Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft

Bundesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit

BfR
Risiken erkennen – Gesundheit schützen

Control Programme for

Feed

2017 to 2021

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1 Introduction

The Control Programme for Feed has been prepared for five-year periods since 2001 with the participation of Germany's Laender (Federal States), the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL), the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety (BVL) and the Federal Institute of Risk Assessment (BfR). It is updated annually and takes into account, *inter alia*, the control results and findings of previous years, the recommendations of the European Union and topical issues in the feed sector. The guiding principle behind the preparation and updating of the Control Programme is the target-oriented and risk-oriented approach that was already formulated in 2001 by the heads of department for the Laender. The Control Programme has been part of the Multi-Annual National Control Plan (MANCP) since 2007. This complies with Article 41 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004[1] that stipulates that each Member State must prepare a control plan of this kind.

This Control Programme for Feed for 2017 to 2021 (Control Programme) replaces the Control Programme for Feed for 2012 to 2016.

2 Objectives

The Control Programme serves to ensure standardised control activities in Germany by the Laender and, by extension, the implementation and achievement of the "General Strategic Objectives" approved by the Laender Working Group for Consumer Health Protection (*Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft Verbraucherschutz* - LAV).

The Control Programme supplements the information in the MANCP with a description of the control activities in the feed sector between 2017 and 2021. It is being further developed as a cross-Laender control element to tighten the target and risk orientation in official feed control. It gives due consideration to individual factors like types and origin of feed, substance transfer in food, activities of the establishments and specificities of individual Laender in addition to the primary responsibility of the feed manufacturers. It is oriented towards the risks presented by the products and process quality. The Multi-Annual Control Programme aims to ensure the continuity of and improvements to the planning certainty of the Laender.

Here, the Control Programme is specifically oriented towards the strategic objective of the MANCP of "strengthening feed security as the basis for food security and animal health through the further development of the control concepts".

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[1] 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 food and feed law, animal health and animal welfare rules (OJ L 165 of 30 April 2004, p. 1, L 191 of 28 May 2004, p. 1, L 204 of 4 August 2007, p. 29)

To achieve this strategic goal, efforts need to be made to further develop the risk analysis of the establishments in the field of process controls and to continuously tighten risk orientation in the field of product controls. A risk assessment system is of decisive importance for planning and stipulations in the field of process control. For the purposes of its further development, the Laender verify – on the basis of the experience gained and through mutual exchange – the risk assessment of the establishments and adapt them, if necessary, in a cross-Laender coordination procedure.

Bearing in mind the set operational targets for product controls, special attention is to be paid in the checks to substances that are subject to direct transfer in food of animal origin or which can impair animal health. As far as possible, the results of these checks should be used as the basis for adjusting the risk assessments. Input paths and global movements of goods should be considered as far as possible, too.

3 Concept

The control activities in the feed sector are based on the requirements in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 with special consideration of the requirements in the MANCP and the goals formulated there. The aim here is to give as much consideration as possible to the control of a uniform Laender orientation and of a target orientation and risk orientation in official control. In addition, the provisions of Article 11a "Control Programme for Feed" of the General Administrative Provision on Framework Controls (*Allgemeine Verwaltungsvorschrift Rahmen-Überwachung* - AVV RÜB)[2] are to be taken into account. Cross-Laender stipulations are, therefore, made in the Control Programme for the achievement of the goals described. It encompasses process and product controls bearing in mind available information and development trends, particularly with regard to the animal feed sector and feed safety. This knowledge acquired through monitoring and surveillance makes an important contribution to the target-oriented and risk-oriented conduct of official control activities. Hence, it contributes to increasing the safety of feed.

For instance, the results of control work from recent years have shown that feed (material) imported in particular from non-EU countries may constitute a higher risk. Particular attention should, therefore, be paid to this feed when testing for undesirable or unauthorised substances, pesticide residues or genetically modified organisms (GMOs) which are not authorised in the EU.

[2] The General Administrative Provisions on Framework Controls (Joint Ministerial Gazette - GMBl, p. 425) of 3 June 2008 in the currently valid version

3.1 Process controls

Process control involves in particular the inspection and verification whether the activities of an establishment comply with the corresponding feed law provisions. By means of these controls the primary responsibility of the operator for feed safety is verified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002[3].

The process controls mainly serve to meet the obligations in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. The Laender plan the process controls on the basis of the requirements of the AVV RÜb and they are then implemented in each Land.

The control frequency and deadlines are laid down on the basis of the risk-oriented assessment systems for the establishments. For the conduct of the risk analysis, the establishments to be controlled are to be classified, pursuant to section 6(1) AVV RÜb in types of risk establishment and the frequency of control of these establishments is to be laid down. The risk analysis must correspond to the requirements in Annex 1 a number 1 of the AVV RÜb. In this context, the model described by way of example in Annex 1 a number 2 AVV RÜb may be used.

The controls take into account the structures in the Laender as well as risk-oriented and target-oriented aspects specific to the Laender down to risks in the individual establishments.

3.2 Physical checks

The physical checks encompass in particular

1. sampling for analysis (product control) and
2. the control/verification of the labelling, packaging, presentation and advertising (labelling controls).

The planning of the product controls with regard to the type and scale of the analyses is done as part of the Control Programme on a cross-Laender basis. To this end, the number of samples and the range of analyses are laid down on a risk-oriented basis.

For the purposes of sample planning, data from feed surveillance are used both in the guidance requirements of the Control Programme and in the sample planning of the Laender. Furthermore, special programmes on selected issues (e.g. through the European Union, on the national level or initiated by individual Laender) extend the database for

[3] Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 31 of 1 February 2002, p. 1)

comprehensive risk assessment by the Federal Government and Laender. They are, therefore, an integral part of the Control Programme, too.

The planning of the number of analyses is mainly done on the basis of product-specific risks and other findings which can be derived from the analysis of the annual feed statistics, national or EU-wide special programmes, the analysis of the RASFF (Rapid Alert System Food and Feed) notifications or other events.

The sub-division of the samples and analyses amongst the Laender is based in the Control Programme on the Laender-specific data on compound feed production, arable land and permanent pasture areas, and number of feed businesses including primary producers (see Annex 1: Key for the distribution of the samples and analyses amongst the Laender).

Based on the guidance requirements in the Control Programme, the adjustment of the number of samples and stipulations to the test parameters by the Laender are undertaken with due consideration of the Laender-specific structures, like for instance type of establishment, production volumes, distribution area, supply with or in-house production of starting products, type of animal husbandry, environmental factors like pollution from mining, heavy industry or floodplains and, where appropriate, Laender-specific special programmes.

The site and frequency of sampling are laid down in the Laender on the basis of the Control Programme and the risk-oriented and target-oriented requirements and findings.

4 Implementation

4.1 Process controls

In the Control Programme attention is drawn to the following special aspects to be borne in mind in the process controls to be planned in the Laender:

Regulation (EC) No 183/2005[4] on feed hygiene

The inspection and verification of compliance with the requirements of the aforementioned Regulation are undertaken on the premises of the responsible feed business operators. The contents of these controls are set out in Annex 6.1. This Annex also lists the possible

[4] Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 with provisions for feed hygiene (OJ L 35 of 8 February 2005, p. 1, L 50 of 23 February 2008, p. 71) in the respective valid version.

control contents of inspections which are undertaken solely for the purpose of official sampling.

HACCP controls

The provisions on the use of methods based on the principles of hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP) are an integral part of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005. The contents of the inspections and verifications with regard to the implementation of these provisions are set out in Annex 6.1.

Controls of feed importers

Compliance with the requirements set out in Article 11 Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 is to be checked in particular during inspections of operators responsible for the import of feed. The frequency of controls of these operators depends on the results of the systematic risk assessment. The control contents for the examination of measures under the responsibility of the operator and traceability are of particular importance.

Controls in conjunction with Regulation (EC) No 999/2001[5]

With regard to the protection of human health against transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), official controls of feed business operators are necessary to enforce feed bans and the special provisions for the use of derogations in line with Article 7(1) and (2) in combination with Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

The relevant process controls in establishments aim, *inter alia*, to monitor compliance with the provisions for the use of derogations. The contents of these controls are set out in Annex 6.1.

Controls of feed for genetically modified organisms

The surveillance of feed for genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003[6] and Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003[7] is part of official feed control.

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5 Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 with provisions on the prevention, control and eradication of specific transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (OJ L 147 of 31 May 2001, p. 1) in the currently valid version

6 Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 regarding genetically modified food and feed (Official Journal L 268 of 18 October 2003, p. 1) in the valid version

7 Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms and amending Directive 2001/18/EC (OJ L 268 of 18 October 2003, p. 24)

Here, the documentary check is an important process control instrument. This applies especially to the control of feed manufactured from GMOs but which itself does not contain any detectable corresponding DNA or any proteins like, for instance, oils, fats and starch. The contents of these controls are set out in Annex 6.1.

4.2 Product controls

When planning the samples, the Laender take into account both the guidance requirements of the Control Programme, their own data and findings from feed surveillance. For product controls in the Control Programme the following aspects regarding sub-division amongst the Laender and the allocation of the individual determinations to the analysis parameters are taken into account.

4.2.1 Sub-division amongst the Laender

Feed material: The respective shares of arable land, permanent grassland and the number of primary producers are the criteria for the distribution amongst the Laender. One factor is attributed to the share of arable land in the calculation in order to reflect the importance, too, of the domestic production of feed materials as raw material for compound feed production. Imported feed is also of particular importance. Additional samples are, therefore, to be taken at points of entry with an annual import volume of more than 100,000 tonnes of feed material of plant origin.

Compound feed: The share of nationwide compound feed production and the number of authorised compound feed manufacturers are taken into account as criteria for the distribution amongst the Laender. Furthermore, it is assumed that in the case of establishments that produce more than 300,000 t compound feed annually, the risk of errors is only elevated to a lesser degree because of, *inter alia*, the less frequent change in formulation. This is taken into account when laying down the numbers of samples and the related distribution of analyses.

Additives and pre-mixtures: The relevant requirements are derived from the number of manufacturers of additives and pre-mixtures. As, in individual Laender, there are large numbers of pre-mixture manufacturers, the Laender must in these cases lay down higher numbers of samples from the risk angle.

4.2.2 Subdivision of the individual determinations amongst the analysis parameters

The individual determinations (number of analyses) are subdivided among the total amount of feed (feed material, compound feed, feed additives and pre-mixtures) according to the relevance of the respective parameters in terms of risk. The following remarks refer in particular to substance groups and parameters and supplement the tables in Annex 6.3

4.2.2.1 Feed additives – levels in feed additives, pre-mixtures, compound feed and feed materials

The Control Programme proposes numbers of samples for them. In one sample tests for additives can be conducted on very differing scales. Here the authorities and the test facilities themselves select which aspects they will focus on like the type and origin of the feed or its labelling. When it comes to the number of analyses per sample, it should also be noted that because of the analytical situation, certain additives in a sample can be identified and analysed by means of processing (e.g. trace elements, fat-soluble vitamins). The purpose of the test may be oriented towards identifying, for instance a specific single trace element of major importance for the ecological balance (individual analysis) or also verifying the correct composition (e.g. verification of the indicated level or set maximum level) or use of a pre-mixture on the basis of various parameters.

Against this backdrop, no numbers of analyses are specified.

For environmental protection reasons and to safeguard animal health, the controls of trace element levels in complete feed and complementary feed should continue to focus on the levels of copper (calves, pigs, sheep), zinc (pigs) and selenium (pigs, cattle) with due consideration of maximum levels. Given the possible transfer of vitamins A and D from feed to food of animal origin, compliance with these maximum vitamin levels is to be verified, too. In addition, specific feed materials may be tested for feed additives (e.g. ethoxyquin in fish meal).

4.2.2.2 Undesirable substances

For reasons that have to do particularly with preventive consumer protection and animal welfare, special attention is to be paid to tests for undesirable substances. These tests have been a main focus of official control for years. The previous results confirm that both

the qualitative and the quantitative stipulations in the Control Programme take sufficient account of this aspect.

The retention of the requirements regarding tests for undesirable substances in feed materials is still justified in the case, too, of the ban on mixing ("ban on blending") feed with a level of a undesirable substance, which exceeds the maximum level laid down in Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC[8], for dilution purposes with the same or another feed.

When monitoring establishments in contaminated areas (e.g. industrial emissions, floodplains, mining, sewage sludge areas or contaminated sites), the possible input of the locally relevant undesirable substances into the feed produced there should be taken into account in a risk-oriented manner.

Dioxins/furans and dioxin-like and non-dioxin-like PCBs will continue to be one focus of the tests. In testing, priority should be given to directly dried products, basic feed from contaminated areas, fish products, certain feed additives (binding agents, anti-caking agents and trace element compounds) and - despite more recent regulations - vegetable fats, oils and fatty acids and their mixtures.

Tests for the carry-over of coccidiostats are to be conducted particularly in the case of compound feed and pre-mixtures on the manufacturer level.

Tests for heavy metals are to be conducted in feed materials primarily in products of marine origin, green fodder and coarse fodder, in the case of feed additives primarily in imported trace element compounds, binding agents and anti-caking agents, and in the case of compound feed primarily in mineral feed.

Tests for fluorine are to be conducted above all in feed materials of marine origin and in compound feed that contains this feed material. Tests for chlorinated hydrocarbons[9] are to be conducted mainly in imported feed materials.

Tests for mycotoxins are to be envisaged particularly for feed materials.

4.2.2.3 Pesticide residues (National Programme for the Control of Pesticide Residues in Feed)

The National Control Programme for Pesticide Residues was established on the basis of section 11c AVV RÜb. The pesticides to be given priority according to the Control Programme 2017 to 2021 were selected on the basis of a multifactorial analysis. The selection of the pesticides for testing is oriented towards the risk of the products by taking into

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[8] Directive (EC) No 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 May 2002 on undesirable substances in animal feed (OJ L 140 of 30 May 2002, p. 10) in the currently valid version

[9] Chlordane, DDT, aldrin/dieldrin, endosulfan, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene and hexachlorocyclohexane (α-, β- and χ-isomers)

account active substances that are subject to transfer in food of animal origin and/or could impair animal health. This mode of operation was agreed in an expert group with representatives from the Federal Government and Laender with the participation of Specialist Group VIII (Environmental and Trace Analysis) of the Association of German Agricultural Analytic and Research Institutes (*Verband Deutscher Landwirtschaftlicher Untersuchungs- und Forschungsanstalten* – VDLUFA).

The test results from the official feed surveillance are the basis for this evaluation, supplemented by monitoring and surveillance information from the food sector. In addition, sales figures, marketing authorisation information, applications in EU and non-EU countries as well as irregularities in the European rapid alert system RASFF are recorded, examined and taken into account.

The following, additional information was taken into account in the multifactorial analysis:

- the previous Annex 11 of the Control Programme for Feed 2012-2016;
- the complaints regarding residues of active substances in plant protection products resulting from the official feed surveillance in 2013 and 2014;
- the exceeding of maximum levels taken from official food surveillance and the monitoring of residues of plant protection products in 2013 and 2014 in plant-based foods: cereals, oil seeds and pulses;
- the exceeding of maximum levels taken from official food surveillance and the monitoring of residues of plant protection products in food of animal origin in 2013 and 2014;
- the results from the specific harvest determination (*Besondere Ernteermittlung* - BEE) in 2014 for wheat;
- findings from the health assessment of pesticides;
- assessment of pesticides for possible residues in animal-based foods by BfR;
- the sales volumes of active substances in plant protection products in 2014;
- active substances in plant protection products authorised for use on arable land and grassland in 2015;
- active substances in soya as feed from the pesticides database of Codex Alimentarius of WHO/FAO,
- the report of the European Reference Laboratory for Residues of Pesticides for 2011;
- the notifications from the rapid alert system (RASFF) from January 2013 to March 2016 and
- the Regulations of the European Commission on the multi-annual coordinated control programmes of the EU to ensure compliance with the maximum levels of pes-

ticide residues and to evaluate consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin for the period 2013 to 2018 (Implementing Regulation (EU) No 788/2012[10], Implementing Regulation (EU) No 400/2014[11] and Implementing Regulation No 2015/595[12]).

The active substances listed in Annex 10 are intended as an orientation. The Laender may take additional or other active substances into account.

Testing for pesticide residues is mainly to be done in unprocessed feed materials.

The residue definitions of active substances that apply to maximum residue levels in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 396/2005[13]also include their metabolites in some cases.

4.2.2.4 Unauthorised substances

Product controls for unauthorised substances aim, from the risk angle, to identify prohibited or carried over antimicrobial substances[14] and other pharmacologically active substances (see Annex 12) or prohibited animal constituents in connection with compliance with the regulations pursuant to Article 7(1) and (2) in combination with Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Possible carry-overs of veterinary medicinal products, in particular antimicrobial substances, are deemed to be a permanent risk as in the group treatment of animals used for food production, carried out on the basis of a veterinary prescription, the animal keepers mainly use finished medicinal products administered in feed or water for drinking. Hence, the official product control for the carry-over of antimicrobial substances and other pharmacologically active substances into feed or in water for drinking should be carried out, particularly in the case of samples taken from establishments that keep livestock. Sampling must be done on a target-oriented basis, where applicable after scrutinisation of the documents

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[10] Implementing Regulation (EU) No 788/2012 of the Commission of 31 August 2012 concerning a multi-annual coordinated control programme of the Union for 2013, 2014 and 2015 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin (OJ L 235 of 1 September 2012, p. 8, OJ L 277 of 11 October 2012, p. 11)

[11] Implementing Regulation (EU) No 400/2014 of the Commission of 22 April 2014 concerning a coordinated multi-annual control programme of the Union for 2015, 2016 and 2017 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin (OJ L 119 of 23 April 2014, p. 44)

[12] Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2015/595 of the Commission of 15 April 2015 concerning a multi-annual coordinated control programme of the Union for 2016, 2017 and 2018 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin (OJ L 99 of 16 April 2015, p. 7)

[13] Regulation (EU) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC of the Council (OJ L 70 of 16 March 2005, p. 1) in the currently valid version

[14] Definition pursuant to Article 2(2)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2013 on additives for use in animal nutrition: "antimicrobial substances: substances produced either synthetically or naturally, used to kill or inhibit the growth of micro-organisms, including bacteria, viruses or fungi, or of parasites, in particular protozoa."

that record the use of veterinary medicinal products or medicated feed or on the basis of other information provided.

Against the backdrop of the use of multi-methods and screening procedures, no orientation for the number of individual determinations for unauthorised substances is given in the Control Programme, only proposals for the number of samples to be tested for unauthorised substances.

With regard to the protection of human health against transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), product controls are still necessary to enforce feed bans and the special provisions for the use of derogations in line with Article 7(1) and (2) in combination with Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. However, it is to be borne in mind that only a few of the samples tested in recent years for the presence of prohibited animal protein were not in compliance with the provisions.

This justifies adjusting the scale of feed tests with regard to the detection of prohibited animal protein or other substances to which feed bans or special provisions in line with Article 7(1) and (2) in combination with Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 apply. The requirements in Annex lll of Recommendation 2005/925/EC[15] should be kept with regard to the concept for the sampling sites. The controls with sampling are distributed in a risk-oriented manner and cover, beyond the above-mentioned control programme, for instance means of transport and mobile mixing units as well.

The planning of the product controls with sampling includes monitoring compliance with the special conditions for the application of derogations from the prohibitions pursuant to Article 7(1) and (2) and the implementing conditions pursuant to Article 7(1) and (2) in combination with Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. In this context, the risks of contamination of feed with prohibited animal constituents are to be taken into account when planning and carrying out controls. Here, special attention is to be paid to the risk of contamination of feed for ruminants with animal protein or contamination of feed for livestock with ruminant material.

4.2.2.5 Prohibited materials

Annex lll of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009[16] lists materials whose placement on the market or use in animal nutrition are prohibited. Tests for these materials are oriented towards the

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[15] 926Commission Recommendation 2005/925/EC of 14 December 2005 on the coordinated inspection programme of the Community for the year 2006 in accordance with Council Directive 95/53/EC (OJ No L 337 of 22 December 2005, p. 21)

[16] Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the placing on the market and use of feed, amending European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 and repealing Council Directive 79/373/EEC, Commission Directive 80/511/EEC, Council Directives 82/471/EEC, 83/228/EEC,

risks that result in particular from the *in situ* conditions in the controlled feed business and its activities. In particular, the impact of the following on the characteristics of feed are to be borne in mind:

- impact of dressed seed;
- contamination from scrap packaging material;
- contamination from solid municipal waste like, for instance, household waste or
- contamination from excrement.

4.2.2.6 Genetically modified organisms

The control of feed for genetically modified organisms (GMOs) is done in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 on genetically modified food and feed in combination with the EC Genetic Engineering Implementation Act and bearing mind the provisions in Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003.

The objective of the controls of feed that is not labelled in accordance with Article 25(EC) of Regulation No 1829/2003 is, more particularly, the verification of the correctness of labelling, i.e. compliance with the threshold value pursuant to Article 24(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 and the related requirements. In principle, feed is to be examined for the presence of genetically modified organisms which are not authorised in the EU.

The scale and type of tests to be conducted for genetically modified organisms are laid down by the Laender on the basis of their own findings and prioritisation (see also Annex 6.1 to this Control Programme).

4.2.2.7 Checks of imported feed

Sampling to check imported feed is mainly done at the point of entry as stipulated in Article 2(15) Regulation (EC) No 882/2004, i.e. at the point of customs clearance into the free movement of goods. The Laender decide on physical tests at the point of entry in line with their specific situation and lay down sampling and test priorities for this.

Furthermore, physical checks of this kind should also be conducted in the feed business responsible for imports.

93/74/EEC, 93/113/EC and 96/25/EC and Commission Decision 2004/217/EC (OJ L 229 of 1 September 2009, p. 1, L 192 of 22 July 2011, p. 71) in the currently valid version

4.2.2.8 Ingredients and other requirements pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 767/2009

Testing of the ingredients of feed materials and compound feed serves to verify the correctness of the information about ingredients and also to verify the nutritional quality of a feed. This includes tests for the levels of hydrochloric acid-insoluble ash and humidity.

In accordance with the requirements in Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 tests are also to be conducted to verify the technical provisions on impurities and the special maximum levels set for them and for processing aids.

The number of samples and analyses by the Laender for these parameters is mainly determined on the basis of the information available to the control authorities, e.g. on production volume, batch sizes, import quantities and trade volume, type of feed and regions of provenance.

Based on the previous results of the annual statistics of official feed control, it is recommended that special attention should also be paid, in future, to the parameters raw ash and mineral substances in compound feed. Increased testing of mineral feed for mineral contents is proposed.

4.2.2.9 Composition of compound feed

The physical checks, particularly in the case of samples taken from manufacturers, involve verification of the correctness of the information on the composition of the compound feed in accordance with Article 17(1)(e) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009. The microscopic test used for this is the basis and an integral part of comprehensive feed testing. In addition to determining compliance with the information to be provided on composition, this test can also provide information on foreign substances or other irregularities, which may then have to be verified through further analyses. This testing is supplemented by a documentary checking (mixed protocol) *in situ*.

4.2.2.10 Microbiological tests

Microbiological tests of bacterial levels in feed are to be conducted particularly for the legal assessment of compliance with the feed safety requirements as defined in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.

Within the framework of zoonosis monitoring in accordance with the General Administrative Provision Zoonoses Food Chain (AVV Zoonosen Lebensmittelkette[17] tests (120 samples per year) are envisaged in 2016 and 2017 to estimate the prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in the complete feed of laying hens and to recover isolates of *Salmonella* spp. for resistance testing. The specifications on the tests to be conducted by the Laender were laid down in the Zoonosis Sampling Scheme for 2016 and 2017. Official feed surveillance of the Laender will continue to participate in zoonosis monitoring after 2017, too.

4.3 Current information and development trends

The authorities involved in feed surveillance inform themselves about the latest developments and trends, for instance in the areas of production, trade in feed and feed safety. As part of the regular exchange between the Laender and the Federal Government (BMEL, BVL, BfR) and other expert bodies (e.g. VDLUFA) the authorities share their findings with each other.

This might be available information on selected feeds, seasonal irregularities (e.g. mycotoxins), problems with certain provenances, utilised and new technologies or perhaps further findings like, for instance, market developments.

4.4 Reporting by the Laender

The Laender report their findings from official food surveillance to BVL for the preparation of the "Annual Statistics on Official Feed Surveillance in the Federal Republic of Germany". The annual statistics are the basis for the annual report as defined in Article 44(1) of Regulation (EC) 882/2004. To ensure uniform reporting the competent authorities use the respective templates approved by the Laender Working Group on Feed (*Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft Futtermittel* - LAV-AG AFU).

4.5 Evaluation of the results of the Control Programme

The Federal Government-Laender Working Group Control Programme checks the Control Programme annually to determine whether any changes are necessary in order to further develop the control concepts for enhanced feed safety. Against this backdrop special con-

[17] The AVV Zoonoses Food Chain in the version of the announcement of 10 February 2012 (Federal Gazette [BAnz] 2012, p. 623) in the currently valid version

sideration is given to irregularities in the results of the "Annual statistics of Official Feed Surveillance in the Federal Republic of Germany" (see also Section 4.4), findings from completed special programmes on selected issues and work assignments and available findings from the expert exchange between the Laender and the Federal Government in the discussions of the LAV-AG AFU and the Federal Government-Laender policy officer discussions (see also Section 4.3).

Furthermore, the Federal Government-Laender Working Group Control Programme examines whether there is a need for a cross-Laender coordination process as a consequence of experience gained by the Laender with their system for the risk assessment of establishments.

5 Summary and Conclusions

The Control Programme helps to ensure uniform control activities by the Laender in Germany. It serves as orientation and takes into account the extensive experience gained from previous control programmes for feed since 2001 and the requirements of the MANCP. The diverse findings of official feed surveillance were taken into account when the Control Programme was reviewed. In this way adjustments and a shift in weightings will contribute to further improving the quality of control. The moving of descriptive text passages to the annexes also aims to improve readability and handling.

The Control Programme 2017 to 2021 makes a greater distinction between process and product controls. The controls are oriented towards set targets and known risks and make as much allowance as possible for the specificities of each of the Laender. Special emphasis is placed on the controls of imported feed as a consequence of the steady increase in trade activity.

The Control Programme was drawn up for the years 2017 to 2021. It is regularly reviewed and, if necessary, amended. Building on the annual evaluation of results and experience with conducting the controls based on the Control Programme with the participation of the Laender, the Federal Government and scientific experts for feed analytics, further critical assessment of the Control Programme is to be undertaken and any necessary adjustments made. Against this backdrop consideration is also to be given for example to the further development of analytical methods or findings, particularly on the transfer of specific substances from feed via animals to food.

Furthermore, in addition to the national risk-oriented controls, further coordinated control plans of the European Commission pursuant to Article 53 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 can be included in this Control Programme.

6 Annex

The operator assumes his responsibility, *inter alia*, by setting up a self-control system. The self-control system sets out, more particularly, which controls at which intervals may be deemed necessary by the operator for the situation in his establishment.

Both this estimation by the operator, documented by the in-house HACCP concept and its implementation, are to be verified by the competent authorities. The criteria for this verification are, for instance, the status of the implementation of the concept in the establishment, the conduct of a sufficient number of the envisaged tests, the correct evaluation of findings or also the conduct of the necessary measures including notifications to the competent authority.

6.1 Definitions and differentiation with regard to goals

Control activities stipulated in EU law

Official control: any form of control that the competent authority performs to verify compliance with feed law (Article 2(1) (EC) Regulation No 882/2004).

Official controls are performed on all production, processing, storage, transport and distribution levels of feed including import, primary production and use. The feed controls are carried out at the following points in the feed chain:

- at manufacturers' establishments,
- at sellers'/resellers' facilities,
- at importers' facilities,
- at warehousing and transport facilities,
- at points of entry and
- in agricultural holdings, in particular for livestock keepers.

Official controls are normally conducted without any prior warning (Article 3(2) Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

The obligations of the Laender with regard to the control of direct payment recipients in the field of feed law (cross-compliance) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1306/2013 are also covered in the official controls.

The basis for the classification and assignment undertaken here is Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. Distinctions are made in terms of the objective and the possible contents of official feed control. In individual cases it is not always possible or necessary to clearly distinguish between the activities of the competent authority given the different terms used to describe them.

Monitoring: conducting a planned sequence of controls or measurements so as to obtain an overview of the state of compliance with feed law (Article 2(8) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004).

In this context, the Federal Government and the Federal Laender systematically evaluate the results of official controls, measurements and statistically relevant data (like, for instance, non-compliance, production/import volumes and agricultural land). On this basis they define risk factors and derive from them the scheduled official controls and measurements (*inter alia* frequency of controls for establishments, sample distribution amongst the Laender and/or within the Laender, specific analytical requirements for feed).

In the Control Programme monitoring leads to

- the definition of risk factors,
- the drawing up of status surveys and monitoring programmes,
- guidance requirements for the distribution of samples and/or analyses amongst the Laender and
- specifications of analytical parameters for specific types of feed.

In the individual control plans of the Laender, monitoring leads, with due consideration of the Control Programme for Feed, to

- a risk assessment system for establishments,
- the planning of inspections of establishments,
- the guidance stipulation stipulation of sample numbers and the distribution of samples to types of establishments and establishments,
- the planning of physical checks,
- the risk-oriented allocation of the parameters to be analysed,
- the planning of Laender-specific special programmes and
- the specification of import volumes at points of entry, provenances and the trade channels of feed as further bases for the sourcing of the relevant data.

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

It encompasses the conduct of routine, official controls with physical checks in line with a predefined risk-oriented control frequency.

In the Control Programme surveillance leads to

- requirements with regard to taking into account specific food business risk factors when assessing the risks of the establishments and
- targeted requirements, specific to the type of business, within the framework of status surveys and monitoring (e.g. of contaminated areas).

In the individual control plans of the Laender, surveillance consists, with due consideration of the Control Programme for Feed, of the following:

- the systematic identification of the risk of the individual business (for example are the analysis and assessment of the previous year's test results and the analysis and assessment of at least three official controls important parts of the risk assessment of feed businesses),
- the fixing of the frequency of official controls of each feed business,
- the planning of the contents to be checked in the controls of each feed business,
- the planning of physical checks for each feed business,
- follow-up control in the event of unsatisfactory results,
- other measures to enforce the legal requirements.

Verification: checking, by examination and the consideration of objective evidence whether specified requirements have been fulfilled (Article 2(2) Regulation No 882/2004).

Inspection: the examination of any aspect of feed in order to verify whether these aspects comply with the legal requirements of feed law (Article 2(7) Regulation (EC) No 882/2004).

Inspections may be full or partial examinations of the requirements defined in the legal foundations whereby all requirements must be checked in line with their importance for feed safety.

The depth and scale of examination in inspections are presented on the basis of the requirements defined in the legal foundations. Given their special importance the requirements defined in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 (HACCP) are stressed in particular.

The total number of inspections is mainly determined by the number of inspections stipulated for the purpose of compliance with the provisions in accordance with:

- Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 (traceability, HACCP-aided systematics, requirements and obligations in accordance with Annexes I to III (Requirements at the level of primary production and other feed business operators, good animal feeding practice));
- feed regulation;
- Regulation (EC) No 999/2001;
- Regulation (EC) No 669/2009[18] and for compliance with other import provisions;
- Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003;
- Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 and
- through the number of inspections for product examination.

The main contents of the inspections with regard to various legal requirements are presented below.

Requirements from Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 on feed hygiene

- the verification of installations, machinery and, where applicable, feeding areas *in situ* by means, for instance, of visual inspection;
- examination of the establishment to determine compliance with general hygiene requirements;
- checking of written documents to determine whether or not traceability is ensured and whether the data are plausible and complete;
- checking whether a functioning system is in place for collecting and storing retained samples;
- checking whether all retained samples are available, are correctly stored and can be located;
- checking whether the work instructions are complied with by all food business employees;
- verifying whether the quality control, cleaning, pest control and maintenance plans have been demonstrably complied with;
- verifying whether the in-house test results are available;
- verifying whether the in-house requirements are up to date and appropriate to the purpose and whether they are complied with;
- verifying whether the requirements drawn up by the establishment for the sequencing of mixing operations ("production and/or contamination matrix") or for

[18] Commission Regulation (EC) No 669/2009 of 24 July 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the increased level of official controls of imports of certain feed and food of non-animal origin and amending Decision 2006/504/EC (OJ L 194 of 25 July 2009, p. 11) in the respective valid version;

feed (storage / feeding facilities) and organisational measures for the avoidance/minimisation of cross-contaminations with coccidiostats or veterinary medicinal products are demonstrably complied with.

(see also the BVL homepage: Instruction leaflets for the authorisation and registration of feed businesses)

Requirements to be met by a HACCP system (in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 183/2005

The use of methods based on the principles of hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP) is to be reviewed.

The following, *inter alia*, are to be taken into account:

- checking and verifying the HACCP-aided self-control system of the establishment (e.g. documentation of the HACCP method, selection of critical control points, conduct of efficient procedures for the surveillance of critical control points, corrective measures);
- verifying whether the tests and measurements stipulated in the HACCP system are demonstrably being carried out;
- verifying whether the general measures described for hazard identification are demonstrably being implemented.

(see also the BVL homepage: Guides to control the use of the HACCP concept)

Requirements from Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

To the extent that feed surveillance is responsible, this includes, *inter alia*, the following:

- verifying the special obligations of the feed business operators to register establishments, to obtain approvals or permits;
- verifying the records with specific safekeeping obligations;
- verifying the special labelling of trade documents and/or health certificates or packages with specific wording;
- verifying the special obligations in respect of in-house physical checks;
- verifying whether the prohibitions or obligations pursuant to Article 7(1) and 2) in combination with Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 are complied with.

Controls of feed for genetically modified organisms

The document check encompasses the control - as stipulated in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 - of the required comprehensive labelling of feed that contains or consists of genetically modified organisms along the entire production chain and checks of traceability as stipulated in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003.

(see also the BVL homepage: Practical guide to the control of GMOs in feed)

Control contents for inspections for the purpose of official sampling

The inspection of establishments for the purpose of collecting official feed samples mainly encompasses the following:

- inspection of the area of the establishment in which feed (its constituent raw materials
  and its finished products) are manufactured, stored or fed to animals;
- examination of the accompanying data such as batch sequence, manufacture/storage/transport/cleaning/distribution, origin, delivery documents, documents on the use of plant protection products, documents on the use of fertilisers which contain processed animal protein;
- examination of feeding instructions and
- examination of the production, storage, transport or the housing and feeding installations including the distribution of feed and the technology used.

Physical checks

Physical check: check on the feed itself (product control). This may include checks on the means of transport, storage, packaging, labelling and temperature, the sample for analysis and laboratory testing and any other check necessary to verify compliance with feed law (Article 2(19) Regulation (EC No 882/2004).

Physical checks, including sampling and analysis, essentially means the following:

- the risk-oriented selection of the feed to be sampled;
- the risk-oriented commissioning of the analyses and
- representative sampling in line with statutory requirements.

The physical check to verify labelling, packaging and advertising in line with Article 10(2)(b)(vi) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (whether accompanying the product, for instance printed information on sacks, labels or not accompanying the product, for instance

advertising brochures, websites) mainly encompasses verifying compliance with the provisions set out in Regulation (EC) No 767/2009, Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Sampling for analysis: taking "a certain amount of" feed or any other substance (including from the environment) relevant to the production, processing and distribution of feed in order to verify through analysis compliance with feed law, food law or animal health rules (Article 2(11) Regulation (EC) No 882/2004) or to acquire knowledge about the risk analysis and input paths of substances.

Sampling for analysis is done in a risk-oriented manner and in suspicious cases. Furthermore, random sampling is also carried out. Sampling and analyses within the framework of status surveys serve, in particular, the purpose of the monitoring and surveillance of the main control issues or also the preparation of the laying down of new EU-wide maximum levels or action limit values, particularly for undesirable substances.

The following section presents a concept for the annual sampling activities and the analytical feed controls as well as the controls to verify labelling provisions which can be monitored in analytical terms. This basic control is supplemented, for instance, by follow-up tests following serious complaints *inter alia* through notifications in RASFF.

In addition, for the years 2017 to 2021 control capacities (staff and material resources) are to be available in the Laender for special programmes (initiated through the European Union, on the national level or by individual Laender) - like for instance follow-up tests after serious complaints or further status surveys or non-plannable measures (e.g. as a consequence of a rapid alert report).

6.2 Data base for distribution to the Laender

Data base for distribution to the Laender

- Arable land 11,869,100 ha
- Permanent grassland 4,650,600 ha
- Number of registered primary manufacturers 298,273 establishments
- Number of feed materials of plant origin at points of entry with a volume > 100,000 t plant feed materials
- Compound feed production 23,613,000 t
- Compound feed production of approved establishments with more than 300,000 t per year 5,687,000 t
- Number of approved manufacturers of compound feed 199 establishments

- Number of manufacturers of feed additives 120 establishments
- Number of manufacturers of pre-mixtures 192 establishments

The above-mentioned total values are taken or derived from the following sources:

- Arable land and permanent grassland: BMEL statistics (agricultural holdings by land use and Land 2014, Monthly statistical report 03/2015, p. 153). For the city states Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin the value that results for arable land (8,800 ha) and permanent grassland (14,200 ha) from the above-mentioned table was applied in equal parts;
- Primary manufacturers (Annual statistics 2014 on official feed surveillance in the Federal Republic of Germany);
- Compound feed production: BMEL- Series Data and Analyses "Structure of compound feed manufacturers 2013/2015". When data for several Laender were only available in summarised form (Saar/Rhineland-Palatinate/Hesse and Brandenburg/Berlin), they were distributed between the respective Laender in line with the number of registered compound feed manufacturers (Annual statistics 2014 of official feed control in the Federal Republic of Germany). The distribution of compound feed production between Lower Saxony and Bremen, Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg as well as between Brandenburg and Berlin was done on the basis of a separate notification from the Laender concerned;
- Number of manufacturers of feed additives and pre-mixtures: Annual statistics 2014 on official feed surveillance in the Federal Republic of Germany;
- Number of approved manufacturers of compound feed: list of approved businesses in accordance with Article 19(6) of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 (status 2 February 2016);
- Compound feed production of approved businesses with more than 300,000 t per year: notifications from the Laender.
- Volume of feed materials of plant origin at points of entry > 100,000 t for 2015: notifications from the Laender;

6.3 Subdivision by type of feed and analyte compared with the previous years

In the tables in this section the requirements for the number of samples and analyses are compared with the requirements from the Control Programme 2012 to 2016.

By way of deviation from the requirements in the Control Programme 2012 to 2016, in this Control Programme the current number of samples and the complaint quotas from the previous year are no longer listed for the purposes of comparison because the complaints quota from the previous year are just one of several aspects which are taken into account

when evaluating the results of the Control Programme (see also Section 4.5). For instance, special incidents within a year can lead to outliers in the number of samples examined by the Laender and in the complaints quotas which do not point to a general risk. Hence, it may not be necessary to adjust the numbers of samples and analyses either. These numbers can be found in the respective "Annual statistics on official feed surveillance in the Federal Republic of Germany" which are published on the BMEL homepage (http://www.bmel.de/DE/Tier/Tierernaehrung/tierernaehrung_node.html).

The use of the key for the distribution of the samples and analyses amongst the Laender results in numbers which are not arithmetically rounded.

6.3.1 Feed additives

In total 4,276 samples (Annex 2)

	Target number of samples for 2012 to 2016	Target number of samples for 2017 to 2021 respectively
Feed material[19]	101	---
Compound feed	4,226	3,867
Pre-mixtures	317	315
Feed additives	92	94
Total	4,736	4,276

Table 1: Number of individual determinations for feed additives

[19] The Laender decide, on a risk-oriented basis, about the testing of feed materials for feed additives.

6.3.2 Undesirable substances

6.3.2.1 Undesirable substances (with maximum level) in feed materials

In total, 12,448 individual determinations in 1,875 samples (Annex 3)

	Target number of analyses for 2012 to 2016	Target number of analyses for 2017 to 2021 respectively
Aflatoxin B_1	1,002	1,079
Arsenic	1,507	1,625
Lead	1,507	1,625
Cadmium	1,507	1,625
Mercury	1,507	1,625
Dioxins[20]	1,002	1,079
Non-dioxin-like PCBs	511	551
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	3,006	3,239
other[21]	552	---
Total	12,101	12,448

Table 2: Number of individual determinations for undesirable substances (with maximum level) in feed materials

6.3.2.2 Undesirable substances (without maximum level) in feed materials

In total, 2,501 individual determinations in 1,607 samples (Annex 4)

	Target number of analyses for 2012 to 2016	Target number of analyses for 2017 to 2021 respectively
Zearalenone	301	325
Deoxynivalenol	301	325
Ochratoxin A	301	325
Fumonisins B1+B2	301	325
T-2 toxin	301	325
HT-2 toxin	301	325
Dioxin-like PCBs	511	551
other[22]	553	---
Total	2,870	2,501

Table 3: Number of individual determinations for undesirable substances (without maximum level) in feed materials

[20] This encompasses tests for dioxins/furans and for the sum of dioxins/furans and dioxin-like PCBs.
[21] The Laender decide, on a risk-oriented basis, about the parameters and scale of testing.
[22] The Laender decide, on a risk-oriented basis, about the parameters and scale of testing.

6.3.2.3 Undesirable substances (with maximum level) in compound feed

In total, 13,494 individual determinations in 1,162 samples (Annex 5)

	Target number of analyses for 2012 to 2016 respectively	Target number of analyses for 2017 to 2021 respectively
Aflatoxin B_1	880	882
Arsenic	969	884
Lead	969	884
Cadmium	969	884
Mercury	969	884
Dioxins[23]	653	596
Non-dioxin-like PCBs	311	284
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	1,983	1,808
Fluorine	238	217
Coccidiostats (carry-over)[24]	6,166	6,171
Other (e.g. melamine, ambrosia, nitrite)[25]	377	---
Total	14,484	13,494

Table 4: Number of individual determinations for undesirable substances (with maximum level) in compound feed

[23] This encompasses tests for dioxins/furans and for the sum of dioxins/furans and dioxin-like PCBs.
[24] Decoquinate, diclazuril, halofuginone-hydrobromid, lasalocid sodium, maduramicin ammonium alpha, monensin sodium, narasin, narasin-nicarbazin, nicarbazin, robenidine hydrochloride, salinomycin sodium, semduramicin sodium
[25] The Laender decide, on a risk-oriented basis, about the parameters and scale of testing.

6.3.2.4 Undesirable substances (without maximum level) in compound feed

In total, 1,248 individual determinations in 616 samples (Annex 6)

	Target number of analyses for 2012 to 2016 respectively	Target number of analyses for 2017 to 2021 respectively
Zearalenone	177	161
Deoxynivalenol	177	161
Ochratoxin A	177	161
Fumonisins B1+B2	177	161
T-2 toxin	177	161
HT-2 toxin	177	161
Dioxin-like PCBs	309	282
other[26]	198	---
Total	1,569	1,248

Table 5: Number of individual determinations for undesirable substances (without maximum level) in compound feed

6.3.2.5 Undesirable substances in pre-mixtures

In total, 340 individual determinations in 161 samples (Annex 7)

	Target number of analyses for 2012 to 2016 respectively	Target number of analyses for 2017 to 2021 respectively
Arsenic	50	52
Lead	50	52
Cadmium	50	52
Mercury	50	52
Dioxins[27]	45	43
Dioxin-like PCBs	24	24
non-dioxin-like PCBs	24	24
Fluorine	42	41
Total	335	340

Table 6: Number of individual determinations for undesirable substances in pre-mixtures

[26] The Laender decide, on a risk-oriented basis, about the parameters and scale of testing.
[27] This encompasses tests for dioxins/furans and for the sum of dioxins/furans and dioxin-like PCBs.

6.3.2.6 Undesirable substances in feed additives

In total, 344 individual determinations in 84 samples (Annex 8)

	Target number of analyses for 2012 to 2016 respectively	Target number of analyses for 2017 to 2021 respectively
Arsenic	51	50
Lead	51	50
Cadmium	51	50
Mercury	51	50
Dioxins[28]	70	72
Dioxin-like PCBs	36	36
Non-dioxin-like PCBs	36	36
Total	346	344

Table 7: Number of individual determinations for undesirable substances in additives

6.3.3 Residues of pesticides

In total 1,052 samples (Annex 9)

	Target number of samples for 2012 to 2016 respectively	Target number of samples for 2017 to 2021 respectively
Cereals	644	643
Oil seeds	492	379
Pulses	50	30
Total	1,186	1,052

Table 8: Number of samples for testing for pesticide residues

[28] This encompasses tests for dioxins/furans and for the sum of dioxins/furans and dioxin-like PCBs.

6.3.4 Unauthorised substances

In total, 3,721 samples (Annex 11)

	Target number of samples for 2012 to 2016 respectively[29]	Target number of samples for 2017 to 2021 respectively
prohibited and/or carried-over antimicrobial substances, of which in	---	**1,401**
Compound feed	---	1,081
Pre-mixtures	---	121
feed materials (including tests in drinking water)	---	199
Other prohibited and/or carried-over pharmacologically active substances, of which in	---	**348**
Compound feed	---	270
Pre-mixtures	---	29
feed materials (including tests in drinking water)	---	49
prohibited substances according to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, of which in	**3,862**	**1,972**
Compound feed	1,860	1,023
Feed materials	2,002	949
Sum of unauthorised substances, of which in	---	**3,721**
Compound feed	---	2,374
Pre-mixtures	---	150
Feed materials	---	1,197

Table 9: Number of samples for testing for unauthorised substances

[29] In the Control Programme for 2012 to 2016 the specifications for prohibited and/or carried-over antibiotics and other prohibited or carried-over pharmacologically active substances were listed together. A separate list of the target number of samples for 2012 to 2016 including the totals is not, therefore, possible.

6.3.5 Prohibited materials pursuant to Annex III Regulation (EC) No 767/2009

In total, 186 samples (Annex 13)

	Target number of samples for 2012 to 2016 respectively	Target number of samples for 2017 to 2021 respectively
Feed materials	101	102
Compound feed	84	84
Total	185	186

Table 10: Number of samples to be tested for prohibited substances in feed materials and compound feed

6.3.6 Composition of compound feed

In total, 676 samples (Annex 14)

	Target number of samples for 2012 to 2016 respectively	Target number of samples for 2017 to 2021 respectively
Composition of compound feed	676	676

Table 11: Number of samples for testing the composition of compound feed

Annexes

Annex 1: Key for the distribution of the samples and analyses amongst the Laender

	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Arable land %	8,7	0,0	6,9	17,5	0,0	4,0	0,0	9,1	15,9	8,9	3,5	0,3	6,0	8,4	5,6	5,2
Permanent grassland %	6,0	0,1	11,8	22,6	0,1	6,1	0,1	5,6	15,5	8,4	4,8	0,9	4,0	3,6	6,8	3,6
Primary manufacturers %	2,0	0,0	13,2	35,3	0,0	4,8	0,0	1,3	18,0	11,4	3,0	0,5	1,9	1,3	6,4	1,3
Compound feed production %	4,4	0,0	3,5	7,4	3,3	0,5	3,8	2,3	41,7	16,0	0,9	0,4	1,7	4,2	8,4	1,5
Number of compound feed manufacturers %	3,5	1,0	4,5	17,6	1,5	2,0	1,5	2,0	32,2	11,6	3,5	1,5	7,5	2,5	4,5	3,0
Key feed material (Agricultural land and volume of feed materials, import volumes of large points of entry)	6,6	0,0	8,1	19,7	0,0	4,2	0,0	6,7	22,4	8,5	3,3	0,4	4,6	5,9	5,5	3,9
Key compound feed (Compound feed production and number of authorised compound feed manufacturers, production volumes of large compound feed manufacturers)	4,9	0,6	5,0	12,0	1,7	1,6	1,9	2,7	32,2	13,9	2,7	1,2	5,7	4,2	7,0	2,8
Key pre-mixtures (share of pre-mixture manufacturers as %)	1,0	1,0	9,9	23,6	2,1	4,7	2,1	1,0	29,3	16,2	1,6	0,0	1,6	3,1	0,5	2,1
Key additives (share of additive manufacturers as %)	0,0	2,5	8,3	19,0	0,8	11,6	3,3	4,1	18,2	18,2	2,5	0,8	0,0	5,8	5,0	0,0

Annex 2: Distribution amongst the Laender of the samples for testing for feed additives

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Additives	**94**	**0**	**2**	**8**	**18**	**1**	**11**	**3**	**4**	**17**	**17**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**0**
Pre-mixtures	**315**	**3**	**3**	**31**	**74**	**7**	**15**	**7**	**3**	**92**	**51**	**5**	**0**	**5**	**10**	**2**	**7**
Compound feed	**3.867**	**189**	**23**	**193**	**464**	**66**	**62**	**73**	**104**	**1.245**	**537**	**104**	**46**	**220**	**162**	**271**	**108**
Total	**4.276**	**192**	**28**	**232**	**556**	**74**	**88**	**83**	**111**	**1.354**	**605**	**111**	**47**	**225**	**177**	**278**	**115**

Annex 3: Distribution amongst the Laender of the samples and analyses for testing for undesirable substances (with maximum level) in feed materials

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Samples	**1.875**	**124**	**0**	**152**	**370**	**0**	**79**	**0**	**126**	**421**	**160**	**62**	**8**	**86**	**111**	**103**	**73**
Aflatoxin B_1	**1.079**	**71**	**0**	**88**	**213**	**0**	**45**	**0**	**72**	**242**	**92**	**36**	**4**	**50**	**64**	**60**	**42**
Arsenic	**1.625**	**107**	**0**	**132**	**321**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**109**	**365**	**138**	**54**	**7**	**75**	**96**	**90**	**63**
Lead	**1.625**	**107**	**0**	**132**	**321**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**109**	**365**	**138**	**54**	**7**	**75**	**96**	**90**	**63**
Cadmium	**1.625**	**107**	**0**	**132**	**321**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**109**	**365**	**138**	**54**	**7**	**75**	**96**	**90**	**63**
Mercury	**1.625**	**107**	**0**	**132**	**321**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**109**	**365**	**138**	**54**	**7**	**75**	**96**	**90**	**63**
Dioxine	**1.079**	**71**	**0**	**88**	**213**	**0**	**45**	**0**	**72**	**242**	**92**	**36**	**4**	**50**	**64**	**60**	**42**
non-dioxin like PCBs	**551**	**36**	**0**	**45**	**109**	**0**	**23**	**0**	**37**	**124**	**47**	**18**	**2**	**25**	**33**	**30**	**22**
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	**3.239**	**214**	**0**	**263**	**639**	**0**	**136**	**0**	**217**	**727**	**276**	**107**	**13**	**149**	**192**	**179**	**127**
Total	**12.448**	**820**	**0**	**1.012**	**2.458**	**0**	**521**	**0**	**834**	**2.795**	**1.059**	**413**	**51**	**574**	**737**	**689**	**485**

Annex 4: Distribution amongst the Laender of the samples and analyses for testing for undesirable substances (without maximum level) in feed materials

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Samples	**1.607**	**106**	**0**	**130**	**317**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**108**	**361**	**137**	**53**	**6**	**74**	**95**	**89**	**63**
Zearalenone	**325**	**21**	**0**	**26**	**64**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**22**	**73**	**28**	**11**	**1**	**15**	**19**	**18**	**13**
Deoxynivalenol	**325**	**21**	**0**	**26**	**64**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**22**	**73**	**28**	**11**	**1**	**15**	**19**	**18**	**13**
Ochratoxin A	**325**	**21**	**0**	**26**	**64**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**22**	**73**	**28**	**11**	**1**	**15**	**19**	**18**	**13**
Fumosins B1 + B2	**325**	**21**	**0**	**26**	**64**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**22**	**73**	**28**	**11**	**1**	**15**	**19**	**18**	**13**
T-2 toxin	**325**	**21**	**0**	**26**	**64**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**22**	**73**	**28**	**11**	**1**	**15**	**19**	**18**	**13**
HT-2-toxin	**325**	**21**	**0**	**26**	**64**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**22**	**73**	**28**	**11**	**1**	**15**	**19**	**18**	**13**
Dioxin-like PCBs	**551**	**36**	**0**	**45**	**109**	**0**	**23**	**0**	**37**	**124**	**47**	**18**	**2**	**25**	**33**	**30**	**22**
Total	**2.501**	**162**	**0**	**201**	**493**	**0**	**107**	**0**	**169**	**562**	**215**	**84**	**8**	**115**	**147**	**138**	**100**

Annex 5: Distribution amongst the Laender of the samples and analyses for testing for undesirable substances (with maximum level) in compound feed

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Samples	**1.162**	**57**	**7**	**58**	**139**	**20**	**19**	**22**	**31**	**374**	**161**	**31**	**14**	**66**	**49**	**81**	**33**
Aflatoxin B1	**882**	**43**	**5**	**44**	**106**	**15**	**14**	**17**	**24**	**283**	**122**	**24**	**11**	**50**	**37**	**62**	**25**
Arsenic	**884**	**43**	**5**	**44**	**106**	**15**	**14**	**17**	**24**	**284**	**123**	**24**	**11**	**50**	**37**	**62**	**25**
Lead	**884**	**43**	**5**	**44**	**106**	**15**	**14**	**17**	**24**	**284**	**123**	**24**	**11**	**50**	**37**	**62**	**25**
Cadmium	**884**	**43**	**5**	**44**	**106**	**15**	**14**	**17**	**24**	**284**	**123**	**24**	**11**	**50**	**37**	**62**	**25**
Mercury	**884**	**43**	**5**	**44**	**106**	**15**	**14**	**17**	**24**	**284**	**123**	**24**	**11**	**50**	**37**	**62**	**25**
Dioxine	**596**	**29**	**4**	**30**	**71**	**10**	**10**	**11**	**16**	**191**	**83**	**16**	**7**	**34**	**25**	**42**	**17**
non-dioxin like PCBs	**284**	**14**	**2**	**14**	**34**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**8**	**91**	**39**	**8**	**3**	**16**	**12**	**20**	**8**
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	**1.808**	**88**	**11**	**90**	**217**	**31**	**29**	**34**	**49**	**581**	**251**	**49**	**22**	**103**	**76**	**126**	**51**
Fluorine	**217**	**11**	**1**	**11**	**26**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**6**	**70**	**30**	**6**	**3**	**12**	**9**	**15**	**6**
Coccidiostats	**6.171**	**302**	**37**	**308**	**740**	**105**	**99**	**117**	**166**	**1.985**	**857**	**166**	**74**	**351**	**259**	**432**	**173**
Total	**13.494**	**659**	**80**	**673**	**1.618**	**230**	**216**	**256**	**365**	**4.337**	**1.874**	**365**	**164**	**766**	**566**	**945**	**380**

Annex 6: Distribution amongst the Laender of the samples and analyses for testing for undesirable substances (without maximum level) in compound feed

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Samples	**616**	**30**	**4**	**31**	**74**	**10**	**10**	**12**	**17**	**198**	**85**	**17**	**7**	**35**	**26**	**43**	**17**
Zearalenone	**161**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**52**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**9**	**7**	**11**	**5**
Deoxynivalenol	**161**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**52**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**9**	**7**	**11**	**5**
Ochratoxin A	**161**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**52**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**9**	**7**	**11**	**5**
Fumosins B1 + B2	**161**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**52**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**9**	**7**	**11**	**5**
T-2 toxin	**161**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**52**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**9**	**7**	**11**	**5**
HT-2-toxin	**161**	**8**	**1**	**8**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**52**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**9**	**7**	**11**	**5**
Dioxin-like PCBs	**282**	**14**	**2**	**14**	**34**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**8**	**90**	**39**	**8**	**3**	**16**	**12**	**20**	**8**
Total	**1.248**	**62**	**8**	**62**	**148**	**23**	**22**	**23**	**32**	**402**	**171**	**32**	**15**	**70**	**54**	**86**	**38**

Annex 7: Distribution amongst the Laender of the samples and analyses for testing for undesirable substances in pre-mixtures

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Samples	**161**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**38**	**3**	**7**	**3**	**2**	**47**	**26**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**
Arsenic	**52**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**12**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Lead	**52**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**12**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Cadmium	**52**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**12**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Mercury	**52**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**12**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Dioxins	**43**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**11**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**13**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Dioxin-like PCBs	**24**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Non-dioxin like PCBs	**24**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Fluorine	**41**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**10**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**12**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Total	**340**	**4**	**4**	**32**	**81**	**8**	**14**	**8**	**4**	**99**	**54**	**6**	**0**	**6**	**12**	**0**	**8**

Annex 8: Distribution amongst the Laender of the samples and analyses for testing for undesirable substances in additives

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Samples	**84**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**16**	**1**	**10**	**3**	**3**	**15**	**15**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**4**	**0**
Arsenic	**50**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**10**	**0**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**
Lead	**50**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**10**	**0**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**
Cadmium	**50**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**10**	**0**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**
Mercury	**50**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**10**	**0**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**
Dioxins	**72**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**13**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**3**	**13**	**13**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**0**
Dioxin-like PCBs	**36**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**
Non-dioxin like PCBs	**36**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**7**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**
Total	**344**	**0**	**8**	**28**	**67**	**1**	**40**	**12**	**13**	**63**	**63**	**8**	**1**	**0**	**20**	**20**	**0**

Annex 9: Distribution amongst the Laender of the samples to test feed for pesticide residues

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Cereals	**643**	**43**	**0**	**52**	**127**	**0**	**27**	**0**	**43**	**144**	**55**	**21**	**3**	**30**	**38**	**35**	**25**
Oil seeds	**379**	**25**	**0**	**31**	**75**	**0**	**16**	**0**	**25**	**85**	**32**	**13**	**2**	**17**	**22**	**21**	**15**
Pulses	**30**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**
Total	**1.052**	**70**	**0**	**85**	**208**	**0**	**44**	**0**	**70**	**236**	**90**	**35**	**5**	**48**	**62**	**58**	**41**

Annex 10: Active substances of pesticides to be analysed on a priority basis

Active substance[30]	Cereals	Oil seeds	Pulses
Azinphos-ethyl		X	
Azoxystrobin	X	*X*	
Bitertanol		X	
Bromopropylate		X	
Carbaryl	X	*X*	
Carbendazim and benomyl[31] (sum of benomyl and carbendazim, expressed as carbendazim)	X	X	
Carbofuran (sum of carbofuran (including carbofuran from carbosulfan, benfuracarb or furathiocarb) and 3-OH-carbofuran, expressed as carbofuran)		X	
Chlorpyrifos	X		
Chlorpyrifos-methyl	X		
Chlorthalonil	X		
Clothianidin	X		X
Cyfluthrin (cyfluthrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of all isomers))	X	*X*	
Cypermethrin (cypermethrin including other mixtures of its constituent isomers (sum of all isomers))		X	
Deltamethrin (cis-deltamethrin)	X	X	
Dichlorvos	X	X	
Difenoconazole	X		
Diphenylamine	X		X
Disulfoton (sum of disulfoton, disulfoton-sulfoxide and disulfoton-sulfone, expressed as disulfoton)	X		
Dithiocarbamates (dithiocarbamate, expressed as CS2, including maneb, mancozeb, metiram, propineb, thiram and ziram)	X	X	
Famoxadone	X		
Fenpropidin	X		
Fenvalerate and esfenvalerate (sum of RR and SS isomers); fenvalerate and esfenvalerate (sum of RS and SR isomers)	X	X	
Glyphosate	X	X	
Hexaconazole	X		
Imazalil	X		
Imidacloprid	X		X
Iprodione	X		
Kresoxim-methyl	X		
Lambda-Cyhalothrin (lambda-cyhalothrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers))	X	X	X
Malathion (sum of malathion and malaoxon, expressed as malathion)	X		

[30] The valid residue definition in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 applies.

[31] Where appropriate, the determination of carbendazim in benomyl will also encompass determination of carbendazim in thiophanate-methyl. This must be taken into account in the assessment.

Active substance[30]	Cereals	Oil seeds	Pulses
Mecarbam	X		
Metalaxyl und metalaxyl-M (metalaxyl including other mixtures of constituent isomers, including metalaxyl-M (sum of isomers))	X	X	
Methidathion		X	
Methomyl and thiodicarb (sum of methomyl and thiodicarb, expressed as methomyl)		X[32]	
Myclobutanil		X	
Nitrofen	X		
Oxydemeton-methyl (sum of oxydemeton-methyl and demeton-s-methyl-sulfon, expressed as oxydemeton-methyl)	X		
Parathion	X		
Parathion-methyl (sum of parathion-methyl and paraoxon-methyl, expressed as parathion-methyl)	X		
Pendimethalin	X	X	X
Permethrin (sum of isomers)	X	X	
Phosphamidon	X		
Pirimiphos-methyl	X	X	
Prochloraz (sum of prochloraz and its metabolites containing 2,4,6- trichlorphenol moiety, expressed as prochloraz)	X	X	
Procymidone	X	X	
Profenfos		X	
Propiconazole	X	X	
Resmethrin (resmethrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of all isomers))	X		
Tebuconazole	X	X	
Terbuthylazine			X
Thiamethoxam	X		X
Triadimefon und triadimenol (sum of triadimefon and triadimenol)	X		
Triazophos		X	
Trichlorfon	X		
Vinclozolin			X

[32] except rape

Annex 11: Distribution amongst the Laender of the samples used for testing for unauthorised substances

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Prohibited and/or carried-over antimicrobial substances	**1.401**	**67**	**7**	**82**	**197**	**21**	**31**	**24**	**43**	**428**	**186**	**38**	**14**	**73**	**61**	**88**	**41**
Feed material *	**199**	**13**	**0**	**16**	**39**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**13**	**45**	**17**	**7**	**1**	**9**	**12**	**11**	**8**
Pre-mixtures	**121**	**1**	**1**	**12**	**28**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**35**	**19**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**3**
Compound feed	**1.081**	**53**	**6**	**54**	**130**	**18**	**17**	**21**	**29**	**348**	**150**	**29**	**13**	**62**	**45**	**76**	**30**
Other prohibited and/or carried-over pharmacologically active substances	**348**	**16**	**2**	**21**	**49**	**6**	**7**	**6**	**10**	**107**	**47**	**9**	**3**	**17**	**15**	**22**	**11**
Feed material	**49**	**3**	**0**	**4**	**10**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**11**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**
Pre-mixtures	**29**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**9**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Compound feed	**270**	**13**	**2**	**14**	**32**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**7**	**87**	**38**	**7**	**3**	**15**	**11**	**19**	**8**
Prohibited substances according to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001	**1.972**	**113**	**6**	**128**	**310**	**17**	**56**	**19**	**92**	**542**	**223**	**59**	**16**	**102**	**99**	**124**	**66**
Feed material	**949**	**63**	**0**	**77**	**187**	**0**	**40**	**0**	**64**	**213**	**81**	**31**	**4**	**44**	**56**	**52**	**37**
Compound feed	**1.023**	**50**	**6**	**51**	**123**	**17**	**16**	**19**	**28**	**329**	**142**	**28**	**12**	**58**	**43**	**72**	**29**
Sum of unauthorised substances	**3.721**	**196**	**15**	**231**	**556**	**44**	**94**	**49**	**145**	**1.077**	**456**	**106**	**33**	**192**	**175**	**234**	**118**
Feed material	**1.197**	**79**	**0**	**97**	**236**	**0**	**50**	**0**	**80**	**269**	**102**	**40**	**5**	**55**	**71**	**66**	**47**
Pre-mixtures	**150**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**35**	**4**	**7**	**4**	**1**	**44**	**24**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**4**
Compound feed	**2.374**	**116**	**14**	**119**	**285**	**40**	**37**	**45**	**64**	**764**	**330**	**64**	**28**	**135**	**99**	**167**	**67**

Annex 12: Active substances of veterinary medicinal products[33]

Active substance groups	***active substances to be analysed*** *(to be recorded in the risk analysis result)*
Groups of antimicrobial active substances	
Aminoglycosides	*Apramycin, gentamycin, neomycin, paromycin, spectinomycin*
Amphenicols	*Chloramphenicol, florfenicol*
Fluoroquinolones	*Enrofloxacin*
Lincosamides	*Lincomycin*
Macrolides	*Erythromycin, tilmicosin,tylosin, tylvalosin*
Nitrofurans	*Furazolidone*
Penicillins	*Amoxicillin, ampicillin, benzylpenicillin potassium, phenoxymethylpenicillin*
Pleuromutilins	*Tiamulin, valnemulin*
Polymyxins	*Colistin*
Sulfonamides	*Sulfachlorpyridazine, sulfadiazine, sulfadimidine, sulfadimethoxine, sulfamerazine, sulfamethoxazole, sulfaquinoxaline*
Trimethoprims	
Tetracyclines	*Chlortetracycline, doxycycline, oxytetracycline, tetracycline*
Zinc oxide	
Other groups of pharmacologically active substances	
Avermectins	*Ivermectin*
Benzimidazoles	*Fenbendazole, flubendazole*
Carboxylic acids	*Ketoprofen*
Hormones	*Medroxyprogesterone acetate*
Pyrazoles	*Metamizole sodium*
Salicylic acids	*Acetylsalicylic acid, sodium salicylate*
Steroids	*Prednisolone*

[33] Non-finalised list of the groups of active substances indicating the active substances that are to be analysed

Annex 13: Distribution amongst the Laender of the samples for testing feed for prohibited materials in accordance with Annex lll Regulation (EC) No 767/2009

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Feed material	**102**	**7**	**0**	**8**	**20**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**7**	**23**	**9**	**3**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**4**
Compound feed	**84**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**27**	**12**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**6**	**2**
Total	**186**	**11**	**1**	**12**	**30**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**9**	**50**	**21**	**5**	**1**	**10**	**10**	**12**	**6**

Annex 14: Distribution amongst the Laender of the samples for testing the composition of compound feed

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Samples for testing the composition of compound feed	**676**	**33**	**4**	**34**	**81**	**11**	**11**	**13**	**18**	**218**	**94**	**18**	**8**	**39**	**28**	**47**	**19**