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To: Lead Feed Officers

Cc: TSI, CoSLA, SFELC

15 February 2016

FSS/ENFTS/16/003

Dear Colleague,

**National Enforcement Priorities – Feed (Scotland)**

Please see attached National Enforcement Priorities for feed in 2016/17 in Scotland.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like any further information.

Yours faithfully



Jacqui Angus

Food Standards Scotland

FSS/ENFTS/16/003

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| National Feed Enforcement Priorities 2016-17 |
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**Executive summary**

This document sets out Food Standards Scotland’s (FSS) National Enforcement Priorities (NEPs) for feed law enforcement in 2016/17. This has been developed in conjunction with FSA and in consultation with local authority representatives on the National Agriculture Panel and the National Animal Feed at Ports Panel. The priorities 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 using 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 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)

Delivery of feed law official controls at primary production premises is closely aligned to on-farm food hygiene inspection. The FSA and FSS are considering the priority food hygiene issues on farm across the UK.

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.

# Introduction

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

Incorporating the National Enforcement Priorities 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. In developing these priorities for the UK, the FSA consulted with both the National Agriculture Panel and the National Animal Feed Ports Panel.

The risk rating in the Feed Law Code of Practice (Scotland) and the associated Earned Recognition Practice Guidance (currently subject to consultation) introduces improved flexibility in the delivery of feed controls and better targeting of non-compliance by feed businesses: reduced frequencies of inspections for members of approved feed assurance schemes known as, ‘Earned Recognition’ and businesses that are broadly compliant. An important element of earned recognition is the exchange of information between the FSA and FSS, and assurance schemes concerning levels of compliance.

The mechanism for reporting serious non-compliances by approved assurance scheme members can be found in the Earned Recognition Practice Guidance. The Earned Recognition Exception Report, Appendix 4 of the Guidance will be placed on the FSS website following completion of the consultation on the Code of Practice and Guidance. Refer to the Consultation package in the meantime:

<http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/feed-law-code-practice-and-earned-recognition-practice-guidance>

# Official controls at points of entry

## A. Enforcement priorities

### 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](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:165:0001:0141:EN:PDF) 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](http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/sectorrules/feedapprove/feedestablishmentreps).

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](http://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/imports/banned_restricted/highrisknonpoao). There are currently no DPEs in Scotland.

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](http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/animalnutrition/feedadditives/registeradditives_en.htm) and [EU Catalogue of Feed Materials](http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/animalnutrition/labelling/index_en.htm).

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 inland authorities 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 be 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. UK wide guidance is available on the delivery of feed controls at points of entry for [authorities with responsibility for small ports](http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/enforcework/enforce_authorities/smaller-seaports-and-airports/). The Imported Food Resource Pack for Scotland also provides details of imported feed checks which can be undertaken ([Resource Pack](http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/inland-enforcement-imported-feed-and-food-controls)) The National Trading Standards Board has also published guidance which can be found on the [Knowledge Hub](https://khub.net/group/nationalagriculturecommunity/library?p_p_id=20&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=maximized&p_p_mode=view&p_l_id=5524542&_20_struts_action=%2Fdocument_library%2Fview_file_entry&_20_redirect=%2Fgroup%2Fguest%2Fsearch%2F-%2Fresults%2Fpoints+of+entry+prioritisation+and+consistency&_20_fileEntryId=15825942).

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](https://khub.net/group/nationalanimalfeedportspanel/library).

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## B. Sampling priorities

All samples, together with the results of analysis, should be entered on to the [UK Food Surveillance System](http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/sampling/fss).

### 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.

These sampling priorities 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](http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/rasff/index_en.htm).

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 FSS’s Food Crime and Incident Unit (incidents@fss.scot).

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

## A. Enforcement Priorities

### 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 inspected, 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](https://khub.net/group/nationalagriculturecommunity/library?p_p_id=20&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&_20_struts_action=%2Fdocument_library%2Fview_file_entry&_20_redirect=https%3A%2F%2Fkhub.net%2Fgroup%2Fnationalagriculturecommunity%2Flibrary%3Fp_p_id%3D20%26p_p_lifecycle%3D0%26p_p_state%3Dnormal%26p_p_mode%3Dview%26_20_viewEntries%3D1%26_20_viewFolders%3D1%26_20_keywords%3Dcarry%26_20_folderStart%3D0%26_20_searchRepositoryId%3D5524476%26_20_searchType%3D1%26_20_folderEnd%3D20%26_20_repositoryId%3D5524476%26_20_folderId%3D0%26_20_entryStart%3D0%26_20_displayStyle%3D%26_20_entryEnd%3D20%26_20_showRepositoryTabs%3D1%26_20_struts_action%3D%252Fdocument_library%252Fsearch%26_20_searchFolderId%3D0%26_20_showSearchInfo%3D1&_20_fileEntryId=10465164).

There are maximum permitted levels (MPL) for carry-over of coccidiostats set under [Regulation (EU) No 574/2011](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:159:0007:0024:EN:PDF) 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. There is currently no MPL for medicines in non-target feed. Each incident of non-compliance should be referred to FSS ([incidents@fss.scot](mailto:incidents@fss.scot)) 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 (or former foodstuffs) into the feed chain and include these in their programmes of inspection. FSS 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. These businesses 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](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:139:0001:0054:en:PDF) in order to identify relevant food businesses.

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](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/how-food-businesses-must-dispose-of-food-and-former-foodstuffs). .

In September 2013, the FSA published [guidance on the presence of food grade packaging material](http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/multimedia/pdfs/enforcement/enf-e-13-040.pdf) which permits a de facto tolerance level of packaging material in feed, in certain circumstances.

### 3.4 Exchange of information

Liaison and exchange of information with other local authorities is an important element 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](http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/enfcomm/aflelg/aflelgmembertor) 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](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:194:0011:0021:EN:PDF) 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 [Imported Food Resource Pack](http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/inland-enforcement-imported-feed-and-food-controls)

### 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 November 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](http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/sectorrules/feedapprove/feedestablishmentreps) 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:

1. Ensuring the third country establishment which they represent complies with requirements at least equivalent to those laid down in [EC directive 95/69](http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/animalnutrition/approval/approval01_en.pdf); and
2. 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 FSS of any changes to the existing arrangement between the representative and the third country establishment. FSS 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](http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/sectorrules/feedapprove/feedestablishmentreps).

### 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, FSS 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 accurately 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](http://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/farmingfood/animalfeed/animalfeedlegislation/feed-fats-oils-guidance/feed-fat-oils) 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.

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## B. Sampling priorities

All samples, together with the results of analysis, should be entered on the [UK Food Surveillance System](http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/sampling/fss). Guidance on what feed authorities may wish to sample at particular types of premises is available on the [Knowledge Hub](https://khub.net/group/nationalagriculturecommunity/library?p_p_id=20&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&_20_struts_action=%2Fdocument_library%2Fview_file_entry&_20_redirect=https%3A%2F%2Fkhub.net%2Fgroup%2Fnationalagriculturecommunity%2Flibrary%3Fp_p_id%3D20%26p_p_lifecycle%3D0%26p_p_state%3Dnormal%26p_p_mode%3Dview%26_20_viewEntries%3D1%26_20_viewFolders%3D1%26_20_keywords%3Dsampling%26_20_folderStart%3D0%26_20_searchRepositoryId%3D5524476%26_20_searchType%3D1%26_20_folderEnd%3D20%26_20_repositoryId%3D5524476%26_20_folderId%3D0%26_20_entryStart%3D0%26_20_displayStyle%3D%26_20_entryEnd%3D20%26_20_showRepositoryTabs%3D1%26_20_struts_action%3D%252Fdocument_library%252Fsearch%26_20_searchFolderId%3D0%26_20_showSearchInfo%3D1&_20_fileEntryId=15965091).

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](http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/rasff/index_en.htm).

### 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 local authority budgets 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

### 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.

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

## A. Enforcement priorities

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.

### 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.

### 4.2 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 183/2005and the principles of a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) system. In assessing compliance officers should be aware of the [FSA guidance](http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/multimedia/pdfs/guidance/on-farm-mixinf-guidance-farmers.pdf) 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.

### 4.3 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) 183/2005. The entry on the authority’s register of feed business operators must also be amended to reflect their activities, as necessary.

### 4.4 Examination of surplus food on farms

FSS 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.

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## B. Sampling priorities

All samples, together with the results of analysis, should be entered on the [UK Food Surveillance System](http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/sampling/fss).

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](http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/rasff/index_en.htm).

Feed authorities should concentrate available resources for sampling of feed at points of entry and feed businesses other than at primary production. 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:

1. 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;
2. 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;
3. 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](http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/multimedia/pdfs/1782002ecregulation.pdf) on general food safety;
4. 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);
5. 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;
6. 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
7. 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:

1. Examination of documented feed safety management systems (HACCP plans where they are used), paying particular attention to:
2. 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),
3. that appropriate segregation is in place with material not intended for use as feed,
4. that the material is being supplied to a registered feed business establishment;
5. 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
6. 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) |
|  | **Other feeding stuffs** | **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](http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/rasff/index_en.htm).

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| **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 Polland | 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 Lituania | 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 polychlorobifenyls in dried appel 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 (Ambrosia 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 rapseed 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 polychlorobifenyls (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 |