Annex I

List of the names, pharmaceutical form, strength of the veterinary medicinal products, animal species, route of administration, applicants / marketing authorisation holders in the Member States

Member State EU/EEA	Applicant/Marketing authorisation holder	Name	INN	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Animal species	Route of administration
Austria	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd. Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	Chanil 34 mg/ml Oral Suspension for Cattle	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
Belgium	Intervet International B.V. Wim de Körverstraat 35 5831 AN Boxmeer The Netherlands	Zanil	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
Belgium	Merial SAS 29 avenue Tony Garnier 69007 Lyon France	Distocur	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
Belgium	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd. Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	Niltrem	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
Bulgaria	Ceva Sante Animale 10 Avenue de la Ballastiere 33500 Libourne Cedex France	DOUVISTOME ДОВИСТОМ	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep, goats	Oral
Bulgaria	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd. Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	Chanil 34 mg/ml Oral Suspension for cattle	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
Bulgaria	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd. Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	Rumenil 34 mg/ml Oral Suspension for cattle	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
Croatia	Merial SAS 29 avenue Tony Garnier 69007 Lyon France	DISTOCUR 34 mg/mL, suspenzija za peroralnu primjenu, za goveda i ovce	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral

Member State EU/EEA	Applicant/Marketing authorisation holder	Name	INN	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Animal species	Route of administration
Denmark	Merial Post box 7123 29 Avenue Tony Garnier 69007 Lyon France	Distocur	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
France	Intervet Rue Olivier de Serres Angers Technopole 49071 Beaucouze Cedex France	ZANIL SUSPENSION	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
France	Ceva Sante Animale 10 Avenue de la Ballastiere 33500 Libourne France	DOUVISTOME	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
France	Merial 29 avenue Tony Garnier 69007 Lyon France	DISTOCUR	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
France	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd. Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	CHANIL 34 MG/ML SUSPENSION BUVABLE POUR BOVINS	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
Germany	Merial GmbH Am Söldnermoos 6 85399 Hallbergmoos Germany	Distocur	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
Hungary	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd. Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	Rumenil	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral

Member State EU/EEA	Applicant/Marketing authorisation holder	Name	INN	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Animal species	Route of administration
Ireland	Intervet Ireland Ltd. Magna Drive Magna Business Park Citywest Road Dublin 24 Ireland	Zanil Fluke Drench	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
Ireland	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd. Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	Chanil 34 mg/ml oral suspension for cattle	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
Ireland	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd. Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	Rumenil 34 mg/ml oral suspension for cattle	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
Ireland	Merial SAS, 29 avenue Tony Garnier 69007 Lyon France	DISTOCUR 34 mg/ml Oral suspension	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
Italy	Merial Italia S.p.A. Viale Luigi Bodio, 37/b 20158 Milano Italy	DISTOCUR	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
Italy	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd. Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	RUMENIL 34 mg/ml oral suspension for cattle	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
Norway	Merial Norden A/S Slotsmarken 13 Horshlom 2970 Denmark	Distocur	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral

Member State EU/EEA	Applicant/Marketing authorisation holder	Name	INN	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Animal species	Route of administration
Poland	Merial SAS 29 avenue Tony Garnier 69007 Lyon France	Distocur	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
Portugal	Merial SAS 29 avenue Tony Garnier 69007 Lyon France	DISTOCUR 34 mg/ml Oral suspension	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
Romania	Ceva Sante Animale 10 avenue de la Ballastiere 33500 Libourne France	Douvistome	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
Slovenia	MERIAL SAS 29 avenue Tony Garnier 69007 Lyon France	Distocur 34 mg/ml peroralna suspenzija za govedo in ovce	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
Slovenia	Norbrook Laboratories Limited Station Works Camlough Road Newry, Co. Down BT35 6JP Northern Ireland	Oxyfluke Drench 34 mg/ml peroralna suspenzija za govedo in ovce	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
Spain	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd. Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	Rumenil 34 mg/ml suspensión oral para bovino	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
Spain	Norbrook Laboratories Limited Station Works Camlough Road Newry, Co. Down BT35 6JP Northern Ireland	Oxyfluke drench 34 mg/ml suspensión oral para bovino y ovino	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral

Member State EU/EEA	Applicant/Marketing authorisation holder	Name	INN	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Animal species	Route of administration
The Netherlands	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd. Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	Chanil 34 mg/ml	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
The Netherlands	Merial SAS 29 avenue Tony Garnier 69007 Lyon France	Distocur 34 mg/ml	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
The Netherlands	Norbrook Laboratories Limited Station Works Camlough Road Newry, Co. Down BT35 6JP Northern Ireland	Oxyfluke 34 mg/ml	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
United Kingdom	Intervet UK Ltd Walton Manor Walton Milton Keynes MK7 7AJ United Kingdom	Zanil Fluke Drench 34 mg/ml Oral Suspension	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral
United Kingdom	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd. Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	Chanil 34 mg/ml Oral Suspension for Cattle	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
United Kingdom	Merial Animal Health Limited, PO Box 327 Sandringham House Harlow Business Park Harlow Essex CM19 5TG United Kingdom	Distocur 34 mg/ml Oral Suspension for cattle and sheep	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral

Member State EU/EEA	Applicant/Marketing authorisation holder	Name	INN	Strength	Pharmaceutical form	Animal species	Route of administration
United Kingdom	Chanelle Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Ltd Loughrea Co. Galway Ireland	Rumenil 34 mg/ml Oral Suspension for Cattle	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle	Oral
United Kingdom	Norbrook Laboratories Limited Station Works Camlough Road Newry, Co. Down BT35 6JP Northern Ireland	Oxyfluke Drench 34 mg/ml Oral Suspension for Cattle and Sheep	Oxyclozanide	34 mg/ml	Oral suspension	Cattle, sheep	Oral

Annex II

Scientific conclusions and grounds for amendment of the summary of product characteristics, labelling and package leaflet

Overall summary of the scientific evaluation of Zanil and associated names, and generic products thereof (see Annex I)

1. Introduction

The veterinary medicinal products Zanil and associated names, and generic products thereof are oral suspensions containing 34 mg oxyclozanide per ml. Oxyclozanide is a salicylanilide anthelmintic, used for the treatment of fasciolosis in cattle, sheep and goats and also for elimination of gravid tapeworm segments (*Moniezia* spp).

Fasciola hepatica (common name: liver fluke), is the causative agent of fasciolosis, one of the most economically important helminth diseases of livestock worldwide. Both the immature and mature flukes are harmful to the target species. The control of liver fluke is achieved primarily by treatment with veterinary medicinal products containing flukicidal substances and is also assisted by appropriate husbandry measures (e.g. not grazing low-lying pastures or wet pastures near ponds and streams).

For cattle the recommended dose is 10 mg oxyclozanide per kg body weight (equivalent to 3 ml of product per 10 kg body weight) with a maximum dose of 3.5 g of oxyclozanide per animal (equivalent to 105 ml of product per animal). For sheep and goats the recommended dose is 15 mg oxyclozanide per kg body weight (equivalent to 4.4 ml of product per 10 kg body weight) with a maximum dose of 0.68 g of oxyclozanide per animal (equivalent to 20 ml of product per animal).

The European reference product is Zanil which has been authorised for decades in several Member States of the European Union. France noted that for Zanil and associated names, and generic products thereof the Member States across the EU/EEA have established different withdrawal periods for milk, meat and offal derived from treated cattle and sheep. For example for cattle meat and offal the approved withdrawal periods ranged from 10 days to 28 days; for cattle milk from zero hours to 108 hours; for sheep meat and offal from 14 days to 28 days; for sheep milk from ‘do not use in sheep producing milk for human consumption’ to 7 days. For goats the meat and offal withdrawal period is 14 days and milk withdrawal period is zero days.

Taking into account that Zanil is administered orally and assuming that bioequivalence between Zanil and its generic products is accepted, France considered that it is in the interest of consumer safety to review the adequacy of the withdrawal periods for cattle, sheep and goats and referred the matter to the Committee for Medicinal Products for Veterinary Use (CVMP).

Therefore, on 1 September 2016, France initiated a procedure under Article 35 of Directive 2001/82/EC, for the veterinary medicinal products Zanil and associated names, and generic products thereof. The CVMP was requested to review all available residue depletion data and recommend withdrawal periods for milk, meat and offal derived from treated cattle, sheep and goats.

2. Discussion of data available

Residue depletion in cattle meat and offal

A GLP-compliant residue depletion study in cattle was submitted, conducted with the veterinary medicinal product ‘Zanil Fluke Drench’ at the recommended dose (10 mg oxyclozanide per kg body weight). The study was conducted in 2000 with sixteen treated animals (8 males and 8 females) and a control group consisting of four untreated animals per group (two males and two females).

Four treated animals (two of each sex) were slaughtered at 2, 4, 7 and 10 days after administration. The untreated control animals (one of each sex) were slaughtered at 2 and 10 days.

Tissue samples were analysed using a HPLC-MS/MS analytical method. The concentration of oxyclozanide residues in liver, kidney and muscle were below the respective maximum residue limits (MRLs) at 7 days after administration, whilst residues in fat were well below the MRL at 10 days after administration.

Before performing the statistical analysis, the CVMP corrected the raw oxyclozanide residue concentrations reported in the study with the single-batch accuracy instead of inter-day accuracy evaluated in the validation study, because these single-batch accuracies deviate considerably from the inter-day accuracy. Recalculated fat data (at 2, 4 and 7 days after administration) were analysed using the EMA statistical software (WT 1.4). Assumptions of log-linearity, homogeneity of variances and normality of residuals were confirmed and a withdrawal period of 12.78 days, was calculated.

Therefore, the Committee considered that based on the results of this study, a safe withdrawal period of 13 days for cattle meat and offal can be recommended.

No other residue depletion data in cattle meat and offal were provided by the applicants/marketing authorisation holders.

Residue depletion in sheep meat and offal

A GLP-compliant residue depletion study in sheep was submitted, conducted with the veterinary medicinal product 'Nilzan Drench Plus', a combination product containing oxyclozanide (3.1% w/v) and levamisole (1.5% w/v). The product 'Nilzan Drench Plus' was administered orally to sheep at the single recommended dose of 15 mg oxyclozanide per kg body weight and 7.5 mg levamisole per kg body weight. The study was conducted in 2000 with sixteen treated animals (8 males and 8 females) and a control group consisting of four untreated animals (two males and two females).

Four treated animals (two of each sex) were slaughtered at 5, 10 15 and 21 days after administration. The untreated control animals (one of each sex) were slaughtered at 5 and 21 days.

Tissue samples were analysed using a HPLC-MS/MS analytical method. The concentration of oxyclozanide residues in liver, kidney, muscle and fat were below the respective MRLs and lower limit of quantification at 10 and 15 days after administration.

Residues levels were also below the MRLs (and limit of quantification) in liver, kidney and muscle on day 21. However all the fat samples from the four treated animals and one of the control animals sacrificed on day 21 had detectable levels of oxyclozanide, with higher values than in the fat samples from days 5, 10 and 15. Samples from three of the four treated animals were above the limit of quantification (one of which was above the MRL for fat (20 µg/kg)), and the sample from one of the control animals was also above the MRL.

Residues on day 21 were considered to be outliers and were excluded from the analysis. It was noted that a ^{14}C-oxyclozanide radiolabelled study reported in paragraph 25 of the CVMP European Public MRL Assessment Report (EPMAR) for oxyclozanide (EMEA/MRL/889/03-FINAL)[1] indicates that all total ^{14}C-oxyclozanide residues were below the MRL at fourteen days and that they did not increase thereafter. Based on this, considering that in the study with the combination product 'Nilzan Drench Plus', residues were also measured in the untreated control, the results seen in the 'Nilzan Drench Plus' study at day 21 were considered to be outliers and excluded from the analysis.

In view of deficiencies noted in the 'Nilzan Drench Plus' study, namely the fact that the product used was a combination product (oxyclozanide and levamisole) instead of the mono-product Zanil

[1] CVMP European Public MRL Assessment Report for oxyclozanide (EMEA/MRL/889/03-FINAL) – link

(oxyclozanide) and abnormal results were obtained on day 21, use of a sufficient safety factor of at least 30% was considered appropriate in the withdrawal period derivation. Based on this study, in which residues in all tissues were below the MRL at day 10, and on the data reported in the CVMP EPMAR for oxyclozanide (EMEA/MRL/889/03-FINAL), where total residues were below the MRLs in all tissues at the 14 day timepoint, a withdrawal period of 14 days is retained.

A withdrawal period of 14 days is also supported by the fact that the same figure can be reached by extrapolating from the withdrawal period recommended for cattle, taking the half-life of oxyclozanide in fat into consideration. This half-life was calculated to be approximately 1.1 days based on the pivotal cattle study (reported above). Because the dose increase between cattle and sheep/goat is less than double, one half-life (*i.e.* approximately 1 day) should be added to the withdrawal period for cattle meat and offal (13 days) to compensate for the difference in dose. It was acknowledged that extrapolation from one major species to another is not discussed in current CVMP guidelines, that no species-specific half-life for sheep fat is available and that the half-life in cattle fat was calculated on the basis of a limited number of data points.

In summary, based on the residue depletion study performed with the 'Nilzan Drench Plus' combination product, considering the residue depletion results presented in the CVMP EPMAR for oxyclozanide (EMEA/MRL/889/03-FINAL), and taking account of the withdrawal period recommended in cattle and the estimated half-life in fat a withdrawal period of 14 days for sheep meat and offal is recommended.

No other residue depletion data in sheep meat and offal were provided by the applicants/marketing authorisation holders.

Residue depletion data in goat meat and offal

No residue depletion data in goat meat and offal were provided by the applicants/marketing authorisation holders.

In the absence of species specific data, the CVMP agreed to recommend application of the meat and offal withdrawal period proposed for sheep in goats because the dose regimen (15 mg oxyclozanide per kg body weight) is the same in both species and, as reported in paragraph 29 of the CVMP EPMAR for oxyclozanide (EMEA/MRL/889/03-FINAL) the pharmacokinetics of oxyclozanide is considered to be similar in sheep and goats.

Therefore, based on the pharmacokinetic similarities between sheep and other ruminants the withdrawal period of 14 days recommended for sheep meat and offal can also be applied for goat meat and offal. This is considered to represent a pragmatic approach, appropriate in the case of this referral.

Residue depletion data in cattle milk

Two GLP-compliant residue depletion studies in cattle were submitted.

The first study was conducted in 2000 with the veterinary medicinal product 'Zanil Fluke Drench' at the single maximum recommended dose volume of 105 ml of product per animal and in accordance with the VICH Guideline 48[2]. The 25 cows included in the study were at different stages of lactation with low to high milk yield. Milk residues were assayed using a HPLC-MS/MS analytical method before the treatment and at 12 hours intervals up to 168 hours after administration. None of the cows in the medium or high milk yield groups had any samples with residue levels above the MRL (10 µg/kg).

In the low milk yield group, 3 of 9 cows had residue levels above the MRL. In these 3 cows the maximum levels were 11.4, 20.26 and 23.2 µg/kg at 24 and 48 hours after administration and residue levels decreased to below the MRL by the 6th, 7th or 8th milking after administration, although the last

[2] VICH topic GL48: Studies to evaluate the metabolism and residue kinetics of veterinary drugs in food-producing animals: Marker-residue-depletion studies to establish product withdrawal periods (EMA/CVMP/VICH/463199/2009) - link

sample presented a level of 10.09 µg/kg, close to the MRL (of 10 µg/kg) at the 8th milking after administration.

None of the statistical methods mentioned in the CVMP note for guidance for the determination of withdrawal periods for milk (EMEA/CVMP/473/98)[3] could be applied as the requirements described in the guideline were not met. This was also the case when the raw data were corrected to take account of single batch accuracy data (which was seen to deviate considerably from the inter-day accuracy). Thus, the alternative method as per CVMP note for guidance on the approach towards harmonisation of withdrawal periods (EMEA/CVMP/036/95)[4] was followed.

The first time point at which all milk residues were below the MRL was 108 hours. The CVMP considered this figure to represent a worst case scenario as it was derived from a group of animals that included low yielding cows, and that consequently the addition of a safety span was not necessary. The CVMP therefore considered that, based on this study, a safe withdrawal period of 108 hours (4.5 days) could be derived for cattle milk.

The second study was conducted in 2013 with a generic product containing oxyclozanide 34 mg/ml (marketed under the names Chanil 34 mg/ml oral suspension for cattle and Rumenil 34 mg/ml oral suspension for cattle). The product was administered to 22 cows at the single maximum recommended dose volume of 105 ml of product per animal and in accordance with the VICH Guideline 48. Milk residues were assayed using a HPLC-MS/MS analytical method before treatment and at 12 hour intervals up to 72 hours after administration. After treatment the oxyclozanide residues in milk were below the MRL at all milkings. The highest residues levels (2 µg/kg i.e. 1/5 of the MRL) were observed in one cow at the second milking.

None of the statistical methods described in the CVMP note for guidance for the determination of withdrawal periods for milk (EMEA/CVMP/473/98) were considered appropriate for analysis of the data due to the large number of residue concentrations below the LOQ. Using the alternative method, a withdrawal period of zero hours could be derived based on the results of this study, as milk samples were sampled every 12 hours, and even at the first time point, residues were seen to be below the MRL.

No other residue depletion data in cattle milk were provided by the applicants/marketing authorisation holders. Whilst these veterinary medicinal products (the reference product Zanil and its generics Chanil/Rumenil) are oral suspensions, bioequivalent and should have similar withdrawal periods the two residue depletion studies led to substantially different withdrawal periods.

Based on the available residue depletion data, the CVMP considered that oxyclozanide residue levels are higher in cows with a low milk yield and that the daily milk yield has more influence on milk residue levels than the animals' body weights. In the first study, a group of cows with very low milk yield was used (11 to 14 L/day) whereas in the second study, the lowest milk yield was 16.8 L/day/animal. The CVMP concluded that for the determination of the withdrawal period, the worst-case scenario must be taken into account, i.e. consideration should be given to residues in low yielding animals. Therefore, the Committee considered that based on the available data, a safe withdrawal period of 108 hours (4.5 days) for cattle milk could be derived.

Residue depletion data in sheep and goat milk

No residue depletion data in sheep and goat milk were provided by the applicants/marketing authorisation holders.

[3] CVMP note for guidance for the determination of withdrawal periods for milk (EMEA/CVMP/473/98) – link
[4] CVMP note for guidance on the approach towards harmonisation of withdrawal periods (EMEA/CVMP/036/95) - link

With a view to preserving product availability the CVMP adopted a pragmatic approach, accepting extrapolation of the milk withdrawal period from cattle to sheep and goats , despite the fact that the dose for sheep and goats (15 mg oxyclozanide per kg body weight) is higher than that for bovine animals (10 mg oxyclozanide per kg body weight). According to the CVMP EPMAR for oxyclozanide (EMEA/MRL/889/03-FINAL) the pharmacokinetics and residue depletion data are not significantly different between cattle, sheep and goats.

In order to mitigate for the uncertainty due to the difference in dosage between the species and the different milk yield and fat concentrations in milk from sheep and goats compared to cattle, the CVMP recommends use of a safety factor of 1.5 compared to the recommended cattle milk withdrawal period (108 hours or 4.5 days), resulting in a withdrawal period of 7 days for milk from sheep and goats.

3. Benefit-risk assessment

Introduction

The CVMP was requested to review all available residue depletion data for the veterinary medicinal product Zanil and associated names, and generic products thereof and recommend withdrawal periods for milk, meat and offal derived from treated cattle, sheep and goats.

Benefit assessment

While the efficacy of the products in cattle, sheep and goats has not been specifically assessed as part of this referral, the products under assessment are considered to be effective in the treatment and control of fasciolosis caused by adult flukes (*Fasciola* spp.). The recommended doses are 10 mg oxyclozanide per kg bw for cattle and 15 mg oxyclozanide per kg bw for sheep and goats.

Risk assessment

Quality, target animal safety, user safety, environmental risk and parasitic resistance for Zanil and associated names, and generic products thereof have not been assessed in this referral procedure.

A risk of residue levels exceeding the MRLs after some of the approved withdrawal periods was identified based on the milk, meat and offal residue depletion data provided. When the products are administered at the recommended doses, the available data supported:

- a cattle meat and offal withdrawal period of 13 days,
- a cattle milk withdrawal period of 108 hours (4.5 days),
- a sheep and goat meat and offal withdrawal period of 14 days,
- a sheep and goat milk withdrawal period of 7 days.

These withdrawal periods are considered adequate to ensure consumer safety.

Risk management or mitigation measures

The CVMP considered that the withdrawal periods for milk, meat and offal derived from treated cattle, sheep and goats should be amended as proposed to provide assurance for consumer safety.

Evaluation and conclusions on the benefit-risk balance

Having considered the grounds for referral and the available data, the CVMP concluded that the withdrawal periods for milk, meat and offal derived from treated cattle, sheep and goats should be amended as recommended to provide assurance for consumer safety.

The overall benefit-risk balance for the veterinary medicinal products Zanil and associated names, and generic products thereof remains positive subject to the recommended changes in the product information (see Annex III).

Grounds for amendment of the summary of product characteristics, labelling and package leaflet

Whereas

- on the basis of the available residue depletion data, the CVMP considered the withdrawal periods for milk, meat and offal derived from treated cattle, sheep and goats should be amended to provide assurance for consumer safety;
- the CVMP considered that the overall benefit-risk balance for the products under this procedure remains positive subject to amendments in the product information;

the CVMP has recommended variations of the marketing authorisations for veterinary medicinal products Zanil and associated names, and generic products thereof remains positive (see Annex I) in order to amend the summaries of product characteristics, labelling and package leaflets in line with recommended changes in the product information as set out in Annex III.

Annex III

Amendments in the relevant sections of the summary of product characteristics, labelling and package leaflet

Where cattle, sheep and/or goats have already been approved as target species the wording below relating to the relevant species should be used:

Summary of product characteristics

4.11 Withdrawal period(s)

Cattle:

Meat and offal: 13 days.

Milk: 108 hours (4.5 days).

Sheep:

Meat and offal: 14 days.

Milk: 7 days.

Goats:

Meat and offal: 14 days.

Milk: 7 days.

Labelling:

8. WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Cattle:

Meat and offal: 13 days.

Milk: 108 hours (4.5 days).

Sheep:

Meat and offal: 14 days.

Milk: 7 days.

Goats:

Meat and offal: 14 days.

Milk: 7 days.

Package leaflet:

10. WITHDRAWAL PERIOD

Cattle:

Meat and offal: 13 days.

Milk: 108 hours (4.5 days).

Sheep:

Meat and offal: 14 days.

Milk: 7 days.

Goats:

Meat and offal: 14 days.

Milk: 7 days.