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Veterinary Medicines

This area of the website provides access to all information produced by the Medicines Agency relating to veterinary medicines and their regulation.

[På Emas hjemmeside ligger MRL verdiene her](#)

part of wider efforts i
s. Veterinary medicir
role, both in caring for animals and in protecting public health (for example ensure that food products of animal origin are safe, or to prevent the spread of diseases). It is therefore important to ensure the availability of high-quality, effective medicines for veterinary use.

In simple terms, the regulation of medicines involves deciding whether or not medicines developed by the pharmaceutical industry are suitable to be placed on the market and whether they continue to be safe for use once they are on the market.

Regulation of veterinary medicines in the European Union

In the European Union (EU), a company that wishes to bring a veterinary medicine to the market may submit a single application to the European Medicines Agency.

European Medicines Agency



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Veterinary Medicines - Maximum Residue L

Background

The maximum residue limit, or MRL, is the maximum concentration of residue in a food product obtained from an animal that has received a veterinary medicinal product in the European Union (EU) in a food product obtained from an animal that has received a veterinary medicinal product.

The EU requires by law that foodstuffs (such as meat, milk or eggs) obtained from animals treated with veterinary medicines must not contain any residue that might represent a hazard to the health of the consumer. Before a veterinary medicinal product intended for food-producing animals is authorised in the EU, the safety of its pharmacologically active substances must be assessed.

[Her finner du nyere MRL verdier med beskrivelse av studier som er gjort](#)

Lenger ned på samme side;

Annex I: Substances for which MRLs have been established.

Annex II: Substances that do not need an MRL to protect the safety of the consumer.

Annex III: Substances with provisional MRLs. When not all aspects of the substance have been fully addressed at the time of the approval, provisional MRLs can be set for a defined period not exceeding five years, provided that there are no grounds for supposing that residues of the substance at the level proposed will present a hazard to the health of the consumer.

Annex IV: Substances that cannot have an MRL because residues of such substances are a risk to the safety of the consumer at whatever level. These substances must not be used in medicines destined for use in food-producing animals.

The EMEA publishes information on the MRL assessments by the CVMP as follows:

[Her finner du sammenfattede alfabetiske lister over MRL verdier. Disse er ikke nødvendigvis helt oppdaterte i samsvar med dokumentene nevnt over.](#)

Regulation, as a **European Public MRL Assessment Report (EPMAR**, formerly called **Summary Reports**).

Related Documents

Document Reference	Document Title
EMA/CVMP/519714/09	Substances considered as not falling within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 470/2009, with regard to residues of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin
EMA/37556/09	Recommended submission dates for new applications and for responses to the list of questions (Published 29 July 2009)
EMA/CVMP/765/99	Status of MRL Procedures: MRL assessments in the context of Council regulation (EEC) No.2377/90 (Rev. 23) (Updated 23 July 2009)