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Control Programme for Feed 2022 to 2026

(as of 2 November 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 109 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625[1] that stipulates that each Member State must prepare a control plan of this kind.

This Control Programme for Feed for 2022 to 2026 (Control Programme) replaces the Control Programme for Feed for 2017 to 2021.

The concept and structure of the Control Programme have proven effective and will therefore be maintained. Individual sections of the Control Programme have been updated and supplemented to take account of changes in the feed sector, e.g. with regard to the variety of businesses involved, the expanded range of products intended for animal consumption and the use of feed of animal origin.

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 2022 and 2026. 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,

[1] Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 of the Council and Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC of the Council, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC of the Council and Decision 92/438/EEC of the Council (Official Control Regulation) (OJ L 95 of 7 April 2017, p. 1) as amended

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".

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. This includes all enterprises of a sector, irrespective of their size or the amount of feed moved into the EU, traded, stored, transported or produced.

Bearing in mind the operational targets regarding the above-mentioned strategic goal for product controls, the basis for risk assessments in the field of consumer health protection must above all consist in examining substances that are directly transferred into food of animal origin or that may 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. Implementation requirements are included in the Control Programme 2022 to 2026.

The results of the official controls under the Control Programme provide the Laender with the basic information for further checks, e.g. with regard to protecting all stakeholders from deception or fraud in the feed chain.

3 Concept

The control activities in the feed sector are based on the requirements in Regulation (EU) 2017/625 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 in section 17 "Control Programme for Feed" of the

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, surveillance and exchanging information on the official control results, 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.

Under Article 9 (2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, official controls are also intended to identify possible intentional violations of the rules referred to in Article 1 (2) that have been perpetrated through fraudulent or deceptive practices, and also take into account information regarding such violations shared through the mechanisms of administrative assistance provided for in Articles 102 to 108 and any other information pointing to the possibility of such violations. The identification of evidence of fraud and deception is therefore also an important goal of official controls.

The amendment to Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001[3] to relax the ban on feeding leads to a considerable increase in relevant official control activities being carried out at the interface with animal by-products legislation.

Feed (material) imported from non-EU countries into the Union is controlled according to the specific risk it poses. Particular attention should, therefore, be paid to the testing of this feed (material) for undesirable or unauthorised substances, pesticide residues or genetically modified organisms (GMOs) which are not authorised in the EU.

Medicated feed is also controlled according to the specific risk it poses.

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. These controls serve in particular to control whether the operator has assumed primary responsibility for feed safety, as provided for in Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002[4].

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[2] Allgemeine Verwaltungsvorschrift Rahmen-Überwachung - AVV RÜb (General Administrative Provision on Framework Controls) of 20 January 2021 (Federal Law Gazette AT 26 January 2021 B6) as amended

[3] Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (OJ L 147 of 31 May 2001, p. 1) as amended

[4] 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) as amended

The process controls mainly serve to meet the obligations in Regulation (EU) 2017/625. 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 9 (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 3 number 1 of the AVV RÜb. In this context, the model described in Annex 3 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, presentation and advertising (labelling controls, including claims on the Internet).

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 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, for instance type of establishment, production volumes, origin, distribution area, supply with or in-house production of starting products, animal species, production type and size of livestock farms, environmental factors such as 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[5] 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 control contents of inspections which are undertaken solely for the purpose of official sampling.

Traceability controls

The provisions on traceability are an integral part of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and further defined in Regulation (EC) No 183/2005. These apply to all production, processing and distribution stages and to all animal species. The contents of the inspections and the verification with regard to compliance with these provisions are set out in Annex 6.1.

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.

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[5] Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene (OJ L 35 of 8 February 2005, p. 1, L 50 of 23 February 2008, p. 71) as amended

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 movement of feed into the EU. The frequency of controls of these operators depends on the results of the systematic risk assessment under section 9 (1) in conjunction with Annex 3 of the AVV RÜb. The control contents for the examination of measures under the responsibility of the operator and traceability are of particular importance.

Controls in conjunction with the Animal Feed Ordinance[6]

The Animal Feed Ordinance governs, *inter alia*, the conditions and arrangements for approving and registering certain establishments, e.g. an approval requirement for establishments drying various products, with direct use of combustion gases, for use in the production of feed material or compound feed. The contents of the inspections and verifications with regard to the implementation of these provisions are set out in Annex 6.1.

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

With regard to the protection of human and animal health against transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), official controls of feed business operators are necessary to control compliance with 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 amendment to Annex IV of this Regulation in connection with a relaxation of the ban on feeding allows for, e.g., the use of

- processed animal protein (PAP) derived from pigs in feed for poultry,
- PAP derived from poultry in feed for pigs,
- PAP derived from non-ruminants in feed for animals in aquaculture, and
- PAP from beneficial insects in feed for pigs, poultry and animals in aquaculture.

The bans on feeding certain animal proteins and the special conditions for the exceptions from the above-mentioned bans, e.g. in connection with the production of species-specific PAP or other feed materials of animal origin (e.g. blood products, tri- and dicalcium phosphate), the production of compound feed for farm animals other than fur animals, and the storage, transport and use of these products in the feed chain for farm animals other than fur animals, are mainly aimed at avoiding cross-contamination, also with regard to the intra-species ban on feeding under Article 11 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009[7].

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[6] Animal Feed Ordinance in the version promulgated on 29 August 2016 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2004) as amended

[7] Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation, OJ L 300 of 14 November 2009, p. 1) as amended

The contents of the relevant 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[8] and Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003[9] is part of official feed control.

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

[8] Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed (OJ L 268 of 18 October 2003, p. 1) as amended

[9] 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) as amended

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 (Annex 2). 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, cattle) 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. butylated hydroxytoluene in fish meal).

4.2.2.2 Undesirable substances

For reasons that have to do particularly with preventive consumer health 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 blending". Under this ban, it is prohibited to mix feed with a level of an undesirable substance that exceeds the maximum level laid down in Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC[10] 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 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 (e.g. tuna meal, seaweed meal, lithotamnion extract), green fodder and coarse fodder, in the case of feed additives primarily in trace element compounds, binding agents and anti-caking agents moved to the EU, and in the case of compound feed primarily in mineral feed. Pet food with wild animal components should primarily be tested for lead and cadmium.

Tests for fluorine are to be conducted above all in feed materials of marine origin, in mineral substances and in compound feed that contains this feed material. Tests for chlorinated hydrocarbons[11] are to be conducted mainly in feed materials moved to the EU.

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[10] Directive 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) as amended

[11] Chlordane, DDT, aldrin/dieldrin, endosulfan, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, and hexachlorocyclohexane (α-, β- and χisomers)

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

Tests of green fodder and coarse fodder from extensively managed farmland for plant toxins (e.g. pyrrolizidine alkaloids, colchicine) are conducted with due consideration of Laender-specific aspects and available analytics.

Tests for undesirable substances such as melamine, ragweed (Ambrosia) or nitrite in feed materials and compound feed are conducted with due consideration of Laender-specific aspects.

4.2.2.3 National Programme for the Control of Pesticide Residues in Feed

The National Programme for the Control of Pesticide Residues in Feed in accordance with section 19 AVV RÜb implements the requirements under Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005[12] regarding the control of compliance with applicable legislation. The pesticide residues to be given priority according to the Control Programme 2022 to 2026 were selected on the basis of a multifactorial analysis. The selection of the pesticide residues for testing is oriented towards the risk of the products by taking into 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 Groups VI and VIII 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 10 of the Control Programme for Feed 2017-2021;
- the complaints regarding residues of active substances in plant protection products resulting from the official feed surveillance in the years 2017 to 2019;

[12] Regulation (EC) 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 (OJ L 70 of 16 March 2005) as amended

- the exceeding of maximum levels taken from official food surveillance and the monitoring of residues of plant protection products in 2018 and 2019 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 2018 and 2019;
- the results from the specific harvest determination (Besondere Ernteermittlung) in 2019 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 2019;
- active substances in plant protection products authorised for use on arable land and grassland in 2021;
- the notifications from the rapid alert system (RASFF) from 2016 to 2020 and
- the Commission Implementing Regulation concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2020, 2021 and 2022 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin (Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/533)[13] and
- the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/585[14] concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2021, 2022 and 2023 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin.

The sampling is based on Article 27 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 in conjunction with Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 152/2009[15]. The applied methods of analysis comply with the requirements set out in Article 28 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. Usually, the methods applied are contained in the official compilation of testing methods under section 64 of the Food and Feed Code (LFGB). The multi-methods are constantly developed. If it is of

[13] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/533 of 28 March 2019 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2020, 2021 and 2022 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin (OJ L 88 of 29 March 2019, p. 28-41) as amended

[14] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/585 of 27 April 2020 concerning a coordinated multiannual control programme of the Union for 2021, 2022 and 2023 to ensure compliance with maximum residue levels of pesticides and to assess the consumer exposure to pesticide residues in and on food of plant and animal origin (OJ L 135 of 29 April 2020, p. 1-12) as amended

[15] Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54 of 26 February 2009, p. 1) as amended

relevance for the product to be analysed, residues of substances that can only be detected by individual methods (e.g. glyphosate or paraquat) are also determined.

The active substances listed in Annex 10 are to provide orientation, and further substances can be taken into account by the Laender.

Testing for pesticide residues is mainly to be done in unprocessed feed materials and in feed moved to the EU.

4.2.2.4 Unauthorised substances

Product controls for unauthorised substances aim, from the risk angle, to identify prohibited or carried over antimicrobial substances[16] and other pharmacologically active substances (see Annex 12).

In the 2022-2026 period, testing for possible carry-overs of veterinary medicinal products and possible cross-contaminations with medicated feed will be conducted based on the provisions of Article 7 (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/4[17] 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. Medicated feed prescribed by a veterinarian can also be fed. Possible carry-overs of veterinary medicinal products or cross-contaminations with medicated feed, in particular with antimicrobial substances, are therefore deemed to be a permanent risk. 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 is target-oriented and the samples are taken (where applicable) after reviewing the records that document the application of veterinary medicinal products or the use of medicated feed or on the basis of other information given.

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.

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[16] 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."

[17] Regulation (EU) 2019/4 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of medicated feed, amending Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 90/167/EEC (OJ L 4 of 7 January 2019, p. 1) as amended

4.2.2.5 Testing for banned animal constituents and/or animal species-specific proteins[18]

With regard to the protection of animals and human health against transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), risk-oriented and targeted product controls are still necessary to control compliance with feed bans on animal proteins 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 latest amendment to Annex IV to this Regulation provides considerably enhanced possibilities for the use of derogations from the feed ban. This has increased the risk of possible cross-contaminations, and controls and sampling must pay due consideration to this fact. Here, special attention is paid to the risk of contamination of feed for ruminants with animal protein or contamination of feed for livestock[19] with ruminant material.

Both the sampling locations and the products to be sampled must be chosen appropriately, and the relevant testing parameters for the identification of animal constituents and/or of the relevant animal species of origin must be determined. Risk-based controls and sampling is carried out, particularly on establishments that make use of derogations (such as producers of feed material of animal origin, producers of compound feed for farm animals, stock-keepers, transporters, home compounders and mobile mixing facilities).

The planning of the product controls with sampling therefore also includes monitoring compliance with the special provisions for the production and the use of animal-specific PAP, 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. Potential evidence of fraud is taken into account.

4.2.2.6 Prohibited materials

Annex lll of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009[20] lists materials whose placement on the market or use in animal nutrition are prohibited. Physical checks for these materials are oriented towards the risks that result in particular from the in situ conditions in the controlled feed business and its activities. The following materials, *inter alia*, are prohibited:

- dressed seed;
- scrap packaging material;

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18 Further information can be taken from the guidance document XX (currently under preparation)

19 excluding fur animals

20 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, 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) as amended

- solid municipal waste like, for instance, household waste or
- excrement.

4.2.2.7 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 of Regulation (EC) 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. This especially applies to feed moved to the Union.

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).

4.2.2.8 Checks of feed moved to the European Union

Official controls within the meaning of Article 44 to 46 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 (including sampling to check animal feed moved into the European Union) are conducted in a risk-oriented manner, at regular intervals and with appropriate frequency, and primarily at the point of entry into the Union or at the point of release for free circulation. The Laender decide on physical tests at the point of entry into the European Union 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 movements into the European Union.

Under Article 47 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, the competent authorities perform official controls at the border control post of first arrival into the Union on each consignment of products subject to official controls at border control posts (e.g. feed of animal origin or compound feed containing such feed of animal origin and/or animal by-products) that is moved into the Union. In the case of certain feed of non-animal origin with a known or emerging risk imported from certain third countries, a temporary increase of official controls

and/or emergency measures can be implemented by means of implementing acts[21] of the European Commission which are to be taken into account in the official controls.

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

Testing of the ingredients of feed materials and compound feed serves both to verify the correctness of the information about ingredients and 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.

4.2.2.10 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 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 (e.g. mixed protocol, formula) in situ.

4.2.2.11 Microbiological tests

Microbiological quality

[21] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 of 22 October 2019 on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/625 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) No 669/2009, (EU) No 884/2014, (EU) 2015/175, (EU) 2017/186 and (EU) 2018/1660 (OJ L 277 of 29 October 2019, p. 89) as amended

Microbiological tests of bacterial levels in feed, especially silage 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.

Zoonosis monitoring

Within the framework of zoonosis monitoring in accordance with the General Administrative Provision Zoonoses Food Chain (AVV Zoonosen Lebensmittelkette[22]), tests (120 samples per year) are envisaged to estimate the prevalence of *Salmonella* spp. in feed and to recover isolates of *Salmonella* spp. for resistance testing. The tests to be conducted by the Laender are laid down in the respective Zoonosis Sampling Scheme.

4.3 Potential evidence of fraud

Under Article 9 (2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, official controls are also aimed at identifying possible intentional violations of the animal feed legislation, perpetrated through fraudulent or deceptive practices. The official controls provide an overall assessment of the results of the process controls (4.1) and product controls (4.2) conducted and the information from other sources, such as information exchanged with other authorities or long-term observations. This could provide evidence, in particular, of non-compliance with provisions regarding details of the intended use, the origin of feed derived from animal by-products, the characteristics of the feed or special modes of action. This evidence would have to be assessed in each individual case with a view to possible fraudulent practices. In addition to that, official controls should also include checks to clarify to what extent feed businesses have taken effective preventive measures to counter the risk of falling victim to fraudulent practices themselves.

4.4 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, the Federal Government (BMEL, BVL, BfR) and other expert bodies (e.g. VDLUFA) the authorities share their findings with each other.

[22] 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

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.

4.5 Reporting by the Laender

The Laender report their findings from official food surveillance annually to BVL by 28 February of the following year for the preparation of the "Annual Statistics on Official Feed Surveillance in the Federal Republic of Germany". To ensure uniform reporting the competent authorities use the respective templates approved by the Laender Working Group on Feed (Länderarbeitsgemeinschaft Futtermittel - LAV-AG AFU).

4.6 Evaluation of the results of the Control Programme

The Federal Government-Laender Working Group on the 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 consideration is given to irregularities in the results of the "Annual statistics of Official Feed Surveillance in the Federal Republic of Germany" (see also Section 4.5), 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 4.4).

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

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 2022 to 2026 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. As a consequence of the steady increase in trade activity, special emphasis should be placed on the controls of feed imported into the EU.

Potential evidence of criminal offences in the feed business sector (e.g. fraudulent practices) are passed on to the competent law enforcement authorities.

The Control Programme was drawn up for the years 2022 to 2026. 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 112 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 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 Implementation of official controls and distinctions in terms of the objective

Control activities

Official control: any form of control that the competent authority performs to verify compliance with feed law.

Official controls are performed on all production, processing, storage, transport and distribution levels of feed including import[23], primary production and use (feeding included). 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 a suitable point in the customs area of the Union (e.g. the point of entry into the Union, i.e. point of first arrival in the Union) and
- in agricultural holdings, in particular for livestock keepers, and
- other establishments at the primary production level.

Official controls are normally conducted without any prior warning (Article 9 (4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625).

[23] Within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 Chapter V.

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[24] are also covered in the official controls.

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.

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 of sample numbers and the distribution of samples to types of establishments and establishments,
- the planning of physical checks,

[24] Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008 (OJ L 347 of 20 December 2013, p. 549) as amended

- 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 into the Union, 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.

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.

Inspection: the examination of any aspect of feed in order to verify whether these aspects comply with the legal requirements of feed law.

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, particular emphasis is given to the requirements defined in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 (HACCP) and the systems and procedures related to traceability under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 in conjunction with Annex II ("Quality Control" and "Record-Keeping") to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005.

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;
- Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793[25] and for compliance with other import provisions;
- Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 and Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003;
- Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003[26] 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 review of the requirements for feed hygiene must give particular consideration to:

- the registration and/or approval of the establishment in accordance with its operations, verification of the validity of the registration/approval;
- the verification of installations, machinery and, where applicable, feeding areas (including feeding systems, housing equipment and litter) *in situ* by means, for instance, of visual inspection;

[25] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 of 22 October 2019 on the temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods from certain third countries implementing Regulations (EU) 2017/625 and (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) No 669/2009, (EU) No 884/2014, (EU) 2015/175, (EU) 2017/186 and (EU) 2018/1660 (OJ L 277 of 29 October 2019, p. 89–129) as amended

[26] Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition (OJ L 268 of 18 October 2003, p. 29) as amended

- examination of the establishment to determine compliance with general hygiene requirements;
- 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 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 for traceability (under Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and Regulation (EC) No 183/2005)

Under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, compliance with the requirements for traceability must be ensured at all stages of production, processing and distribution. Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 stipulates that these requirements also apply to feed for non-food producing animals. In Regulation (EC) No 183/2005, these requirements are specified for feed businesses that fall into the scope of the above-mentioned Regulation.

The review of the requirements for traceability must give particular consideration to:

- checks and verification of written documents to determine, for example, whether or not traceability is ensured and whether the required data are plausible and complete and are kept for at least 5 years;
- checks and verification whether a system or procedure to store information relating to traceability has been established and is working effectively in order to ensure that the data are available within the given deadline and in a comprehensible form;
- checks and verification whether a described and functioning system for collecting and storing retained samples is in place;

- checks and verification whether all retained samples exist in sufficient quantities, are stored correctly, labelled and easy to find, and are closed in such a way that the means of closure is destroyed when opened.

See also the BVL homepage: Manual on traceability in the feed sector

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 the Animal Feed Ordinance

Implementation of and compliance with the special requirements of sections 17 ff of the Animal Feed Ordinance must be checked and verified.

In particular, this includes:

- the specific obligation of establishments to seek for approval (section 17) or registration (section 20): has the establishment been approved/registered or does it operate without approval/registration;
- records of the animal feed imported, the fats of plant or animal origin placed on the market in bulk, or the in-process documentation in drying facilities, including in-house controls and tests of imported feed and dried material for undesirable substances;
- collection of retained samples in drying facilities, safekeeping obligations, including the documentation;

- in the case of approved drying facilities, checks and verification of the
    - requirements for rooms and equipment;
    - requirements for the drying system;
    - requirements for the drying process.

See also the BVL homepage: Instruction leaflet for the authorisation and registration of third-country representatives

Requirements from Regulation (EC) No 999/2001[27]

Compliance with the prohibitions or obligations, if necessary including the special provisions under Article 7 (1) and (2) in conjunction with Annex IV to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, must be checked and verified. This includes, *inter alia*, the following:

- verifying compliance with the special obligations of the feed business operators to register establishments or to obtain approvals;
- verifying whether the establishment has been approved or registered, if necessary, for one or more exemptions from the ban on feeding specific animal proteins (listing of the establishments, including suppliers);
- verifying whether the establishment only obtains products and animal feed from establishments listed in one or several lists under Annex IV Chapter V Section A;
- verifying whether the establishment uses only permissible feed of animal origin (including feeding), if applicable taking into account the exemptions from the ban on feeding;
- verifying the records with specific safekeeping obligations (also in the case of transporters or storage plants, the cleaning procedures of which have been approved);
- 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.

[27] Further information can be taken from the guidance document XX (currently under preparation)

In addition to compliance with the ban on feeding animal proteins or tri-and dicalcium phosphate of animal origin to ruminants and certain animal proteins to farm animals[28] other than ruminants, as well as exemptions from this, particularly with regard to the approval of species-specific proteins for use as animal feed, process control is also accompanied by new requirements for in-house control systems under the HACCP concepts. This also prescribes newly agreed test sequences for the official on-site inspections of the process controls. This particularly concerns document checks, e.g. relating to traceability, and identity checks of PAP and compound feed containing PAP, as well as documentation requirements, also with regard to the provisions on cleaning obligations.

See also the BMEL homepage: Manual on the control of the application of provisions under Article 7 (1) and (2) in conjunction with Annex IV Chapters III, IV and V of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 with regard to transportation and storage of specific feedingstuffs and taking advantage of the exemptions.

The scope of official control issues and activities, especially at the interface with animal by-products law, is extended depending on the use of exemptions, this use being linked with registration and approval obligations or special documentation requirements for the establishments concerned.

Where relevant, inspections must be conducted together with the authorities in charge of veterinary affairs.

The lists of registered or approved establishments kept by the competent authorities are checked regularly, e.g. in the scope of inspections.

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

[28] excluding fur animals

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, transported 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 3 (43) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625).

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 14 (b) (iv) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 (whether accompanying the product, for instance printed information on sacks, labels or not accompanying the product, for instance flyers, 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 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 violations inter alia through notifications in RASFF.

In addition, for the years 2022 to 2026 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 violations 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 11,713,700 ha
- Permanent grassland 4,751,400 ha
- Number of registered primary manufacturers 298,747 establishments
- Number of feed materials of plant origin at points of entry with a volume > 100,000 t plant feed materials
- Compound-feed production 23,852,000 t
- Compound feed production of approved establishments with more than 300,000 t per year 6,212,000 t
- Number of approved manufacturers of compound feed 201 establishments
- Number of manufacturers of feed additives 142 establishments
- Number of manufacturers of pre-mixtures 213 establishments

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

- Arable land and permanent grassland: Periodical BMEL statistics (structure of land use by Land 2019, Monthly statistical report 02/2020, p. 86).

For the city states Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin the value that results for arable land (8,700 ha) and permanent grassland (14,100 ha) from the above-mentioned table was applied in equal parts;

- Primary manufacturers (Annual statistics 2019 on official feed surveillance in the Federal Republic of Germany);
- Compound feed production: BMEL- Series Data and Analyses "Structure of compound feed manufacturers 2019". When data for several Laender were only available in summarised form (Saar / Rhineland-Palatinate / Hesse), the data on compound feed production were distributed between the respective Laender in relation to the underlying data of the previous control period. The distribution of compound feed production in Berlin was done on the basis of a separate notification from the Land;
- Number of manufacturers of feed additives and pre-mixtures: Annual statistics 2019 on official feed surveillance in the Federal Republic of Germany;
- Number of approved manufacturers of compound feed: Annual statistics 2019 on official feed surveillance in the Federal Republic of Germany;
- 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: 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 2017 to 2021.

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, 4,216 samples (Annex 2) [29]

[29] The Laender decide, on a risk-oriented basis, about the testing of feed materials (including water for drinking) for feed additives.

Table 1: Number of samples for feed additives

	Target number of samples for 2017 to 2021 respectively	Target number of samples for 2022 to 2026 respectively
Compound feed	3,867	3,803
Pre-mixtures	315	314
Feed additives	94	99
Total	4,276	4,216

6.3.2 Undesirable substances

6.3.2.1 Undesirable substances (with maximum level) in feed materials

In total, 12,473 individual determinations in 1,884 samples (Annex 3) [30]

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

	Target number of analyses for 2017 to 2021 respectively	Target number of analyses for 2022 to 2026 respectively
Aflatoxin B_1	1,079	1,081
Arsenic	1,625	1,628
Lead	1,625	1,628
Cadmium	1,625	1,628
Mercury	1,625	1,628
Dioxins[31]	1,079	1,081
Non-dioxin-like PCBs	551	553
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	3,239	3,246
Total	12,448	12,473

6.3.2.2 Undesirable substances (without maximum level) in feed materials

In total, 2,509 individual determinations in 1,616 samples (Annex 4) [32]

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

	Target number of analyses for 2017 to 2021 respectively	Target number of analyses for 2022 to 2026 respectively
Zearalenone	325	326
Deoxynivalenol	325	326
Ochratoxin A	325	326
Fumonisins B1+B2	325	326
T-2 toxin	325	326
HT-2 toxin	325	326
Dioxin-like PCBs	551	553
Total	2,501	2,509

[30] The Laender decide, on a risk-oriented basis, about the parameters and scale of testing.
[31] This encompasses tests for dioxins/furans and for the sum of dioxins/furans and dioxin-like PCBs.
[32] 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, 13,484 individual determinations in 1,137 samples (Annex 5) [33]

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

	Target number of analyses for 2017 to 2021 respectively	Target number of analyses for 2022 to 2026 respectively
Aflatoxin B_1	882	881
Arsenic	884	883
Lead	884	883
Cadmium	884	883
Mercury	884	883
Dioxins[34]	596	595
Non-dioxin-like PCBs	284	282
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	1,808	1,806
Fluorine	217	217
Coccidiostats (carry-over)[35]	6,171	6,171
Total	13,494	13,484

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

6.3.2.4 Undesirable substances (without maximum level) in compound feed

In total, 1,252 individual determinations in 609 samples (Annex 6) [36]

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

	Target number of analyses for 2017 to 2021 respectively	Target number of analyses for 2022 to 2026 respectively
Zearalenone	161	162
Deoxynivalenol	161	162
Ochratoxin A	161	162
Fumonisins B1+B2	161	162
T-2 toxin	161	162
HT-2 toxin	161	162
Dioxin-like PCBs	282	280
Total	1,248	1,252

6.3.2.5 Undesirable substances in pre-mixtures

In total, 320 individual determinations in 152 samples (Annex 7)

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

	Target number of analyses for 2017 to 2021 respectively	Target number of analyses for 2022 to 2026 respectively
Arsenic	52	48
Lead	52	48
Cadmium	52	48
Mercury	52	48
Dioxins[37]	43	43
Dioxin-like PCBs	24	22
Non-dioxin-like PCBs	24	22
Fluorine	41	41
Total	340	320

[36] The Laender decide, on a risk-oriented basis, about the parameters and scale of testing.
[37] 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, 335 individual determinations in 81 samples (Annex 8)

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

	Target number of analyses for 2017 to 2021 respectively	Target number of analyses for 2022 to 2026 respectively
Arsenic	50	48
Lead	50	48
Cadmium	50	48
Mercury	50	48
Dioxins[38]	72	69
Dioxin-like PCBs	36	37
Non-dioxin-like PCBs	36	37
Total	344	335

6.3.3 Residues of pesticides

In total, 1,054 samples (Annex 9)

Table 8: Number of samples for testing for pesticide residues

	Target number of samples for 2017 to 2021 respectively	Target number of samples for 2022 to 2026 respectively
Cereals	643	644
Oil seeds	379	380
Pulses	30	30
Total	1,052	1,054

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

6.3.4 Unauthorised substances

In total, 1,751 samples (Annex 11)

Table 9: Number of samples for testing for unauthorised substances

	Target number of samples for 2017 to 2021 respectively	Target number of samples for 2022 to 2026 respectively
Prohibited and/or carried-over antimicrobial substances, of which in	**1,401**	**1,400**
Compound feed	1,081	1,080
Pre-mixtures	121	120
Feed materials (including tests in drinking water)	199	200
Other prohibited and/or carried-over pharmacologically active substances, of which in	**348**	**351**
Compound feed	270	273
Pre-mixtures	29	29
Feed materials (including tests in drinking water)	49	49
Prohibited substances according to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, of which in[39]	**1,972**	**-**
Compound feed	1,023	-
Feed materials	949	-
Sum of unauthorised substances, of which in	**3,721**	**1,751**
Compound feed	2,374	1,353
Pre-mixtures	150	149
Feed materials	1,197	249

[39] In the Control Programme for 2017 to 2021, the specifications for prohibited substances under Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 were also contained under 'unauthorised substances'. For 2022 to 2026, these are listed separately in Table 12. The total number of unauthorised substances is therefore correspondingly lower.

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

Total: 184 samples (Annex 13)

Table 10: Number of samples to be tested for prohibited substances under Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 in feed materials and compound feed

	Target number of samples for 2017 to 2021 respectively	Target number of samples for 2022 to 2026 respectively
Feed material	102	101
Compound feed	84	83
Total	186	184

6.3.6 Composition of compound feed

In total, 678 samples (Annex 14)

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

	Target number of samples for 2017 to 2021	Target number of samples for 2022 to 2026
Composition of compound feed	676	678

6.3.7 Animal constituents and/or animal species-specific proteins[40] prohibited under Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

In total, 1,975 samples (Annex 15)

Table 12: Number of samples to be tested for animal constituents and/or animal species-specific proteins under Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 in feed materials and compound feed[41]

	Target number of samples for 2017 to 2021 respectively	Target number of samples for 2022 to 2026 respectively
Feed material	1,023	1,024
Compound feed	949	951
Total	1,972	1,975

[40] Further information can be taken from the guidance document XX (currently under preparation)

[41] The specification in the Control Programme for 2017 to 2021 only referred to testing for prohibited animal constituents because of the existing legal provisions in Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. Due to legislative changes, testing for animal species-specific proteins has now also been included in the Control Programme for 2022 to 2026. In the Control Programme for 2017 to 2021, the specification in Table 12 was part of Table 9.

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 %	8,6	0.0	7.0	17.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	9.2	16.0	9.1	3.4	0.3	6.0	8.4	5.6	5.2
Permanent grassland %	6.3	0.1	11.6	22.7	0.1	6.2	0.1	5.7	14.5	8.8	5.1	0.8	4.0	3.6	6.7	3.5
Primary manufacturers %	2.1	0.0	13.1	35.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.4	18.4	11.9	3.1	0.4	1.7	1.4	4.7	1.3
Compound feed production %	4.4	0.0	3.6	8.5	2.1	0.2	4.0	2.8	41.3	16.9	0.3	0.1	1.9	4.4	7.8	1.4
Number of compound feed manufacturers %	3.0	0.0	5.0	16.9	2.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	32.3	9.0	3.5	2.5	7.0	2.5	2.5	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**	**19.6**	**0.0**	**4.2**	**0.0**	**6.8**	**22.4**	**8.8**	**3.4**	**0.4**	**4.6**	**6.0**	**5.2**	**3.9**
Key compound feed (Compound feed production and number of authorised compound feed manufacturers, production volumes of large compound feed manufacturers)	**4.7**	**0.3**	**5.4**	**13.2**	**2.6**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**3.7**	**26.6**	**14.7**	**2.4**	**1.6**	**5.6**	**4.3**	**6.5**	**2.8**
Key pre-mixtures (Share of pre-mixture manufacturers as %)	**1.4**	**0.9**	**9.9**	**23.9**	**3.3**	**2.8**	**1.9**	**1.4**	**30.5**	**16.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**2.8**	**0.5**	**1.9**
Key additives (Share of additive manufacturers as %)	**0.7**	**0.7**	**7.0**	**16.9**	**2.8**	**9.9**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**18.3**	**20.4**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**0.0**	**7.7**	**4.2**	**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
Compound feed	3,803	179	11	205	501	99	122	95	141	1,011	558	91	61	213	163	247	106
Pre-mixtures	314	4	3	31	75	10	9	6	4	96	50	3	3	3	9	2	6
Additives	99	1	1	7	16	3	10	3	3	18	20	3	3	0	7	4	0
Total	**4,216**	**184**	**15**	**243**	**592**	**112**	**141**	**104**	**148**	**1,125**	**628**	**97**	**67**	**216**	**179**	**253**	**112**

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	**1,884**	**124**	**0**	**153**	**369**	**0**	**79**	**0**	**128**	**422**	**166**	**64**	**8**	**87**	**113**	**98**	**73**
Aflatoxin B1	1,081	71	0	88	212	0	45	0	74	242	95	37	4	50	65	56	42
Arsenic	1,628	107	0	132	319	0	68	0	111	365	143	55	7	75	98	85	63
Lead	1,628	107	0	132	319	0	68	0	111	365	143	55	7	75	98	85	63
Cadmium	1,628	107	0	132	319	0	68	0	111	365	143	55	7	75	98	85	63
Mercury	1,628	107	0	132	319	0	68	0	111	365	143	55	7	75	98	85	63
Dioxins	1,081	71	0	88	212	0	45	0	74	242	95	37	4	50	65	56	42
Non-dioxin-like PCBs	553	36	0	45	108	0	23	0	38	124	49	19	2	25	33	29	22
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	3,246	214	0	263	636	0	136	0	221	727	286	110	13	149	195	169	127
Total	**12,473**	**820**	**0**	**1,012**	**2,444**	**0**	**521**	**0**	**851**	**2,795**	**1,097**	**423**	**51**	**574**	**750**	**650**	**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	**1,616**	**107**	**0**	**131**	**317**	**0**	**68**	**0**	**110**	**362**	**142**	**55**	**6**	**74**	**97**	**84**	**63**
Zearalenone	326	21	0	26	64	0	14	0	22	73	29	11	1	15	20	17	13
Deoxynivalenol	326	21	0	26	64	0	14	0	22	73	29	11	1	15	20	17	13
Ochratoxin A	326	21	0	26	64	0	14	0	22	73	29	11	1	15	20	17	13
Fumonisins B1+B2	326	21	0	26	64	0	14	0	22	73	29	11	1	15	20	17	13
T-2 toxin	326	21	0	26	64	0	14	0	22	73	29	11	1	15	20	17	13
HT-2 toxin	326	21	0	26	64	0	14	0	22	73	29	11	1	15	20	17	13
Dioxin-like PCBs	553	36	0	45	108	0	23	0	38	124	49	19	2	25	33	29	22
Total	**2,509**	**162**	**0**	**201**	**492**	**0**	**107**	**0**	**170**	**562**	**223**	**85**	**8**	**115**	**153**	**131**	**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	**1,137**	**53**	**3**	**61**	**150**	**30**	**36**	**28**	**42**	**303**	**167**	**27**	**18**	**64**	**49**	**74**	**32**
Aflatoxin B1	881	41	3	48	116	23	28	22	33	234	129	21	14	49	38	57	25
Arsenic	883	41	3	48	116	23	28	22	33	235	130	21	14	49	38	57	25
Lead	883	41	3	48	116	23	28	22	33	235	130	21	14	49	38	57	25
Cadmium	883	41	3	48	116	23	28	22	33	235	130	21	14	49	38	57	25
Mercury	883	41	3	48	116	23	28	22	33	235	130	21	14	49	38	57	25
Dioxins	595	28	2	32	78	15	19	15	22	158	87	14	10	33	26	39	17
Non-dioxin-like PCBs	282	13	1	15	37	7	9	7	10	75	42	7	5	16	12	18	8
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	1,806	85	5	97	238	47	58	45	67	480	265	43	29	101	78	117	51
Fluorine	217	10	1	12	29	6	7	5	8	58	32	5	3	12	9	14	6
Coccidiostats	6,171	290	18	333	814	160	197	154	228	1.640	906	148	99	345	265	401	173
Total	**13,484**	**631**	**42**	**729**	**1,776**	**350**	**430**	**336**	**500**	**3,585**	**1,981**	**322**	**216**	**752**	**580**	**874**	**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	**609**	**29**	**2**	**33**	**80**	**16**	**19**	**15**	**22**	**162**	**89**	**15**	**10**	**34**	**26**	**40**	**17**
Zearalenone	162	8	0	9	21	4	5	4	6	43	24	4	3	9	7	10	5
Deoxynivalenol	162	8	0	9	21	4	5	4	6	43	24	4	3	9	7	10	5
Ochratoxin A	162	8	0	9	21	4	5	4	6	43	24	4	3	9	7	10	5
Fumonisins B1+B2	162	8	0	9	21	4	5	4	6	43	24	4	3	9	7	10	5
T-2 toxin	162	8	0	9	21	4	5	4	6	43	24	4	3	9	7	10	5
HT-2 toxin	162	8	0	9	21	4	5	4	6	43	24	4	3	9	7	10	5
Dioxin-like PCBs	280	13	1	15	37	7	9	7	10	75	41	7	4	16	12	18	8
Total	**1,252**	**61**	**1**	**69**	**163**	**31**	**39**	**31**	**46**	**333**	**185**	**31**	**22**	**70**	**54**	**78**	**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	**152**	**2**	**1**	**15**	**37**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**47**	**25**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**
Arsenic	48	1	0	5	12	2	1	1	1	15	8	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lead	48	1	0	5	12	2	1	1	1	15	8	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cadmium	48	1	0	5	12	2	1	1	1	15	8	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mercury	48	1	0	5	12	2	1	1	1	15	8	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dioxins	43	1	0	4	11	1	1	1	1	14	7	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dioxin-like PCBs	22	0	0	2	6	1	1	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Non-dioxin-like PCBs	22	0	0	2	6	1	1	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fluorine	41	1	0	4	10	1	1	1	1	13	7	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	**320**	**6**	**0**	**32**	**81**	**12**	**8**	**6**	**6**	**101**	**54**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**6**

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	**81**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**14**	**2**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**15**	**17**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**6**	**3**	**0**
Arsenic	48	0	0	4	9	1	5	1	1	9	10	1	1	0	4	2	0
Lead	48	0	0	4	9	1	5	1	1	9	10	1	1	0	4	2	0
Cadmium	48	0	0	4	9	1	5	1	1	9	10	1	1	0	4	2	0
Mercury	48	0	0	4	9	1	5	1	1	9	10	1	1	0	4	2	0
Dioxins	69	0	0	5	12	2	7	2	2	13	14	2	2	0	5	3	0
Dioxin-like PCBs	37	0	0	3	6	1	4	1	1	7	7	1	1	0	3	2	0
Non-dioxin-like PCBs	37	0	0	3	6	1	4	1	1	7	7	1	1	0	3	2	0
Total	**335**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**60**	**8**	**35**	**8**	**8**	**63**	**68**	**8**	**8**	**0**	**27**	**15**	**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	644	42	0	52	126	0	27	0	44	144	57	22	3	30	39	33	25
Oil seeds	380	25	0	31	74	0	16	0	26	85	33	13	2	17	23	20	15
Pulses	30	2	0	2	6	0	1	0	2	7	3	1	0	1	2	2	1
Total	**1,054**	**69**	**0**	**85**	**206**	**0**	**44**	**0**	**72**	**236**	**93**	**36**	**5**	**48**	**64**	**55**	**41**

Annex 10: Active substances of plant-protection products to be analysed on a priority basis

Active substance[42]	Cereals	Oil seeds	Pulses
Acephate			x
Azinphos-ethyl		x	
Azoxystrobin	x	x	
Bifenthrin (sum of isomers)			x
Bitertanol (sum of isomers)		x	
Bromopropylate		x	
Bromuconazole (sum of diastereomers)	x		
Carbaryl	x	x	
Carbendazim and benomyl[43] (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	x	
Chlorpyrifos-methyl (sum of chlorpyrifos-methyl and desmethyl chlorpyrifos-methyl)	x		
Chlorthalonil	x		
Clothianidin	x		x
Cyfluthrin (cyfluthrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers))	x	x	
Cypermethrin (cypermethrin including other mixtures of its constituent isomers (sum of isomers))	x		
Deltamethrin (cis-deltamethrin)	x	x	
Dichlorvos	x	x	
Difenoconazole	x		
Dimethoate			x
Diphenylamine	x		x
Disulfoton (sum of disulfoton, disulfoton-sulfoxide and disulfoton-sulfone, expressed as disulfoton)	x		

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

[43] 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[42]	Cereals	Oil seeds	Pulses
Dithiocarbamates (dithiocarbamate, expressed as CS2, including maneb, mancozeb, metiram, propineb, thiram and ziram)	x		
Famoxadone	x		
Fenpropathrin			x
Fenpropidin (sum of fenpropidin and its salts, expressed as fenpropidin)	x		
Fenvalerate (any ratio of constituent isomers (RR, SS, RS % SR), including esfenvalerate)	x	x	
Flutriafol			x
Fluxapyroxad	x		
Glyphosate	x	x	
Haloxyfop (sum of haloxyfop, its esters, salts and conjugates expressed as haloxyfop (sum of the R- and S- isomers at any ratio)		x [44]	x
Hexaconazole	x		
Imazalil (any ratio of constituent isomers)	x		
Imidacloprid	x		x
Iprodione	x		
Kresoxim-methyl	x		
Lambda-Cyhalothrin (including gamma-cyhalothrin) (sum of the R, S- and S, R-isomers)	x	x	x
Lufenuron (any ratio of constituent isomers)			x
Malathion (sum of malathion and malaoxon, expressed as malathion)	x		
Mandipropamid (any ratio of constituent isomers)			x
Mecarbam	x		
Metalaxyl including other mixtures of constituent isomers, including metalaxyl-M (sum of isomers)	x	x	x
Metamidophos			x
Methidathion		x	
Methomyl		x[45]	
Myclobutanil (sum of constituent isomers)		x	
Nitrofen	x		

[44] method for oil seeds in development
[45] except rape

Active substance[42]	Cereals	Oil seeds	Pulses
Omethoate			x
Oxydemeton-methyl (sum of oxydemeton-methyl and demeton-s-methyl-sulfon, expressed as oxydemeton-methyl)	x		
Paraquat		x[46] [47]	
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, BTS 44595 (M201-04) and BTS 44596 (M201-03), expressed as prochloraz)	x	x	
Procymidone	x	x	
Profenofos		x	
Propamocarb (sum of propamocarb and its salts, expressed as propamocarb)			x
Propargite			x
Propiconazole (sum of isomers)	x	x	
Resmethrin (resmethrin including other mixtures of constituent isomers (sum of isomers))	x		
Simazine	x		
Tebuconazole	x	x	
Terbuthylazine			x
Tetramethrin	x		
Thiamethoxam	x		x
Thiodicarb		x[48]	
Thiophanate-methyl			x
Triadimefon	x		
Triadimenol (any ratio of constituent isomers)	x		
Triazophos		x	
Trichlorfon	x		

[46] **soya beans only**
[47] method in development
[48] except rape

Active substance[42]	Cereals	Oil seeds	Pulses
Vinclozolin			x

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	**1,400**	**66**	**4**	**86**	**211**	**32**	**46**	**29**	**56**	**369**	**196**	**34**	**19**	**70**	**61**	**81**	**40**
Compound feed	1,080	51	3	58	143	28	35	27	40	287	159	26	17	60	46	70	30
Pre-mixtures	120	2	1	12	29	4	3	2	2	37	19	1	1	1	3	1	2
Feed material *	200	13	0	16	39	0	8	0	14	45	18	7	1	9	12	10	8
Other prohibited and/or carried-over pharmacologically active substances	**351**	**16**	**1**	**22**	**53**	**8**	**12**	**8**	**13**	**92**	**49**	**8**	**4**	**17**	**16**	**21**	**11**
Compound feed	273	13	1	15	36	7	9	7	10	72	40	6	4	15	12	18	8
Pre-mixtures	29	0	0	3	7	1	1	1	0	9	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Feed material *	49	3	0	4	10	0	2	0	3	11	4	2	0	2	3	3	2
Sum of unauthorised substances	**1,751**	**82**	**5**	**108**	**264**	**40**	**58**	**37**	**69**	**461**	**245**	**42**	**23**	**87**	**77**	**102**	**51**
Compound feed	1,353	64	4	73	179	35	44	34	50	359	199	32	21	75	58	88	38
Pre-mixtures	149	2	1	15	36	5	4	3	2	46	24	1	1	1	4	1	3
Feed material *	249	16	0	20	49	0	10	0	17	56	22	9	1	11	15	13	10

* including tests in drinking water

Annex 12: Antimicrobial substances and other pharmacologically active substances[49]

Active substance groups	***Active substances to be analysed*** *(to be recorded in the risk analysis result)*
Groups of antimicrobial active substances	
Aminoglycosides	*Apramycin, neomycin, paromycin, spectinomycin, streptomycin*
Amphenicols	*Chloramphenicol, florfenicol*
Fluoroquinolones	*Enrofloxaxin, flumequine*
Lincosamides	*Lincomycin*
Macrolides	*Tilmicosin, tylosin, tylvalosin*
Nitrofurans	*Furazolidone*
Nitroimidazoles	*Metronidazole, Dimetridazole*
Penicillins	*Amoxicillin, ampicillin, benzylpenicillin potassium, phenoxymethylpenicillin*
Pleuromutilins	*Tiamulin, valnemulin*
Polymyxins	*Colistin*
Polypeptide antibiotics	*Bacitracin*
Sulfonamides	*Sulfadiazine, sulfadimidine, sulfadimethoxine, sulfamerazine, sulfamethoxazole, sulfaquinoxaline*
Trimethoprims	
Tetracyclines	*Chlortetracycline, doxycycline, oxytetracycline, tetracycline*
Other groups of pharmacologically active substances	
Acetanilides	*Paracetamol*
Benzimidazoles	*Fenbendazole, flubendazole*
Carboxylic acids	*Ketoprofen*
Cyclohexamines	*Bromhexine hydrochloride, dembrexine hydrochloride*
Hormones	*Medroxyprogesterone acetate*
Isoxazolines	*Fluralaner*
Oxicames	*Meloxicam*
Pyrazoles	*Metamizole sodium*
Salicylic acids	*Acetylsalicylic acid, sodium salicylate*
Steroids	*Prednisolone*
β2 sympathomimetic agents	*Zilpaterol*, *Clenbuterol*

[49] 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 to Regulation (EC) No 767/2009

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Feed material	101	7	0	8	20	0	4	0	7	23	9	3	0	5	6	5	4
Compound feed	83	4	0	5	11	2	3	2	3	22	12	2	1	5	4	5	2
Total	**184**	**11**	**0**	**13**	**31**	**2**	**7**	**2**	**10**	**45**	**21**	**5**	**1**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**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	678	32	2	37	89	18	22	17	25	180	99	16	11	38	29	44	19

Annex 15: Distribution amongst the Laender of the samples for testing to detect animal constituents and/or animal species-specific proteins[50] that are prohibited under Regulation (EC) No 999/2001

	DE	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SL	SN	ST	SH	TH
Compound feed	1,024	48	3	55	135	27	33	26	38	272	150	25	16	57	44	66	29
Feed material	951	63	0	77	186	0	40	0	65	213	84	32	4	44	57	49	37
Total	**1,975**	**111**	**3**	**132**	**321**	**27**	**73**	**26**	**103**	**485**	**234**	**57**	**20**	**101**	**101**	**115**	**66**

[50] Further information can be taken from the guidance document XX (currently under preparation)