To: Lead Feed Officers

cc: SFELC, TSI, CoSLA

Reference: ENF/TS/15/002

9 April 2015

Dear Colleague,

NATIONAL FEED ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES – 2015/2016

The National Enforcement Priorities for 2015/16 have been developed on a UK basis to help local authorities target their official animal feed controls. These are attached to this letter. The enforcement priorities are those referred to in paragraph 4.10 of the Multi-Annual National Control Plan for the United Kingdom[1] which are based on intelligence gathered by the Food Standards Agency during 2014.

Please do not hesitate to contact me, if you require any further information.

Yours sincerely

Jacqui Angus

Intelligence, Incidents and Delivery Assurance Branch

Food Standards Scotland

[1] Multi-Annual National Control Plan for the United Kingdom[1] April 2013 to March 2015

http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/multi-annual-national-control-plan-2013-2015

NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES FOR 2015/2016

Introduction

1. This Annex provides information on feed law enforcement priorities for the financial year 2015/2016.

2. It is expected that the recommended checks in Annex I, when incorporated into a programme of official feed controls, will ensure 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. Both the National Agriculture Panel and the National Animal Feed Ports Panel has been consulted in developing these enforcement priorities.

Chapter 1 – Official Controls at Points of Entry

Enforcement Priorities

1.1 Feed authorities responsible for points of entry in GB must **monitor consignments** of all materials intended for use in animal feed entering ports to determine what consignments of feed are entering 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[2]:

1.2 Where an authority is responsible for a small point of entry, its officers 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.

1.3 Feed authorities should **liaise with Port Local Authorities** to share information, particularly in relation to feed which might be coming through points of entry. It should be remembered that a wide range of materials which can be potentially 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 which might be used for feed 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[3] and EU Catalogue of Feed Materials[4].

1.4 Feed authorities should liaise with inland authorities when they become aware of new importers using the port or feed business operators outside of the port area taking delivery of imported feed or where checks on consignments have identified non-compliance with EU

[2] EU Regulation 882/2004 on the official control of feed and food can be found at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:165:0001:0141:EN:PDF

[3] The EU Register of Feed Additives pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1831/2003 can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/animalnutrition/feedadditives/comm_register_feed_additives_1831-03.pdf

[4] The EU Catalogue of Feed Materials pursuant to Regulation (EU) 242/2010 can be found at: http://www.feedmaterialsregister.eu/index.php?page=Register

requirements. This will allow checks to be done to ensure that the relevant establishment is on the register of feed business operators, included in the inland authority's inspection programme and for follow-up action to be taken, as appropriate. If a feed authority suspects that material not described as being for use in feed may be diverted into the feed chain this should be brought to the attention of the local authority where the consignment is destined as a matter of urgency.

1.5 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).** The full list of DPEs can be found on the Food Standards Agency's website at:
http://www.food.gov.uk/foodindustry/imports/banned_restricted/highrisknonpoao

1.6 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 under these measures are normally to be paid for by the importer.

1.7 Various guidance documents are available to local authorities on import controls. The Food Standards Agency published guidance on the delivery of feed controls at points of entry for feed authorities which have responsibility for small ports[5] . Separate guidance on checks on imported feed which can be undertaken by inland authorities was also published by the Food Standards Agency[6]. The Association of Chief Trading Standards Officers has also published guidance which can be found on the Knowledge Hub[7].

1.8 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.

1.9 All feed authorities should be aware of the National Animal Feed Ports Panel (NAFPP) which discusses enforcement issues related to point of entry checks. Minutes and details of the group can be found at:
http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/enfcomm/aflelg/nafpp/

[5] http://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/imports/enforce_authorities/smaller-seaports-and-airports/

[6] http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/inland-enforcement-imported-feed-and-food-controls

[7] https://knowledgehub.local.gov.uk/

Sampling Priorities

1.10 In 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.

1.11 The sampling priorities set out in Appendix 2 below 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 normally to be paid for by the importer and in the case of Regulation 669/2009 all costs must be recovered from the importer.

1.12 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 and inform their enforcement activity. Direct access to the system can be gained via the RASFF website at:
http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/rapidalert/rasff_portal_database_en.htm

1.13 The most significant RASFFs relating to feed for food producing animals during 2014 are listed in Appendix 3.

1.14 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 FSS's Incidents Team.

1.15 All sampling at points of entry together with the results of analyses must be added to the UK Food Surveillance System[8].

[8] UK Food Surveillance System - http://food.gov.uk/enforcement/monitoring/fss/

Chapter 2 – Official Controls at Feed Business Establishments (FeBE) Subject to Annex II of EC Regulation 183/2005 on Feed Hygiene

Enforcement Priorities

Feed Safety Management Systems

2.1 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 Business Establishments (FeBE) 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 FeBEs, 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 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 operator (FeBO);

c) appropriate sampling programmes at the FeBE 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[9];

d) minimisation of cross-contamination between batches of feed (particularly those containing coccidiostats) and subsequent batches of feed. It will be important to ensure that levels of detection used by any laboratory employed

[9] Regulation (EC) 178/2002 on general food safety can be found at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32002R0178&from=EN

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.

Carry-over and Coccidiostats

2.2 In addition to 2.1 d) 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 FeBO 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[10].

2.3 There are maximum permitted levels (MPL) for carry-over of coccidiostats set under legislation on undesirable substances[11]. 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) as mention at paragraph 2.9.

[10] https://knowledgehub.local.gov.uk/

[11] Commission Regulation 574/2011 of 16 June 2011
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:159:0007:0024:EN:PDF

2.4 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 Food Standards Scotland (FSS) 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.

Co-Products and Surplus Food

2.5 Feed authorities should continue to give priority to identifying businesses involved in the supply of co-products and/or surplus food 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.

Inspections of these FeBEs 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)[12],

   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 FeBE 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 FeBEs;

[12] More information on surplus food eligible for feeding can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/how-food-businesses-must-dispose-of-food-and-former-foodstuffs

2.6 The Food Standards Agency published guidance on the presence of food grade packaging material in feed in September 2013 permitting a de minimis level of packaging material in feed, in certain circumstances[13].

Registration

2.7 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.

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

Liaison

2.9 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[14].

Imported Feed Subject to Safeguard Measures

2.10 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 EC Regulation 669/2009 as amended by Regulation (EU) 1277/2011[15]. These checks should

13 http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140721133056/http://multimedia.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/enforcement/enf-sts-13-7.pdf

14 http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/enfcomm/aflelg/aflelgmembertor

15 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:194:0011:0021:EN:PDF

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 inland can be found in the Imported Food resources pack[16].

Feed Labelling

2.11 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 FeBOs 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 as mentioned in paragraph 2.9 above. 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. Further information can be found at:

http://food.gov.uk/business-industry/farmingfood/animalfeed/animalfeedlegislation/

2.12 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.

Regulation (EU) 225/2012 on oils and fats

[16] Resource pack: inland enforcement of imported feed and food controls: http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/inland-enforcement-imported-feed-and-food-controls

2.13 Feed authorities should be aware of the FSA guidance published in November 2012[17] and incorporate checks on compliance with these requirements at all relevant FeBEs, including feed compounders, as detailed in paragraph 22 of the guidance.

Sampling Priorities

2.14 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.

2.15 To ensure that available funds for the analysis of feed are used effectively:

- compound feeds should 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;
- all sampling should take account of previous results of analysis carried out at FeBEs. 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; and
- 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 and therefore should not require further prioritisation other than mentioned in paragraph 2.10 above.

2.16 Those feed authorities with manufacturers that use coccidiostats should undertake sampling of product produced immediately after a batch of material which contains a coccidiostat (and any flush) to establish if the maximum permitted levels of carry-over are complied with as mentioned in paragraph 2.2 and 2.3 above.

2.17 All samples, together with the results of analysis, must be added to the UK Food Surveillance System[18].

[17] FSA guidance on Regulation 225/2012 on fats and oils, published in November 2012 http://www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/farmingfood/animalfeed/animalfeedlegislation/feed-fats-oils-guidance/feed-fat-oils

[18] UK Food Surveillance System - http://food.gov.uk/enforcement/monitoring/fss/

Chapter 3 - Controls at premises subject to Annex I and III of EC Regulation 183/2005 on feed hygiene – Primary Production

Enforcement Priorities

3.1 Annexes I and III to EC Regulation 183/2005 on Feed Hygiene require feed business operators, including those 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.

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

3.3 **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 guidance issued by the FSA to primary producers involved in the use of additives[19]. Examples of Annex II activities carried out by primary producers include:

- home-mixing using additives, vitamins A and D, trace elements (copper, selenium, zinc etc) or premixtures containing such additives – but not the use of products labelled as complementary feeds including mineral feedingstuffs;
- the use of preservatives, e.g. propionic acid, which may be marketed under various proprietary names;
- use of other additives, e.g. urea;
- direct drying of feed materials using fossil fuels; and

[19] On-Farm Mixing HACCP Related Requirements for Farmers can be found at http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/multimedia/pdfs/guidance/on-farm-mixinf-guidance-farmers.pdf

- production of compound feeds (including complementary feeds) for use by other feed business operators, e.g. neighbouring farms.

3.4 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.

3.5 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.**

3.6 A number of incidents involving the supply of surplus food direct to livestock farms has taken place 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

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

APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF SAFEGUARD MEASURES

FNAO (feed not of animal origin)

- Regulation (EU) 669/2009 (as last amended from 1 January 2014) – groundnuts (peanuts in shell and shelled), and otherwise prepared or preserved from Brazil **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 2014

Feed additives

Date	Notified by	Origin	Subject
30/01/2014	France	from China	unauthorised genetically modified (Bt63) rice in choline chloride 60% corn cob from China
10/02/2014	Spain	from Greece	dioxins (3.647 pg WHO TEQ/g) in zinc oxide from Greece
05/09/2014	Germany	China	unauthorised genetically modified (Bacillus subtilis) bacteria in vitamin B2 from China, via Germany

Feed materials

Date	Notified by	Origin	Subject
13/01/2014	United Kingdom	from Sudan	aflatoxins (B1 = 0.17 mg/kg - ppm) in groundnut kernels from Sudan
14/01/2014	Hungary	from Spain	Salmonella Give (presence /25g) in fish meal from Spain
14/01/2014	France	from Spain	presence of ruminant DNA in tuna powder from Spain
14/01/2014	Austria	from Italy	Salmonella Livingstone in organic sunflower cake from Italy, via Germany
15/01/2014	Italy	from Spain	cadmium (2.81; 3.90 mg/kg - ppm) in fish meal from Spain
16/01/2014	Sweden Finland	from Germany	Salmonella Agona (presence /25g) in rape seed meal from Germany
21/01/2014	Italy	from Argentina	Salmonella Tennessee (present /50g) in soy bean meal from Argentina
22/01/2014	Sweden	from China	too high count of Enterobacteriaceae (300 CFU/g) in various dried petfood from China
31/01/2014	Belgium	from Egypt	aflatoxins (B1 = 333 / B1 = 287 µg/kg - ppb) in sunflower seeds from Egypt
31/01/2014	Slovenia	from Croatia	aflatoxins (B1 = 0.084 mg/kg - ppm) in maize from Croatia
04/02/2014	Hungary	from Spain	Salmonella Give (present /25g) in fish meal from Spain
05/02/2014	Austria	from Bosnia and Herzegovina	Salmonella Montevideo and Salmonella Tennessee in non GMO soy bean meal from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date	Notified by	Origin	Subject
10/02/2014	Denmark	from Kazakhstan	aflatoxins (B1 = 4.8 / B1 = 28.4 / B1 = 55.9 µg/kg - ppb) in organic soy beans from Kazakhstan, via Turkey and via the Netherlands
17/02/2014	Cyprus	from Spain	presence of ruminant DNA in fish feed from Spain
27/02/2014	Germany	from India	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in dried dog chews from India
07/03/2014	Belgium	from India	aflatoxins (B1 = 0.35 mg/kg - ppm) in maize from India
14/03/2014	Italy	from India	aflatoxins (B1 = 96.7 / B1 = 93.5 µg/kg - ppb) in maize from India
27/03/2014	Italy	from India	aflatoxins (B1 = 32 µg/kg - ppb) in rice gluten meal from India
10/04/2014	Belgium	from New Zealand	dioxins (1.063 pg WHO TEQ/g) and dioxin-like polychlorobiphenyls (1.135 pg WHO TEQ/g) in mixed bile acids from New Zealand
10/04/2014	Norway	from China	Salmonella Agona (presence /25g) and Salmonella Schwarzengrund (presence /25g) in maize gluten meal from China, via the Netherlands
18/04/2014	Belgium	from India	aflatoxins (B1 = 881 µg/kg - ppb) in maize from India
11/06/2014	Sweden	from Brazil	Salmonella infantis (presence /25g) and Salmonella Mbandaka (presence /25g) in soybean meal from Brazil, via the Netherlands
12/06/2014	Italy	from Ukraine	dioxins (2.92; 3.19 pg WHO TEQ/g) in corn from Ukraine
13/06/2014	Spain	from Indonesia	dioxins (0.97; 0.96 ng/kg - ppt) in palm fatty acid distillate from Indonesia
20/06/2014	Belgium	from Madagascar	aflatoxins (B1 = 92 µg/kg - ppb) in groundnuts without shell from Madagascar, via the Netherlands
03/07/2014	Norway	from Peru	prohibited substance hexachlorobenzene (35.4 µg/kg - ppb) in fish meal from Peru, via Germany
07/07/2014	Germany	from Ukraine	unsuitable transport conditions (dead pigeons in hold of ship) for maize from Ukraine
08/07/2014	Belgium	from India	aflatoxins (B1 = 0.049 mg/kg - ppm) in maize from India
09/07/2014	Switzerland	from China	Salmonella spp. (5 out of 5 samples /25g) in corn gluten meal from China
14/07/2014	Italy	from Côte d'Ivoire	unauthorised genetically modified (MON15985 and possibly MON531) cotton seeds from Côte d'Ivoire
14/07/2014	Italy	from Côte d'Ivoire	unauthorised genetically modified (MON15985 and possibly MON531) cotton seeds from Côte d'Ivoire
16/07/2014	Finland	from Belarus	Salmonella Mbandaka (presence /25g) in rapeseed meal from Belarus

Date	Notified by	Origin	Subject
26/08/2014	Italy	from Argentina	Salmonella spp. in soybean meal from Argentina
29/08/2014	Spain	from Peru	prohibited substance hexachlorobenzene (0.078 mg/kg - ppm) in fish meal from Peru
01/09/2014	Sweden	from Indonesia	Salmonella kedougou in palm kernel expellers from Indonesia, via Singapore and via the Netherlands
01/09/2014	Croatia	from Bosnia and Herzegovina	Salmonella group C (presence /50g) in sunflower meal from Bosnia and Herzegovina
02/09/2014	Germany	from Serbia	aflatoxins (B1 = 0.032 mg/kg - ppm) in maize from Serbia, via the Netherlands
03/09/2014	Croatia	from Bosnia and Herzegovina	Salmonella Montevideo (presence /50g) in sunflower meal from Bosnia and Herzegovina
10/09/2014	Spain	from Ghana	aflatoxins (B1 > 40.00 µg/kg - ppb) in cotton seeds from Ghana
09/10/2014	Netherlands	from Serbia	aflatoxins (B1 = 25 µg/kg - ppb) in maize from Serbia
14/10/2014	Netherlands	from Slovakia	possible presence of Bacillus anthracis in beef bones for feed from Slovakia
22/10/2014	Germany	from Hungary	non-dioxin-like polychlorobiphenyls (120; 51 µg/kg - ppb) in sunflower fatty acid from Hungary
17/11/2014	France	from Mauritius	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in fish meal from Mauritius
21/11/2014	Slovenia	from Italy	presence of ruminant DNA (presence) in complete feed for trout from Italy
13/01/2014	United Kingdom	from Sudan	aflatoxins (B1 = 240 / B1 = 65 / B1 = 170 µg/kg - ppb) in groundnut kernels for birdfeed from Sudan
14/01/2014	Spain	from Chile	too high count of Enterobacteriaceae (660; 1000; 3000 CFU/g) in fish meal from Chile
16/01/2014	Cyprus	from India	Salmonella Braenderup (presence /25g) in roasted guar meal from India
20/01/2014	Poland	from Morocco	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in fish meal from Morocco
20/02/2014	Denmark	from Mauritania	Salmonella spp. in fish meal from Mauritania
21/02/2014	Hungary	from Ukraine	adulteration (refracted seeds, flour and dust) of organic maize from Ukraine infested with moulds
01/04/2014	Denmark	from Mauritania	Salmonella spp. (presence in 3 out of 13 samples /25g) and too high count of Enterobacteriaceae (10; 20; <10; 30; 90; 2800; <10; <10; 110; <10; <10; <10; 740 CFU/g) in fishmeal from Mauritania

Date	Notified by	Origin	Subject
10/04/2014	Poland	from Ukraine	abnormal smell of sunflower meal from Ukraine infested with moulds
16/04/2014	France	from Peru	Salmonella spp. (presence) in fish meal from Peru
04/06/2014	Denmark	from Mauritania	Salmonella spp. (in 6 out of 13 samples /25g) in fish meal from Mauritania
04/06/2014	Denmark	from Mauritania	Salmonella spp. (in 2 out of 13 samples /25g) in fish meal from Mauritania
04/06/2014	Denmark	from Mauritania	Salmonella spp. (in 1 out of 13 samples /25g) in fish meal from Mauritania
16/06/2014	France	from Peru	Salmonella paratyphi b (presence /25g) in fish meal from Peru
09/07/2014	Denmark	from Mauritania	Salmonella spp. (in 3 out of 13 samples /25g) in fish meal from Mauritania
23/07/2014	Italy	from Côte d'Ivoire	unauthorised genetically modified (MON15985 and possibly MON531) cotton seeds from Côte d'Ivoire
23/07/2014	Italy	from Côte d'Ivoire	unauthorised genetically modified (MON15985 and possibly MON831) cotton seeds from Côte d'Ivoire
23/07/2014	Italy	from Côte d'Ivoire	unauthorised genetically modified (MON15985 and possibly MON831) cotton seeds from Côte d'Ivoire
25/08/2014	Poland	from Ukraine	sunflower meal from Ukraine infested with moulds (colour changed to grey-green with black and brown spots, changed structure, repulsive odor)
26/08/2014	Poland	from Ukraine	sunflower meal from Ukraine infested with moulds (visible mould growth on the surface and inside the product, colour changed to greygreen with brown and green spots, repulsive odor)
27/08/2014	Poland	from Malaysia	dioxins (1.74 pg WHO TEQ/g) and dioxin-like polychlorobiphenyls (2.20 pg WHO TEQ/g) in palm kernel fatty acid distillate from Malaysia
05/09/2014	Spain	from Argentina	spoilage of cotton seeds from Argentina infested with moulds
26/09/2014	Cyprus	from India	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in roasted guar meal 40% from India
02/10/2014	United Kingdom	from United States	Salmonella spp. (group L isolated /25g) in fishmeal (Brevoortia patronus) from the United States
03/10/2014	United Kingdom	from Brazil	aflatoxins in birdfeed groundnuts from Brazil
10/10/2014	Cyprus	from India	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in roasted guar meal 40% from India
10/10/2014	Poland	from Ukraine	dried beet pulp from Ukraine infested with moulds

Date	Notified by	Origin	Subject
14/10/2014	Spain	from Mauritania	Salmonella spp. (presence /25g) in fish meal from Mauritania
14/10/2014	Denmark	from Mauritania	Salmonella spp. in fish meal from Mauritania
16/10/2014	Italy	from Côte d'Ivoire	unauthorised genetically modified (MON 15985>LMRR) cotton seeds from Côte d'Ivoire
16/10/2014	Italy	from Argentina	Salmonella Inganda (presence /25g), Salmonella Livingstone (presence /25g) and Salmonella Rissen (presence /25g) in soybean meal from Argentina
17/10/2014	United Kingdom	from India	aflatoxins (B1 = 40 µg/kg - ppb) in birdfeed from India
17/10/2014	Denmark	from Mauritania	Salmonella in fish meal from Mauritania
22/10/2014	United Kingdom	from United States	Salmonella group C in fish meal from the United States
24/10/2014	Greece	from Morocco	Salmonella Chester (2 out of 5 samples /25g) in fish meal from Morocco
27/10/2014	Greece	from Morocco	Salmonella Chester (1 out of 5 samples /25g) in fish meal from Morocco
27/10/2014	Greece	from Morocco	Salmonella Chester (1 out of 5 samples /25g) in fish meal from Morocco
27/10/2014	Greece	from Morocco	Salmonella Chester (1out of 5 samples /25g) in fish meal from Morocco
27/10/2014	Greece	from Morocco	Salmonella Chester (1 out to 5 samples /25g) in fish meal from Morocco
28/10/2014	Greece	from Morocco	Salmonella Chester (1 out of 5 samples /25g) in fish meal from Morocco
31/10/2014	Belgium	from Argentina	unauthorised substance dichlorvos (3 mg/kg - ppm) in corn for bird feed from Argentina
19/11/2014	United Kingdom	from Gambia	aflatoxins (B1 = 35.4; Tot. = 40.3 µg/kg - ppb) in groundnut kernels from the Gambia