Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz

Bundesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit

BfR
Risiken erkennen – Gesundheit schützen

Control Programme

for Feed

2012 to 2016

(Status: 5 December 2012)

CONTENTS

GUIDE TO TABLES

GUIDE TO ANNEXES

1. Introduction

In their resolution dated 17 January 2001, the heads of department for Germany's Laender (Federal States) requested what was then the Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture (abbreviation: BMVEL) to draw up a national, target-oriented and risk-oriented control programme for the first time, to be implemented by the Laender; the aim in doing so was to guarantee uniform surveillance activity, in accordance with the coordinated control programme of the EU pursuant to Article 22 of Council Directive 95/53/EC. Since 2001, when this Control Programme was set up, it has been updated annually with the participation of the Laender, the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV), the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL) and the Federal Institute of Risk Assessment (BfR), with the involvement of the Association of German Agricultural Analytic and Research Institutes (VDLUFA), and taking into account the following: the results of control work from previous years, the specific conditions existing in individual Laender, the EU's recommendations, and also topical issues facing the feed business.

In the Joint Declaration made at the Special Conference of the Consumer Protection Ministers and the Agriculture Ministers, issued on 18 January 2011 in Berlin - "Safe feed and food, transparency for the consumer" (a 14-point action plan) - the Ministers and Senators for the Laender passed the following resolution (Item 8): "The framework plan for the surveillance of feed must be more strongly oriented towards both the risk that the products represent and also quality in processing. In this context, it is purposeful to bring about an alignment with the risk orientation already introduced for the supervision of food and also to achieve an integration into the General Administrative Regulation (AVV) governing the framework for surveillance. There needs to be an increase in the intensity of the official public checks on the establishments, the results are to be published."

Point 3 in the "Safety and Transparency" 10-point action plan, produced by the Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection on 14.01.2011, states the following: "It is the feed-business operators who are primarily responsible for the safety of the feed that they produce and sell - and thereby also of the food sourced from animals who consumed this feed. **Within this, it is the task of the competent supervisory authorities to undertake supervision and control with regard to whether the feed-business operators comply with the legal requirements."**

This present Control Programme for Feed is named and described as a constituent part of the Multi-Annual National Control Plan (MNCP), under the key term "supervision of feed".

This is in order to comply with the following stipulation that each Member State must produce such a control plan: Article 41 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules.

2. Scope of the Control Programme

In addition to the remaining provisions of the MNCP, the Control Programme describes the orientation that must be taken when carrying out the control work in the feed sector between 2012 and 2016 inclusive. Multi-annual control plans also improve the planning security of the Laender.

The **Status Survey regarding Dioxins/PCB**, proposed by the Commission, will be continued within the framework of this Control Programme (Annex 18).

Beyond this, provision is made for a **status survey regarding types of salmonella** to be conducted on rapeseed and rapeseed pressed cake (Annex 19).

Set against the background that, in the future, maximum content levels are to be set for ergot alkaloids rather than for ergot, this Control Programme also includes a **status survey for the following ergot alkaloids:** ergocristine, ergotamine, ergocryptine, ergometrine, ergosine and ergocornine (Annex 20). At the same time, the samples taken must be tested to ascertain their proportion of ergot. Initially this status survey is to be conducted in 2012 and 2013.

Lastly, the intention is for this Control Programme to cover the control-related obligations of the Laender, pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009, regarding direct-payment recipients, as set out in feed law (**Cross Compliance**).

Sampling and also checks conducted at feed-business establishments are used for supervising the following: production of feed, treating, using, and transporting it and placing it on the market, in connection with **genetically modified organisms**, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and the Council of 22.09.2003 on genetically modified food and feed; this is in connection with the EC Genetic Engineering Implementation Act (EGGenTDurchfG) and also takes into account the rulings on labelling and traceability, in Articles 4 and 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003.

The objective of checks on feed not labelled in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 is (in particular) to maintain surveillance on the correctness of the labelling, i.e. compliance with the threshold value stated in Article 24(2) of Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 and the requirements associated with this.

For feed labelled according to Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003, in justified individual cases the test is aimed at checking with regard to "precautionary" labelling. Apart from this, feed must be supervised to ascertain whether genetically-modified organisms not approved in the EU are present.

It is the task of the competent authority for food supervision to determine whether the labelling of a food of animal origin, stating it to be "not genetically modified" as defined in Article 3a, EC Genetic Engineering Implementation Act (EGGenTDurchfG), is permitted. In this context, checks by the public authorities for the control of feed can arise for the following reasons:

- In conducting a check on labelling that declares a product to be "GM-free", the competent authorities for supervising food can make avail of support from the competent authorities for checking feed (help between public authorities, e.g. for checking the feed material used by a producer of compound feed).
- Particular checks can also result from knowledge that the competent authorities for the supervision of feed have themselves obtained (specific instances giving rise to suspicion).

Alongside analytical processes, the checking of documents serves as a crucial instrument used in supervision in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 and 1830/2003 respectively. This is particularly applicable in the checking of feed that is manufactured from genetically modified organisms, but which itself has little or no demonstrable DNA content or respectively no proteins, such as oils, fats and starch, for example.

The checking of documents can also encompass checks - as required in Article 4(1) and (2), Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 - on the required comprehensive labelling of feed that contains genetically modified organisms or consists of such organisms, along the entire chain of production; also encompassed are checks on the systems to be set up according to Article 4(4), Regulation (EC) No. 1830/2003, and also on standardised procedures for the purpose of guaranteeing traceability.

3. Goals and actions to take

The checks on feed should take place at the following stages in the feed chain:

- at the establishments of manufacturers and at sellers'/resellers' facilities (including veterinary doctors and importers),
- at the facilities of warehousing companies and transporters,

- at border-crossing points and
- in the feed-business establishment, including livestock keepers.

Knowledge of the current situation and of development trends in the realm of feed contributes importantly to the goal-oriented and risk-oriented implementation of the supervisory activity by the public competent authorities; it thus contributes to the enhancement of food safety. Acquiring this knowledge entails drawing together information within the context of observational and surveillance work.

The basis for the division and assignment of tasks undertaken here is Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. Distinctions are made with regard to the objective and the possible content of the feed-control work. In a given individual case, it is not always possible to draw a clear line of distinction to separate the competent public authority's activities, for which various terms are used.

Observation: the implementation of a sequence of checks or measures, conducted according to a plan, for obtaining a status overview with regard to compliance with the law on feed (Article 2(8), Regulation (EC) No 882/2004).

That is to say that the Laender and the Federal Government systematically assess results of checks and measurements by competent authorities, as well as statistically relevant data (e.g. production quantities and utilised agricultural areas), defining risk factors on this basis and and deriving from these the scheduled official checks and measurements by competent authorities (frequency of checks for individual establishments, distribution of checks among the various Laender, or respectively within a given individual Land, specific requirements governing analysis with regard to feed).

In the Control Programme for Feed, this observation activity leads to

- the definition of risk factors,
- the arranging of status surveys and also of control programmes,
- the distribution of checks and analyses among the various Laender and
- requirements governing parameters of analysis, with reference to certain specific types of feed.

In the individual control plans of the Laender, the observation leads to the following, taking account of the Control Programme for Feed:

- a system for assessing the risks facing establishments,
- the planning of inspections at establishments,

- the distribution of checks among establishments and types of establishment,
- the planning of product examinations,
- the risk-oriented issuing of the parameters that are to be analysed and
- the planning of special programmes specific to individual Laender

Surveillance: careful observation of one or more feed-business or food-business establishments, or feed-business or food-business operators, or of their activities. (Article 2(9), Regulation (EC) No 882/2004).

This entails the implementation of routine checks by competent authorities, involving product examinations according to a predefined risk-oriented frequency of checks.

In the Control Programme for Feed, the surveillance leads to

- requirements with regard to taking into account risk factors specific to individual establishments when assessing the risks involved with the establishments,
- targeted requirements, specific to the given type of establishment, within the framework of status surveys and control assignments (e.g. control of contaminated areas).

In the individual control plans of the individual Laender, the surveillance activity leads to the following, taking into account the Control Programme for Feed:

- a systematic determining of the individual establishment's risk (e.g. the analysis and assessment of the results of the previous year's test, and also the analysis and assessment of at least the last three checks undertaken by competent authorities, are constituent parts of the risk assessment concerning the feed-business establishments, as conducted by the competent authorities at the level of the given individual Land),
- the fixing of frequencies for checks by competent authorities, specific to a given establishment,
- planning the content of checks specific to the given establishment,
- planning the product examinations specific to the given establishment,
- the follow-up check in the event of unsatisfactory results,
- other measures undertaken to implement the requirements stated by the law.

Sampling for analysis: taking a certain quantity of feed or another substance (including from the environment) relevant to the production, processing and distribution of feed, in order to verify through analysis the compliance with feed or food law or animal health rules (Article 2(11), Regulation (EC) No 882/2004).

The sampling for analysis purposes is done within the context of the surveillance, either according to the requirements of the sampling plan or in connection with a specific reason that prompts it.

4. Checks by competent authorities

Checks by competent authorities: each type of check undertaken by the competent authority, for the purpose of verifying compliance with the law governing feed (Article 2(1), Regulation (EC) No 882/2004).

Checks by competent authorities are conducted at all levels of production, processing, storage, transport and distribution of feed, including import, primary production and use of the product.

Checks by competent authorities are usually conducted without prior notification (Article 3(2), Regulation (EC) No 882/2004).

4.1. Inspections and verification

Inspection: checking of every aspect of feed, in order to determine whether these aspects fulfil the statutory requirements of feed law (Article 2(7), Regulation (EC) 882/2004).

Verification: Control, by means of checking and by taking into account items of objective proof, whether defined requirements are fulfilled (Article 2(2), Regulation (EG) No 882/2004).

Inspections can entail full or partial checks of activity areas, regarding compliance with the requirements defined by the legislative foundations set; all requirements need to be checked in accordance with their significance for the safety of feed.

Inspections of the establishments encompass the following:

- the inspection of the installations, the machinery and, where applicable, the feeding areas, *in situ*, by means of direct visual observation,
- inspecting the establishment to determine whether or not it complies with the general hygiene requirements,
- checking of written documents, e.g. to determine whether traceability is ensured, and whether the data provided are plausible and complete,
- checking whether there is a functioning system in place for extracting and maintaining retained samples,

- checking whether all retained samples are available, are stored correctly and can be obtained,
- checking and evaluating the establishment's system of HACCP-supported control of its own operations,
- checking whether the instructions for work are indeed complied with by the employees at the establishment,
- verification of whether there is demonstrable compliance with the plan for quality assurance, cleaning, pest control, and maintenance,
- verification of availability of results from the establishment's internal tests for compliance with feed-control requirements,
- verification of whether the establishment's internal requirements are up to date and appropriate to the purpose and whether they are indeed complied with,
- verification of whether there is demonstrable compliance with the requirements that the establishment issues with regard to the sequencing for mixing operations ("production matrix or respectively contamination matrix“) – organisational measures undertaken in order to avoid/minimise cross-contaminations with veterinary drugs,
- verification of whether the general measures, described in the process of determining the hazard posed, are demonstrably being implemented,
- verification of whether the tests and measurements stipulated in the HACCP system are demonstrably being implemented,
- the inspection of establishments for the purpose of extracting samples of feed for use by competent authorities (this essentially includes the following: inspection of the section of the establishment in which feed (its constituent raw materials and its finished products) is manufactured, stored or respectively fed to animals; the checking of accompanying data, such as batch sequence, manufacture / storage / transport / cleaning / distribution, origin, documentation of supply; documents on use of plant-protection products; documents on use of fertilisers containing processed animal protein; feeding instructions and also the checking of the installations used for production, storage, and transportation, in addition to the installations used for housing and feeding the farmed animals, including distribution of the feed, and also the technology used),
- verification of whether there is compliance with the obligations stated in Article 7(1) and (2), Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, and also with Annex IV of that Regulation,

- among other requirements.

4.2. Product examination

Product examination: checking the feed itself; this test can also encompass the checking of the means of transport, the packaging, the labelling, the temperature, sampling for analysis purposes, and also a laboratory analysis, as well as any further check that is necessary for verification of compliance with feed law (Article 2(19), Regulation (EC) No 882/2004).

The product examination by sampling and analysis essentially means the following:

- the risk-oriented selection of the feed that is to be sampled,
- the risk-oriented commissioning of the task of analysis and also
- representative sampling in accordance with legislative requirements (e.g. Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009, Commission Regulation (EU) No 619/2011).

The product examination to check the labelling, the packaging and the advertising material, according to Article 10(2) b) vi) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (whether accompanying the product, e.g. printed information on sacks, or labels, or not accompanying the product, e.g. flyers, advertising brochures, Internet presence) encompasses checking compliance with the following legislation: Regulation (EC) No 767/2009, Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003, Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, and lastly Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

5. Depth and scope of the checking activity

The depth and scope of the checking activity are stated on the basis of the requirements defined in the statutory foundations. Because of their significance, particular emphasis is given to the requirements stated in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 (HACCP).

- The quantity of inspections primarily arises from the following:
    - the quantity of inspections for the purpose of compliance with the rules stated in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and Regulation (EC) No 183/2005
        - within this, Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 regarding traceability
        - within this, Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, Article 6 / systematic operations backed up by HACCP
        - within this, Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, Annex I and III
        - within this, Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 Annex II,

- Quantity of inspections for the purpose of compliance with the rules stated in the Animal Feed Ordinance (Futtermittelverordnung - FMV),
- Quantity of inspections for the purpose of compliance with the rules stated in Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 or respectively Article 18 of the German Food and Feed Code (LFGB),
- Quantity of inspections for the purpose of compliance with the rules stated in Regulation (EC) No 669/2009 or respectively with other rules governing imports,
- Quantity of inspections for the purpose of compliance with the rules stated in Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003,
- Quantity of inspections for the purpose of compliance with the rules stated in Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003,
- Quantity of inspections regarding the product examination.

- The quantity of product examinations primarily arises from the following:
  - the quantity of product examinations to check the labelling, presentation and advertising (Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 Article 10(2) b) vi), for the purpose of compliance with the requirements stated in the following: Regulation (EC) No 767/2009, Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003, Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, and lastly Regulation (EC) No 999/2001) and
  - the quantity of samples extracted to use in product examinations for the purpose of analysis.
  - In the control activity from 2012 to 2016 inclusive, a priority goal is set, with two elements; firstly to secure an equally high level of consumer protection in all Laender, and secondly to further align the points of emphasis of the Laender in surveillance activity, with regard both to the checks made by competent authorities and also to the numbers of samples taken and analyses made; this alignment relates to the intensity of the control and the approach that it adopts. Apart from this alignment, the Laender must further coordinate and further secure the principle of target-oriented and risk-oriented surveillance at a high standard, according to the designation of purpose stated in Article 1 of the German Food and Feed Code (LFGB). This designation of purpose corresponds to the principles stated in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002. To this end, the uniform nationwide programme of control contains the necessary requirements. Based on these requirements, the Laender produce risk-oriented and target-oriented control plans, supported by a risk assessment of the feed-business establishments, for the competent authorities at each level. For this purpose, this control programme

contains assessment characteristics for a risk assessment in order to determine the frequency of checking activity that should be applied.

It is the Laender themselves that must divide up the checks by competent authorities among the organisational units running the control activity. The following guideline can be viewed as an **orientation** basis:

Manufacturers	50 – 60 %
Sellers / distribution channels (including points of entry), transport and storage companies	15 – 25 %
Livestock keepers	25 – 35 %

The detailed adjustment is made by the Laender, according both to the particular regional aspects of the situation and also to the results of the risk assessments.

6. Risk assessment

To undertake the public control activity, the establishments to be monitored are initially classified into risk categories; based on a risk assessment, it is required to determine the frequency of control activities by the competent surveillance authorities at Land level. The classification must be documented for each establishment and updated on an ongoing basis.

It is the following characteristics of assessment that flow into the risk assessment, depending on the information that the competent authority has available, scrutinised by the competent control authorities in these inspections:

- the type of establishment,
- the scope of production and of trade, the sales territory,
- the number of critical changes of recipe,
- the product's perishability, the types of recipe,
- the origin of the raw materials,
- the production / handling,
- the state of the installations in construction and technical terms, for production, storage, handling and transport, in addition to the state of hygiene and the arrangements for maintenance,
- the assessment of the risk of carry-over,

- where applicable, possibilities for contamination by means of "non-feed“,
- documentation and traceability,
- the up-to-date nature of the HACCP, application of the system,
- the establishment's self-control activities (checks on incoming goods and outgoing products), internal organisation of the establishment,
- complaints and recalls of products,
- the business operator's behaviour (elimination of flaws, reaction to complaints, taking remedial measures, willingness to cooperate),
- the results of tests of feed by competent authorities,
- the results of inspections.

These assessment characteristics should be viewed as minimum requirements for the uniform nationwide assessment of risk.

Those implementing the risk assessment may apply the example used as a model for this purpose, attached as Annex 1 (originally developed by the Federal State (Land) of Bavaria); this takes the form of instructions on procedure for a risk-oriented assessment.

7. Product control by sampling and analyses

Within the framework of the control by competent authorities, risk-oriented sampling takes place, as does sampling either oriented towards specific suspicious cases or respectively random sampling; in addition, there are analytical tests. In particular, sampling and analyses within the framework of status surveys serve the purpose of observation and control of points of emphasis in the surveillance process, or respectively the purpose of preparing to determine new maximum content levels or action threshold values for unwanted substances, based on EU-wide uniformity.

The following section presents the respective annual sampling activities to be undertaken and the checks taken for analysis of feed, as well as the checks for control labelling requirements that can be monitored in analytical terms. This concept is devised as a basic form of control.

Additionally, for the control conducted in 2012 to 2016 inclusive, as before,10 % of the respective control capacities of the individual Laender (in terms of human resources and other resources) should be made available for special programmes (whether they are set up through the European Union or at national or Land level, such as follow-up tests under-

taken after complaints of a grave nature have been registered, or further status surveys) or alternatively for measures not able to be planned/scheduled (e.g. as a consequence of a rapid-warning report).

8. Framework conditions

Data are available at individual *Land* level concerning compound-feed production, the amount of feed material and the utilised agricultural area; these data served as the basis for calculating the distribution of the sampling proportion applied among the individual Laender in the various feed-related areas of surveillance activity (Annex 2).

The following items of content of control activity were constituent parts of the recommendation made by the European Commission with regard to implementing a coordinated control programme in 2006 and are continued in the Control Programme for Feed - 2012 to 2016:

- non-permissible additives to feed or respectively those no longer permissible; carry-over of additives to feed and veterinary drugs,
- compliance with constraints that apply to the production and use of feed material of animal origin.

The intention for the coming years is that there will continue to be analysis for determining incidence of residues of plant-protection products, conducted in a targeted way with regard to unprocessed feed (feed identical to food).

The active substances for plant-protection products, envisaged for the Control Programme - 2012 to 2016, and to be analysed on a priority basis, were selected on the basis of a multi-factor risk analysis from the year 2010. The following was taken into account as part of this:

- the hitherto-applicable Annex 9a to the Framework Plan for Control Activities in the Feed Sector in the years 2007-2011,
- the product risk of the active substances hitherto proposed for the surveillance activity in terms of the health risk involved,
- the complaints regarding residues of plant-protection products, resulting from the surveillance of feed by competent authorities in 2007 and 2008,
- the complaints arising from the surveillance of food by competent authorities and the control of residues of plant-protection products in 2007 in the following plant-based foods: cereals, oil seeds and pulses,

- the complaints arising from the surveillance of food by competent authorities and the control of residues of plant-protection products in 2007 in foods of animal origin,
- the sales quantities for active substances of plant-protection products in 2008,
- active substances of plant-protection products authorised for use on arable land and grassland in 2009,
- the extent to which the active substances lend themselves to analysis (analysis methods validated for feed),
- the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1213/2008 (Multi-Annual EU control Programme - plant-protection products for food),
- the results from the specific project undertaken in 2008 to determine the wheat harvest's results, and
- the reports from the rapid-warning system (RASFF) from 01.01.2007 to 04.09.2009.

In addition, the following prerequisites were set:

In contrast to the previous approach, herbicides were also taken into account within this risk analysis.

Glyphosate is taken up into Annex 12 of the Control Programme as an active substance to be analysed on a priority basis, independent of its ranking, as it is a subject of topical discussion, including the public domain.

Annex 12 of the Control Programme took into account active substances which appear in at least one further listing, based on three of the above-named criteria, (previously-applicable Annex 9a of the Framework Plan on Control Activities in the Feed Sector in 2007 to 2011; complaints regarding feed in 2007 and 2008; and the active substances' suitability for analysis).

The active substances listed in Annex 12 of the Control Programme are intended to serve as an orientation. Additional or other active substances can be adopted into the Control Programme by the Laender on a risk-oriented basis.

In some cases, metabolites are also included in the definitions of residues of active substances applicable for maximum residual values, according to Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. It is recommended to analyse the active substances first. In so far as the content level of active substances exceeds the threshold of proof, the metabolite/metabolites must also be included in the test. In so far as the active-substance content is below or equal to the threshold of proof (</=NG), no further tests are required for determining the possible presence of metabolites.

The mode of operation stated above was coordinated in an expert group comprised of representatives from the Federal Government and the Laender, with the participation of Specialist Group VIII (Environment) of the Association of German Agricultural Analytic and Research Institutes (VDLUFA).

9. Material and methods

9.1. Ascertaining the figures for samples and analyses

As there has been no substantial change in feed production as a whole, compared to previous years, the total quantity of annual analyses is not being substantially changed for the time being, for the period to the end of 2016. The distribution among the individual test parameters is adapted annually, in so far as is necessary, depending on the test results from previous years, the European Union's recommendations, and the status surveys. The guidelines in the tables were also derived from the consideration of complaints registered in the previous years.

The quantity of samples taken is being reduced by approx. 15 % compared to the actual status for 2009. This is in order to take into account that, in the future, when control feed, greater significance is to be attached to the inspections and observations than to the product examinations. What this means for the competent authorities at Laender level is increased demand for personnel resources, one that the reduction of sampling activity will not be able to absorb on its own.

The quantity of tests for the presence of unwanted substances is extended, in relation to the guidelines of previous years, so as to include the carry-over of coccidiostats; this takes into account risk aspects, because of changes to legislative guidelines. The retention of the guidelines governing tests with regard to the remaining unwanted substances appears to be justified in the case of feed material, particularly with regard to the "ban on blending“.

It is also planned to maintain the quantity of tests for unwanted substances at the same level in 2012 to 2016 as in previous years. Here the key issues are, in particular, checks for pharmacologically active substances that are prohibited or have been carried-over, or respectively the inappropriate use of sensitive feed additives, such as coccidiostats and histomonostats, and also tests regarding compliance with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. Due to the use of multi-methods or of screenings respectively, no orientation values are adopted into the Control Programme with regard to the quantity of individual readings taken with regard to impermissible substances; instead, guidelines are proposed for the quantity of samples to be tested for impermissible substances.

9.2. Subdivision among the types of feed

The individual readings (quantity of analyses) among the total amount of feed (compound feed, pre-mixtures, feed material and feed additives) are subdivided according to the relevance of the respective parameters in terms of risk aspects. Thus tests for Aflatoxin B1 must primarily direct attention to compound feed for dairy cows, for instance; checks for fluorine prioritise complete feedingstuffs for fish and also feed material sourced from fish and other marine creatures. In the case of tests for dioxin, the emphasis is on dried feed material, basic feed from contaminated areas, fish products, binding agents and anti-caking agents, compounds of trace elements, plant fats, oils and fatty acids, as well as mixtures derived from them. Based on the reduction of certain maximum levels of trace elements in compound feed, tests should focus primarily on compound feed for pigs, checking for zinc and copper, and taking environmental aspects into account.

9.3. Subdivision among the Laender

The calculation used for subdividing the analyses to be made by the individual Laender, per respective parameter and category of feed, is made based on the following total values for 2009, according to the type of feed:

- Utilised agricultural area 16,686,400 ha.
- Compound-feed production 21,101,000 t
- Amount of feed material 90,151,000 t
- Quantity of manufacturers of feed additives 83 establishments
- Quantity of approved manufacturers of compound feed 229 establishments
- Quantity of manufacturers of pre-mixtures 160 establishments

Deviations are possible in the individual Laender because of different basic totals used.

The quantity of samples and of individual readings for two Laender - Lower Saxony and Bremen respectively - were combined. This takes into account the state contract concluded between the two states. There is only one single total for production of compound feed for the following three Laender: Rheinland-Pfalz, Hessen and Saarland. Thus an estimate had to be made for the distribution of compound-feed production and of individual readings made in these three Laender. Likewise, for Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg respectively, an estimate had to be made subdividing the quantity of feed-material samples and the quantity of individual readings comprising part of this sampling activity; this is be-

cause, here also, there was only one single total for both Laender for the quantity of feed material (Annex 2).

10. Subdivision of the individual readings among the parameters of analysis

10.1. Ingredients and energy (excluding water)

A total of 21,528 individual readings to check ingredients and 1,249 samples for calculating the energy content (Annex 3)

	Quantity of analyses Actual status: 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Target annual quantity of analyses for 2012 to 2016	Target annual quantity of samplings for 2012 bis 2016
Ingredients and requirements governing the composition of feed material	2,095	4.6	1,763	701
Ingredients and requirements governing the composition of compound feed	17,197	5.4	19,765	2,878
Calculations of energy content in compound feed	1,479	6.2		1,249

Table 1: Quantity of individual readings taken to check ingredients and energy

For the time being, there is no change to the current proportion of all tests of feed that is applied specifically to tests of ingredients. In view of rates of complaint that are high in some cases, these guidelines are to be checked over the next years and will be adapted if it is deemed appropriate. Within this, particular attention must be given to the parameters "crude ash" or respectively "minerals in compound feed“. It is proposed to intensify the amount of testing of mineral-based feed to check its mineral content.

Particularly with regard to the tests for feed additives and also unwanted substances, the water content must be ascertained in order to calculate the reference value (88 % dry mass); thus it is not envisaged to take this into account separately among the guidelines set.

When registering the results of control activity, the results for ingredients, as required for calculating the energy content in compound feed, must be calculated into the quantity of individual readings used for checking ingredients with regard to compound feed; this requirement applies in so far as these results are stated separately in the labelling of the compound feed.

10.2. Feed additives – content levels in pre-mixtures, mixed feed, feed material and in feed additives

A total of 22,134 individual readings in 7,226 samples (Annex 4).

	Quantity of analyses Actual status: 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Target annual quantity of analyses for 2012 to 2016	Target annual quantity of samples for 2012 to 2016
Compound feed	12,965	9.6	20,738	6,716
Pre-mixtures	1,042	12.5	1,203	317
Feed material	22	0	101	101
Preparations used for additives	128	5.5	92	92
Total	14,157	9.8	22,134	7,226

Table 2: Quantity of individual readings for feed additives

Compared to 2009, there should be a significant increase in the quantity of analyses with regard to the feed-additive content in feed; this is because amino acids and their salts and analogues must now be included, as must urea and its derivatives. Due to the high level of complaints with regard to levels of additives in pre-mixtures and in compound feed - a constant feature for years now - targeted analyses are essential during the planned period.

In turn, for environmental-protection reasons and in order to secure animals' health, when checking the content levels of trace elements in complete feedingstuffs and feed supplements, the emphasis should be on the levels of copper (for calves, pigs and sheep), zinc (pigs) and selenium (pigs, cattle). Likewise, there has been a resumption in checks on the content level of food additives in feed material. This item is relevant to the extent that certain feed additives (e.g. certain other additives used in zoological work, antioxidants, preservatives, or certain binding agents and anti-caking agents) are also permitted for use in feed material and maximum permissible values are established in this regard.

The quantity of analyses checking for feed additives in pre-mixtures was reduced from 3,003 to 1,203, while retaining the same quantity of samples (317); this is because, on average, pre-mixtures placed on the market contain no more than 3 to 5 feed additives.

10.3. Unwanted substances

In view of the low levels of complaint over the past years, the tests for the presence of unwanted substances are not being increased in comparison to previous years, but are being kept at the same level for the moment as a precaution.

In total, the plan is to test 1,746 samples for **dioxins/furan** each year; from these, as in previous years, within the framework of a status survey involving 192 samples, readings are also to be taken on 12 coplanar PCBs[1] (similar to dioxin) and 6 low-chlorinated PCBs[2] respectively (PCB not similar to dioxin).

The Tables that follow - 3 to 8 - contain the distribution envisaged as part of this status survey, used to determine the background contamination by dioxin and PCB in feed (Annex 18).

Beyond this, as regards feed material, priority provision continues to be made for tests checks on dried products (preferably direct drying) for the presence of dioxins/furan.

As points of emphasis, the tests for **heavy metals** are expected to test green fodder and raw fodder (including silage), particularly taking into account material of this kind originating from contamination areas, and also in compound feed and feed additives. In the case of feed additives it is primarily compounds of trace elements, and also binding agents and anti-caking agents, that are to be tested for heavy-metals content.

With regard to the risk-oriented approach, when control establishments in contaminated areas (contaminated sites, industrial emissions, flooding areas) what particularly needs to be taken into account is possible deposit of the locally relevant unwanted substances into the feed produced there.

Priority in testing for **fluorine and nitrite** should go to complete feedingstuffs for fish and also to feed material sourced from fish and other marine creatures.

Emphasis in the analyses for chlorinated hydrocarbons [3] should be given to feed material.

[1] PCB 77, 81, 126, 169, 105, 114, 118, 123, 156, 157, 167, 189
[2] PCB 28, 52, 101, 138, 153, 180
[3] Chlordane, DDT, aldrin/dieldrin, endosulfan, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, and hexachlorocyclohexane (α-, β- and χisomers)

10.3.1. Unwanted-substances content (with maximum-content levels) in feed material

A total of 12,101 individual readings in 1,750 samples (Annex 5).

	Quantity of analyses Actual status: 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Target annual quantity of analyses for 2012 to 2016
Aflatoxin B1	747	0.4	1,002
Arsenic	1,520	0.1	1,507
Lead	1,669	0	1,507
Cadmium	1,680	0.1	1,507
Mercury	1,488	0	1,507
Dioxins	1,521	2.0	1,002
PCB not similar to dioxin	707	0	511
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	5,477	0	3,006
Fluorine	202	1.0	301
Nitrite	24	0	50
others (e.g. melamine and Ambrosia *spp.*)	620	0.5	201
Total	15,655	0.3	12,101

Table 3: Quantity of individual readings for unwanted substances (stating max. permissible content) in feed material

10.3.2. Unwanted-substances content (without maximum-content levels) in feed material

A total of 2,870 individual readings in 1,498 samples (Annex 6).

	Quantity of analyses Actual status: 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Target annual quantity of analyses for 2012 to 2016
Zearalenone	711	0.4	301
Deoxynivalenol	704	0	301
Ochratoxin A	587	0.2	301
Fumonisin B1+B2	485	0	301
T-2 toxin	789	0.6	301
HT-2 toxin			301
PCB similar to dioxin	587	0.4	511
Others	1,487	0.2	553
Total	5,350	0.2	2,870

Table 4: Quantity of individual readings for unwanted substances (without max. permissible content) in feed material

10.3.3. Unwanted-substances content (with maximum-content level) in compound feed

A total of 16,499 individual readings in 1,439 samples (Annex 7).

	Quantity of analyses Actual status: 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Target annual quantity of analyses for 2012 to 2016
Aflatoxin B1	911	0	1,003
Arsenic	854	0.6	1,105
Lead	1,016	0.1	1,105
Cadmium	1,005	0	1,105
Mercury	817	0	1,105
Dioxins	769	0	744
PCB not similar to dioxin	573	0	353
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	3,994	0	2,258
Fluorine	197	1.5	271
Nitrite	25	0	30
Coccidiostats (carry-over)[4]			7,021
others (e.g. melamine, Ambrosia spp.)	2,387	0.8	399
Total	12,548	0.2	16,499

Table 5: Quantity of individual readings for unwanted substances (with max. permissible content) in compound feed

10.3.4. Unwanted-substances content (without max. permissible content) in compound feed

A total of 1,791 individual readings in 769 samples (Annex 8).

	Quantity of analyses Actual status: 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Target annual quantity of analyses for 2012 to 2016
Zearalenone	588	0	202
Deoxynivalenol	556	0	202
Ochratoxin A	530	0	202
Fumonisin B1+B2	463	0	202
T-2 toxin	746	0	202
HT-2 toxin			202
PCB similar to dioxin	248	0	353
other	285	0	226
Total	3,416	0	1,791

Table 6: Quantity of individual readings for unwanted substances (without max. permissible content) in compound feed

[4] Decoquinate, diclazuril, halofugionone-hydrobromid, lasalocid sodium, maduramicin ammonium alpha, monensium sodium, narasin, narasin-nicarbazin, nicarbazin, robenidine hydrochloride, salinomycin sodium, semduramicin sodium

10.3.5. Unwanted-substances content in pre-mixtures

A total of 335 individual readings in 158 samples (Annex 9).

	Quantity of analyses Actual status: 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Target annual quantity of analyses for 2012 to 2016
Arsenic	80	0	50
Lead	87	0	50
Cadmium	87	0	50
Mercury	76	0	50
Dioxins	45	0	45
PCB similar to dioxin	24	0	24
PCB not similar to dioxin	35	0	24
Fluorine	28	0	42
Others	265	0.7	0
Total	746	0.3	335

Table 7: Total of individual readings for unwanted substances in pre-mixtures

10.3.6. Unwanted-substances content in feed additives

A total of 346 individual readings in 83 samples (Annex 10).

	Quantity of analyses Actual status: 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Target annual quantity of analyses for 2012 to 2016
Arsenic	79	0	51
Lead	90	0	51
Cadmium	89	0	51
Mercury	80	0	51
Dioxins	70	1.4	70
PCB similar to dioxin	34	0	36
PCB not similar to dioxin	50	0	36
Fluorine	13	0	0
Others	169	0	0
Total	697	0.1	346

Table 8: Quantity of individual readings for unwanted substances in feed additives

10.4. Samples to test for residues of plant-protection products

For risk-oriented tests for residues of plant-protection products in feed, carry-over data are not currently available to a sufficient degree. Priority criteria for the selection of the active substances to be tested are stated under Item 8 of the Control Programme.

Total: 1,186 samples (Annex 11).

	Quantity of tests for active sub-stances Actual status - 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Target annual quantity of samples for 2012 bis 2016
Cereals	18,463	0.01	644
Oil seeds	5,611	0.04	492
Pulses	731	0	50
Other feed	12,325	0.02	0
Total	37,130	0.01	1,186

Table 9: Quantity of samples to test for residues of plant-protection products

10.5. Impermissible substances

Provision is made for checks to be continued at the same intensity level, aimed at detecting impermissible use of no-longer-approved feed additives, in 2012-2016. There have continued to be instances of carry-over of veterinary drugs over the last years. The guidelines contained in this section, with regard to control use of approved feed additives in a non-approved way, in compound feed and in pre-mixtures, correspond with the guidelines for testing these types of feed for unwanted carry-over of coccidiostats. These checks were also an element in the European Commission's recommendation made in 2006 for the European Union's coordinated programme.

Regarding the impermissible substances, distinctions should be made as to whether it is a use of feed additives in a way inappropriate to their stated purpose, a use of feed additives that are no longer approved, or respectively a carry-over / cross-contamination of pharmacologically active substances.

In terms of the treatment of animals, the amendment to the German Drug Act (Arzneimittelgesetz) results in a shift away from the medicated feedingstuffs to the ready-to-use remedies that may be used by livestock keepers and are administered to the animals via their feed or their (drinking) water. Thus the tests checking for carry-over of pharmacologically active substances in feed or in (drinking) water should also be made using those samples taken at sites that keep livestock. Sampling must be on a target-oriented basis, (where applicable) after scrutinisation of the documents that account for use of the ready-to-use remedies or medicated feedingstuffs (documentary proof of use and of issue to the animals, or herd record) or on the basis of other information given.

With a view to the protection of human health against transmittable spongiform encephalopathies (TSE), what was and remains particularly relevant is to conduct checks for prohibited substances pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No. 999/2001 and Arti-

cle 18 of the German Food and Feed Code (LFGB). That is why the scope of the checks set up according to the requirements for the year 2006 was retained. The tests for these prohibited substances were also an element of Annex III of the European Commission's recommendation for the Community's Coordinated Control Programme 2006, dated 14 December 2005; the checks were distributed among the locations of the sampling and inspections. Beyond the calculation key on Page 13 of the current Control Programme, means of transport and also mobile mixing units (for instance) were also included. Within this, the data must be registered in such a way that the report on the results of the Control Programme for 2012 to 2016 can be presented according to the Tables A, B and C respectively of Annex III to the above-mentioned Recommendation by the European Commission. The checks should encompass compound feed and also feed material. The current Control Programme covers the requirement for at least 20 tests per 100,000 t of compound feed, to check the content level of prohibited animal proteins, as stated in the Recommendation by the European Commission issued in 2005.

The checks and sampling include the control of compliance with the particular conditions on the use of exceptions to the bans, according to Article 7(1) and (2), and also compliance with the conditions of implementation according to Article 7(1) and (2) of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, in conjunction with Annex IV of that document. For this purpose, the risks of contamination of feed, for instance by means of processed animal protein or organic fertilisers containing processed animal protein, are included when the checks are planned and implemented.

Total: 7,075 samples (Annex 13)

	Quantity of analyses Actual status: 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Target annual quantity of samples for 2012 bis 2016
Use of approved additives [5] in a way that conflicts with their designated purpose, of which in	**6,953**	**0.7**	**651**
Mixed feed	6,505	0.6	574
Pre-mixtures	448	0.9	77
substances no longer authorised as additives[6], of which in	**10,748**	**0.2**	**553**
Compound feed	10,331	0.2	480
Pre-mixtures	417	0	73

The substances referred to in Footnotes 5 and 6 were stated by the European Commission.

[5] Decoquinate, diclazuril, halofuginone hydrobromide, lasalocid A sodium, maduramycin ammonium alpha, Monensin-Natrium, narasin, narasin-nicarbazin, nicarbazin, robenidine hydrochloride, salinomycin sodium, semduramycin sodium

[6] Amprolium, amprolium-ethopabat, avilamycin, Aprinocid, avoparcin, carbadox, dimetridazol, dinitolmid, flavophospholipol, ipronidazole, metichlorpindol, metichlorpindol-methylbenzoquate, Olaquindox, ronidazol, spiramycin, tylosin phosphate, virginiamycin, zinc bacitracin

	Quantity of analyses Actual status: 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Target annual quantity of samples for 2012 bis 2016
pharmacologically active substances that are prohibited or that have been unlawfully carried over into the country[7], of which in	**13,901**	**0.2**	**1,758**
Compound feed	11,631	0.2	1,439
Pre-mixtures	292	0	269
Feed material	1,978	0.3	50
Prohibited substances as defined in Directive (EC) No 999/2001 and Article 18, LFGB, of which in	**4,481**	**0.3**	**4,113**
Compound feed	3,760	0.2	2,111
Pre-mixtures	13	0	0
Feed material	708	1	2,002
Impermissible substances - total, of which in	**31,602**	**0.3**	**7,075**
Compound feed	28,467	0.3	4,604
Pre-mixtures	1,157	0.3	419
Feed material	1,978	0.3	2,052

Table 10: Number of samples taken to be tested for impermissible substances

Groups of active substances	***active substances to be analysed*** *(to be recorded in the result of the risk analysis)*
Chemotherapy drugs	*Chloramphenicol*
Hormones	*Metroxyprogesterone acetate*
Aminoglycoside	
Avermectins	
Benzimidazole	
Qhinolone	
Lincosamides	*Lincomycin*
Macrolide antibiotics	*Erythromycin*
Nitrofuran derivatives	*Furazolidone, nitrofurantoin, nitrofurazone*
Penicillins	*Amoxicillin, ampicillin, penicillin*
Pleuromutilin derivatives	*Tiamulin*
Polymyxines	*Colistin*
Sulfonamide	*Sulfadiazin, trimethoprim*
Tetracyclines	*Chlortetracycline, doxycycline, oxytetracycline, tetracycline*

Table 11: Non-finalised list of the groups of active substances containing active substances that are to be analysed

[7] The substances stated in the "Active Substances" column in Table 11 must be recorded within the framework of the checks for pharmacologically active substances. The list is not of a conclusive finalised nature and these substances were selected according to the following risk criteria; they

have become conspicuous within the National Plan for Monitoring of Residues and/or
have become conspicuous within the RASFF rapid warning system and/or
were designated to be unsatisfactory in competent authorities' feed-monitoring activities and/or
are active substances administered orally and/or
are designated to be active substances prohibited for use with regard to animals to be used as food, according to Directive (EC) No 37/2010.

10.6. Prohibited substances

This section states only the tests for substances prohibited according to Annex III of Directive (EC) No 767/2009.

Total: 197 samples (Annex 14)

	Quantity of analyses: actual figure - 2009	Complaints in 2009: %	Target annual quantity of samples for 2012 bis 2016
Feed material	3,517	0.2	101
Compound feed			96
Total			197

Table 12: Quantity of individual readings in checking for prohibited substances in feed material and compound feed

10.7. Other checks on feed

10.7.1. Composition of compound feed

The quantity of readings to be taken in the years 2012 to 2016 respectively can be reduced to the actual level of readings taken in the last years, bearing in mind the open declaration that is no longer required. Within the framework of the product examination, in the case of manufacturers there is also a check on the correctness of the information about the (product's) composition, based on the documents relating to manufacture.

Total: 769 samples (Annex 15)

	Quantity of analyses: actual figure - 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Target annual quantity of samples for 2012 bis 2016
Composition of compound feed	1,294	6.6	769

Table 13: Quantity of samples taken to test the composition of mixed feed

10.7.2. Microbiological tests

The emphasis in the tests should be placed upon feed material. The quantity of analyses required - as stated below - also includes the 240 tests for types of salmonella in rapeseed and rapeseed pressed cake; these tests are to be done within the framework of the zoonosis control. In the years 2012 and 2013, a status survey will be conducted regarding the contamination of rape seed or of products derived from it, in or from decentralised oil mills. The plan envisages a total of 240 samples per year. The following must be obtained when sampling: a sample of the rapeseed processed in the oil mill, and also a sample from the relevant batch of the rapeseed pressed cake after the latter has cooled down.

This means that each year there must be a test on 120 samples of rapeseed and 120 samples of rapeseed pressed cake produced from that rapeseed.

The samples are divided among the various Laender, according to the respective cultivation areas for rapeseed in 2007 (Annex 19).

Total of 2,595 analyses in 865 samples (Annex 16)

	Quantity of analyses: actual figure - 2009	Complaints 2009 in %	Required quantity of analyses for 2012 to 2016 respectively
microbiological tests (e.g. spoilage, pathogenic germs or types of salmonella)	1,735	2.3	2,595

Table 14: Quantity of microbiological tests

10.7.3. Genetically modified organisms

The extent and the type of the checks to be carried out in connection with genetically modified organisms are determined by the Laender, based on their own knowledge and conclusions (refer also to Item No. 2 of this Control Programme).

11. Summary

	Actual status: 2009		Required figure: 2012 to 2016	
	Individual readings	Complaints: %	Individual readings	Samples
Ingredients (excluding water)	19,307	5.3	21,528	3,579
Feed-additives content	14,157	9.8	22,134	7,226
Unwanted substances	37,641	0.2	33,942	5,697
Microbiological tests	1,735	2.3	2,595	865

Table 15: Comparison between the quantity of individual readings actually undertaken in 2009 and the quantity scheduled for the years 2012 to 2016 respectively

For the following parameters, this Control Programme provides no orientation values for the quantity of individual readings, but rather only for the quantity of the samples to be analysed to check for the presence of these parameters.

Parameter	Actual status: 2009		Required figure 2012 to 2016
	Individual - readings	Complaints: %	Samples
Energy	1,479	6.2	1,249
Residues of plant-protection products	37,130	0.01	1,186
Impermissible substances	31,602	0.3	7,075
Prohibited substances	3,517	0.2	197
Composition of compound feed	1,294	6.6	769

Table 16: Comparison between the quantity of individual readings obtained in 2009 and the samples scheduled for the years 2012 to 2016 respectively

As before, care must still be taken to ensure that the objective set for the check serves as the point of orientation used for the quantity of individual readings per sample.

Some samples are solely tested for one substance; some others can be tested for as many as several hundred substances. For that reason, the Control Programme for Feed is to be switched over from focusing on the quantity of individual readings per parameter to focusing on the quantity of samples per group of parameters – if it is made subordinate to the General Administrative Regulation: Framework for Surveillance (AVV Rahmen-Überwachung). The first elements of working towards this approach are already integrated into the present Control Programme. This gives the Laender the possibility for a risk orientation that is stronger and better attuned to current needs.

12. Final remark

The current Control Programme for Feed is produced for the control activities in the years 2012 to 2016. This does not rule out the possibility that adaptations can and must lead to an interim amendment to the Programme, consistent with the latest knowledge and information obtained.

The present Control Programme can also adopt further coordinated control plans, produced by the European Commission according to Article 53 of Directive (EC) No 882/2004, alongside the national risk-oriented checks, in so far as legislation adopts such plans.

After the respective assessment of the results of the checks made in 2010-2014, provision is made for renewed analysis of the respective results obtained and of the experience gained in implementing the control programmes undertaken to date; this process of analysis is to involve the following organisations: the Laender; the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection; the Federal Office of Risk Assessment (BfR); the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL), also involving the Association of

German Agricultural Analytic and Research Institutes (VDLUFA); where applicable, the results are taken into account in the subsequent years.

As part of this, checks should continue to be made to determine whether the cross compliance rulings, binding since 2006, have been integrated sufficiently.

Also, where applicable, it must then be taken into account for there to be a further development of suitable methods of analysis, e.g. for residues of plant-protection products in feed, and altered points of emphasis regarding risk, as a result of new knowledge obtained regarding the carry-over of these substances, or respectively regarding their enrichment or depletion because of processing.

Annex 1: Description of a risk assessment

Description of Procedure

Risk assessment of the feed business establishments **Status: 13.07.2011**

Content:

[Supplemented in General Administrative Regulation on Framework Control (BAnz AT 20.08.2013 B2)]

Annex 1

System requirements used to determine the risk-oriented frequency of activities by competent authorities to monitor feed-business establishments

1. Classification into types of risk-farm types

For implementing the operations by competent authorities, the establishments to be controlled must firstly be classified into risk-farm types (RFT) and the frequency of checks must be determined by the Laender (Federal States') competent authorities for monitoring, based on a risk assessment. For each establishment, the classification must be documented and updated on an ongoing basis.

Depending on the information held by the competent authority, the following assessment characteristics are integrated into the risk assessment:

a) the type of establishment,
b) the scale of production and of trade, the sales territory,
c) the quantity of critical recipe changes,
d) the product's perishability, types of recipe,
e) the origin of the raw materials,
f) the production and the handling,
g) State of the installations in construction and technical terms, for production, storage, handling and transport, in addition to the state of hygiene and the arrangements for maintenance,
h) assessment of the risk of carry-over,
i) where applicable, possibilities of contamination with substances which are not feed materials,
j) documentation and traceability,
k) the up-to-date nature of the HACCP system; application of the system,
l) the establishment's self-monitoring activities (checks on incoming-goods operations and on outgoing products); internal organisation of the establishment,
m) where applicable, complaints and recalls of products,
n) the feed-business operator's behaviour (elimination of flaws, reaction to complaints, taking remedial measures, willingness to cooperate),
o) the results of inspections of feed by competent authorities and
p) results obtained from inspections.

2. Model serving as an example for risk-oriented assessment of feed-business establishments

*2.*1. Purpose and application

This present model, acting as an example for a risk-assessment system, serves as an instrument for assessing a feed-business operator's individual site-specific risk, as defined pursuant to Article 3(10) of the German Food and Feed Code (LFGB) with regard to compliance with regulations governing feed, in particular taking into account potential health hazards for human beings and animals.

Within this, the risk that a feed-business operator presents is defined as the result of the corresponding RFT and of an individual assessment, based on the following four main characteristics:

a) **Production quantity / traded quantity and spectrum of production (I)**,
b) **Structure of production and enterprise structure (II),**
c) **The establishment's responsibility for its own operations (III) and**
d) **Assessment of results from the control of feed by the competent authority (IV)**.

The risk, specific to that establishment, that is ascertained in this way (overall risk R_B), and presented as an overall quantity of points on a scale from 0 to 250, determines how frequently inspections are made for control purposes. Together with the additional sampling of feed by a competent authority, on a risk-oriented basis, this puts into effect the risk-oriented implementation of control activities by a competent authority, as Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires.

It is the subject-specialist competent authority for the enforcement of the law on feed that has the obligation to implement the risk assessment. All feed-business operators as defined by Article 3(10), German Food and Feed Code (LFGB), must be assessed. Where applicable, there may be several operating sites involved for one particular company: these must each be assessed separately.

*2.*2. Structure

An establishment's risk is assessed in a two-stage system, i.e. the combination of the risk-farm type (RFT, see Annex 1) and the individual evaluation of a site (RI), with the help of the four main characteristics. Via the points system described, the overall risk (RB) is ascertained - expressed as a quantity of risk points for an establishment. This quantity of risk points for the given establishment makes it possible to determine this business's risk class and thus the frequency of control that applies to it (Annex 2).

*2.*3. Implementation

*2.*3.1 Principles

The risk assessment for a given establishment must be completed and updated after each visit to that establishment and the data entered into a risk assessment system. In particular, it is required

to make updates to include any amendments to the risk-farm type, which (where applicable) can result from a change to the spectrum of activities.

2.3.2 Initial classification:

All businesses are classified into a risk-farm type, based on their profile of activities (determined from these factors: the product's target group of animals, the product, and the activity). Excepting the companies from the risk-farm types 4 and 5, the establishment being registered is classified as having the lowest number of points respectively (= starting quantity of points for the respective risk-farm type, SRFT) in the individual points of assessment, in so far as no further information is already available. Based on the particular risk potential presented by establishments of the risk-farm types 4 and 5, these enterprises receive the highest quantity of points respectively, in so far as no further information is already available.

2.3.3 Determining the risk-farm type (RFT)

2.3.3.1 Standard classification

A feed business operator's risk-farm type takes as its orientation point the risk potential of the activities involved in producing feed for farmed animals and domestic animals, in the areas of production, manufacture, storage, transport, and placing products on the market, as well as their use.

Activities are classified according to this RFT system on the basis of the coding catalogue co-ordinated between the Federal Government and the *Laender*: this covers activities that must be indicated according to Article 19(1) of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 (cf. Annex 1). This coding catalogue can be saved in an EDP system for producing the directory of registered and approved businesses. In the system described here, the types of activities are allocated a corresponding risk-farm type based on the data presented in Annex 1. Where several activities are involved, the principle is that the type of operation that must be indicated is the one that constitutes the highest risk. There are five possible RFTs, with RFT 1 being allocated the smallest risk and RBA 5 the greatest one (cf. Annex 2). A quantity of starting points is given for each RFT (an SRFT) and also a points window/interval (IRFT). Setting the RFT or respectively the quantity of starting points substantially influences the frequency of controls.

2.3.3.2 Adapting the standard classification and assessment of the domestic-animals'-feed sector

Corrections are necessary in individual cases, based on characteristics of certain types of activity: these possibly give rise to a higher or a lower level of risk than can be taken into account in the standard classification process (see Annex 1).

Based on the particular features of the domestic-animal-feed sector, a correction is made with regard to the RFT classification. If an enterprise produces or places on the market feed that is exclusively for domestic animals (with no hazard to human health involved), the RFT indi-

cated as standard is always reduced by one level. This takes into account the different risks that apply to the groups of "target" animals using the products.

2.3.4 Main characteristics – risk points - issuing of points - individual risk

For assessing the ***quantity of points (*R_I*) reached on an individual basis,*** there are four main characteristics available (production quantity / traded quantity and spectrum of production (I), structure of production and enterprise structure (II), the establishment's responsibility for its own operations (III) and assessment of results from the controls of feed by the competent authority (IV)) - in turn, these can be subdivided into as many as seven risk factors. Each of these risk factors has a maximum of five assessment stages or risk stages (0 to 4). The selection of a given level establishes the quantity of points recorded, in accordance with the following arrangement. In some cases decision-making fields must be selected (on a yes/no basis), for which a corresponding quantity of points has also been established. The risk factors are weighted due to the reasons stated in Item 3.5.; this can be supported automatically by an EDP programme.

To make the risk factors involved clear and to maximise objectivity, the factors involved within the main characteristics are described more fully, as follows: The aim is for these descriptions to make it easier to select the respective risk level or respective quantity of points. Thus the assessment is made according to individual knowledge of a particular establishment, based on a standard assessment procedure. As a point of principle, the greater the risk, the higher is the risk level to be selected or respectively the higher the quantity of points.

Main characteristic I: Production quantity / traded quantity and spectrum of production

Risk factor	*Risk level (= points)*	*Criterion*	*Description*
I.1 **Scale and spectrum of production**	0	< 3,000 t	The greater the scale of production, the more feed is involved and the greater the number of users affected, and thus the greater the risk. The risk level to be selected takes as its orientation point the establishment's production quantity / traded quantity. So that this process takes into account the different level of risk that various products have, it is initially the quantities produced/traded that are calculated for determining the production quantity used for comparison purposes; a product-specific factor is used for this. For the given amount of product placed on the market, the following multiplication factors must be used: – Feed material: x 0,1 – Compound feed: x 1 – Mineral-based feed: x 10 – Pre-mixtures: x 20 – Feed additives: x 50 The quantities (in "t" : tonnes) resulting from this serve as the basis in making a classification into the respective risk level. In cases where there are several products, the respective calculated quantities are added together to form a total. The value calculated serves the purpose of classification into the respective risk level.
	1	3,000 to 10,000 t	
	2	10,000 to 50,000 t	
	3	50,000 to 100,000 t	
	4	> 100,000 t	
I.2 **Scale of trade**	0	< 3,000 t	The greater the extent of trade, the more feed is involved and the greater the number of users affected, and thus the greater the risk. The risk level to be selected takes as its orientation point the given establishment's traded quantities. So that this process takes into account the different level of risk that various products have, it is initially the quantities traded that are calculated for determining the production quantity used for comparison purposes; a product-specific factor is used for this. For the given amount of product placed on the market, the following multiplication factors must be used: – Feed material: x 0.1 – all others: x 1 The quantities (in "t" : tonnes) resulting from this serve as the basis in making a classification into the respective risk level. In cases where there are several products, the respective calculated quantities are added together to form a total. The value calculated serves the purpose of classification into the respective risk level.
	1	3,000 to 10,000 t	
	2	10,000 to 50,000 t	
	3	50,000 to 100,000 t	
	4	> 100,000 t	
I.3 **Sales territory**	0	< 50 km	The larger the sales territory, the greater the number of users/animals/countries affected, and thus the greater the risk. The risk level is selected on the basis of the pre-defined territories.
	1	within the feed-business operator's home Federal State	
	2	national (throughout the Federal	

Risk factor	*Risk level (= points)*	*Criterion*	*Description*	
		Republic of Germany)		
	3	throughout Europe		
	4	worldwide		
I.4 Critical product changes per production line / risk of carry-over	0	none	Production without critical product changes (e.g. if production is solely for one category of animals, such as laying hens). This also includes, for example, the production of one or of several feed materials, or of a pre-mixture or of a feed additive	This applies solely to producers. Product-changes can increase the risk of carry-overs, particularly of critical substances. However, what is decisive for the assessment is the mixtures that are produced on the respective line. The greater the number of different feed types with critical substances that are produced per line, the greater the risk. The highest risk level applies to production lines including all types of mixed feed, including the use of coccidiostats.
	1	low level of criticality	Production using mineral-based feed or production of pre-mixtures of exclusively the same type (e.g. differing solely in terms of concentration levels) or of feed additives of the same type (e.g. solely aroma substances, binding agents/anti-caking agents…)	
	2	medium level of criticality	Production using feed additives and/or pre-mixtures, or it is not solely the same kind of pre-mixtures that are produced (e.g. vitamin pre-mixtures AND trace-element pre-mixtures)	
	3	critical	Production of supplementary feedingstuffs and complete feedingstuffs, with and without coccidiostats or production of feed additives not of exclusively the same type (e.g. vitamins AND trace elements)	
	4	very critical	Production of supplementary feedingstuffs (including mineral-based feed) and complete feedingstuffs, with and without coccidiostats, or production of several feed additives, the carry-over of which has consequences for the safety of the feed (e.g. different coccidiostats)	

Risk factor	*Risk level (= points)*	*Criterion*	*Description*	
I.5 **Types of recipe**	0	only standard mixtures	The production of special mixtures or respectively of commissioned mixing assignments entails a higher level of risk than the standard mixtures.	
	2	also commissioned mixing assignments		
	4	predominantly commissioned mixing assignments (more than 75 % of total production)		
I.6 **Origin of the products / feed additives**	0	From EU Member States	Use of raw material or feed additives from certain particular places of origin can adversely affect the the quality of the compound feed and can entail different risks to health, depending on the place of origin. Thus the selection of the risk level takes problematic places of origin as a point of reference. The highest risk is attributed to places of origin known to have residue-related problems. A list of critical places of origin is produced and regularly updated, based on the reports from EU-RASFF (Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed) and, where applicable, from other information sources.	
	1	Plant-based feed material from third countries		Third countries = non-EU states
	2	Other products from third countries		
	3	This level can be chosen as a standard option solely if a reason is stated!		
	4	Critical products from countries known to have residue problems		
I.7 **Perishability of the product**	0	no	Easily perishable products can lead to an accumulation of micro-organisms and, where applicable, to the formation of substances harmful to health (e.g. mycotoxins). This can constitute a greater risk.	Is it predominantly easily perishable products that are being made?
	3	yes		

Main characteristic II: Structure of production and enterprise structure

Risk factor	*Risk level (= points)*	*Criterion*	*Description*	
II.1 Production / handling	0	completely automated	Automatic production is rather more suited to the task of producing feed of consistent unvarying quality. The more manually influenced working processes there are, the greater is the risk of fluctuations in quality and errors in the mixture.	Completely automated operation is characterised by the following, for instance: - critical batch sequences are blocked by the EDP programme - micro-component dosing units for feed additives / pre-mixtures - technical means of avoiding incorrect inputs of ingredients - fully-automatic bagging, including labelling
	(1)	This level can be chosen as a standard option solely if a reason is stated!		at a stage between completely automated and automated only to a limited degree
	2	only automated to a limited degree, with manual input of ingredients		Establishment is automated only to a limited degree; some working processes are manual (manual input of ingredients)
	(3)	This level can be chosen as a standard option solely if a reason is stated!		at a stage between automated to a limited degree and predominantly manual
	4	predominantly manual processes		Establishments with predominantly manually-influenced working processes, e.g.: - Extraction / weighing / input of feed additives by hand - Bagging, labelling by hand - no EDP system for blocking critical batch sequences

Risk factor	*Risk level (= points)*	*Criterion*	*Description*	
II.2 State of the installations in construction and technical terms, for production, storage, handling and transport, in addition to the state of hygiene and the arrangements for maintenance	0	very good	Construction and technical installations not optimally oriented towards the working sequences and also harmful and unclean building, storage and production installations disrupt the production process, increasing the risk of disadvantageous effects on the feed produced. An assessment is made of the given state of the production and operating sites in terms of construction and technical aspects. This also includes the transport of products and of manufactured articles within the establishment. Are measures of maintenance and upkeep implemented appropriately? Does the feed-business operator show willingness to invest, in order for the relevant conditions to be improved / optimised respectively? Are checks (adapted to the establishment's activities) being made on the mixing processes and/or production processes (e.g. level of precision in weighing, examinations of homogeneity of mixes, etc.)? Are there corresponding cleaning plans in place? Does an effective system exist for combating pests (e.g. insects)?	Very good condition of all production facilities (short transport paths; no lifting-up of product; optimum intervals between monitoring activity; technical facilities in optimum condition; state of facilities offers comprehensive protection against contaminations, in construction terms and in technical terms); immediate and comprehensive measures of maintenance, without a time lag; where applicable, proof of the homogeneity of the mix is available - specific to the given establishment and **appropriate to the activities**; monitoring activity is carried out regularly; cleaning plans are available, are specific to the establishment, and are implemented; pest-combating measures are specific to each establishment and are effective.
	1	good		Arrangement and condition of the equipment and installations good; upkeep and maintenance measures are carried out; where applicable, proof of the homogeneity of the mix is available, specific to the given establishment and **adapted to the activities;** cleaning plans are available; activities are implemented to combat pests; state of hygiene is good
	2	moderate/limited		Arrangement and condition of the equipment and installations - of moderate quality; upkeep and maintenance measures are usually carried out in good time; state of hygiene satisfactory; proof of homogeneity of mix is available, but does not fully correspond to the activities being performed
	3	bad		Arrangement and condition of the equipment and installations are unfavourable in some aspects; the condition is bad and has problematic areas; state of hygiene insufficient; proof of homogeneity of mix is available, but does not correspond to the activities being performed
	4	very bad		Arrangement of the equipment and installations is mainly unfavourable (long transport paths, frequent lifting-up of product; mostly mechanical); condition inadequate; high danger of segregation undermining the mix / carry over; upkeep and maintenance measures are inadequate or are absent altogether; danger of contaminations is high; hygiene conditions inadequate; no proof of the mix's homogeneity available

Risk factor	*Risk level (= points)*	*Criterion*	*Description*
II.3 Possibilities of contamination with "non-feed" / risk of carry-over of "non-feed"	0	no	Is there a danger of contamination of the inputs used or of the products manufactured, by means of fertiliser, plant-protection products, veterinary drugs, biocides or other "non-feed substances"?
	3	yes	

Main Characteristic III: The Establishment's Responsibility for its own Operations

Risk factor	*Risk level (= points)*	*Criterion*	*Description*	
III.1 Documentation / traceability / product recall	0	Documentation goes beyond the statutory minimum requirements, traceability is guaranteed	Comprehensive documentation of the flows of goods and production processes, as well as retained samples, provide a guarantee of traceability. An established and functioning product-recall system minimises time loss in the worst case. Documentation of working sequences and procedural sequences create a standardised production procedure; this makes it easier to seek out the error in the event of a problem When (appropriate) documentation is insufficient or is not operated systematically, this delays or prevents effective traceability and also rapid action to correct the problem, thereby increasing the risk. For example, the following documents include statutory requirements: Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, and Annex II, Regulation (EC) No 183/2005	System of traceability available, adapted on a basis specific to the given establishment, appropriate, and usable in a practical test any time, without delay; traceability within the respective establishment also guaranteed; documentation is transparent and can provide proof where required, both internally within the company (e.g. recipes, mix protocols, declarations, outgoing goods) and also externally (e.g. origin of the raw materials; data on suppliers and on customers); encompasses all relevant working sequences; system extended in purposeful way and on a basis specific to the respective establishment; retained samples are available and clearly identifiable, and can be found quickly
	2	Documentation fulfils all statutory requirements; traceability guaranteed		Traceability system proves capable of functioning in the practical test, retained samples available; documentation fulfils requirements placed upon it; beyond this, only a limited adaptation to a production process that is specific to the given establishment
	4	Documents demanded are presented only after a delay; traceability is insufficient		Traceability system insufficient / with flaws in terms of plausibility; documentation insufficient; retained samples incomplete

Risk factor	*Risk level (= points)*	*Criterion*	*Description*	
III.2 Up-to-date nature of the HACCP concept; application of that concept	0	all requirements fulfilled, concept proved to be up-to-date	The concept available at the relevant establishment takes into account all requirements stipulated by law, it is functionally operable and is adapted to the specifics of the relevant establishment. There are regular updates and further developments. Facilities with an inadequate system of self-monitoring constitute a greater risk, because errors in the production sequence are not recognised or recognised too late. As standard, feed-business operators at the primary production level, as defined in Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, are allocated risk level 0 here.	Hazard analysis is implemented in appropriate and comprehensive way; where applicable, it is determined what control points ("CP") or critical control points ("CCP") there are; procedure available for supervising the CCPs; threshold values determined for use as trigger values and also (where appropriate) measures for eliminating (hazards); competent personnel are assigned and receives regular tuition; the company's operative-level personnel know the CPs and CCPs and are informed concerning the measures for monitoring and mastering them; instructions for operations are close at hand at the place of work, are familiar, and are taken into account; verification system is in place for all measures that are included in the concept; all procedures and measures taken are documented; concept is updated regularly and adapted to account for changes (e.g. in the production process)
	2	Requirements fulfilled to the greatest extent, but there is scope for improvement		the operative personnel at the company are only partly familiar with the CPs and CCPs; they are informed only to a moderate/limited degree about the measures of monitoring and mastery of the system that these CPs and CCPs contain; working instructions are not available close at hand, are familiar only to a moderate/limited degree, and are not always taken into account;
	4	Requirements not fulfilled; not appropriately capable of functioning		HACCP is not plausible; concept not oriented towards actual operating structures and operating activities; necessary threshold values are absent; necessary monitoring measures are not implemented, no effective verification system available; the operative personnel at the company do not know the CCPs and are not informed about measures required for monitoring and mastering the CCPs; working instructions not available, are unknown;

Risk factor	*Risk level (= points)*	*Criterion*	*Description*	
III.3 The establishment's monitoring of its own activities (monitoring incoming goods and outgoing products)	0	are implemented on a risk-oriented basis and with appropriate frequency; goes beyond the requirements that are specific to this business sector with regard to quality-assurance procedures	The quality of the raw materials used determines the quality of the product on a lasting basis. The facility's product-monitoring activities serve the aim of quality assurance in production. Apart from the quantity of checks undertaken (sensory, chemical, microbiological), what is assessed here is the risk-oriented implementation (selection of parameters for examination, intervals between monitoring activities). The basis for measurement in this is requirements, specific to the feed business, with regard to quality-assurance procedures (e.g. the monitoring plans for the respective types of establishment, formulated in the "QA monitoring system" quality assurance guidelines for monitoring of feed).	
	2	Extent of self-monitoring activities corresponds to the requiremens specific to the feed business with regard to quality-assurance procedures		Requirements specific to the feed-business fulfilled
	4	No risk-oriented examinations of the establishment's own activities; papers accompanying the goods are merely of an unspecific nature		Examinations are not implemented on a risk-oriented basis (they solely record non-problematic parameters, and are sporadic and unsystematic) or the establishment conducts no monitoring of its own activities at all
III.4 The feed-business operator's behaviour (elimination of flaws, reaction to complaints, taking remedial measures, willingness to cooperate)	0	very good	Establishments that show a high degree of readiness to cooperate with the relevant competent authority, that take complaints seriously, proactively research into causes of problems and initiate remedial measures immediately, present a lower level of risk than facilities that act on a merely "superficial" level, or solely after repeated promptings, or indeed after coercive measures have been threatened or implemented.	Immediate, comprehensive, on a proactive basis; with preventive measures; comprehensive remedial measures and also, where applicable, purposeful preventive measures for avoiding future problems are initiated immediately and proactively; promptly communicating or respectively passing on information to the competent authority
	1	good		Immediate; the facility reacts in appropriate time, sufficient helping measures are initiated; yet communication and passing-on of information are subject to a delay
	2	satisfactory only to a limited degree		the facility acts only after a delay or after being prompted
	3	bad		After being repeatedly prompted, response is decidedly delayed and/or involves only minimal commitment of resources

Risk factor	*Risk level (= points)*	*Criterion*	*Description*	
	4	very bad		Only after being prompted in writing and being threatened with coercive measures; the company does not react at all or does so with minimum commitment of resources; incorrect measures are taken; no comprehensive problem analysis is undertaken and no preventive measures are taken; the company does little or nothing on its own initiative and has a low degree of "awareness of the problem"; information only reluctantly passed on to the competent authority
III.5 Internal organisation of the establishment	0	good	What is assessed here is particular features of the establishment's internal organisation. For instance, this includes personnel management (frequent changes to areas of competence, flow of information within the company, qualification of the personnel, high degree of staff fluctuation, quality of familiarisation process for new staff/in new areas of activity, willingness to provide further training), frequent changes of supplier, (where applicable) private-sector certification systems and accreditation systems; also monitoring of the mixing processes and/or manufacturing processes that is adapted to the establishment's activities (e.g. degree of weighing precision, examinations of homogeneity of mixes…)	Body of effectively functioning, appropriately-qualified core personnel; company has its own supplier audits readily at hand, involving checks on the suppliers at the latter's facilities; high degree of reliability; only low incidence of return of goods ordered; establishment is well structured /organised
	2	satisfactory only to a limited degree		Regarding some of the points described, weaknesses are evident in the establishment's internal organisation
	4	bad		Frequent changes of staff; workforce used to provide assistance lacks appropriate subject-area qualification, or respectively has had no appropriate familiarisation process in that activity area, lowest-price bidder gets the order, no information on reliability; Waste material / refuse / equipment that is no longer needed is situated in the production area

Main characteristic IV: Assessment of results from the monitoring of feed by the competent authority

Risk factor	*Risk level (= points)*	*Criterion*	*Description*	
IV.1 Results of examinations of feed by competent authorities	0	very good	The consideration of risk includes the assessment of results of previous examination work, available from the competent authorities for monitoring feed. A high quantity of complaints prompts the conclusion that insufficient care is being taken. Also decisive in this regard is the type of infringements involved (labelling, exceeding the maximum-content level, endangering health). For instance, the relative complaints quota can be used here as an assessment parameter. However, in this case the basis for evaluation taken should always be consideration of the facts relating to the respective existing RFT, and also comparable time periods and quantities of samples.	No complaints
	1	good		Few complaints and/or infringements solely with regard to labelling
	2	satisfactory		Average quantity of complaints and/or complaints involving deviation from the declared content
	3	bad		Many complaints and/or complaints involving deviation from the maximum permissible content
	4	very bad		Very many complaints and/or complaints involving danger to health / product recall
IV.2 Results of inspections	0	good	Consideration of risk also includes the qualitative assessments of inspection results not assessed under Main Characteristics II and III. Examples: – How frequently do the inspections reveal flaws? – Were there instances where it was found that a risk-relevant state of affairs exists, one that the establishment should urgently have recognised by itself (e.g. errors in the production matrix, instances of lack of clarity in dealing with returns, clear unambiguous inscriptions on packaging material,…)? – Were any repeat infringements ascertained, i.e. infringements that were already the subject of a complaint in previous monitoring activities and were also eliminated, but were found to be present again in monitoring activity at a later date?	No risk-relevant flaws are established, any observations / notifications given were of an instructive nature (i.e. not referring to actual flaws); flaws diagnosed on a previous occasion were eliminated on a lasting basis
	2	average		certain individual situations were established which can be risk-relevant under unfavourable circumstances (e.g. inner/outer storage material does not have a clear, unambiguous inscription; lack of clarity in dealing with returns)
	4	conspicuous		time and time again, monitoring activity indicates a state of affairs that is or can be risk-relevant

2.3.5 Weighting the individual risk factors

In order to take into account the various areas of risk potential, a multiplier is used. Within this, factor "1" represents a base risk for a low level of risk potential, factor "2" stands for a medium level of potential, which has double the weighting of the base risk, with factor "3" representing a high level of weighting (three times as high as the base risk).

Weighting of the risk factors

Risk factor		Weighting
I.1	Scale and spectrum of production	3
I.2	Scale of trade	2
I.3	Sales territory	2
I.4	Critical changes of recipe per production line / risk of carry-over	3
I.5	Types of recipe	1
I.6	Origin of the products / feed additives	1
I.7	Perishability of the product	1
II.1	Production / handling	1
II.2	State of the installations in construction and technical terms, for production, storage, handling and transport, in addition to the state of hygiene and the arrangements for maintenance	3
II.3	Possibilities of contamination by "non-feed" / risk of carry-over of "non-feed"	1
III.1	Documentation / traceability / product recall	1
III.2	Up-to-date nature of the HACCP concept; application of the concept	1
III.3	Establishment's monitoring of its own activities	2
III.4	Behaviour of feed-business operator	2
III.5	Internal organisation of the establishment	2
IV.1	Results of examinations of feed by a competent authority	2
IV.2	Results from inspections	2

The weighting of the risk factor cannot be changed by the user. In so far as there is a requirement (e.g. after review of the risk-assessment system; in the event of amendment of the individual weighting of the risk factor due to new knowledge obtained) the weighting can be adapted. However, this is permitted to take place solely if justification for it is submitted by an employee suitably legitimised for the purpose, in coordination with the institution that is responsible for the risk-assessment system. When the weighting is adapted, this leads to a new version of the risk assessment for all companies.

2.3.6 Calculation of the total risk and of the frequency of control

2.3.6.1. Quantity of starting points and interval for risk-farm types

Risk-farm type RFT	Quantity of starting points S_{RFT}	Interval I_{RFT}
RFT 1	0	50
RFT 2	20	80
RFT 3	50	100
RFT 4	100	100
RFT 5	150	100

2.3.6.2. Calculation of the total risk (RB) for an establishment

The calculation of the **quantity of points reached individually (R_I)** is produced by the sum of the individual assessment points from the risk factors, weighted according to Item 2.3.5.

Taking into account the risk-farm type and the range (I_{RFT}) possible within this farm type, an establishment's overall risk (R_B) can be established as follows:

$$\mathbf{R_B} = S_{RFT} + I_{RBA} * \left(\frac{R_I}{R_{max}} \right)$$

R_B: Establishment's specific total risk

S_{RFT}: Starting quantity of points for the respective RFT

I_{RFT}: Interval for the respective RFT

R_I: Quantity of points reached individually

R_{max}:

max. quantity of points reachable, e.g.

for manufacturers of feed:	118 points
for pure traders:	86 points (because some risk factors do not apply here)

2.3.6.3. Allocation to a risk class / time limit for control

Using an establishment's calculated specific total risk ($R_{B)}$ makes it possible to read off the risk class and thus the frequency of control (see also Annex 2):

Risk class	Total quantity of risk points (R_B)	Frequency of control (without taking a sample)
I	0 to 40	> 3 years
II	41 to 80	at 3-year intervals
III	81 to 130	at 2-year intervals
IV	131 to 180	at 12-month intervals (once per year)
V	181 to 210	at 9-month intervals
VI	211 to 230	at 6-month intervals
VII	231 to 250	at 3-month intervals

If the risk assessment gives rise to a change to the next scheduled date for a control check, a justification must be given for this.

In principle, agricultural primary producers can also be assessed through this present system stated here.

I) Allocation into risk-farm types (RFT), taking as the reference point the coding catalogue coordinated between the Federal Government and the *Laender,* for activities to be stated in the directory of establishments registered and approved according to Article 19(1) of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005

Basic assumption: 5 risk-farm types, of which 1 = very low risk, 5 = greatest risk

Table 1: Classification of RFT, general

Code 1	Activity	Code 2	Type of feed	RFT
A	Primary production of feed and also activities according to Article 5(1) or (2) of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005			1
B	Production (approved and registered) Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005	1	Feed additives	4
		2	Pre-mixtures	5
		3	Feed material	4
		4	Compound feed	5
C	Manufacture (registered only): apart from: manufacture of feed not requiring public approval	1 2 4		4
C	Manufacture (registered only): manufacture of feed not requiring public approval	3		2
C	Drying facility (with general registration)	5		3 or respectively refer to II.
C	Decontamination facility (with general registration)	6		3
D	Drying of green fodder, food or remnants of food, with direct use of the combustion gases			5 or respectively refer to II.
E	Decontaminate (approved facility)			4
F	Placing on the market (approved and registered) Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005	1 2 3		2
G	Placing on the market (registered only): apart from: placing on the market of feed material which does not require approval	1 2 4		2
G	Placing on the market (registered only): placing on the market of feed material which does not require approval	3		1
H	Third-country representative/s (approved and registered)	1	Feed additives	4
		2	Pre-mixtures	
		3	Feed material	3
		4	Compound feed	
I	Third-country representative/s (registered only)			3
J	Storage			1
K	Transport			2

II) Allocation of the risk-farm type for drying facilities

Depending on the fuels used, various risks emerge for establishments involving in the drying of feed. Drying companies are therefore required to provide more precise details about their business. If the characteristics have not yet been registered, then the RFT established as standard (see Tab. 1) is allocated.

Table 2: Allocation of the RBA for drying facilities

Characteristic	**RFT**
Indirect drying	1
Direct drying - use of	
• gas (direct, grass + food)	3
• heating oil (direct, grass + food)	4
• solids / other (direct, grass + food)	5
• gas (direct, other feed)	1
• heating oil (direct, other feed)	2
• solids / other (direct, other feed)	3

III) RFT*: corrections to the RFT in the case of certain activities/products

Because of characteristics of certain types of activity that (where applicable) give rise to a higher or lower level or risk than can be taken into account in the standard classification, corrections are necessary in individual cases.

Table 3: Corrections with regard to RFT

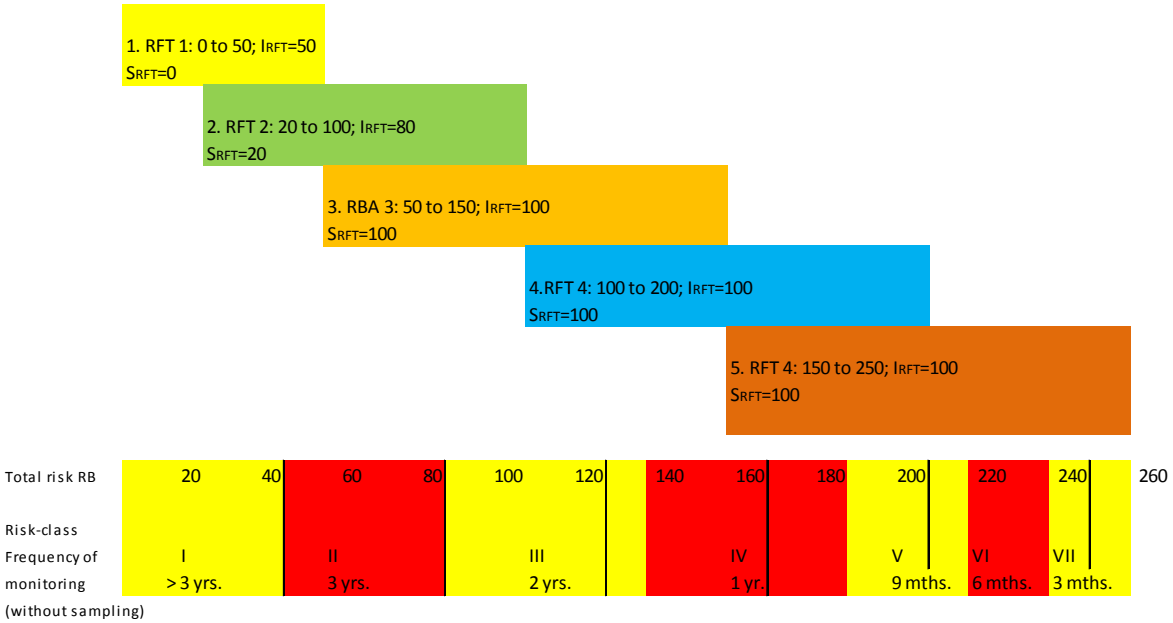
Code 1	**Activity**	**Code 2**	**Particular characteristic**	**RFT***
A B C	Use of the rulings on exceptions for ruminants **and** non-ruminants, according to Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	1.2 4 4	With corresponding approval / permission / report according to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	RFT + 1
B	Manufacture (approved and registered according to Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005) of feed additives	1	Manufacture using at least one coccidiostat / histomonostat	RFT + 1
C	Manufacture of feed additives and premixtures (registered only)	1 2	Manufacturing solely aroma substances	RFT - 1
C	Manufacture of compound feed	4	Manufacturing solely simple compound feed	RFT - 1
F	Placing on the market (approved and registered according to Article 10, Verordnung (EG) Nr. 183/2005) of feed additives	1	Placing on the market of at least one coccidiostat / histomonostat	RFT + 1

In addition:

Correction in the case of all companies with a product spectrum that exclusively encompasses feed for non-farmed
animals. Correction: RFT* = RFT – 1.

Annex 1: Ascertaining the individual risk (overview)

RFT= risk-farm type
SRBT=quantity of starting-points
IRFT=interval



Annex 3: Ascertaining the individual risk (overview)

	Quantity of points	0	1	2		3	4	Max. quantity of points within the parameter	Weighting	Max. quantity of points after weighting
Risk factor		**Risk stage 0 (low)**	**Risk stage 1**	**Risk stage 2**		**Risk stage 3**	**Risk stage 4 (high)**			
Main characteristic I: Production quantity, traded quantity and spectrum of production										
I.1	Scale and spectrum of production product-specific factors: feed material *0.1, compound feed *1, mineral-based feed 10; pre-mixture: *20, feed additives: *50.	< 3,000 t	3,000 to 10,000 t	10,000 to 50,000 t		50,000-100,000 t	> 100,000 t	4	3	12
I.2	Scale of trade product-specific factors: feed material *0.1, all other feed: 1.	< 3,000 t	3,000 to 10,000 t	10,000 to 50,000 t		50,000-100,000 t	> 100,000 t	4	2	8
I.3	Sales	< 50 km	within the feed business operator's home Federal State	national		Europe-wide	worldwide	4	2	8
I.4	Critical recipe changes per production line / risk of carry-over	none; production without critical recipe change (e.g. for only one category of animal)	low level of criticality; production using mineral-based feed	medium level of criticality; manufacture using feed additives and/or pre-mixtures		critical; manufacture of mineral-based feed, supplementary feedingstuffs and complete feedingstuffs with and without coccidiostats	very critical; manufre of mineral-based feed, supplementary feedingstuffs and complete feedingstuffs with and without coccidiostats	4	3	12
I.5	Types of recipe	only standard mixtures		also commissioned mixing assignments			predominantly commissioned mixing assignments (more than 75% of total production)	4	1	4
I.6	Origin of the products /feed additives	from Member States	plant feed material from third countries	other products from third countries		In standard operation this stage can only be selected if a reason is stated!	critical products from countries known to have residue-related problems	4	1	4
I.7	Perishability of the product	no				yes		3	1	3
Main characteristic II: Structure of production and enterprise structure										
II.1	Production / handling	fully automated	In standard operation this stage can only be selected if a reason is stated!	low level of automation; with manual additions		In standard operation this stage can only be selected if a reason is stated!	predominantly manual work processes	4	1	4
II.2	Construction and technical condition of the installations used for production / storage / handling / transport / state of hygiene / maintenance	very good; no lifting-up of the product / after mixing process, conveying is exclusively by gravity, short transport paths, no susceptibility to wear and tear; mixing report appropriate; farm operation's hygiene very good; pest-combating measures specific to respective establish't. and effective.	good	moderate		bad	very bad; several instances of lifting-up of product; long transport paths; high susceptibility to wear and tear; no proof of homogeneity of mixed product; flawed hygiene; pest-combating measures inadequate or absent altogether	4	3	12
II.3	Possibilities of contamination with / risk of carry-over of "non-feed"	no				yes		3	1	3
Main characteristic III: The establishment's responsibility for its own operations										
III.1	Documentation and traceability	Documentation goes beyond the minimum statutory requirements. Retained samples available and quickly identifiable, traceability guaranteed		Documentation fulfils all statutory requirements, retained samples available, traceability guaranteed.			Required documents presented only after delay; retained samples incomplete; traceability insufficient	4	1	4
II.2	Up-to-date nature of the HACCP system; applicaiton of the system.	All requirements fulfilled; proven to be up-to-date		Requirements fulfilled to a great extent, but with scope for improvement			Requirements not fulfilled; not appropriately capable of functioning	4	1	4
II.3	Establishment's checks on its own operations (goods in and outgoing-product checks)	Are conducted on risk-oriented and appropriately frequent basis; goes beyond this business sector's specific requirements		Scope of self-monitoring activity corresponds to requirements specific to this sector of business			No risk-oriented examinations of the farm's own operations, papers accompanying goods are solely of an unspecific nature	4	2	8
III.4	Feed business operator's behaviour (elimination of errors, reaction to complaints, taking remedial measures	very good	good	Satisfactory only to a limited degree		bad	very bad	4	2	8
III.5	internal organisation of the farm operation	good		Satisfactory only to a limited degree			bad	4	2	8
Main characteristic IV: Assessment of results from the supervision by competent authorities										
IV.1	Results of examinations by a competent authority	very good (no complaints)	good (few complaints and/or solely labelling infringements)	Satisfactory (average quantity of complaints and/or complaints with deviations from declared content)		bad (many complaints &/or complaints involving deviations from max. content level)	very bad (very many complaints and/or complaints involving product recall)	4	2	8
IV. 2	Results of inspections	good		average			conspicuous	4	2	8
								max. permissible total Rmax		118

Annex 2: Key to the distribution of samples and analyses among the Laender

	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Utilisable agricultural area in %	7.9	0	8.3	19.2	4.6	0.1	8.1	15.5	8.9	3.8	0.5	5.4	7	5.9	4.7
Compound-feed production in %	3.1	0	3.9	8	1.4	3.7	2.4	41.3	16.2	0.9	0.2	2.3	4.6	10	2
Amount of feed material in %	3.9	0	7.3	23.2	4.4	0	5.2	23.1	11.3	4.1	0.3	4.5	5.9	3.8	2.9
Quantity of compound-feed manufacturers in &	3.9	0.9	3.9	19.2	3.1	1.3	2.2	25.3	17	2.2	1.3	7.9	3.9	3.5	4.4
Key: Feed material (Utilisable agricultural area and amount of feed material)	5.9	0	7.8	21.2	4.5	0.1	6.7	19.3	10.1	4	0.4	5	6.5	4.9	3.8
Key: Compound feed (Compound-feed production and quantity of approved manufacturers of compound-feed)	3.5	0.5	3.9	13.6	2.3	2.5	2.3	33.3	16.6	1.6	0.8	5.1	4.3	6.8	3.2
Key for prohibited substances (Utilisable agricultural area, amount of feed material, compound-feed production and quantity of approved compound-feed manufact'rs.)	4.7	0.2	5.9	17.4	3.4	1.3	4.5	26.3	13.4	2.8	0.6	5	5.4	5.8	3.5
Key: feed additives (proportion of the feed-additive manufacturers in %)	0	0	12	18.1	7.2	1.2	4.8	27.7	19.3	3.6	1.2	0	2.4	2.4	0
Key: premixtures (proportion of the feed-additive manufacturers in %)	0	0	5.6	26.9	2.5	0	0.6	33.1	16.3	1.9	0.6	3.8	3.8	1.3	2.5

Annex 3: Distribution among the Laender: samples and analyses of ingredients and of sample staken for calculation of energy content in feed

	Germany	BB: Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Samples for analysis of the ingredients and requirements governing the composition of **feed material**	701	41	0	55	148	31	1	47	135	71	28	3	35	45	34	27
Quantity of individual analyses of ingredients and requirements governing the composition of **feed material**	1763	104	0	137	373	79	2	118	340	178	70	7	88	114	86	67
Samples for analysis of ingredients and requirements governing the composition of **compound feed**	2878	100	14	112	390	66	72	66	956	477	46	23	146	123	195	92
Quantity of **individual analyses** of ingredients and requirements governing the composition of compound **feed**	19765	690	99	768	2680	453	493	453	6562	3271	315	158	1005	847	1340	631
Samples regarding calculation of energy in **compound feed**	1249	44	6	49	169	29	31	29	414	207	20	10	63	53	85	40

Annex 4: Distribution among the Laender: samples and analyses of feed addi-tives

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Samples for quality-checks (level of active-substance content) in relation to **feed additives**	92	0	0	11	17	7	1	4	26	18	3	1	0	2	2	0
Analyses for quality-checks (level of active-substance content) in relation to **feed additives**	92	0	0	11	17	7	1	4	26	18	3	1	0	2	2	0
Samples for checking content level of feed additives in **pre-mixtures**	317	4	0	18	85	8	0	2	105	51	6	2	12	12	4	8
Analyses of content-levels of feed additives in **pre-mixtures**	1203	15	0	68	323	30	0	8	398	195	23	8	45	45	15	30
Samples for checking content level of feed additives in **feed material**	101	6	0	8	21	5	0	7	19	10	4	0	5	7	5	4
Analyses of content-level of feed additives in **feed material**	101	6	0	8	21	5	0	7	19	10	4	0	5	7	5	4
Samples for checking content levels of feed additives in **compound feed**	6716	234	33	261	911	154	167	154	2230	1112	107	54	342	288	455	214
Analyses for determining feed-additive content in compound feed	20738	724	103	806	2812	476	517	476	6885	3432	331	165	1054	889	1406	662

Annex 5: Distribution among the Laender: samples and analyses for testing unwanted-substances content (with max. content level) in feed material

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Samples	1750	103	0	136	370	79	2	117	337	176	70	7	87	114	86	66
Aflatoxin B1	1002	59	0	78	212	45	1	67	193	101	40	4	50	65	49	38
Arsenic	1507	89	0	117	318	68	2	101	290	152	60	6	75	98	74	57
Lead	1507	89	0	117	318	68	2	101	290	152	60	6	75	98	74	57
Cadmium	1507	89	0	117	318	68	2	101	290	152	60	6	75	98	74	57
Mercury	1507	89	0	117	318	68	2	101	290	152	60	6	75	98	74	57
Dioxins	1002	59	0	78	212	45	1	67	193	101	40	4	50	65	49	38
PCBs not similar to dioxins	511	30	0	40	108	23	1	34	98	52	20	2	26	33	25	19
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	3006	177	0	234	636	135	3	201	579	303	120	12	150	195	147	114
Fluorine	301	18	0	23	64	14	0	20	58	30	12	1	15	20	15	11
Nitrite	50	3	0	4	11	2	0	3	10	5	2	0	3	3	2	2
Others (e.g. melamin, Ambrosia spp.)	201	12	0	16	42	9	0	13	39	20	8	1	10	13	10	8
Total	12101	714	0	941	2557	545	14	809	2330	1220	482	48	604	786	593	458

Annex 6: Distribution among the Laender: samples and analyses testing for unwanted-substances content (without max. content level) in feed material

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Samples	1498	88	0	117	317	67	1	100	289	151	60	6	75	97	73	57
Zearalenon	301	18	0	23	64	14	0	20	58	30	12	1	15	20	15	11
Deoxynivalenol	301	18	0	23	64	14	0	20	58	30	12	1	15	20	15	11
Ochratoxin A	301	18	0	23	64	14	0	20	58	30	12	1	15	20	15	11
Fumonisin B1 + B2	301	18	0	23	64	14	0	20	58	30	12	1	15	20	15	11
T-2	301	18	0	23	64	14	0	20	58	30	12	1	15	20	15	11
HT-2	301	18	0	23	64	14	0	20	58	30	12	1	15	20	15	11
PCBs not similar to dioxins	511	30	0	40	108	23	1	34	98	52	20	2	26	33	25	19
Others	553	32	0	43	117	25	1	37	106	56	22	2	28	36	27	21
Total	2870	170	0	221	609	132	2	191	552	288	114	10	144	189	142	106

Annex 7: Distribution among the Laender: samples and analyses testing for unwanted-substances content (with max. content level) in compound feed

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Samples	1439	50	7	56	195	33	36	33	478	238	23	11	73	62	98	46
Aflatoxin B1	1003	35	5	39	136	23	25	23	333	166	16	8	51	43	68	32
Arsenic	1105	39	6	43	150	25	28	25	366	183	18	9	56	47	75	35
Lead	1105	39	6	43	150	25	28	25	366	183	18	9	56	47	75	35
Cadmium	1105	39	6	43	150	25	28	25	366	183	18	9	56	47	75	35
Mercury	1105	39	6	43	150	25	28	25	366	183	18	9	56	47	75	35
Dioxins	744	26	4	29	101	17	19	17	246	123	12	6	38	32	50	24
PCBs not similar to dioxins	353	12	2	14	48	8	9	8	117	58	6	3	18	15	24	11
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	2258	79	11	88	306	52	56	52	749	374	36	18	115	97	153	72
Coccidiostats	7021	245	35	273	952	161	175	161	2331	1162	112	56	357	301	476	224
Fluorine	271	9	1	11	37	6	7	6	90	45	4	2	14	12	18	9
Nitrite	30	1	0	1	4	1	1	1	10	5	0	0	2	1	2	1
Others (e.g. melamin, Ambrosia spp.)	399	14	2	16	54	9	10	9	133	66	6	3	20	17	27	13
Total	16499	577	84	643	2238	377	414	377	5473	2731	264	132	839	706	1118	526

Annex 8: Distribution among the Laender: samples and analyses testing for unwanted-substances content (without max. content level) in compound feed

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Samples	769	27	4	30	104	18	19	18	255	127	12	6	39	33	52	25
Zearalenon	202	7	1	8	27	5	5	5	67	33	3	2	10	9	14	6
Deoxynivalenol	202	7	1	8	27	5	5	5	67	33	3	2	10	9	14	6
Ochratoxin A	202	7	1	8	27	5	5	5	67	33	3	2	10	9	14	6
Fumonisin B1 + B2	202	7	1	8	27	5	5	5	67	33	3	2	10	9	14	6
T-2	202	7	1	8	27	5	5	5	67	33	3	2	10	9	14	6
HT-2	202	7	1	8	27	5	5	5	67	33	3	2	10	9	14	6
PCBs not similar to dioxins	353	12	2	14	48	8	9	8	117	58	6	3	18	15	24	11
Others	226	8	1	9	31	5	6	5	75	37	4	2	11	10	15	7
Total	1791	62	9	71	241	43	45	43	594	293	28	17	89	79	123	54

Annex 9: Distribution among the Laender: samples and analyses testing for unwanted-substances content (without max. content level) in compound feed

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (*1)	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Samples	158	2	0	9	42	4	0	1	52	26	3	1	6	6	2	4
Arsenic	50	1	0	3	13	1	0	0	17	8	1	0	2	2	1	1
Lead	50	1	0	3	13	1	0	0	17	8	1	0	2	2	1	1
Cadmium	50	1	0	3	13	1	0	0	17	8	1	0	2	2	1	1
Mercury	50	1	0	3	13	1	0	0	17	8	1	0	2	2	1	1
Dioxins	45	1	0	2	12	1	0	0	15	7	1	0	2	2	1	1
PCBs similar to dioxins	24	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	8	4	0	0	1	1	0	1
PCBs not similar to dioxins	24	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	8	4	0	0	1	1	0	1
Fluorine	42	1	0	2	11	1	0	0	13	7	1	0	2	2	1	1
Total	335	6	0	18	89	8	0	0	112	54	6	0	14	14	6	8

*1) Because of the small quantity of manufacturers of pre-mixture, only one sample is indicated here. In calculating the individual readings to be undertaken, using the distribution key, the result is a zero for all parameters. The competent monitoring authority decides on the basis of the case in hand, in situ, which substance is to be tested for with this sample.

Annex 10: Distribution among the Laender: samples and analyses testing for unwanted-substances content in feed additives

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Samples	83	0	0	10	15	6	1	4	23	16	3	1	0	2	2	0
Arsenic	51	0	0	6	9	4	1	2	14	10	2	1	0	1	1	0
Lead	51	0	0	6	9	4	1	2	14	10	2	1	0	1	1	0
Cadmium	51	0	0	6	9	4	1	2	14	10	2	1	0	1	1	0
Mercury	51	0	0	6	9	4	1	2	14	10	2	1	0	1	1	0
Dioxins	70	0	0	8	13	5	1	3	19	13	3	1	0	2	2	0
PCBs similar to dioxins	36	0	0	4	7	3	0	2	10	7	1	0	0	1	1	0
PCBs not similar to dioxins	36	0	0	4	7	3	0	2	10	7	1	0	0	1	1	0
Total	346	0	0	40	63	27	5	15	95	67	13	5	0	8	8	0

Annex 11: Distribution among the Laender: samples used in testing feed for residues of plant-protection products

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Cereals	644	38	0	50	136	29	1	43	124	65	26	3	32	42	31	24
Oil seeds	492	29	0	38	104	22	0	33	95	49	20	2	25	32	24	19
Pulses	50	3	0	4	11	2	0	3	10	5	2	0	3	3	2	2
Total	1186	70	0	92	251	53	1	79	229	119	48	5	60	77	57	45

Annex 12: Active substances of plant-protection products to be analysed on a priority basis

Active substance	Test matrix
Azinphos-ethyl	Oil seeds
Azoxystrobin	Cereals
Carbendazim and benomyl (sum of benomyl and carbendazim expressed as carbendazim)[8]	Cereals, oil seeds
Bitertanol	Oil seeds
Bromopropylate	Oil seeds
Carbaryl	Cereals
Chlorpyrifos	Cereals
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	Cereals
Chlorthalonil	Cereals
Cyfluthrin (Cyfluthrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers))[9]	Cereals
Cypermethrin (Cypermethrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers))	Oil seed
Deltamethrin (cis-deltamethrin)	Cereals, oil seeds
Dichlorvos	Cereals, oil seeds
Disulfoton (sum of disulfoton, disulfoton sulfoxide and disulfoton-sulfone expressed as disulfoton)	Cereals
Famoxadone	Cereals

[8] Should the need arise, the definition of carbendazim from benomyl will also encompass carbendazim from thiophanatmethyl. This must be taken into account in the assessment.
[9] Is validated by the Working Committee - Organics, Specialist Group VIII, Association of German Agricultural Analytic and Research Institutes (VDLUFA).

Active substance	Test matrix
Fenvalerate and esfenvalerate (sum of RR and SS isomers); fenvalerate and esfenvalerate (sum of RS and SR isomers)	Cereals, oil seeds
Glyphosate	Cereals, oil seeds
Hexaconazole	Cereals
Imazalil[2]	Cereals
Iprodione - sum of vinclozolin, iprodione, procymidone and all metabolites containing the 3,5-Dichloraniline moiety expressed as 3,5-Dichloraniline.	Cereals
Kresoxim-methyl	Cereals
Lambda-Cyhalothrin (Lambda-Cyhalothrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers)).	Cereals, oil seed, pulses
Malathion (sum of malathion and malaoxon expressed as malathion)	Cereals
Dithiocarbamate (Dithiocarbamate, expressed as CS2, including Maneb, Mancozeb, Metiram, Propineb, Thiram and Ziram)	Cereals, oil seed
Mecarbam[2]	Cereals
Metalaxyl and Metalaxyl-M (metalaxyl including other mixtures of constituent isomers, including metalaxyl-M (sum of isomers)).	Cereals, oil seeds
Methidathion	Rapeseed
Methomyl and thiodicarb (sum of methomyl and thiodicarb expressed as methomyl)	Oil seeds (with the exception of rape)
Myclobutanil	Oil seeds
Nitrofen	Cereals
Oxydemeton-methyl (sum of oxydemeton-methyl and demeton-s-methyl-sulfon expressed as oxydemeton-methyl)	Cereals

Active substance	Test matrix
Parathion	Cereals
Parathion-methyl (sum of parathion-methyl and paraoxon methyl expressed as parathion-methyl)	Cereals
Pendimethalin	Cereals, oil seed, pulses
Permethrin (sum of isomers)[2]	Cereals, oil seeds
Phosphamidon	Cereals
Pirimiphos-methyl	Cereals, oil seeds
Prochloraz (sum of prochloraz and its metabolites containing the 2,4,6- Trichlorphenol moiety expressed as prochloraz)	Cereals, oil seeds
Procymidone (Procymidone : vinclozolin, iprodione, procymidone, sum of compounds and all metabolites containing the 3,5-Dichloranilin moiety expressed as 3,5-Dichloraniline.	Cereals
Profenfos	Cottonseed
Propiconazole	Cereals
Resmethrin (resmethrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of all isomers))	Cereals
Triadimefon and triadimenol (sum of triadimefon and triadimenol)	Cereals
Triazophos	Cottonseed
Trichlorfon	Cereals
Vinclozolin (sum of vinclozolin and its metabolites containing the 3,5- Dichloraniline moiety expressed as vinclozolin)	Pulses
Fenpropidin	Cereals

Annex 13: Distribution among the Laender: samples used to test for impermissible-substances content

Substance	Germany	BB	BE	BW	BY	HE	HH	MV	NI/HB	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Use of approved feed additives in a way inappropriate to their designated purpose		Brand-enburg	Berlin	Baden-Württ.	Bavar.	Hessen	Hambg.	Meckl. Vorp.	Lower Saxony/	North Rhine Westf.	Rhine-land	Saar-land	Saxony	Saxony Anhalt	Schles. Holst.	Thür-ingia
Total	651	21	3	26	99	15	14	13	217	108	10	5	32	28	40	20
Compound feed	574	20	3	22	78	13	14	13	191	95	9	5	29	25	39	18
Pre-mixtures	77	1	0	4	21	2	0	0	26	13	1	0	3	3	1	2
Substances no longer approved as feed additives																
Total	553	18	2	23	85	13	12	11	183	91	9	4	27	24	34	17
Compound feed	480	17	2	19	65	11	12	11	159	79	8	4	24	21	33	15
Pre-mixtures	73	1	0	4	20	2	0	0	24	12	1	0	3	3	1	2
Prohibited or respectively carried-over active substances of veterinary drugs																
Total	1758	56	7	75	278	42	36	38	577	287	30	13	86	75	103	55
Compound feed	1439	50	7	56	195	33	36	33	478	238	23	11	73	62	98	46
Pre-mixtures	269	3	0	15	72	7	0	2	89	44	5	2	10	10	3	7
Feed material	50	3	0	4	11	2	0	3	10	5	2	0	3	3	2	2
Prohibited substances pursuant to Reg. (EC) 999/2001 and Art. 18 German Food and Feed Code (LFGB)																
Total	4113	192	11	238	709	138	55	182	1086	551	114	25	207	221	241	143
Compound feed	2111	74	11	82	286	48	53	48	701	349	34	17	107	91	143	67
Feed material	2002	118	0	156	423	90	2	134	385	202	80	8	100	130	98	76
Impermissible substances																
Total	7075	287	23	362	1171	208	117	244	2063	1037	163	47	352	348	418	235
Compound feed	4604	161	23	179	624	105	115	105	1529	761	74	37	233	199	313	146
Pre-mixtures	419	5	0	23	113	11	0	2	139	69	7	2	16	16	5	11
Feed material	2052	121	0	160	434	92	2	137	395	207	82	8	103	133	100	78

Annex 14: Distribution among the Laender: samples used to test feed for prohibited substances pursuant to Annex III: Regulation (EC) No 767/2009

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Feed material	101	6	0	8	21	5	0	7	19	10	4	0	5	7	5	4
Compound feed	96	3	0	4	13	2	2	2	32	16	2	1	5	4	7	3
Total	197	9	0	12	34	7	2	9	51	26	6	1	10	11	12	7

Annex 15: Distribution among the Laender: samples used to test the composition of compound feed

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Samples regarding the composition of compound feed	769	27	4	30	104	18	19	18	255	127	12	6	39	33	52	25

Annex 16: Distribution among the Laender: samples and analyses used for microbiological tests on feed

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
microbiological tests on feed material																
Samples	673	40	0	52	142	30	1	45	129	68	27	3	34	44	33	25
Analyses	2019	120	0	156	426	90	3	135	387	204	81	9	102	132	99	75
microbiological tests on compound feed																
Samples	192	7	1	7	26	4	5	4	64	32	3	2	10	8	13	6
Analyses	576	21	3	21	78	12	15	12	192	96	9	6	30	24	39	18
Total																
Samples	865	47	1	59	168	34	6	49	193	100	30	5	44	52	46	31
Analyses	2595	141	3	177	504	102	18	147	579	300	90	15	132	156	138	93

Annex 17: Summary of the analyses

(without readings for the calculation of energy content, of impermissible substances, of plant-protection products, or of prohibited substances)

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Ingredients	21528	794	99	905	3053	532	495	571	6902	3449	385	165	1093	961	1426	698
Microbiology	2595	141	3	177	504	102	18	147	579	300	90	15	132	156	138	93
Feed material	2019	120	0	156	426	90	3	135	387	204	81	9	102	132	99	75
Compound feed	576	21	3	21	78	12	15	12	192	96	9	6	30	24	39	18
Feed-additives content	22134	745	103	893	3173	518	518	495	7328	3655	361	174	1104	943	1428	696
Unwanted substances	33942	1529	93	1934	5797	1132	1132	1435	9156	4653	907	212	1690	1782	1990	1152
with max. content level	28600	1291	84	1584	4795	922	922	1186	7803	3951	746	180	1443	1492	1711	984
without max. content level	5342	238	9	350	1002	210	210	249	1353	702	161	32	247	290	279	168

Annex 18: Distribution among the Laender: samples to be tested annually in 2012-2016 within the framework of the status survey "dioxins and PCBs"

Sum: feed material	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpmm.	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Brmn.	NW: North Rhine Westph.	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Cereal grains and their by-products	22	1	0	2	5	1	0	1	5	3	0	0	1	1	1	1
Oil seeds & their byproducts	14	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Other seeds and pulses and by-products	10	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Green fodder & raw fodder	13	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Milk products & egg products	10	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Fishpulp	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fish oil	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mineral-based feed material	10	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	1
compound feed for	85	4	0	4	7	1	3	2	33	14	1	0	3	3	8	2
cattle	28	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	8	5	1	0	1	0	4	1
pigs	23	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	4	0	0	1	1	3	1
poultry	18	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
fish	10	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
other species of animal	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-mixtures	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Feed additives	11	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Trace elements	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Binding agents/ anti-caking agents	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	192	10	0	13	30	4	5	6	57	28	3	0	7	6	16	7

Annex 19: Distribution among the Laender: samples to be tested annually in 2012 and 2013 within the framework of the status survey "types of salmonella"

Quantity of samples	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Rapeseed	119	11	0	6	12	5	0	21	11	5	4	0	11	15	8	10
Rapeseed pressed cake	119	11	0	6	12	5	0	21	11	5	4	0	11	15	8	10

Annex 20: Distribution among the Laender: samples to be tested annually in the years 2012 and 2013 within the framework of the status survey "ergot alkaloids"

	Germany	BB Brandenburg	BE: Berlin	BW: Baden-Württemberg	BY: Bavaria	HE: Hessen	HH: Hamburg	MV: Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	NI/HB: Lower Saxony/Bremen	NW: North Rhine Westphalia	RP: Rheinland-Pfalz	SL: Saarland	SN: Saxony	ST: Saxony Anhalt	SH: Schleswig-Holstein	TH: Thüringen
Samples taken to analyse for ergot alkaloids in **feed materials**	238	00061	0	4	19	7	0	22	53	8	4	2	15	27	10	6
Quantity of **individual** analyses of ergot alkaloids and also analyses for ergot i**n feed material**	1666	427	0	28	133	49	0	154	371	56	28	14	105	189	70	42