



National Feed Enforcement Priorities 2016-17

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Executive summary

This document sets out the Food Standards Agency's (FSA) National Enforcement Priorities (NEPs) for feed law enforcement in 2016/17. These priorities have been developed in consultation with local authority representatives on the National Agriculture Panel and the National Animal Feed at Ports Panel. The NEPs are based on the results of enforcement activity from the previous years and include the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) incident alerts, results of feed sample analyses and changes to animal feed legislation.

Incorporating the NEPs into a programme of official feed controls, should help local authorities to better target their official control activities. While this document sets the national feed priorities local authorities should consider, local authorities can also use their own sources of intelligence to consider local/regional priorities when planning official feed controls.

The National Enforcement Priorities

Broadly speaking, there are three different categories of NEPs, dependent on the place of enforcement. Namely:

1. Points of entry;
2. Premises subject to Annex II of EC Regulation 183/2005; and
3. Premises subject to Annex I and III of EC Regulation 183/2005.

Points of entry

At points of entry the priorities this year include:

- Risk-based documentary checks, random identity checks and sampling for analysis of consignments of feed imported originating from outside the EU; and
- The effective information sharing and communication between feed authorities, port health authorities and inland authorities in relation to feed originating from outside the EU.

Premises subject to Annex II of EC Regulation 183/2005

At premises subject to Annex II of EC Regulation 183/2005 the priorities this year include the:

- Examination of written feed safety management systems;
- Inspection and sampling at businesses using coccidiostats;

- Inspection of businesses supplying co-products and surplus food into the feed chain;
- Identification of all feed businesses requiring registration;
- Checking of feed businesses acting as third country representatives;
- Documentary checks of imported feed subject to safeguard measures; and
- Sampling of imports of feed originating from outside EU.

Premises subject to Annex I and III of EC Regulation 183/2005 (primary production)

Funding for the delivery of feed law official controls at primary production premises is taken from the budgets allocated to on-farm food hygiene inspection. The FSA are considering the priority food hygiene issues on farm and will be consulting authorities on these priorities over the coming year. Undertaking joint feed and food hygiene inspections on-farm ensures value for money.

At feed premises subject to Annex I and III of EC Regulation 183/2005 the priorities this year include the:

- Examination of systems and practices used to prevent contamination;
- Activities requiring compliance with Annex II of Regulation 183/2005;
- Identification of all on-farm mixers and mobile mixers; and
- Examination of any surplus food being used for feed.

1. Introduction

This document provides information on feed law enforcement priorities for the financial year 2016/2017.

Incorporating the National Enforcement Priorities (NEPs) into a programme of official feed controls ensures that a robust, targeted and proportionate level of enforcement takes place. Local authorities are also expected to include activities in their official control programmes that are designed to detect/prevent potential threats to feed safety for food producing animals, based on their local knowledge. The FSA has consulted with both the National Agriculture Panel and the National Animal Feed Ports Panel in developing these enforcement priorities.

The revised [Feed Law Code of Practice](#) (England) together with the [Feed Law Practice Guidance](#) (England) was published on 14 May 2014. The Code introduced a number of changes to improve flexibility in the delivery of feed controls and better targeting of non-compliance by feed businesses. These changes include the introduction of a new risk-rating scheme which allows reduced frequencies of inspections for members of approved feed assurance schemes known as, 'Earned Recognition'¹. An important element of earned recognition is the exchange of information between the FSA and assurance schemes concerning levels of compliance.

Local authorities are reminded that the mechanism for reporting serious non-compliances by approved assurance scheme members can be found in the Feed Law Practice Guidance (England)². The Earned Recognition Exception Report referred to in the Practice Guidance is available on the [FSA website](#).

¹ Feed Law Code of Practice (England) – Chapter 5.3

² Feed Law Practice Guidance (England) – Chapter 5.5.3

<http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/multimedia/pdfs/enforcement/feed-law-practice-guidance-england.pdf>

2. Official controls at points of entry

Enforcement priorities at points of entry

2.1 Imports of feed originating from outside the EU

Feed authorities responsible for points of entry must **monitor all consignments** of materials intended for use in animal feed, where they are entering the ports directly from outside of the EU. Consignments originating from outside of the EU must then be subject to proportionate, risk-based **documentary checks, random identity checks and sampling for analysis as appropriate** in accordance with Articles 15 and 16 of [Regulation \(EC\) 882/2004](#) on the official control of feed and food. Where applicable, documentary checks should include confirmation that third country businesses exporting feed products into the EU have appropriate representation by a business within the EU. Further information on the role of third country representatives, including which feed products trigger the requirement for representation, can be found on the [FSA website](#).

Officers at feed authorities responsible for a small point of entry should liaise with the feed authority responsible for the nearest large point of entry for feed, to use their expertise and co-operation when putting in place a proportionate system of official controls.

All feed authorities responsible for points of entry should monitor consignments of animal feed to ensure that those products in Annex 1 of Regulation (EU) 669/2009 as amended (the high-risk list) enter the UK having first passed through an appropriate designated point of entry (DPE). A list of DPEs can be found on the [FSA website](#).

A full list of 'safeguard measures' applicable to imports of animal feed can be found at Appendix 1. It should be noted that the costs involved in undertaking official controls on products in Annex 1 of Regulation 669/2009 are to be paid for by the feed business responsible for the consignment or their representatives.

2.2 Information sharing and communication

Feed authorities responsible for points of entry should liaise with inland feed authorities to share information. Feed authorities are reminded that a wide range of materials, which can potentially be used in animal feed, may be intended for other industrial uses and not comply with relevant feed law, e.g. on undesirable substances. Where the intended designation of a consignment is in doubt, enquiries should be made with importers, shipping agents, and inland authorities where businesses using the materials are based.

This will help ensure that products which are unsuitable for use in feed do not enter the feed chain. Information on the conditions of authorisation of additives and feed materials which may be used in animal feed can be found in the [EU Register of Feed Additives](#) and [EU Catalogue of Feed Materials](#).

Feed authorities at points of entry should liaise with inland authorities when they become aware of:

- New importers using the port;
- Feed business operators outside of the port area taking delivery of imported feed; or
- Where checks on consignments have identified non-compliance with EU requirements.

This will allow checks to be carried out by the inland authority to ensure that the relevant establishment is on the register of feed business operators, included in their inspection programme and to enable follow-up action to be taken as appropriate. If a feed authority at a point of entry suspects that material not described as being for use in feed may be diverted into the feed chain they should bring this to the attention of the local authority where the consignment is destined as a matter of urgency.

Various guidance documents are available to local authorities on import controls. The Agency has published guidance on the delivery of feed controls at points of entry for [authorities with responsibility for small ports](#) and also on imported feed checks which can be undertaken by [inland authorities](#). The National Trading Standards Board has also published guidance which can be found on the [Knowledge Hub](#). More information regarding official controls at points of entry can be found in the Feed Law Code of Practice and its associated Practice Law Guidance.

Feed authorities should be aware of the National Animal Feed Ports Panel which discusses enforcement issues related to point of entry checks. Minutes of the meetings and details of the group can be found on the [Knowledge Hub](#).

Sampling priorities at points of entry

All samples, together with the results of analysis, must be entered on to the [UK Food Surveillance System](#).

2.3 Imports of feed originating outside the EU

When considering which feed products to sample for analysis, feed authorities should give priority to feeding stuffs **(in particular trace elements, additives and premixtures) which originate from outside the European Union**. Priority should be given to sampling

consignments which have not been sampled recently or have not been seen before at the point of entry or where there is reason to believe they might fail to comply with EU requirements. Appendix 2 contains a list of the products on which feed authorities should particularly focus their official controls.

The sampling priorities set out in Appendix 2 are in addition and separate to any sampling which might be required as part of specific safeguard measures on animal feed, e.g. EC Regulation 669/2009 on increased controls for feed and food. It should be noted that the costs involved in undertaking official controls under these measures are paid for by the importer.

2.4 Reporting of sampling results at points of entry

Feed authorities with responsibility for points of entry should ensure they have access to the Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food (RASFF) which will enable them to monitor feed alerts across the EU and inform their enforcement activity. The most significant RASFFs relating to feed for food producing animals during 2015 are listed in Appendix 3. Direct access to the system can be gained via the [RASFF website](#).

All samples taken as part of official controls at points of entry which are found not to comply with EU requirements for the presence of undesirable substances, the presence of unauthorised additives or unauthorised genetically modified organisms must be reported as RASFF notifications via the [FSA's Incidents Branch](#).

3. Official controls at feed business establishments subject to Annex II of EC Regulation 183/2005 on feed hygiene

Enforcement Priorities at feed business establishments subject to Annex II of EC Regulation 183/2005 on feed hygiene

3.1 Examination of written feed safety management systems

During its audit of the UK in January 2014, the FVO identified that the requirement in Regulation 183/2005 on feed hygiene for feed safety management systems based on the principles of HACCP was being implemented at many feed businesses using an excessive number of critical control points (CCP). These CCPs were not always properly defined or monitored. Officers are requested to continue to examine written feed safety management systems at all feed businesses, especially where these have not been examined before or problems have been identified during past visits. **Examination of these written procedures should include consideration of all the checks listed in Annex 1.**

3.2 Carry-over and coccidiostats

In addition to the above, **priority should continue to be given to those businesses which use coccidiostats, to ensure that appropriate systems are in place to minimise carry-over.** This is particularly important where feed for non-target species is also produced on the same production line. Checks should include an assessment of how effective the system is at preventing carryover in excess of maximum permitted levels. It should also be established what documented tests have been done by the feed business to validate the system (including weight of any flush); when these were last carried out; if they are adequate; and still relevant given any changes to production since they were last undertaken. A protocol indicating how such checks might be carried out is available on the [Knowledge Hub](#).

There are maximum permitted levels (MPL) for carry-over of coccidiostats set under [Regulation \(EU\) No 574/2011](#) on undesirable substances. Where issues relating to the use of non-approved, specified additives or problems with carry-over of specified additives into non-target feed are identified then local authorities should liaise with Veterinary Medicine Directorate (VMD) in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between VMD and the National Agriculture Panel (NAP).

Checks on carry-over may also include the presence of medicines in non-target feed, i.e. feed in which they are not meant to be present. However, there is currently no MPL for

medicines in non-target feed. Each incident of non-compliance should be referred to the Agency for risk-assessment and investigated by the feed authority in conjunction with VMD. The levels of coccidiostats and medicines in feed produced to contain these substances remains the responsibility of VMD.

3.3 Co-Products and Surplus Food

Feed authorities should continue to give priority to identifying businesses involved in the supply of co-products and/or surplus food (aka former foodstuffs) into the feed chain and include these in their programmes of inspection. The Agency is aware of the increasing number of businesses involved in this area of the food chain and is particularly concerned about those which are not registered who may not be aware of the feed hygiene requirements and their other responsibilities in this area, such as Animal By-Products and Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy. **Inspection of feed businesses involved in the supply of co-products and/or surplus food should include the checks listed in Annex 2.**

More information on surplus food eligible for feeding can be found on [GOV.UK](http://gov.uk). In the case of retailers placing surplus food into the feed chain which have a Primary Authority Partnership, feed authorities should have regard to any agreed inspection plan which the Primary Authority has produced for the feed business and liaise closely with the Primary Authority where any non-compliance has been identified as set out under the [Regulations Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008](#).

In September 2013, the FSA published [guidance on the presence of food grade packaging material](#) which permits a de facto tolerance level of packaging material in feed, in certain circumstances.

3.4 Identification of all feed businesses requiring registration

Feed authorities should also give priority to the identification of all feed business establishments in their area, including food businesses placing surplus food and co-products into the feed chain. These businesses will include food retailers, bakeries, confectioners, flour mills, maltings and biofuel companies.

Feed authorities should liaise with those food authorities responsible for registration information under Article 6(2) of [Regulation \(EC\) 852/2004](#) in order to identify relevant food businesses.

Liaison and exchange of information with other local authorities is an important part of enforcement. Exchange of information generally with the VMD and the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) should be carried out to inform all officers locally of enforcement

programmes and exchange lists of feed business establishments. We would encourage feed authorities to implement generally the provisions of the [MoUs](#) between the NAP, VMD and APHA.

3.5 Documentary checks of imported feed subject to safeguard measures

During their inspections all feed authorities should undertake documentary checks of relevant feed materials originating from outside the EU which appear in Annex 1 of [Regulation \(EC\) 669/2009](#) as amended by Regulation (EU) 1277/2011. These checks should ensure that consignments of feed are accompanied by a properly completed “Common Entry Document”, to their place of first destination, and have entered through an appropriate designated point of entry (DPE). Further guidance on checks of imported feed by inland authorities can be found in the [FSA’s resource pack](#).

3.6 Feed businesses acting as third country representatives

Article 24 of EC Regulation 183/2005 requires that imports continue to be authorised under Directive 98/51/EC pending the drawing up of lists of third country (non-EU countries) establishments permitted to export to the EU. Feed establishments in third countries which manufacture certain additives and premixtures of additives and compound feeds that contain them, and which export such products to the EU, must have a representative registered in the EU.

The Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) have indicated that they will be coming to the UK in 2016 on a fact finding mission to look at the role of representatives of establishments in third countries exporting feed into the EU.

In advance of the FVO visit Feed Authorities should examine the [list of UK representatives](#) published by the FSA to identify any representatives for which they are responsible. If they have not recently done so, Feed Authorities should contact each of the representatives for which they are responsible to confirm:

- The feed business is still acting as a representative for the third country establishment against which they are listed;
- The feed business is fulfilling their obligations as a representative of a third country establishment. These include:
 - a. Ensuring the third country establishment which they represent complies with requirements at least equivalent to those laid down in [EC directive 95/69](#); and
 - b. Keeping a register of all relevant products that the third country establishment they represent has put into circulation within the European Union.

These checks can be done as part of a routine visit if the feed business is due to be inspected in 2016; if representatives are not due an inspection Local Authorities should contact the feed business specifically to ensure they are fulfilling their obligations.

Local Authorities should notify the FSA of any changes to the existing arrangement between the representative and the third country establishment. The FSA should also be informed of any other feedback / views given by the representative when contacted on this matter by their Local Authority. Further information on the role of third country representatives can be found on the [FSA website](#).

[3.7 Verification of feed labelling](#)

Regulation (EU) 767/2009 on the marketing and use of animal feed came into effect during 2010. This measure primarily deals with the labelling of animal feed. LAs should work with industry to achieve compliance with the new requirements, giving advice as needed. **Whilst enforcement of this EU Regulation should not take priority over the feed safety priorities already identified the FSA would request that work in this area concentrates on the provisions relating to claims as set out in Article 13 and whether feed businesses can verify the specific claim being made.** Feed authorities should also verify by inspecting labels and relevant documents that additives present in feed are authorised in line with Regulation (EU) 1831/2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition. Any irregularities identified with the labelling of feed containing specified additives should be referred to VMD.

Enforcement authorities may also wish to verify the descriptions given to animal feeds to ensure products are not inaccurately described and that the labelling is correct.

[3.8 Regulation \(EU\) 225/2012 on oils and fats](#)

Feed authorities should be aware of the [FSA guidance](#) published in November 2012 and incorporate checks on compliance with these requirements at all relevant feed businesses, including feed compounders, as detailed in paragraph 22 of the guidance.

[Sampling priorities at feed business establishments subject to Annex II of EC Regulation 183/2005 on feed hygiene](#)

All samples, together with the results of analysis, must be entered on the [UK Food Surveillance System](#). Guidance on what feed authorities may wish to sample at particular types of premises is available on the [Knowledge Hub](#).

Feed authorities can access the Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food (RASFF) which will enable them to monitor feed alerts across the EU. The most significant RASFFs relating to feed for food producing animals during 2015 are listed in Appendix 3. Direct access to the system can be gained via the [RASFF website](#).

3.9 Imports of feed originating from outside the EU

Feed sampling programmes should give priority to the sampling of feed for the presence of undesirable substances and include the analysis of feed materials and additives originating from outside the UK. Particular attention should be paid to the products listed in Appendix 2.

3.10 Targeted use of funds available for sampling

To ensure that available funds for the analysis of feed are used effectively, feed authorities should ensure that:

- All sampling takes account of previous results of analysis carried out at feed business. Repeat sampling of the same feed taken during a previous visit for testing for the same analytes must **not** occur unless there is good reason to believe they might fail such a test;
- Compound feeds are **not** be tested for the presence of undesirable substances due to dilution factors unless there is good reason to believe systems in place to prevent contamination during the production of the feed are not effective;
- Analysis of feed is **not** required to establish whether unauthorised additives are being used. Where inspection reveals potential non-compliance analysis may be required if the presence of an unauthorised additive is disputed;
- Products which appear on Annex 1 of EC Regulation 669/2009 on high-risk feed should already have already undergone increased levels of official controls at points of entry and therefore should **not** require further prioritisation other than that already covered in section 3.5; and
- Testing for constituents and labelling are **not** priorities for sampling grants being made available through National Trading Standards (NTS) during 2016/17.

3.11 Carry over and coccidiostats

Those feed authorities with manufacturers that use coccidiostats should undertake sampling of product produced immediately after a batch of material which contains coccidiostats (and any flush) to establish if the maximum permitted levels of carry-over are complied with as mentioned in section 3.2.

4. Controls at premises subject to Annex I and III of EC Regulation 183/2005 on feed hygiene

Enforcement priorities at premises subject to Annex I and III of EC Regulation 183/2005 on feed hygiene

Annexes I and III to EC Regulation 183/2005 on Feed Hygiene require feed business operating at the level of primary production of feed, to comply with relevant hygiene provisions and to follow good animal feeding practice in order to minimise hazards that have the potential to compromise feed safety.

The funding the FSA provides for the delivery of feed law official controls at primary producers is taken from the budgets allocated to food hygiene on-farm. Undertaking joint feed and food hygiene inspections on-farm ensures value for money. The FSA are considering the priority food hygiene issues on farm and further information on this will be made available in due course. As a result local authorities will need to begin to consider in future selecting some primary producers for inspection on the basis of the priorities for food hygiene only. The FSA will be consulting authorities on these priorities over the coming year.

4.1 Examination of systems and practices used to prevent contamination

Feed authorities should pay particular attention to the systems and practices farmers have in place to prevent contamination of animal feed with undesirable substances.

This often occurs through inappropriate storage, mixing or preparation of animal rations. Checks should also include the use of fertilisers/manures, in particular chicken litter, on pasture to ensure that appropriate steps (e.g. composting or withdrawal of pasture for use by animals) have been taken to prevent feed safety issues and help protect both animal and human health.

4.3 Activities requiring compliance with Annex II of EC Regulation 183/2005

Feed authorities should pay particular attention to those activities which potentially require primary producers to comply with the requirements of Annex II of Regulation 183/2005 and the principles of a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) system. In assessing compliance officers should be aware of the [FSA guidance](#) issued to primary producers involved in the use of additives. Examples of Annex II activities carried out by primary producers include home-mixing using additives, the use of preservatives, the use of other additives and the production of compound feeds for use by other feed businesses.

4.4 Identification of all on-farm mixers and mobile mixers

Feed authorities should identify all on-farm mixers and mobile mixers based in their area, ensuring that the activities of these feed business operators are correctly recorded on the list of registered premises and inspected as appropriate to ensure they comply with the feed hygiene requirements.

Where such activities are identified inspections should focus on compliance with that aspect of the feed business operator's operation which must comply with Annex II of Regulation (EC) 1831/2003. The entry on the authority's register of feed business operators must also be amended to reflect their activities, as necessary.

4.5 Examination of surplus food on farms

The FSA is aware of a number of incidents involving the supply of surplus food direct to livestock farms where the material supplied was found to be contaminated/contained prohibited substances. **Inspections on-farm should include examination of any surplus food.** Where there are concerns about the suitability of the material for feeding to animals action should not only be taken on-farm but include investigation and referral to the competent authority where the material originated so that appropriate action, including the prevention of on-going, wider distribution of unsuitable material to farms.

Sampling priorities at premises subject to Annex I and III of EC Regulation 1831/2003 on feed hygiene

All samples, together with the results of analysis, must be entered on the [UK Food Surveillance System](#).

Feed authorities can access the Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food (RASFF) which will enable them to monitor feed alerts across the EU. The most significant RASFFs relating to feed for food producing animals during 2015 are listed in Appendix 3. Direct access to the system can be gained via the [RASFF website](#).

Feed authorities should concentrate available resources for sampling of feed at points of entry and feed businesses other than at primary production. **Sampling of feed at primary production will not be a priority for funds being made available through NTS during 2016/17.** However, should local authorities on the basis of local intelligence determine the need to carry out sampling at primary production premises they should act on this intelligence.

Annex 1: Examination of written feed safety management systems

Examination of written procedures at feed businesses should include the following:

- a) identification of hazards to ensure that all steps in the process have been considered and that any grouping of steps (e.g. consideration of individual ingredients) is appropriate and not done in such a way that hazards are overlooked or applied incorrectly;
- b) that any CCPs identified are properly defined and controlled. Where the CCP is already controlled by a pre-requisite procedure the necessity for the relevant CCP should be discussed with the feed business;
- c) appropriate sampling programmes at the feed business are in place to verify compliance with maximum permitted levels of undesirable substances in feed materials and additives. These checks should also include an examination of results of analysis and consideration of whether appropriate action has been taken where product is found to be unsatisfactory e.g. notification of the competent authorities responsible for feed enforcement in accordance with Article 20 (3) of [Regulation \(EC\) 178/2002](#) on general food safety;
- d) minimisation of cross-contamination between batches of feed (particularly those containing coccidiostats) and subsequent batches of feed. It is important to ensure that levels of detection used by any laboratory employed to test finished product are sufficiently sensitive to establish if samples are within maximum permitted levels (MPLs);
- e) ensure that suppliers to individual feed establishments are themselves registered as feed business establishments. It would be appropriate to examine customer supplier lists to establish who supplies the business with materials used in the production of feed or feeding stuffs for distribution;
- f) in the case of those companies supplying additives or premixtures, checks should be carried out to establish whether farms receiving such material are known to the local authority where they are based and that the registered activity code for such farms is appropriate; and
- g) feed authorities should continue to scrutinise traceability systems to ensure that products not intended for feed use are not diverted into the feed/food chain.

Annex 2: Co-Products and Surplus Food

Inspection of feed businesses involved in the supply of co-products and/or surplus food should include the following:

- a) Examination of documented feed safety management systems (HACCP plans where they are used), paying particular attention to:
 - i) the identification of control points to ensure that material is suitable for use as animal feed and does not include items such as meat, fish and shellfish (and products containing them),
 - ii) that appropriate segregation is in place with material not intended for use as feed,
 - iii) that the material is being supplied to a registered feed business establishment;
- b) Where the material is surplus food containing food grade packaging intended for use in feed, that the material is to undergo further treatment at a feed business which specialises in the removal of packaging from surplus food; and
- c) In the case of processors of surplus food into feed that their suppliers and hauliers are all on the register of feed businesses;

Appendix 1 – List of safeguard measures

FNAO (feed not of animal origin)

- Regulation (EU) 669/2009 (as last amended from 1 October 2015) – groundnuts (peanuts in shell and shelled), and otherwise prepared or preserved from Brazil and Gambia **hazard: aflatoxins** .
- Regulation (EC) No 1151/2009 – sunflower oil from Ukraine **hazard: mineral paraffin.**
- Regulation (EC) No 258/2010 - guar gum from India **hazard: Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and Dioxins.**
- Decision 2011/884/EU as amended – on rice products from China **hazard: unauthorised GMO in rice.**
- Regulation (EU) No 91/2013 – groundnuts (peanuts) in shell and shelled from Ghana; and groundnuts (peanuts) in shell and shelled, and otherwise prepared or preserved from India **hazard: aflatoxins.**

POAO (feed products of animal origin)

- Decision 2002/994/EC as amended – on products of animal origin from China **hazard: veterinary medicines.**

FNAO and POAO

- Regulation (EC) No 1135/2009 as amended – feed containing milk, milk products, soya and soya products, and ammonium bicarbonate for feed use from China **hazard: melamine.**
- Regulation (EU) No 322/2014 – on feed from Japan following the accident at Fukushima **hazard: caesium-134 and -137.**

Appendix 2 – Sampling priorities for imported feed

	Additives	Substance/Hazard
1.	Copper carbonate	Heavy metals and dioxin-like polychlorobiphenyls (PCBs)
2.	Authorised copper chelates	Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs
3.	Copper oxide	Heavy metals and dioxin-like PCBs
4.	Copper sulphate pentahydrate	Heavy metals and dioxin-like PCBs
5.	Dicalcium phosphate	Heavy metals including arsenic and cadmium
6.	Iron oxide	Heavy metals including lead.
7.	Manganous oxide or manganic oxide	Heavy metals. Dioxin and dioxin-like PCBs
8.	Manganous sulphate monohydrate	Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs
9.	Monocalcium phosphate	Fluorine and heavy metals
10.	Sepiolite	Lead
11.	Tagetes (Red colouring for feed)	Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs
12.	Zinc oxide/zinc sulphate	Heavy metals including cadmium. Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs
13.	Other authorised trace elements belonging to the functional group of compounds of trace elements referred to in Annex I, 3 (b) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003	Undesirable substances (heavy metals)
	<u>Other feeding stuffs</u>	Substance/Hazard
14.	Feed premixtures	Dioxins and dioxin-like plus level of declared ingredients
15.	Groundnuts	Aflatoxin B1
16.	Maize and maize products	Unauthorised GM, and Mycotoxins, including aflatoxin B1
17.	Oils and vegetable fats	Dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs
18.	Palm Kernel Expeller (PKE)	Arsenic
19.	Soya and soya products	Unauthorised GM, mycotoxins and salmonella

Appendix 3 – Significant feed incidents notified via RASFFS to the European Commission during 2015

Direct access to the RASFFS system and the most recent notified incidents can be gained via the [RASFF website](#).

Feed additives			
Date	Notified by	Origin	Subject
05/02/2015	Germany	From Germany	dioxins (9.53 ng/kg - ppt) in zinc oxide from Germany
01/06/2015	Portugal	From India	arsenic (220 mg/kg - ppm) in manganese oxide from India
Feed Premixtures			
Date	Notified by	Origin	Subject
03/07/2015	Spain	From Spain	dioxins (2.72 ng/kg - ppt) in valerian and passionflower vegetal extract from Spain
24/08/2015	Latvia	From Lithuania	prohibited substance chloramphenicol (2.98 µg/kg - ppb) in mineral feed for piglets from Lithuania
Feed materials			
Date	Notified by	Origin	Subject
05/01/2015	Belgium	From France	Salmonella Rissen (presence /25g) in processed animal proteins from France
07/01/2015	United Kingdom	From Canada	arsenic (4.5 mg/kg - ppm) in feed supplement from Canada
07/01/2015	Belgium	From Spain	Salmonella Livingstone in processed animal proteins from Spain
08/01/2015	Germany	From Ukraine	metalaxyl (1.1; 0.221 mg/kg - ppm) in organic sunflower cake from Ukraine, via the Netherlands
09/01/2015	Spain	From Chile	too high count of Enterobacteriaceae (1700 CFU/g) in fish meal from Chile
14/01/2015	Italy	From Spain	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in poultry meal from Spain
19/01/2015	United Kingdom	From Brazil	aflatoxins (B1 = 104 µg/kg - ppb) in shelled groundnuts for birdfeed from Brazil
23/01/2015	Cyprus	From China	Salmonella Havana in rice protein meal from China

27/01/2015	Romania	From Romania	Salmonella Tennessee (presence /25g) in sunflower meal in bulk from Romania
27/01/2015	Denmark	From Austria	too high content of ragweed (Ambrosia spp.) seeds (100 mg/kg - ppm) in seed mixture for bird feed from Austria
27/01/2015	Spain	From Spain	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in meat meal from Spain
28/01/2015	Denmark	From Germany	too high content of ragweed (Ambrosia spp.) seeds (200 and 221 mg/kg - ppm) in sunflower seeds from Germany
30/01/2015	Denmark	From Germany	too high content of ragweed (Ambrosia spp.) seeds (99 and 82 mg/kg - ppm) in mix for wild birds from Germany
30/01/2015	Italy	From Spain	Salmonella Blockley (presence /25g) in poultry meal from Spain
02/02/2015	Spain	From Spain	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in meat meal (pork) from Spain
09/02/2015	Italy	From Mauritania	too high count of Enterobacteriaceae (820 CFU/g) in fish meal from Mauritania
09/02/2015	Italy	From Mauritania	Salmonella spp. in fish meal from Mauritania
18/02/2015	Austria	From Germany	Salmonella Give (presence /25g) in milk thistle seeds from Germany
20/02/2015	Belgium	From Germany	Salmonella Agona (presence /25g) in rape seed meal from Germany
26/02/2015	Greece	From Morocco	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in fish meal from Morocco
26/02/2015	United Kingdom	From Brazil	aflatoxins (B1 = 53.8 µg/kg - ppb) in groundnuts for bird feed from Brazil
05/03/2015	Denmark	From Mauritania	Salmonella spp. (in 2 out of 13 samples /25g) in fish meal from Mauritania
05/03/2015	Denmark	From Mauritania	Salmonella spp. (in 1 out of 13 samples /25g) in fish meal from Mauritania
06/03/2015	Germany	From Russia	Salmonella Lexington (present /25g) in rapeseed cake from Russia, via Estonia
09/03/2015	Belgium	From Belgium	Salmonella Agona (presence /25g) in toasted soya beans from Belgium
17/03/2015	Austria	From Italy	Salmonella Senftenberg (present /25g) in organic sunflower cake from Italy
18/03/2015	Italy	From Italy	presence of ruminant DNA in feed for trouts from Italy
19/03/2015	Italy	From Italy	presence of ruminant DNA in complete feed for trout from Italy

20/03/2015	Belgium	From Spain	Salmonella Senftenberg (presence /25g) and too high count of Enterobacteriaceae (3*>10 CFU/g) in feather meal from Spain
20/03/2015	Belgium	From France	Salmonella infantis (presence /25g) in processed animal proteins from France
24/03/2015	Belgium	From Netherlands	too high count of Enterobacteriaceae (1500; 2200;1200; 2500; 6000 CFU/g) in processed animal proteins from the Netherlands
24/03/2015	Estonia	From Ukraine	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in soy cakes from Ukraine
03/04/2015	Belgium	From France	Salmonella Rissen (presence /25g) in processed animal proteins from France
03/04/2015	Netherlands	From France	chlorpropham (1.47 mg/kg - ppm) in wheat from France
08/04/2015	Belgium	From France	Salmonella infantis (presence /25g) in processed animal proteins from France
08/04/2015	Belgium	From Netherlands	Salmonella Livingstone (1 out of 5 samples /25g) in processed animal proteins from the Netherlands
09/04/2015	Austria	From Italy	Salmonella Senftenberg (presence /25g) in soy bean meal from Italy
14/04/2015	Austria	From Italy	Salmonella Nyborg (presence /25g) in organic soy oil cake from Italy
16/04/2015	Belgium	From Germany	Salmonella Senftenberg (presence /25g) in rapeseed meal from Germany
16/04/2015	Sweden	From Germany	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in chicken meal from Germany
17/04/2015	Ireland	From Latvia	metal fragments and wires in sugar beet pulp pellets dispatched from Latvia
17/04/2015	Bulgaria	From Latvia	origin unclear of fish meal declared as from Latvia
20/04/2015	Sweden	From Netherlands	Salmonella emek (presence /25g) in palm kernel expeller from the Netherlands
20/04/2015	Spain	From Mauritania	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in fish meal from Mauritania
20/04/2015	Spain	From Mauritania	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in fish meal from Mauritania
24/04/2015	Germany	From Thailand	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in fish meal from Thailand
28/04/2015	Belgium	From Spain	Salmonella Lexington (presence /25g) and too high count of Enterobacteriaceae (30; 40; 220; 310; 6300 CFU/g) in poultry meal from Spain
04/05/2015	Sweden	From Poland	Salmonella Mbandaka (presence /25g) in rapeseed meal from Poland

05/05/2015	United Kingdom	From Gambia	aflatoxins (B1 = 83.7 µg/kg - ppb) in groundnuts for birdfeed from the Gambia
05/05/2015	United Kingdom	From Gambia	aflatoxins (B1 = 194 µg/kg - ppb) in groundnuts for birdfeed from the Gambia
05/05/2015	United Kingdom	From Gambia	aflatoxins (B1 = 207; Tot. = 306.4 µg/kg - ppb) in groundnuts for birdfeed from the Gambia
06/05/2015	Austria	From South Africa	prohibited substance hexachlorobenzene (0.031 mg/kg - ppm) in fish meal from South Africa, via Germany
07/05/2015	Spain	From Spain	presence of ruminant DNA in processed animal protein from Spain
07/05/2015	United Kingdom	From Gambia	aflatoxins (B1 = 142 µg/kg - ppb) in groundnuts for birdfeed from the Gambia
08/05/2015	Austria	From Bulgaria	Salmonella Coeln (presence /25g) in sunflower meal from Bulgaria
08/05/2015	Austria	From Gambia	Salmonella Coeln (4,5,12:y:1,2 /25g) in sunflower meal from Bulgaria
08/05/2015	United Kingdom	From Gambia	aflatoxins (B1 = 101; Tot. = 223.8 µg/kg - ppb) in peanuts for bird feed from the Gambia
11/05/2015	Sweden	From France	zearalenone (4.3 mg/kg - ppm) in maize gluten from France
12/05/2015	Lithuania	From Latvia	dioxins (8.6 ng/kg - ppt) in fish oil from Latvia
15/05/2015	Croatia	From Slovenia	Salmonella infantis (presence /50g) in soya meal from Brazil, via Slovenia
20/05/2015	Belgium	From Mexico	Salmonella anatum (presence /25g), Salmonella Rissen (presence /25g), Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) and Salmonella typhimurium (presence /25g) and too high count of Enterobacteriaceae (390; 600; 1400; 300 CFU/g) in horse meal from Mexico
20/05/2015	Italy	From Germany	mercury (0.90 mg/kg - ppm) in fish meal from Germany
01/06/2015	Spain	From Russia	mercury (0.39 mg/kg - ppm) in sugar beet pulp from Russia
02/06/2015	Finland	From Norway	Salmonella Senftenberg (presence /25g) in fish meal from Norway
02/06/2015	Finland	From Denmark	Salmonella Livingstone (presence /25g) in fish meal from Denmark, via Norway
04/06/2015	Latvia	From Lithuania	prohibited substance chloramphenicol (1.44 µg/kg - ppb) in complete feed for

			quails from Lithuania
04/06/2015	United Kingdom	From Gambia	aflatoxins (B1 = 189 µg/kg - ppb) in groundnut kernels for bird feed from the Gambia
05/06/2015	Italy	From Spain	presence of ruminant DNA in processed animal protein from Spain
17/06/2015	Germany	From Argentina	deltamethrin (0.48; 1.9 mg/kg - ppm) in soya meal from Argentina
18/06/2015	Belgium	From France	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in processed animal proteins from France
23/06/2015	Belgium	From Spain	Salmonella spp. (present /25g) and too high count of Enterobacteriaceae (240; 650; 440 CFU/g) in processed poultry proteins from Spain
23/06/2015	Belgium	From France	Salmonella infantis (present /25g) in processed animal proteins from France
25/06/2015	Italy	From China	Bacillus cereus (6000000 CFU/g) and high bacterial count (3450000 CFU/g) in bacterial protein (Corynebacterium glutamicum) feedstuff for pigs from China
29/06/2015	Germany	From Hungary	too high content of ragweed (Ambrosia spp.) seeds (116.7 mg/kg - ppm) in sunflower seed meal from Hungary, via the Netherlands
02/07/2015	Belgium	From France	Salmonella infantis (presence /25g) in processed animal proteins from France
07/07/2015	Austria	From Austria	Salmonella infantis (presence /25g) and Salmonella Rissen (presence /25g) in corn gluten meal from Austria
09/07/2015	Germany	From Poland	aflatoxins (B1 = 39.4 µg/kg - ppb) in maize for feed from Poland
13/07/2015	Germany	From Poland	Salmonella Mbandaka (presence /25g) in rapeseed meal from Poland
14/07/2015	Austria	From Serbia	dioxins (4.623 ng/kg - ppt) in sunflower fatty acid from Serbia
22/07/2015	United Kingdom	From France	diesel oil in sugar beet pellets from France
22/07/2015	Germany	From Poland	dioxins (sum: 2.528 pg WHO TEQ/g) and dioxin-like polychlorobiphenyls in dried apple remainders from Poland, via Austria
28/07/2015	France	From Spain	presence of ruminant DNA in fish meal from Spain
07/08/2015	Belgium	From China	dioxins (2.29 pg WHO TEQ/g) in leonardites from China
13/08/2015	Italy	From Spain	Salmonella (presence /50g) in processed animal protein (poultry) from Spain

19/08/2015	Belgium	From France	Salmonella Derby (presence /25g) in processed animal proteins from France
20/08/2015	Germany	From Germany	unauthorised substance anthraquinone (0.247 mg/kg - ppm) in organic beet pulp from Germany
25/08/2015	France	From Madagascar	aflatoxins (B1 = 0.0353 mg/kg - ppm) in cottonseed cake from Madagascar
31/08/2015	Belgium	From Mexico	dioxins (5.97 pg WHO TEQ/g) in liquid horse fat from Mexico
31/08/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (in 5 out of 5 samples) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
02/09/2015	Slovenia	From Hungary	too high content of ragweed (<i>Ambrosia</i> spp.) seeds (1324.96 mg/kg - ppm) in unprocessed sunflower seeds (feed for birds) from Hungary
02/09/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (in 3 out of 5 samples) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
09/09/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (in 4 of 5 /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
09/09/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (in 3 out of 5 samples /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
09/09/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (in 1out of 5 samples /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
09/09/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (in 3 out of 5 samples /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
10/09/2015	Sweden	From Italy	Salmonella Senftenberg (present /25g) in organic rapeseed meal from Italy
22/09/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Derby (presence /25g) and Salmonella Lexington (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
22/09/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (1 out of 5 subsamples /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
22/09/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (1 from 5 subsamples /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
23/09/2015	Belgium	From Italy	Salmonella Ohio (presence /25g) and Salmonella poona (presence /25g) in processed animal proteins from Italy
23/09/2015	Belgium	From Mexico	Salmonella (presence /25g) in horse blood/ bone meal mix from Mexico
25/09/2015	Denmark	From Italy	aflatoxins (B1 = 48.2 µg/kg - ppb) in organic maize from Italy
25/09/2015	Belgium	From Germany	Salmonella Bredeney (presence /25g) in fish meal from Germany

29/09/2015	Germany	From China	lead (16.4 mg/kg - ppm) in organic sunflower cake from China, via the Netherlands
29/09/2015	United Kingdom	From Brazil	aflatoxins (B1 = 32 µg/kg - ppb) in groundnuts for birdfeeding from Brazil
01/10/2015	Spain	From Russia	mercury (0.17 mg/kg - ppm) in sugar beet pulp pellets from Russia
02/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Derby (presence /25g) and Salmonella Lexington (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
02/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (1 out of 5 samples /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
05/10/2015	Germany	From USA	unauthorised substance tolfenpyrad (0.034 mg/kg - ppm) in citrus pulp pellets from the United States
05/10/2015	Denmark	From Denmark	dioxins (8 pg WHO TEQ/g) in fish oil from Denmark
06/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
06/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Derby (1 out of 5 samples /25g) and Salmonella Lexington (3 out of 5 samples /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
06/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Derby (in 2 out of 5 samples /25g) and Salmonella Lexington (in 3 out of 5 samples /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
06/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (in 5 out of 5 samples /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
09/10/2015	Belgium	From Belgium	too high count of Enterobacteriaceae (76 ; 83 ; 77 ; 89 and 74 CFU/g) in chilled liquid whey concentrate from Belgium
12/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
12/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
12/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
12/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Derby (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
12/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
12/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
12/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Derby (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus

12/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
12/10/2015	Latvia	From Belarus	Salmonella Lexington (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Belarus
14/10/2015	Greece	From Turkey	Salmonella (presence /25g) in poultry meal from Turkey
16/10/2015	France	From Spain	presence of ruminant DNA in fish meal from Spain
28/10/2015	Germany	From Latvia	imidacloprid (0.159 mg/kg - ppm) in linseed from Kazakhstan, dispatched from Latvia
28/10/2015	United Kingdom	From South Africa	Salmonella group C (presence /25g) in steamdried fishmeal (Engraulis encrasicolus) from South Africa
28/10/2015	Belgium	From Mexico	Salmonella Agona (presence), Salmonella Rissen (presence) and Salmonella Tennessee (presence) in processed animal protein from Mexico
03/11/2015	Germany	From Czech Republic	Salmonella Indiana (presence /25g) in wheat from the Czech Republic
17/11/2015	Belgium	From Ukraine	too high content of ragweed (Ambrosia spp.) seeds (84.7 mg/kg - ppm) in organic corn from Ukraine, via the Netherlands
18/11/2015	United Kingdom	From India	aflatoxins (B1 = 168 µg/kg - ppb) in orange maize from India
19/11/2015	Denmark	From Mauritania	Salmonella (presence /25g) in fish meal from Mauritania
19/11/2015	Denmark	From Mauritania	Salmonella (presence /25g) in fish meal from Mauritania
19/11/2015	Denmark	From Mauritania	Salmonella (presence in 4 of 13 samples /25g) in fish meal from Mauritania
23/11/2015	Poland	From Poland	dioxins (1.99 pg WHO TEQ/g) and dioxin-like polychlorobiphenyls (2.10 pg WHO TEQ/g) in dried apple pomace from Poland
23/11/2015	United Kingdom	From Brazil	aflatoxins (B1 = 60.3 µg/kg - ppb) in peanuts for bird feeding from Brazil
26/11/2015	Belgium	From France	fish protein (presence of fish particles) in hydrolyzed fish proteins from France
30/11/2015	Norway	From India	aflatoxins (B1 = 97.4 µg/kg - ppb) in organic corn flour from India
02/12/2015	Belgium	From France	aflatoxins (B1 = 68.1 µg/kg - ppb) in sunflower seeds from France
03/12/2015	Finland	From Russia	Salmonella typhimurium (1 out of 66 samples /25g) in rape seed meal from

			Russia
03/12/2015	Finland	From Sweden	Salmonella kedougou (1 out of 50 samples /25g) in dried distiller grainmeal pellets from Sweden
08/12/2015	Denmark	From China	foreign bodies (piece of bone, plastic, paper, wood splinters, glue stick, metal pieces, cigaret but) in organic sunflower cake from China, via Germany
15/12/2015	Germany	From Italy	aflatoxins (Tot. = 33.9 µg/kg - ppb) in organic maize from Italy
16/12/2015	Germany	From Germany	Salmonella (presence /25g) in rapeseed cake from Germany
17/12/2015	Lithuania	From Russia	mercury (0.4 mg/kg - ppm) in soluble fodders from Russia
18/12/2015	Sweden	From Netherlands	Salmonella Mbandaka (presence /25g) in organic soybean cake from the Netherlands, via Denmark
18/12/2015	Sweden	From Italy	Salmonella (presence /25g) in organic sunflower cake from Italy, via Denmark
18/12/2015	Sweden	From China	Salmonella Mbandaka (presence /25g) in soyexpeller from China, via Germany
22/12/2015	Spain	From Maritius	mercury (0.75 mg/kg - ppm) in fish meal from Mauritius