-based babyfood; vegetable and fruit-berry preserves and mixes for babyfood; meat and fish preserves for babyfood; products for children allergic to food/lactose; diet meat preserves for diet children's food; babyfood for early born babies	afla B ₁	1	UA1 UA2 UA3	MHP & SDVM	official		official	UA4	in force since 1980

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in feedstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	meats [fresh, chilled and frozen], meat products, sausages, poultry; vegetable preserves in cans and glass jars, subproducts; kidneys and processed kidneys; eggs, eggpowder; grains, beans, wheat middlings, all seeds to be used for immediate human consumption and for processing into products for human consumption; soya press, sunflower press; flour, bread; all nuts; confectionery; cocoa, chocolate, coffee, tea; fruit juices, fruit puree; vegetable oil	afa B ₁	5	UA1 UA2 UA3	MHP & SDVM	official		official	UA4	in force since 1980
	grain-based babyfood products; fruit-vegetable-dairy mixes for babyfood; products for children allergic to food/lactose; babyfood for early born babies	afa M ₁	0.5						UA5	in force since 1982. Tests are done if there is vegetable additive in the recipe.
	vegetable and fruit-berry preserves and mixes for babyfood, fish preserves for babyfood	patulin	20							in force since 1982
	vegetables, including potatoes, fruit and grapes, berries; vegetable, fruit, berry preserves in cans and jars		50							
	grain-based babyfood products; fruit-vegetable-dairy mixes for babyfood	DON	200						UA6	in force since 1984
	wheat of other than hard strong varieties, flour, bread		500							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	wheat of hard strong varieties; all seeds to be used for immediate human consumption and for processing into the products for human consumption; wheat middlings	DON	1000	UA1 UA2 UA3	MHP & SDVM	official		official	UJA6	in force since 1984
	grains, flour, wheat middlings, bread products; all seeds to be used for immediate human consumption and for processing into products for human consumption	T-2 toxin	100						UA7	
	grain-based babyfood products	zearalenone	40							
	grains, beans; sunflower press; flour, bread; all nuts; all seeds to be used for immediate human consumption and for processing into the products for human consumption; vegetable oil; wheat middlings		1000						UA8	
	Dairy									
	milk and dairy products, condensed milk, milk powder, cheese, butter; animal fats; casein; dairy products for babyfood	afia M ₁	0.5	UA1 UA2 UA3	MHP & SDVM	official		official	UA9	in force since 1980
	Feed									
	combined feed for non-productive animals	afia B ₁	10	UA1 UA2 UA3	MHP & SDVM	official		official	UA4	in force since 1980
	combined feed for poultry		25							
	combined feed for cows in the period of lactation, for piglets no older than 2 months		50							

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES [AE] 2003: no regulations	combined feed for calves and sheep older than 4 months, animals for meat, breeding bulls	afla B1	100	UA1 UA2 UA3	MHP & SDVM	official		official	UJA4	in force since 1980
	combined feed for sows (pregnant, feeding), breeding boars, piglets younger than 2 months	zearalenone	40						UJA8	in force since 1984
	soya press for feed		1000							
	combined feed for pigs fed for pork lighter than 50 kg		2000							
	combined feed for pigs fed for pork over 50 kg of weight		3000							
	combined feed for all animals	DON	1000						UJA6	
	combined feed for egg-layers and broilers	T-2 toxin	200						UJA7	
	combined feed for calves and older cattle fed for beef		250							
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES [AE] 2003: no regulations										
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND [UK] 2003 [EU member state]										
Food										
										no specific legislation relating to maximum residue limits; the government body advises for food imports in the UAE to follow the latest CODEX standards [AE1]

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]				FSA via PHA and LAEHTSO					
	Dairy									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]				FSA via PHA and LAEHTSO					
	Feed									
	see European Union [harmonized regulations]				FSA via PHA and LAEHTSO					
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [US] 2003										
Food										
	all foods except milk	afla B ₁ ,B ₂ ,G ₁ ,G ₂	20	US1	FDA, USDA	official	US6	official	US8	in force since 1969
	apple juice, apple juice concentrate, and apple juice component of a food that contains apple juice as an ingredient	patulin	50	US2	FDA		US7			in force since 2001
	finished wheat products for consumption by humans	DON	1000	US3				non official	US9	updated since 1993
	degermed dry milled corn products (e.g. flaking grits, corn grits, corn meal, corn flour with fat content of <2.25%, dry weight basis)	fumonisin B ₁ ,B ₂ ,B ₃	2000	US4 US5				official	US8	in force since 2001; guidance level for industry

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority		Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
							status	ref.	status	ref.	
	cleaned corn intended for popcorn	fumonisin B1B2B3	3000	US4 US5	FDA	official	US7	official	US8	in force since 2001; guidance level for industry	
	whole of partially degermed dry milled corn products (e.g. flaking grits, corn grits, corn meal, corn flour with fat content of ≥2.25%, dry weight basis); dry milled corn bran; cleaned corn intended for masa production		4000								
	Dairy										
	milk	afla M ₁	0.5	US10	FDA	official	US6	official	US8	in force since 1977	
	Feed										
	corn and peanut products intended for finishing (i.e., feedlot) beef cattle	afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	300	US11	FDA, USDA	official	US12	official	US8	in force since 1969	
	cottonseed meal intended for beef cattle, swine, or poultry		300								
	corn or peanut products intended for finishing swine of 100 pounds or greater		200								
	corn and peanut products intended for breeding beef cattle, breeding swine, or mature poultry		100			official	US12				
	corn, peanut products, and other animal feeds and feed ingredients, excluding cottonseed meal, intended for immature animals		20								

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks										
						status	ref.	status	ref.											
	corn, corn products, cottonseed meal, and other animal feeds and feed ingredients intended for dairy animals, for animal species or uses not specified above, or when the intended use is not known	afla B1B2G1G2	20	US11	FDA, USDA	official	US12	official	US8	as above										
											grains and grain byproducts destined for ruminating beef and feedlot cattle older than 4 months and for chickens	DON	10000	US3	FDA	not-official	US9	updated in 1993; not to exceed 50% of the diet		
																		grain and grain byproducts destined for swine	5000	updated in 1993; not to exceed 20% of the diet
																		grain and grain byproducts for all other animals	5000	updated in 1993; not to exceed 40% of the diet
	corn and corn byproducts intended for equids and rabbits	fumonisins B ₁ B ₂ B ₃	5000	US4 US5	FDA	official	US8+A588	in force since 2001; guidance level for industry [no more than 20% of diet on dry weight basis]												
								corn and corn byproducts intended for swine and catfish	20000	in force since 2001; guidance level for industry [no more than 50% of diet on dry weight basis]										
										corn and corn byproducts intended for breeding ruminants, breeding poultry and breeding mink (includes lactating dairy cattle and hens laying eggs for human consumption)	30000	in force since 2001; guidance level for industry [no more than 50% of diet on dry weight basis]								

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks	
						status	ref.	status	ref.		
URUGUAY [UY] 2003 [MERCOSUR member state]	ruminants >3 months old being raised for slaughter and mink being raised for pelt production	fumonisins B ₁ B ₂ B ₃	60000	US4 US5	FDA	official	US12	official	US8	as above	
	poultry being raised for slaughter		100000								
	all other species or classes of livestock and pet animals		10000								
Food											
See MERCOSUR [harmonized regulations]											
additional regulations of Uruguay:											
	all food and spices	afla B ₁	5	UY1	TLU			official	UY4 UY5 UY6	in force since 1994	
		afla B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20						UY4 UY5 UY6		
	infant food [an exception of all food and spices]		3								
		cocoa [an exception of all food and spices]		10							
		dried fruits [an exception of all food and spices]		30							
	soya protein [an exception of all food and spices]		30								
		rice, barley, beans, coffee, corn	ochratoxin A	50						UY4	
	fruit juice	patulin	50	UY2					UY7		
	wheat flour and by-products	DON	1000	UY3	MSP, TLU, MGAP				UY8	in force since 2001	
	corn, barley	zearalenone	200	UY2	TLU				UY9		

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method	Analytical method	Remarks
						status	status	ref.
						status	status	ref.
	Dairy							
	See MERCOSUR [harmonized regulations]							
	Feed							
	feed for meat cattle, sheep and birds	DON	5000	UY10	TLU, MSP, MGAP		official	in force since 2001
	feed for milk cattle		2000					
	feed for pigs and horses		1000					
	feed for other animals		2000					
	animal feed	ergot alkaloids	450	UY11	TLU		non-official	UY12
	animal feed for pigs and female rabbits		not detectable					in force since 1986
	VENEZUELA [VZ] 2003							
	Food							
	corn, corn flour, peanuts, peanut butter	afa B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	20			non-official	official	VZ1
								updated in 2000
	Dairy							
	fluid milk	afa M ₁	0.5			non-official	official	VZ2
	milk powder		5.0					updated in 2000
	VIET NAM [VN] 2003							
	Food							
	foodstuffs	afa B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	10	VN1	MH, MARD	official & non-official	official & non-official	VN2 VN3
								in force since 1998

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in feedstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
	foodstuffs	total of other mycotoxins	35	VN2	MH, MARD	non-official	VN3 VN4	non-official	VN3 VN4	in force since 1999
	Dairy									
	milk and milk products	afa M ₁	0.5	VN1	MH	official & non-official	VN2 VN3	official & non-official	VN2 VN3	in force since 1998
YEMEN [YE] 2003: no official regulations, but some control takes place										
	Food									
	foodstuffs	afa B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂			MCI-DGSS	official	YE1	official	YE1	
	Dairy									
	milk	afa M ₁			MCI-DGSS	official	YE1	official	YE1	
ZAMBIA [ZM] 2003: no official regulations										
										There are no measures in Zambia which cover the control of mycotoxins in consumable products, but for export measures existing in destination countries may be applied and the exporter sends samples where ever analysis can be done, even outside the country.

Table 3: Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs, dairy products and animal feedstuffs (2002/2003 survey)

Country	Commodity	(Sum of) Mycotoxin(s)	Limit (µg/kg)	Legal basis	Responsible authority	Sampling method		Analytical method		Remarks
						status	ref.	status	ref.	
ZIMBABWE [ZW] 2003: situation 1996 no regulations [FAO 1997]										
	Food									
	foods	afa B ₁	5	ZW1	MA	official		official		
	groundnuts, maize, sorghum	afa B ₁	5							
		afa G ₁	4							
	Feed									
	feedstuffs	afa B ₁ B ₂ G ₁ G ₂	unknown		MA	official		official		levels vary with type of animal
	poultry feed	afa B ₁ G ₁	10							
^{a)} ergot means the sclerotium or dormant winter form of the fungus <i>Claviceps purpurea</i> . The limit refers to the weight of ergot kernels per total commodity weight, and not toxin concentration.										

Abbreviations and References for Table 3

ALGERIA [DZ]

Abbreviation:

MT: Ministry of Trade

References:

DZ1 AOAC (1990). 986.22. Aflatoxins in peanuts and peanuts products – CB method Food and Drug Laboratories – Canada – Best food method.

DZ2 NF-VF (1980). Animal feed – aflatoxins measurement B₁, June 1980: 18-200.

ARGENTINA [AR]

Reference:

AR1 Mercosur Resolution 56/94

ARMENIA [AM]

Abbreviation:

SSHAHS: Supervision Service of Haypetstandard and Authorities of Health Sphere

References:

AM1 Moscow (1997). Foodstuffs and their raw materials. Hygienic requirements for quality and safety of foodstuffs and their raw materials. Sanitary regulations and norms Sanitary Supervision 2.3.2 560-96.

AM2 Ministry of Health of the USSR (1980). Methodical recommendations for revealing, identification and determination of Aflatoxins in foodstuffs, December 10,1980 Moscow. No. 2273-80.

AM3 Ministry of Health of the USSR (1980). Methodical recommendations for revealing, identification and determination of the content of Aflatoxins in foodstuffs and their raw materials, using the high effective liquid chromatography, March 20,1986 Moscow. No. 4082-86.

AM4 Ministry of Health of the USSR (1984). Methodical instructions for revealing, identification and determination of Zearalenone in foodstuffs, January 23, 1984, Moscow. No. 2964-84.

- AM5 GOST 28001-88. Corn, the products of its processing, combicorm. Method of determination of mycotoxins, namely: T-2 toxin, Zearalenone (F-2) and ochratoxin A. Products of fruit and vegetable processing. Method of determination of Patulin.
- AM6 Ministry of Health of the USSR (1984). Methodical instructions for revealing, identification and determination of the content of T-2 toxin in foodstuffs, December 29, 1984, Moscow. No. 3184-84.
- AM7 Ministry of Health of the USSR (1985). Methodical instructions for revealing, identification and determination of Deoxynivalenol (Vomitoxin) in corn and grain products, October 10, 1985, Moscow. No. 3940-85.
- AM8 Ministry of Health of the USSR (1990). Methodical instructions for revealing, identification and determination of Deoxynivalenol (Vomitoxin) and Zearalenone in corn and grain products, July 27,1990, Moscow. No. 5177-90.
- AM9 Ministry of Health of the USSR (1982). Methodical recommendations for revealing, identification and determination of the content of Patulin in both fruit and vegetable juices and those paste, December 30,1982 Moscow. No. 2655-82.
- AM10 Products of fruit and vegetable processing. Method of determination of Patulin. GOST 28038-89.
- AM11 Ministry of Health of the USSR (1985). Methodical recommendations for quality control of Aflatoxins in food coming from animals, October 11,1985 Moscow. No. 3942-85.

AUSTRALIA [AU]

Abbreviations:

AQIS : Australian Quarantine Inspection Service

STANZHD: State and Territories of Australia New Zealand Health Departments

Reference:

- AU1 Maximum limits of these toxins are listed in Australia New Zealand. Food Standard Code: Standard 1.4.1 – Contaminants and Natural Toxicants.

AUSTRIA [AT]

Abbreviation:

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

References:

- AT1 CEN-Method prEN 14123.
- AT2 Lew, et al. (2001). Clean-up by Romer-column, silylation, GC-ECD. Die Bodenkultur 52 (3): 199-207.
- AT3 Schuhmacher, et al. (1998). Clean-up by immunoaffinity column, HPLC. Fresenius J. Anal. Chem. 360: 241-245.

BANGLADESH [BD]

Abbreviations:

MFL: Ministry of Fisheries and Live Stock

MHF: Ministry of Health and Planning

EIA: Enzyme Immuno Assay

References:

- BD1 Ridascreen Fast Aflatoxin kit, R-Biopharm GmbH, D-Darmstadt, Germany. Enzyme immunoassay for quantitative determination of aflatoxin.
- BD2 Giasuddin, et al. (2002). Prevalence of poultry disease in Bangladesh. Journal of Bio. Sci. 2002: 212-213.
- BD3 Motalib Khan, Khamar (2001). Ochratoxin, the silent killer of poultry. Monthly magazine on poultry livestock & fisheries, March 2001: 17-18.

BELARUS [BY]

Abbreviation:

MPH: Ministry of Public Health

References:

- BY1 Hygienical requirements for food product safety and quality. Sanitarian Code RB 98: 70, 72-74, 76, 79, 80, 81, 98-101, 112, 116, 133, 160.
- BY2 Hygienical requirements for food product safety and quality. Sanitarian Code RB 98: 85, 90, 92.
- BY3 Hygienical requirements for food product safety and quality. Sanitarian Code RB 98: 70, 81, 112, 160, 72-75.
- BY4 Hygienical requirements for food product safety and quality. Sanitarian Code RB 98: 70, 72-75, 160.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA [BA]

References:

- BA1 Article 57, Federal Register no.2, 1980, Sluzbeni list Socijalisticka Federation Republika Jugoslavija 2/1980.
- BA2 Instruction for sampling methods of foodstuffs/ Federal Register no. 60/1978 Sluzbeni list SFRJ br. 60/1978.

Abbreviation:

FCLHSW: Federal Commission Labour Health Social Welfare

BRAZIL [BR] (see also MERCOSUR)

Abbreviations:

MPH: Ministry of Public Health

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

References:

- BR1 Ministry Health (1977). Resolução N° 34/76, CNNPA/MS – Diário Oficial da União, 19/01/1977 – Seção I: 710.
- BR2 Journal AOAC (1989) 72: 22-26 (TLC).
- BR3 AOAC (1990). Official Methods of Analysis, 15th ed. (TLC or HPLC).
- BR4 Ministry Agriculture (1988). Portaria N° 07/88, MAA - Diário Oficial da União, 14/11/1988, Seção I: 21968-21974.

MERCOSUR

- ME1 Mercosul/GMC/Res No 56/94.
- ME2 FAO (1993). Food and Nutrition Paper 55.
- ME3 (1979). International Standard ISO 950.
- ME4 Cereals – Sampling (as grain).
- ME5 Walting AE (1980). JAOAC 63: 103-106.
- ME6 FIL-IDF (1985). International IDF Standard 50B. Milk and Milk Products (and/or current).
- ME7 AOAC (1990). Official Methods of Analysis, 15th ed. 968.22 and/or current.

- ME8 AOAC (1990). Official Methods of Analysis, 15th ed. 970.44 and 971.22 (standards).
- ME9 AOAC (1990). Official Methods of Analysis, 15th ed. 970.45 and/or current.
- ME10 AOAC (1990). Official Methods of Analysis, 15th ed. 980.21 and/or current.

BULGARIA [BG]

Abbreviations:

MH: Ministry of Health

MAF: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

References:

- BG1 Ministry of Health in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Industry and the State Standardization Agency (2000). Regulation No. 11/2000 of 11 July 2000 laying down the maximum levels of mycotoxins in foodstuffs. Official Newspaper of the Republic of Bulgaria No. 58: 18-24.
- BG2 Bulgarian State Standard Method BDS 16254-85.
- BG3 Bulgarian State Standard Method BDS 16254-85. C-IAC with fluorometric determination.
- BG4 AOAC (1995). Official Methods of Analysis of the AOAC, 16th Edition, Chapter 49, Method 973.37. Ochratoxins in Barley, C-IAC with fluorometric determination.
- BG5 (1993). ISO 8128:2
- BG6 Russian State Standard Method GOST 3940-85
AOAC (1995). Official Methods of Analysis of the AOAC, 16th Edition, Chapter 49, Method 986.17. Deoxynivalenol in wheat.
- BG7 IAC with fluorometric determination.
- BG8 (2001). BDS ISO 6870.

CANADA [CA]

Abbreviations:

HC: Health Canada

CFIA: Canadian Food Inspection Agency

References:

- CA1 Tolerance under Canadian Food and Drugs Act and Regulations B.01.046 (1) and (n) and B.01.046 (2).
- CA2 Guideline under Canadian Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, part 4a.
- CA3 Codex Standard 209, Rev. 1, 2001.
- CA4 Canadian Grain Commission; Official Grain Grading Guide. Standard Procedures for Grain Inspection as specified by the CGC.
- CA5 Unofficial sampling plan of Health Canada [HC].
- CA6 Health Protection Branch manual of Official Methods of Analysis – HPB-FC-14, June, 1993.
- CA7 Canadian Grain Commission; analytical method for aflatoxins, ochratoxins and zearalenone in grains by HPLC with fluorescence detection.
- CA8 Health Protection Branch Methods of Analysis, LPFC-155 (DON in wheat and soybeans) and LPFC-144 (DON in cereals).
- CA9 Mass Spectral Investigations on Trichothecene Mycotoxins. 1. Application of Negative Ion Chemical Ionization Techniques for the Simultaneous and Accurate Analysis of Simple Trichothecenes in Picogram Levels, *J. of Biomedical and Environmental Mass Spectrometry* 13: 503 (1986).
- CA10 Methods for the determination of Deoxynivalenol and other Trichothecenes in Foods, G.A. Lombaert in *Mycotoxins and Food Safety, Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology*, Vol. 504, Kluwer Academic / Plenum Publishers, NY, 2002.
- CA11 Canadian Grain Commission analytical method for determination of Fusarium trichothecenes in grain by GC-MS.
- CA12 Canadian Feeds Act and Regulations (1983), Section 19 (1) (I).
- CA13 Mycotoxin Factsheet 2000.
- CA14 Feed Inspection Manual, May 1994.
- CA15 AOAC Official Method 991.31.
- CA16 *JAOAC Int.*, 83, 1377 (2000).
- CA17 CFIA SOP, extraction with acetonitrile/water (84/16), cleanup with Romer MycoSep 227, trifluoroacetyl derivatives, GC/MS (ion-trap using acetonitrile CI).
- CA18 CFIA SOP, extraction with acetonitrile/water (90/10), cleanup with IAC, LC/fluorescence detection.

CHILE [CL]

Abbreviations:

MPH: Ministry of Public Health

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

References:

CL1 For food established in the Sanitary Regulations of Foods.

CL2 Procedure NCh 1479 (1979) for food and feed.

CL3 For feed established in the Resolution 736. Ministry of Agriculture: Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero.

CHINA [CN]

Abbreviation:

MH: Ministry of Health

References:

- CN1 The compilation of food hygiene standards (1991). Chinese Standards Publishing House.
Hygienic standards of food additive-red rice, 360.
Hygienic standards of food additive-a-amylase preparation, 401.
Hygienic standards of food additive-glucoamylase preparation, 402.
Hygienic standards of irradiated peanut, 503-504.
Hygienic standards of irradiated rice, 509-510.
Hygienic standards of food for infants and young children-infant formula-soybean, 650-654.
Hygienic standards of food for infants and young children-infant formula-“5410”, 655-659.
Hygienic standards of food for infants and young children- formulated weaning foods, 660-665.
- CN2 Handbook of food hygiene standards [section of food hygiene standards] (1996). Chinese Standards Publishing House.
Hygienic standards of fermented bean products, 157.
Hygienic standards of starch products, 158.
Hygienic standards of edible vegetable oil, 163-164.
Hygienic standards of soybean sauce, 165.
Hygienic standards of grain paste, 166.
Hygienic standards of vinegar, 167.
Hygienic standards of fermented wine, 220-221.
Tolerance limits of Aflatoxin B₁ in foods, 269.
Hygienic standards of batter cake, 316-317.
Hygienic standards of pastry, biscuit and bread, 318-319.

Tolerance limits of Aflatoxin M₁ in milk and milk products, 377.
Hygienic standards of salad oil. Chinese Standards Publishing House: 473-474.
Hygienic standard for tolerance limits of patulin in apple and hawthorn products, 561-563.
Tolerance limits of Aflatoxin M₁ in foods for infant and young children-infant formula milk powder, 776-784.
Tolerance limits of Aflatoxin M₁ in foods for infant and young children-infant formula milk powder, 785-794.

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

Abbreviation:

CCFAC: Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants

References:

- CC1 Maximum level and sampling plan for total aflatoxins in peanuts intended for further processing. CODEX STAN 209-1999, Rev.1-2001: 5 pp.
- CC2 Maximum level for patulin, CODEX STAN -2003, pre-publication.
- CC3 Maximum level for aflatoxin M₁ in milk, CODEX STAN 232-2003.

COLOMBIA [CO]

Abbreviations:

MH: Ministry of Health
MA: Ministry of Agriculture

References:

- CO1 Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas, ICONTEC. Document NTC 3581.
- CO2 NTC366.
- CO3 Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas, ICONTEC. Document NTC 740: Livestock Industry – Animal Food - Sampling.
- CO4 Diaz GJ, Perilla NS and Royas Y (2001). Occurrence of aflatoxins in selected Colombian foods. Mycotoxin Research, 17: 15-20.
- CO5 NTC 535-1.
- CO6 NTC 535-2.
- CO7 Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas, ICONTEC. Document NTC 602.

- CO8 Agropecuario, ICA. Document No. DIP-3-100-002.
- CO9 Céspedes AE and Diaz GJ (1997). Analysis of aflatoxins in poultry and pig feeds and feedstuffs used in Colombia. *J. of AOAC Int.*, 80:1215-1219.
- CO10 Diaz GJ and Céspedes AE (1997). Natural occurrence of zearalenone in feeds and feedstuffs used in poultry and pig nutrition in Colombia. *Mycotoxin Research*, 12: 81-87.

COTE d'IVOIRE [CI]

Abbreviations:

MPH: Ministry of Public Health
MAP: Ministry of Animal Production
MC: Ministry of Commerce

CROATIA [HR]

Abbreviation:

MPH: Ministry of Public Health

References:

- HR1 Rhône Diagnostics Technologies and TLC, HPLC.
- HR2 Rhône Diagnostics Technologies and TLC, HPLC.
- HR3 AOAC (1990). *Official Methods of Analysis*, 974.18.
- HR4 Rhône Diagnostics Technologies and HPLC.

CUBA [CU]

Abbreviations:

MPH/ INHA: Ministry of Public Health/Instituto de Nutricion e Higiene de los Alimentos
MA: Ministry of Agriculture

References:

- CU1 Ministerio de Salud Pública (1999). *Manual de indicadores empleados en la evaluación sanitaria de alimentos*. Instituto de Nutrición e Hygiene de los Alimentos (INHA), Diciembre de 1999.

- CU2 NC76-06: 85.
- CU3 (1991). Determinación de patulina en frutas frescas y conservas. Rev. Cub Alim.Nutr. No. 2.
- CU4 Otero E, Arias JA, Sersa R (2001). Presencia de patulina en purés y jugos de frutas. Rev. Alimentaria No. 321: 133.5.
- CU5 Otero E, Arias JA, Sersa R. España Validación de un método para la determinación de patulina en purés y jugos de frutas por HPLC. Rev. Cub. Alim. y Nutr. (En prensa).
- CU6 Arauce Calderius, Lic. JJ (2002). Determinación de fumonisina B₁ en harina de maíz. Tesis de Maestría en Nutrición. INHA, abril 2002.
- CU7 Methodo Modif. Trucksess.

CYPRUS [CY]

Abbreviations:

MH: Ministry of Health

MANRE: Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources & Environment

References:

- CY1 Acquis Communautaire. EC Regulation No. 1528/98.
- CY2 EU Directive 98/53/EC.
- CY3 AOAC (2000). Official Method 991.31.
- CY4 Acquis Communautaire.
- CY5 Kakouri E, et al. (1995). Food & Agriculture Immunology 7: 131-137.
- CY6 (1993, 2001). Feedingstuffs and Feed Additives (Control of Quality, Supply and Use). Law 13 (I) of 1993 & 34 (I) of 2001, harmonized to the relevant Acquis Communautaire.
- CY7 AOAC methods 2000.
- CY8 EU method.
- CY9 AOAC methods 2000.

CZECH REPUBLIC [CZ]

Abbreviations:

MAH: Ministry of Agriculture and Health

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

References:

- CZ1 Czech Republic Law Collection (2002). Chemical requirements on health unexceptionality of food and food raw materials. Decree No. 53/2002 Coll.
- CZ2 Czech Republic Law Collection (2001). Decree No. 339/2001 Coll.
- CZ3 Adensam L, Lebedová M, Turek B (1986). Determination of very low concentrations of aflatoxins. Cs. Hyg. 31, 5.
- CZ4 AOAC Official Methods of Analysis.
- CZ5 Adensam L, Lebedová M, Turek B (1989). Determination of ochratoxin A in children and infant children food. Cs. Hyg. 3, 1.
- CZ6 Atelier du Travail International sur l'Ochratoxine A (UNESCO, FAO, IUPAC, ICSU) [1995] de protocoles pour l'analyse de l'ochratoxine A. Tunisie, Sousse, Faculté de Médecine, 14-17.11: 1-28.
- CZ7 Manual of the OCHRAPREP® immunoaffinity columns, Rhone-diagnostics technologies Ltd.
- CZ8 Manual of the ROMER MycoSep™ DON-Column, Coring System Diagnostics GmbH.
- CZ9 Adensam L, Lebedová M, Turek B (1987). Determination of very low concentrations of aflatoxins – Monitoring of aflatoxins in milk for infant children. Cs. Hyg. 32, 6.
- CZ10 Ministry of Agriculture (2000). Decree No. 451/2000 Coll.

DENMARK [DK]

Abbreviation:

DVFA: Danish Veterinary and Food Administration

Reference:

DK1 Legal basis for OA legislation: Circular letter of 20 November 1980.

EGYPT [EG]

Abbreviation:

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

Reference:

EG1 Egyptian Standard UDC 615.91. Maximum Limits for Mycotoxin.
In Foods Part I: Aflatoxin.

ESTONIA [EE]

Abbreviations:

VFB: Veterinary and Food Board

PPI: Plant Production Inspectorate

References:

- EE1 Regulation of the Government of the Republic (2000). Establishment of the list and permitted limits of permitted contaminants by food group No. 14 of 12 January 2000. Official Journal of Estonia Riigi Teataja (RT I, 2000, 6, 38).
- EE2 Regulation of the Government (2000). The methods of sampling and analysis for determination of aflatoxins in foodstuffs No. 334 of 18 October 2000.
- EE3 The list of undesirable substances and the maximum allowed quantities for the content thereof in feedingstuffs, containing undesirable substances of feed materials, which exceed the maximum allowed quantities for the manufacture of feedingstuffs. No. 54 of 17 June 2002.
- EE4 The procedure for taking of control samples from feedingstuffs. No. 43 of 13 June 2002.

EUROPEAN UNION [EU]

References:

- EU1 Commission Directive 2003/13/EC of 10 February 2003 amending Directive 96/5/EC on processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children. Official J. European Union L 41 (2003) 33-36.
- EU2 Commission Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 of 8 March 2001 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs. Official J. European Commun. L 77 (2001) 1-13.
- EU3 Commission Regulation (EC) No 2174/2003 of 12 December 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 as regards aflatoxins. Official J. European Union L 326 (2003) 12-15.
- EU4 Commission Regulation (EC) No 472/2002 of 12 March 2002 amending Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs. Official J. European Commun. L 75 (2002) 18-20.
- EU5 Commission Regulation (EC) No 1425/2003 of 11 August 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 as regards patulin. Official J. European Union L 203 (2003) 1-3.

- EU6 Draft Commission Recommendation on the reduction of the presence of deoxynivalenol in cereals and cereal products. SANCO /1925/00-rev-1 pp. 5 .
- EU7 Commission Directive 98/53/EC of 16 July 1998 laying down the sampling methods and the methods for analysis for the official control of the levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs. Official J. European Commun. L 201 (1998) 93-101.
- EU8 Commission Directive 2002/27/EC of 13 March 2002 amending Directive 98/53/EC laying down the sampling methods and the methods of analysis for the official control of the levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs. Official J. European Commun. L 75 (2002) 44-45.
- EU9 Commission Directive 2002/26/EC of 13 March 2002 laying down the sampling methods and the methods of analysis for the official control of the levels of ochratoxin A in foodstuffs. Official J. European Commun. L 75 (2002) 38-43.
- EU10 Commission Directive 2003/78/EC of 11 August 2003 laying down the sampling methods and the methods of analysis for the official control of the levels of patulin in foodstuffs. Official J. European Union L 203 (2003) 40-44.
- EU11 Commission Recommendation of 11 August 2003 on the prevention and reduction of patulin contamination in apple juice and apple juice ingredients in other beverages. Official J. European Union L 203 (2003) 54-59.
- EU12 Commission Directive 2003/100/EC of 31 October 2003 amending Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on undesirable substances in animal feed. Official Journal of the European Union L 285 (2003) 33-37.
- EU13 Council Directive 1999/29/EC of 22 April 1999 on the undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition. Official J. European Commun. L 115 (1999) 32- 46.
- EU14 EC-directive 76/371/01.03.1976. Official J. European Commun. L 102 (1976) 8.
- EU15 Seventh Commission Directive of 1 March 1976 establishing Community methods of analysis for the official control of feedingstuffs. EC-Directive 76/372/EEC. Official J. European Commun. L 102 (1976) 9-18.
- EU16 Commission Directive 92/95 EEC of November 9, 1992 amending the Annex of the Seventh Directive (76/372/EEC) establishing Community methods of analysis for the official control of feeding stuffs. Official J. European Commun. L 327 (1992) 54-62.

FINLAND [FI]

Abbreviations:

MAF [EELA]: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry [National Veterinary and Food Research Institute]

MAF [KTTK]: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry [Plant Production Inspection Centre]

MF [FC]: Ministry of Finance [Finnish Customs]

References:

- FI1 Regulation by Ministry of Trade and Industry for food products not included in EU food legislation.
- FI2 Official import control in Finland by customs.
- FI3 Proposal prEN 14123.

FRANCE [FR]

Abbreviations:

- DGCCRF: Direction Générale de la Concurrence, de la Consommation et de la Répression des Fraudes, Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie
- DGAL: Direction Général de l'Alimentation, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche

References:

- FR1 Avis du Conseil Supérieur d'Hygiène Publique de France du 8/12/1998.
- FR2 CEN-NF EN 13585.
- FR3 CEN-PrEN 14352.

GERMANY [DE]

Abbreviations:

- BMVEL: Bundesministerium für Verbraucherschutz, Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture) Ministry of Public Health
- LMBG: Lebensmittel- und Bedarfsgegenständegesetz (Act on Food and Commodities)

References:

- DE1 Mykotoxin – Höchstmengenverordnung. (Ordinance laying down maximum levels for mycotoxins in foodstuffs). Das Deutsche Bundesrecht 834. Lieferung Oktober 1999.
- DE2 Diätverordnung (Ordinance on dietetic foodstuffs). Das Deutsche Bundesrecht 832. Lieferung September 1999.
- DE3 Sampling based on § 42 LMBG considering Commission Directive 98/53/EC of 16 July 1998 [see EU6].
- DE4 Sampling based on § 35 LMBG considering Commission Directive 98/53/EC of 16 July 1998 [see EU6].

GREECE [GR]

Abbreviations:

MA: Ministry of Agriculture
GCSL: General State Laboratory
EFET: Hellenic Food Authority

Reference:

GR1 Ministerial decision 91587/3.11.1992.

HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION, CHINA [HK]

Abbreviation:

FEHD: Food and Environmental Hygiene Department of the Hong Kong SAR

References:

HK1 Harmful substances in Food Regulations, Cap. 132 of the laws of Hong Kong SAR.
HK2 Aflatoxin B₁B₂G₁G₂: In house method referenced to AOAC official method 991.31
HK3 Aflatoxin M₁: In house method referenced to AOAC official method 200.08

HUNGARY [HU]

Abbreviations:

MPH: Ministry of Public Health
MA: Ministry of Agriculture

Reference:

HU1 17/1999. (VI.16.) EüM Order and its amendment : 9/20003. (III.13.) ESZCSM Order's 3rd Annex.

INDIA [IN]

Abbreviations:

MHFW: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
MFCS [DCS]: Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies [Department of Civil Supplies]

References:

- IN1 Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA) 1954 & Rules 1955.
- IN2 Official method of sampling ISI 1548 (1981). Published by Bureau of Indian Standards.
- IN3 Method for aflatoxin analysis – ISI 9071 Part I (1979). Published by Bureau of Indian Standards.
- IN4 Licence under the solvent extraction oil, deoiled meal and edible flour (control) order 1967.
- IN5 Indian Standards Institution IS: 1714 (1960) and IS: 4115 (1967).

INDONESIA [ID]

Abbreviation:

NADFC: National Agency of Drug and Food Control [BADAN POM]

References:

- ID1 Hishashi Kamimura. Report in Indonesia.
- ID2 (1985). Modification. Journal AOAC, Vol. 68, No. 3.
- ID3 AOAC 1995 (by HPLC).

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF [IR]

Abbreviations:

ISIRI: Institute of Standard and Industrial Research of the Islamic Republic of Iran

MOH: Ministry of Health and Medical Education

References:

- IR1 National standard of Institute of Standard and Industrial Research of the Islamic Republic of Iran (ISIRI) [2002]. Maximum tolerated levels of mycotoxins in food and feeds. No. 5925.
- IR2 National standard of Institute of Standard and Industrial Research of the Islamic Republic of Iran (ISIRI) [2002]. Code of practice for sampling of pistachio and pistachio kernel for aflatoxin analysis. No. 5197.
- IR3 National standard of Institute of Standard and Industrial Research of the Islamic Republic of Iran (ISIRI) [2002]. Code for practice for sampling of agricultural products for aflatoxin analysis. No. 2581.

- IR4 National standard of Institute of Standard and Industrial Research of the Islamic Republic of Iran (ISIRI) [2003]. Determination of aflatoxins (B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂) in foodstuffs – Immunoaffinity column clean-up with thin-layer chromatography method. No. 6696.
- IR5 National standard of Institute of Standard and Industrial Research of the Islamic Republic of Iran (ISIRI) [2003]. Determination of aflatoxins (B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂) in foodstuffs – Immunoaffinity column clean-up with high performance liquid chromatography. In Press.
- IR6 ISO [1997]. Sampling of milk and milk powder for aflatoxin analysis. No. 707.
- IR7 ISO [1998]. Milk and milk powder – Determination of aflatoxin M₁ content – clean-up by immunoaffinity column and determination by high performance liquid chromatography. No. 14501.

IRELAND [IE]

Abbreviation:

FSAI: Food Safety Authority of Ireland

ISRAEL [IL]

Abbreviation:

MH: Ministry of Health

References:

- IL1 AOAC Official Method Chapter 49 994.08, pages 24 – 24A.
- IL2 VICAM Instruction Manual [publication foreseen].
- IL3 ISO/CD 14501: 1995.
- IL4 Journal of Chromatography (1993). A 654: 247-254.
- IL5 VICAM. Zeara latest Instruction Manual.

ITALY [IT]

Abbreviations:

MH: Ministry of Health

RA&AP: Regional Authorities & Autonomous Provinces

References:

- IT1 Ministry of Health (1999). Circular of the Ministry of Health no. 10, 9 June 1999, indicating limits for food matrix not included in Regulation, according to indication of the National Health Institute (ISS).
- IT2 Ministry of Health (2000). The Decree of the Ministry of Health 23.12.2000, transposing Directive 98/53/EC, indicates methods of analysis for food products.

JAPAN [JP]

Abbreviations:

MHL&W: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
MAF&F: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Reference:

- JP1 An analytical method for aflatoxins B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂ in spices using a multifunctional column clean-up; Hiroshi Akiyama, Yukihiro Goda, Toshitsugu Tanaka and Masatake Toyoda, Journal of chromatography A 932 (2001) 153 – 157.

JORDAN [JO]

Abbreviation:

MH: Ministry of Health

Reference:

- JO1 Minister of Finance and Customs Instructions (5/35/8251) 11.03.1981; letter of Minister of Health (48/37/2049)-03.03.1981.

KENYA [KE]

Abbreviation:

MH: Ministry of Health

References:

- KE1 Foods, Drugs and Chemical Substances Regulations, Kenya Gazette, 01.07.1978.
- KE2 Official Methods of Analysis, AOAC.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF [KR]

Abbreviations:

KFDA: Korean Food and Drug Administration

MAF: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry

References:

KR1 Korean Food and Drug Administration (2002). The food Index of Korea: pp 127.

KR2 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (2001). Specification on maximum allowance levels of harmful materials and chemical residues in animal feed: pp 4.

KR3 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry [MAF]. Feed Manual.

KUWAIT [KW]

Abbreviation:

MH: Ministry of Health

Reference:

KW1 Aflatoxin M₁ concentration in commercial samples of milk and dairy products in Kuwait; Srivastava, Bu-Abbas, Alaa-Basuny, Al-Johar, Al-Mufti and Siddiqui, Food Additives and Contaminants 18 (2001) 993 – 997.

LATVIA [LV]

Abbreviation:

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

References:

LV1 Regulations of Cabinet of Ministers of Latvia. “About contamination of food”. No. 292.

LV2 AOAC 994.08.

LV3 Analytical instruction. R-biopharm ELISA test kit.

LV4 AOAC 995.10.

LITHUANIA [LT]

Abbreviation:

SFVS: State Food and Veterinary Service [Ministry of Health]

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

References:

- LT1 Hygiene norm HN 54-2001.
- LT2 The Director of the State Food and Veterinary Services and the Minister of Health (2002). Order No. 286/300, 24 June 2002.
- LT3 The Minister of Health Order No.679, 24 December, 2002, laying down sampling and methods of analysis. Prepared according Commission Directives 98/53/EC of 16 July 1998 and 2001/22/EC laying down the sampling methods and the methods of analysis for the official control of the levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs.
- LT4 The order of the State Food and Veterinary Service No. B1-356, April 7, 2003. Sampling for monitoring of substances and residues in food of animal origin. Prepared according Commission Directives 96/23/EC.
- LT5 RIDASCREEN. Aflatoxin B₁. Art. No. R 1201.
- LT6 EUR 19027 EN (1999). Standard operation procedure for the determination of aflatoxins in various food matrixes by immunoaffinity clean-up and thin layer chromatography.
- LT7 Determination of Aflatoxin B₁ by HPLC.
SOP 5.4.Ch.16: prepared according to J.Stroka, E.Anklam Project SMT-CT96-2045. Validation of Analytical Method to Determine the Content of Aflatoxins, 1997.
- LT8 Determination of Aflatoxins B₁, B₂, G₁, G₂ by HPLC.
SOP 5.4.Ch.27: prepared according to J.Stroka, E.Anklam Project SMT-CT96-2045. Validation of Analytical Method to Determine the Content of Aflatoxins, 1997.
- LT9 Immuno sorbent assay of total Aflatoxins B₁, B₂, G₁, G₂ in grain and feedingstuffs. SOP 5.4.Ch.20: prepared according to R 4701 RIDASCREEN Aflatoxin total.
- LT10 Immuno sorbent assay of Ochratoxin A in grain and feeding stuff.
SOP 5.4.Ch.22: prepared according to R 1301 RIDASCREEN Ochratoxin A.
- LT11 Immuno sorbent assay of Aflatoxin M₁ in milk and cheese.
SOP 5.4.Ch.21: prepared according to R 1101 RIDASCREEN Aflatoxin M₁.
- LT 12 Immuno sorbent assay of DON (deoxynivalenol) in grains and feedingstuff.
SDP 5.4.Ch.24: prepared according to R 5906 RIDASCREEN DON.
- LT13 Immuno sorbent assay of Zearalenone in grain and feedingstuff.
SOP 5.4.Ch.23: prepared according to R 1401 RIDASCREEN Zearalenone.

MACEDONIA, FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF [MK]

Abbreviation:

FCLHSW: Federal Committee for Labour, Health and Social Welfare

References:

MK1 Article 57, Federal Register no. 2, 1980, Slusbeni list Socijalisticka Federation Republika Jugoslavija 2/1980.

MK2 Instruction for sampling methods of foodstuffs/ Federal register no. 60/1978 Slusbeni.

MALAWI [MW]

References:

MW1 Letter of Malawi Bureau of Standards BS/1/1 of 24.06.1976.

MALAYSIA [MY]

References:

MY1 Food Regulations, 1985.

MALTA [MT]

Abbreviation:

DPH: Department of Public Health

References:

MT1 Draft legislation available on Malta Standards Authority website.
<http://www.msa.org.mt>

MT2 European Community Directive 98/53/EC.

MAURITIUS [MU]

Abbreviation:

MHQL: Ministry of Health & Quality of Life

References:

MU1 Food regulations made under the Food Act 1998; Ninth schedule, regulation 62 (2) (c): maximum permissible quantity of mycological contaminants in food.

MEXICO [MX]

Abbreviation:

MPH: Ministry of Public Health

References:

MX1 Official Norm of cereals. Flour, seeds for human consumption. National control and imports. Norm NOM-147-SSA 1996. Official diary of Mexican Government, December 10th (1999).

MX2 Eppley method for peanuts and oilseeds.

MX3 Modified CB method for aflatoxin in corn and tortilla.

MX4 Aflatest. Official method.

MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF [MD]

Abbreviation:

MH: Ministry of Health

Reference:

MD1 Medico-biological regulations and sanitary norms of quality for food raw materials and food, approved by USSR Ministry of Health, ur. 5061-89 from 01.08.1989, revised by Russian Federation in 1996 and approved on 06.08.2000 by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Moldova.

MOROCCO [MA]

References:

MA1 Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Développement Rural et des Eaux et Forêts. Project de circulaire sur les contaminants. Direction de la Protection des Végétaux, des Contrôles Techniques et de la Répression des Fraudes. Circulaire de discussion au niveau de la Commission Interministérielle Permanente pour le Contrôle et la Répression des Fraudes. Rabat [received May 2002]

MOZAMBIQUE [MZ]

Abbreviation:

MH: Ministry of Health

Reference:

MZ1 Codex Alimentarius limits.

NEPAL [NP]

Abbreviations:

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

DFTCC: Department of Food Technology and Quality Control

References:

NP1 Food Act 1966.

NP2 Romer mini-column method.

NP3 CB method of AOAC.

NP4 Feed Act 1976.

THE NETHERLANDS [NL]

Abbreviation:

CBAF: Commodity Board Animal Feedstuffs

References:

NL1 Productschap Diervoeder. Maximale normstelling DON. Besluit Productschap Diervoeder, PDV 2098, PDV, Den Haag, The Netherlands.

NEW ZEALAND [NZ]

See Australia

NIGERIA [NG]

Abbreviation:

NAFDAC: National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control

References:

NG1 National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) Decrees: SON (Standards Organisation of Nigeria) Industrial Standard.

NG2 AOAC methods

NORWAY [NO]

Abbreviations:

MHAF: Ministry of Health, Agriculture and Fisheries

SNT: Norwegian Food Control Authority

OMAN [OM]

Abbreviation:

MCI: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

References:

OM1 Omani Standard 46/1984 “Annex B: Prescribed Limit for harmful substances in compound animal feeds” Official Gazette 7/2/14054 of 01.11.1984.

OM2 Omani Standard 48 “Methods of Sampling Animal Feeds”.

PERU [PE]

Abbreviations:

MPH: Ministry of Public Health (for processed products)

MA: Ministry of Agriculture (for raw products)

THE PHILIPPINES [PH]

Abbreviations:

DA-BAI: Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal industry

PHILCOA: Philippine Coconut Authority

References:

- PH1 Action Levels for Contaminants in Food; Food, Drug and Devices, and Cosmetics Act (R.A. 3720).
- PH2 Inform client-example FAO sampling plan.
- PH3 AOAC and Chromatographia.
- PH4 Philippine Coconut Authority (PHILCOA), Diliman Quezon City, Philippines. Implementing guidelines of board resolution No. 034-91, prohibiting exports of copra meal, copra cake and copra pellets containing aflatoxin level of more than twenty parts per billion (20 ppb). Administrative Order No. 03, series of 1991.

POLAND [PL]

Abbreviations:

MA: Ministry of Health

MARD: Ministry of Agriculture Rural Development

References:

- PL1 Ministry of Health (2001). Regulation of 27 December 2001, Dz.U. No. 9, 72.
- PL2 European Commission (1996). National Veterinary Residue Control Plan according to Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in life animals and animal products (organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development).
- PL3 Polish Standard (2001). Foodstuffs – Determination of aflatoxin B₁ and the sum of aflatoxins B₁, B₂, G₁ and G₂ in cereals, shell-fruits and derived products – High performance liquid chromatographic method with post column derivatization and immunoaffinity column clean-up. PN-EN-12955.
- PL4 Postupolski J, Jankowska B, Urbanek-Karlowska B (1996). Ocena metody oznaczania aflatoksyn w orzechach arachidowych przy uzyciu chromatografii powinowactwa immunologicznego z detekcja. Roczn. PZH, 47, 3: 277-283.
- PL5 Polish Standard (2000). Foodstuffs – Determination of ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products – Part 1: High performance liquid chromatographic method with silica gel clean up. PN-EN-ISO-15141-1.

- PL6 Polish Standard (2000). Foodstuffs – Determination of ochratoxin A in cereals and cereal products – Part 2: High performance liquid chromatographic method with bicarbonate clean up. PN-EN-ISO-15141-2.
- PL7 Polish Standard (1997). Apple juice - Apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice – Determination of patulin content – Part 1: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography. PN-ISO 8128-1.
- PL8 Polish Standard (1997). Apple juice - Apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice – Determination of patulin content – Part 2: Method using thin-layer chromatography. PN-ISO 8128-2.
- PL9 Polish Standard (2002). Milk and milk powder – Determination of aflatoxin M₁ content – Clean up by immunoaffinity chromatography and determination by high-performance liquid chromatography. RPr. PN-ISO-14501.
- PL10 Czerwiecki L (1998). Oznaczanie wybranych mikotoksyn w żywności. Cz. I. Dobór optymalnych warunków oznaczania aflatoksyny M₁ w mleku metoda wysokosprawnej chromatografii cieczowej. Roczn. PZH, 49, 1: 1-11.
- PL11 Polish Standard (1994). Animal feedingstuffs - Aflatoxins admissible content and determination. PN-R-64757.
- PL12 Polish Standard (2001). Animal feedingstuffs – Determination of aflatoxin B₁ content of mixed feedingstuffs – Method using high performance liquid chromatography. PN-ISO-14718.
- PL13 Kozak A, Wisniewska-Dmytrow H, Zmudzki J (1995). Oznaczanie zawartości aflatoksyny B₁ w paszach metoda immunoenzymatyczna – Ocena testu Ridascreen® Aflatoxin B₁. Bromat. Chem. Toksykol. XXVIII, 4: 383-387.
- PL14 Polish Standard (1994). Animal feedingstuffs -Aflatoxins admissible content and determination. PN-R-64757.

ROMANIA [RO]

Abbreviation:

MAFF: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests; National Sanitary Veterinary Agency; Hygiene Institute of Public Veterinary Health

References:

- RO1 Health Ministry (1998). Order no. 975/1998, article 100. Official Journal 268/11-06-1999: 47 pp.
- RO2 Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests (1995). Order no. 186/22-9-2000. Official Journal of Romania no. 179/1995, part 1: 28 pp.

- RO3 AOAC Official method 970.44. Standard preparation for mycotoxins through TLC.
- RO4 AOAC Official method 977.16. Sampling and preparation of samples for determination of mycotoxins through TLC.
- RO5 AOAC Official method 978.15. Aflatoxin B₁ in eggs through TLC.
- RO6 AOAC Official method 982.96 for aflatoxin M₁ determination from liver.
- RO7 ELISA test method provided with the kit test.
- RO8 AOAC Official method 980.21. M₁ aflatoxins in milk and cheese by TLC.
- RO9 SR ISO 6651-93. Determination of aflatoxin B₁ content from feeds.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION [RU]

Abbreviation:

MH: Ministry of Health

Reference:

- RU1 Sanitary Rules and Standards, Moscow (1997). Hygienic requirements for quality and safety of food raw materials and food products. SanPiN 2.3.2.560-96. Official publication.

SENEGAL [SE]

Abbreviations:

MC: Ministry of Commerce

MPH: Ministry of Public Health

References:

- SE1 Journal Officiel de la République du Sénégal.
- SE2 EC-directive 76/372/01.03.1976. Official Journal EC L102/9, 1976.

SAUDI ARABIA [SA]

Abbreviation:

SASO: Saudi Arabian Standard Organisation

Reference:

- SA1 Aflatoxin M1 concentration in commercial samples of milk and dairy products in Kuwait; Srivastava, Bu-Abbas, Alaa-Basuny, Al-Johar, Al-Mufti and Siddiqui, Food Additives and Contaminants 18 (2001) 993 – 997.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO [YU]

Abbreviations:

MPH: Ministry of Public Health

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

References:

- YU1 Regulations on amounts of pesticides, metals and other toxic substances, anabolics and other toxic substances, in foodstuff (1992).
- YU2 Guide on sampling method for analysis and superanalysis of samples of food and general use items (60/78 – 1980).
- YU3 AOAC methods.
- YU4 Regulations of maximum permissible concentrations of toxic and harmful ingredients in feedstuff (1990).
- YU5 Regulation on sampling method and physical, chemical and microbiological analysis of feed (15/87 – 1987).

SINGAPORE [SG]

Abbreviation:

AVA: Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority

References:

- SG1 Regulation 34 of the Singapore Food Regulations.
- SG2 AOAC International, 17th Edition, 990.33.
- SG3 JAOAC (1992), Vol. 3: 481.
- SG4 Food & Agricultural Immunology (1990). Vol.2: 189-195.
- SG5 JAOAC (1978). Vol. 61, 6: 1359-1362.
- SG6 J. Chromatography A (1999). 859: 23-28.
- SG7 JAOAC International (1997). 80: 825-828.

SG8 VICAM, ZearalaTest HPLC Document.

SG9 J. Chromatography A (1987). Vol. 407: 393-398.

SLOVAKIA [SK]

Abbreviations:

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

MH: Ministry of Health

References:

SK1 Food Codex of Slovak Republik. Registered in Collection of Laws from 29 June 1996.

SK2 ELISA test [Standard Operating Protocol].

SLOVENIA [SI]

Abbreviations:

MHHI: Ministry of Health, Health Inspectorate

VARS: Veterinary Administration of Republic Slovenia

MAFF: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food

References:

SI-1 Rules on contaminants in foodstuffs (OJ RS 69/2003, 16.07.2003).

SI-2 Immunoaffinity columns, HPLC, Kobra cell (Rhone Diagnostics).

SI-3 AOAC, immunoaffinity columns, HPLC (Rhone Diagnostics).

SI-4 Rules on the Sanitary Suitability of Feedingstuffs (OJ RS 65/2002).

SI-5 Rules on the method of sampling and analysis for the official control of feedingstuffs. (OJ RS 41/2003, 05.05.2003).

SI-6 Rules on the method of analysis for the official control of feedingstuffs (OJ RS 73/2003, 29.07.2003; - in accordance with CD 76/372 EEC and 94/14 EEC).

SI-7 AOAC (1995). 16th Ed. Combination with Romer minicolumns.

SI-8 Easi-Extract Zearalenone, Application of immunoaffinity columns for sample clean-up prior to detection of zearalenone using HPLC analysis, Rhone Diagnostics, EE Zearalenone IFU (RP91v7). Doc 27-10-99.

SI-9 Rood HD et al. (1988). Gas chromatographic screening method for T-2 toxin, DAS, DON and related trichothecenes in feeds. Journal of AOAC 71, 493-498.

SI-10 AOAC (1995). Analysis method for Trichothecenes. DON, 3-Acetyl-DON, 15-Acetyl-DON, FUS X, NIV by TLC, Romer; 3 Toxin Test – Analysis Method for Aflatoxin B₁, Zearalenone and Deoxynivalenol, Romer, AOAC, 16th Ed.

SOUTH AFRICA [ZA]

Abbreviation:

DH: Department of Health

Reference:

ZA1 Regulations R.313 of 16 February 1990, published under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act (Act 54 of 1972).

SPAIN [ES]

SRI LANKA [LK]

Abbreviations:

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

MH: Ministry of Health

Reference:

LK1 Food (Labelling & Miscellaneous) Regulations 1993.

THE SUDAN [SD]

Abbreviation:

SSMO: not given

SWEDEN [SE]

Abbreviations:

NFA: National Food Administration

SBA: Swedish Board of Agriculture

References:

- SE1 SLVFS 1993:36.
- SE2 SLVFS 2002:16, annexes 1 & 2.
- SE3 SLVFS 2000:43.
- SE4 SLVFS 1993 :17, annex 15.

SWITZERLAND [CH]

Abbreviation:

OFCACS: Official Food Control Authorities of the Cantons of Switzerland

EVD: Eidgenössische Volkswirtschaftsdepartement

References:

- CH1 Verordnung über Fremd- und Inhaltsstoffe in Lebensmitteln. SR817.021.23, see http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c817_021_23.html
- CH2 Verordnung über Probenerhebung von Lebensmitteln und Gebrauchsgegenständen. SR817.94, see http://www.bk.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c817_94.html
- CH3 Schweizerisches Lebensmittelbuch. Ausgabe 2002, Deutsche Version, Kapitel 54.
- CH4 CEN-methods.
- CH5 Verordnung des EVD vom 10. Juni 1999 über die Produktion und das Inverkehrbringen von Futtermitteln, Zusatzstoffen für die Tierernährung, Silierungszusätzen und Diätfuttermitteln (Futtermittelbuch-Verordnung, FMBV). SR916.307.1, Artikel 15 und Artikel 17 (Anhang 10, Teil 1, Aflatoxin B₁) (available at www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c916_307_1.html).

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC [SY]

Abbreviations:

MS: Ministry of Supply

MH: Ministry of Health

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

TAIWAN PROVINCE OF CHINA [TW]

Abbreviations:

DH: Department of Health

CA: Council of Agriculture

References:

- TW1 Standard for the tolerance of aflatoxin in foods. DOH Food No. 8189322 Announced, 1/4/1993.
- TW2 Sanitation Standard for Infant Foods. DOH Food No. 8189322. Announced, 1/4/1993.
- TW3 Chinese National Standard, General No. 12925, Classified No. N6233, Method of Test for Grains-Sampling.
- TW4 AOAC official method 991.31.
- TW5 Lin SS, Lin FM, Fu YM, Shih YC (2002). Survey of Aflatoxins of Peanut Products in Taiwan. Ann. Rept. NLFD Taiwan, R.O.C. 20: 257-262.
- TW6 Chinese National Standard, General No. 4090, Classified No. N6097, Method of Test for Aflatoxins in Foods.
- TW7 Lin SS, Lai CL, Fu YM, Shih YC. Analysis of ochratoxin A of cereals by Reversed Phase HPLC with fluorescence detector (unpublished).
- TW8 AOAC official method 995.10.
- TW9 Lai CL, Fu YM, Shih YC (2000). Determination of Mycotoxin Patulin in Apple Juice. Journal of Food and Drug Analysis 8 (2): 85-96.
- TW10 Journal of AOAC Int. (1995). 78: 705-710.
- TW11 Chung YJ, Fu YM. Assay of mycotoxin fumonisins in foods (unpublished).
- TW12 Chinese National Standard, General No. 3440, Classified No. 6056, Method of Test for Milk and Milk Products-General Rules.
- TW13 Journal of AOAC Int. (2001). 84: 437-443.
- TW14 Fu YM (1996). Determination of aflatoxin M₁ in milk and milk powder using immuno-affinity column and fluorescence measurement. Journal of Food and Drug Analysis 4 (2): 178-183.
- TW15 Chinese National Standard, General No. 13631, Classified No. N6282, Method of Test for Milk and Milk Products-Test for Aflatoxins M₁ and M₂ in Fluid Milk.

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF [TZ]

Abbreviation:

NFCC: National Food Control Commission of the Ministry of Health

References:

- TZ1 The Food (Control of Quality / Importation of Food) Regulations (1982).
- TZ2 Sampling of Agricultural Products and their analysis for Aflatoxin Determination Manual (1989) FAO/UNEP/USSR Tanzanian Project FP/7101/86/03, Centre for International Projects, USSR State Committee for Environment Protection, Moscow.
- TZ3 AOAC and ROMER Methods.

THAILAND [TH]

Abbreviation:

MPH-FDA: Ministry of Public Health – Food and Drug Administration

References:

- TH1 Notification of Ministry of Public Health No. 98 B.E. 2529. Re: Standard of food containing contaminants.
- TH2 Notification of Ministry of Public Health No. 193 B.E. 2543 and its amendment Notification No. 239 B.E. 2544. Re: Prescribing the methods of production, tools and utensils, used in the production and storage of food.

TUNISIA [TN]

Abbreviations:

MH: Ministry of Health

ANCSEP: National Agency for the Sanitary Control for Products

References:

- TN1 Official Journal of the Republic of Tunisia. Standard NT 117.02 – 1985.
- TN2 EEC published methods.

TURKEY [TR]

Abbreviation:

MARA: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs

References:

- TR1 Turkish Food Codex Regulation. 1997. Official Gazette (16 November 1997) No. 23172: 1-198 and the amendments to this Codex Regulation: Official Gazette (23 September 2002) No. 24885: 29-40.

- TR2 AOAC Official Method 999.07 (2000). Aflatoxins and total aflatoxins in peanut butter, pistachio paste, fig paste and paprika powder. Immunoaffinity column-liquid chromatography with post-column derivatization. First action 1999. J AOAC Int. 83: 320.
- TR3 AOAC Official Method 2000.16. Aflatoxin B₁ in Baby Food. AOAC Official Methods of Analysis; Chapter 49: 37.
- TR4 ISO 14501. Milk and milk powder. Determination of aflatoxin M₁ content; clean-up by immunoaffinity chromatography and determination by high-performance liquid chromatography. First edition 1998-11-15.
- TR5 Entwisle C, et al. (2000). Liquid Chromatographic Method with Immunoaffinity Column Cleanup for Determination of Ochratoxin A in Barley. AOAC Official Method 2000.03. J. AOAC Int. 83: 1377.
- TR6 Ochratest. Procedure for Currants and Raisins. Vicam Ochratest. HPLC Procedure.
- TR7 ISO 8128-1 (1993). Apple juice, apple juice concentrates and drinks containing apple juice. Determination of patulin content. Part 1: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography.
- TR8 MAFF-UK. Survey of Aflatoxin M₁ in Retail Milk and Milk Products. CSL Food Science Laboratory. Norwich Research Park, Colney. Norwich NR4 7UQ. Report No. FD 94/98A.
- TR9 Official Gazette (1991). (5 August 1991) No. 20982.
- TR10 Stroka J, Von Holst C, Anklam E (2003). Immunoaffinity Column Cleanup with Liquid Chromatography Using Post-Column Bromination for Determination of Aflatoxin B₁ in Cattle Feed: Collaborative Study. AOAC Official Method 2000.02. J. AOAC Int 86: 1179-1186.

UKRAINE [AU]

Abbreviations:

MHP: Ministry of Health Protection

SDVM: State Department of Veterinary Medicine
(Ministry of Agricultural Policy)

References:

- UA1 The order of the Ministry of Health of USSR No. 5061-89. Medical and biological requirements and sanitary norms of the quality of food raw materials and ready products.
- UA2 The order of the Ministry of Agricultural Complex of Ukraine, State Department of Veterinary Medicine No. 16 from 03.11.1998. On approval of the mandatory minimal list of tests of the materials, products of animal and plant origin, raw materials for

animal combined feed, vitamins etc. to be conducted by the state laboratories of veterinary medicine and as a result of which the veterinary document F2 is issued.

- UA3 Ministry of Health – The issuing agency (2001). Temporary hygienic norms for the contents of chemical and biological contaminants in the biologically active additives. No. TH 4.4.8.073-2001.
- UA4 Ministry of Health of USSR. Methodology recommendations for detection, identification and determination of contents of aflatoxins in food products. No. 2273-80.
- UA5 Ministry of Health of USSR. Methodology recommendations for detection, identification and determination of contents of patulin in fruit and vegetable juices and puree. No. 2655-82.
- UA6 Ministry of Health of USSR. Methodology recommendations for detection, identification and determination of contents of deoxynivalenol (vomitoxin) in grain and grain products. No. 3940-84.
- UA7 Ministry of Health of USSR. Methodology recommendations for detection, identification and determination of contents of T-2 toxin in food products and food raw materials. No. 3184-84.
- UA8 Ministry of Health of USSR. Methodology recommendations for detection, identification and determination of contents of zearalenone in food products. No. 2964-84.
- UA9 Ministry of Health of USSR. Methodology recommendations for detection, identification and determination of aflatoxins in food raw materials and food products by means of high performance liquid chromatography. No. 4082-86.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES [AE]

Reference:

- AE1 Information about maximum residue levels established in various countries. Australian Government, Department of Agriculture , Fisheries and Forestry; Commonwealth of Australia 2003. Internet access date: 6 October 2003; <http://www.affa.gov.au> > Product Integrity / Animal and Plant Health > National Residue Survey (NRS).

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND [UK]

Abbreviation:

- FSA via PHA and LAEHTSO: Food Standards Agency via the Port Health Authorities and the Local Authority Environmental Health and Trading Standards Officers.

URUGUAY [UY]

Abbreviations:

TLU: Technological Laboratory of Uruguay

MSP: Ministerio de Salud Pública

MGAP: Ministerio de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca

References:

UY1 Decreto 315/994. Reglamento Bromatológico Nacional (1994) page 99, 100A, 283, 302A, 336A.

UY2 Decreto 315/994. Reglamento Bromatológico Nacional (1994) page 99, 100A.

UY3 Decreto 533/001. Ministerio de Salud Pública (2001).

UY4 AOAC (2000). 970.45

UY5 AOAC (2000). 993.17.

UY6 Journal of AOAC International (1994). 77:1518.

UY7 AOAC (2000). 974.18.

UY8 AOAC (2000). 986.17.

UY9 AOAC (2000). 985.18.

UY10 Resoluciones 26 dic. 2001, 7 February 2002, 28. Ministerio de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca (2002).

UY11 Decreto 737/986. Ministerio de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca (1986).

UY12 Fajardo JE, Dexter JE, Roscoe MM, Nowicki TW (1995). Retention of Ergot Alkaloids in Wheat during Processing. Cereal Chem 72 (3): 291-298.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [US]

Abbreviations:

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

USDA: United States Department of Agriculture

References:

US1 Compliance Policy Guides. CPG 555.400, CPG 570.200, CPG 570.375, CPG 570.500.

US2 Compliance Policy Guide. CPG 510.150.

- US3 Unpublished letter from FDA to State Agricultural Directors, State Feed Control Officials, and Food, Feed and Grain Trade Organizations, September 16, 1993.
- US4 FDA (2001). Guidance for Industry: Fumonisin Levels in Human Foods and Animal Feeds, November 9, 2001.
- US5 <http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/fumongu2.html> .
- US6 FDA Investigative Operations Manual,
http://www.fda.gov/ora/inspect_ref/iom/Contents/ch4_TOC.html .
- US7 FDA Compliance Program, Mycotoxins in Domestic Foods (7307.001), Mycotoxins in Imported Foods (7307.002).
- US8 AOAC International (2000). Official methods of Analysis, 17th Edition, Chapter 49.
- US9 Trucksess et al. (1996). Journal of AOAC International 79 (4): 883-887.
- US10 Compliance Policy Guide. CPG 527.400.
- US11 Compliance Policy Guide. CPG 683.100.
- US12 FDA Compliance Program, Feed Contaminants (7371.003).
<http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~comm/cp04004.html> .

VENEZUELA [VZ]

References:

- VZ1 AOAC [Title, source, page]
- VZ2 AOAC [Title, source, page]

VIET NAM [VN]

Abbreviations:

MH: Ministry of Health

MARD: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

References:

- VN1 Ministry of Health (1998). List of hygiene standard of foodstuffs issued with the Decision No. 867/1998/QDD-BYT dated 4/4/1998: 55.
- VN2 Ministry of Health. Viet Nam Standards, Normal Rule.

VN3 AOAC

VN4 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Normal Rule

YEMEN [YE]

Abbreviations:

MCI: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

DGSS: Directorate General of Standards & Specifications

Reference:

YE1 AOAC Official Methods (2000). Detection of Natural Toxins. Chapter 49.

ZIMBABWE [ZW]

Abbreviation:

MA: Ministry of Agriculture

Reference:

ZW1 Government Gazette no. 4959- 16.01.1976.

Table 4: Medians and ranges of maximum tolerated levels ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$) for some (groups of) aflatoxins in 1995 and 2003 and numbers of countries known to have relevant regulations

aflatoxin/matrix combination	1995			2003		
	median ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)	range ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)	countries	median ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)	range ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)	countries
afla B ₁ in foodstuffs	4	0–30	33	5	1–20	61
afla B ₁ +B ₂ +G ₁ +G ₂ in foodstuffs	8	0–50	48	10	0–35	76
afla M ₁ in milk	0.05	0–1	17	0.05	0.05–15	60
afla B ₁ in feedstuffs	5	5–50	25	5	5–50	39
afla B ₁ +B ₂ +G ₁ +G ₂ in feedstuffs	20	0–1 000	17	20	0–50	21