EU Code of good labelling practice for compound feed for food producing animals

copa cogeca

european farmers european agri-cooperatives

FEFAC

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I. Introduction

1. Context

New European Union rules on the placing on the market and use of feed (Regulation (EC) No 767/2009, hereafter referred to as 'the Regulation') are applicable from 1 September 2010. Articles 25 and 26 of the Regulation introduce a provision to create a Code of good labelling practice for compound feed for food-producing animals.

The European Feed Manufacturers' Federation (FEFAC) and the organisation representing European farmers and European agricultural cooperatives (COPA-COGECA) have jointly developed a Code of good labelling practice for compound feed for food producing animals (hereafter referred to as the 'Code of Practice').

The authors believe that the grouping together of many of the legal provisions for the labelling of feed materials and compound feed for animals in the Regulation represents major progress when compared to historic legislation.

These new rules give feed business operators greater responsibility and aim to modernise and harmonise labelling conditions and procedures.

The authors believe that labelling practices and procedures should meet the following objectives:

- Provide useful information and most importantly facilitate proper use of the product.
- Have the capacity to respond to match the specific requirements of the purchasers and users of the product, including farmers
- Remain flexible enough to enable innovation and allow manufacturers to differentiate their products for purchasers in a competitive market place.

This jointly developed Code of practice aims to achieve these goals while conforming to the general objectives and specific provisions of the Regulation.

To achieve this, the Code of Practice has drawn on the skills and expertise of directly involved representatives of the European animal feed sectors along with the users and purchasers of compound feed. The Code of Practice aims to represent the interests of these different categories of operators.

It was developed using the procedure included in Article 26 of the Regulation, including consultation of relevant EU feed chain stakeholders organisations, before being submitted for examination by the European Commission, according to the advisory procedure detailed in Article 28, paragraph 2 of the Regulation document.

The Code of Practice applies to all operators in the compound feed sector who are established in the European Union. The references of the Code of Practice are published in the Official Journal of the European Union (No C..., page ...),

Any future changes to the current Code will be made by the aforementioned organisations using the same procedure outlined in Article 26 of the Regulation (technical adaptation, introduction of revised ID numbers for additives after re-evaluation).

2. General objectives

This Code of Practice aims to facilitate the labelling of compound feed for food producing animals (in bulk or packaged) which is placed on the European market and ensure that information essential for the farmer is appropriately displayed on the label.

a) The Code of Practice includes some practical advice aiming to make it easier for the manufacturer to label compound feed.

   This is the focus of the final section of the Code of Practice, where there are various examples of labels: the final decision on labelling, of course, remains with the feed manufacturer.

b) The Code of Practice clarifies requirements of the Regulation relating to the labelling of compound feed: including the content and type of information that the feed manufacturer must provide to the purchaser. This has particular relevance on the type of product composition information manufacturers may need to supply at the request of the purchaser (see Annex V of the Code of Practice).

   The Code also provides guidance on traceability-related labelling particulars so as to ensure easy identification of the product, its supplier and/or its manufacturer.

c) This Code of Practice aims to provide farmers with the information necessary for them to be able to make an informed choice on which products are best suited to their needs.

   The authors therefore aimed to ensure that the issue of voluntary labelling was given particular attention as one of the priority areas for improving the quality of labelling.

   We believe that this new element (which was introduced by the EU legislator and was included in Articles 22 and 25 of the Regulation), constitutes major progress.

   It is very important that operators make full use of the possibilities that have been opened up by this new legislation on voluntary labelling.

   The Code of Practice aims to clarify and provide practical examples of particulars that could be disclosed on the label on a voluntary basis to encourage operators to provide any further information if they wish to do so.

   The authors believe that this should include information on the nutritional value of the compound which is not required by law such as energy, the protein value, the crude ash content for mineral feed, the phosphorus content for complementary feeds and the presence of certain additives.

d) The Code of Practice aims to guarantee an adequate level of information for farmers whilst also protecting and preserving the competitiveness of their suppliers (whether they are private trade partners or cooperatives producing compound feed) by using the relevant aspects of intellectual property law. These concerns are reflected in the paragraph on the voluntary indication of feed material percentages.

   The Code of Practice also provides further guidance on how to interpret and apply the new legislative framework on claims as referred to in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 in order to ensure that such claims are meaningful and allow the purchaser to use the compound feed in an optimised way. Further information regarding the type of claims, the substantiation of claims as well as a list of claim examples is provided for in Annex I of this Code of Practice.

e) Finally, we believe that the form and type of labelling used is a very important factor in ensuring that the information is clearly understood by the farmer.

This would include the examples of labelling mentioned above in section 2)a) of this introduction.

Labelling should reflect and move with the developments in market communication by being able to take into account techniques such as the use of electronic media and the internet.

3. The scope of the Code of Practice

- As far as the use and the placing on the market of compound feed is concerned, the Code of Practice focuses on the provisions included in the Regulation.
- In addition to this, additional legislation must be complied with by the manufacturer and the user must also be aware of these. Non-exhaustive examples of such legislation includes, Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 on General Food Law, Regulation (EC) N° 1831/2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition, Directive 2008/38/EC establishing a list of intended uses of animal feedingstuffs for particular nutritional purposes, Regulation (EC) N° 999/2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain TSE, Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 on animal by-products, and Regulations (EC) N° 1829/2003 on GM food & feed and (EC) No 1830/2003 on traceability and labelling of GM food & feed.
- It should be noted that this Code of Practice does not apply to feed materials, compound feed for household pets, compound feed for fur animals, feed additives or premixtures of feed additives, which meet certain more specific provisions. It applies to medicated feed, without prejudice to specific labelling requirements defined in Directive 90/167/EEC on medicated feed and Regulation 889/2008 on organic farming.

II. Glossary

A. Legal definitions

- The definitions of 'feed', 'feed business' and 'placing on the market' are laid down in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.
- The definitions of 'feed additive', 'premixture', 'processing aids' and 'daily ration' are laid down in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- The definitions of 'establishment' and 'competent authority' are laid down in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005.
- The definitions of 'feed-business operator', 'food-producing animal', 'feed materials', 'compound feed', 'complete feed', 'complementary feed', 'mineral feed', 'milk replacer', 'carrier', 'particular nutritional purpose', 'feed intended for particular nutritional purposes', 'minimum storage life', 'batch' or 'lot', 'labelling', 'label', and 'presentation' are laid down in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009.
- The definitions of 'animal species' or 'animal categories' are laid down in Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 429/2008.

B. Other definitions

- **'Claim'** means any message or representation, which is not mandatory under Community or national legislation, including pictorial, graphic or symbolic representation, in any form, which states, suggests or implies: the presence or the absence of a substance in a feed, a specific nutritional characteristic or process, and relates any of these to a specific function.
- **'Person responsible for the labelling'** means a feed business operator who first places feed on the market or, where applicable, the feed business operator under whose name or business name the feed is marketed.

III. Typology of labelling particulars

For the sake of clarity and accessibility to relevant information in this section of the Code of Practice only, **mandatory labelling particulars** are in bold and written in red while voluntary labelling particulars are written in green with a Times New Roman typeface. Specific mandatory labelling rules applying to *dietetic feed* are in italic and written in blue.

A. Product information provided through labelling (Articles 13, 15, 16, 17 and 22)

1. Traceability related information

a) Commercial name of the product:

- The commercial name used by the person responsible for the labelling shall not be misleading as to the characteristics of the product. This may also be accompanied by a unique identification number to ensure traceability and correct use of products.
- **The commercial name of the product should not mislead the user as regards the intended uses and characteristics of the product and should always respect the general principles (article 11 of the Regulation) as well as the provisions on claims (article 13 of the Regulation)**

b) Type of compound feed

- **The description of the type of compound feed: 'complete feed' or 'complementary feed', as appropriate**
  - **For 'complete feed', the designation 'complete milk replacer feed' may be used, if appropriate,**
  - **For 'complementary feed', the following designations may be used if appropriate: 'mineral feed' or 'complementary milk replacer feed'.**
- **Indicate the animal species or categories for which the compound feed is destined to.**

➢ *For dietetic feed, the qualifying expression 'dietetic' should be mentioned next to the designation of the feed (e.g. dietetic complete feed).*

c) Name and address of the feed business operators responsible for the labelling

- **The person responsible for the labelling shall be the feed business operator who first places compound feed on the market or, where applicable, the feed business operator under whose name or business name the feed is marketed. In cases where the compound feed is placed on the market by a retailer, the labelling must trigger the name and address of this retailer who must be regarded as responsible for the accuracy of the labelling. This operator shall be established in the European Union.**
- **In cases where the producer is not the person responsible for the labelling, the following shall be provided:**
  - **The name or business name and address of the producer, or**

- **The approval number of the producer or an identifying number in accordance with Articles 9, 23 or 24 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005; if such number is not available, an identifying number allocated at the request of the producers or the importing feed business operator, which shall be in accordance with the format laid down in Chapter II of Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005;**

d) Establishment approval number of the feed business responsible for the labelling

- **Establishment approval number of the person responsible for the labelling as referred to in Article 15 c) and 17(1) c) of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005.**

e) Batch or lot reference number

- **Batch or lot reference number according to the traceability system of the establishment.**

f) Net quantity

- **The net quantity expressed in units of mass in the case of solid products, and in units of mass or volume in the case of liquids.**

2. Instructions for use

a) General instruction for proper and appropriate use:

- **The labelling of all types of compound feed shall also include the general instructions for proper and appropriate use indicating the purpose for which the compound feed is intended.**
- **Provide instructions on animals or categories of animals to which the compound feed must not legally be fed.**
  - **For compound feed containing certain additives for which legal instructions are mentioned in the authorisation decision (e.g. for coccidiostats or copper), please refer to the legal act authorising the feed additive, accessible via the Community register of feed additives.**
  - **For compound feed containing feed materials of animal origin whose use is subject to restrictive conditions (e.g. fishmeal, blood meal or blood products), the following indication shall be mentioned in the instructions for use: 'contains 'animal protein' - must not be fed to ruminants'.**
  - **For compound feed containing coccidiostats and histomonostats, draw attention to the obligation to ensure a withdrawal period before slaughtering as specified in the legal act authorising the feed additive.**
  - When the compound feed contains feed additives in quantities (added amount) leading to exceeding the maximum authorised level fixed for other species (e.g. vitamin A in milk replacers for calves generally exceeds maximum permitted levels of vitamin A for other species), or additives not authorised for other species, indicate on the label 'to be used for target animals only'.
- **For complementary feed containing additives in excess of the maximum levels fixed for complete feed, specify the maximum quantity:**

- **in grams or kilograms or units of volume of complementary feed per animal per day, or**
- **percentage of the daily ration, or**
- **per kilo of complete feed or percentage in complete feed,**

in order to ensure that the respective maximum contents of feed additives in the daily ration are complied with.

- *For dietetic feed, the nutritional objective and information related to essential nutritional characteristics as laid down in column 1 and 2 of Commission Directive 2008/38/EC.*
- *For dietetic feed, indicate that 'The opinion of a nutrition expert or veterinarian should be sought before using the feed or before extending its period of use.' and mention any additional particular that would be required in column 6 of Directive 2008/38/EC.*
- *For dietetic feed, the recommended period of use indicated in column 5 of part B indicates a range within which the nutritional purpose should normally be achieved. Manufacturers can refer to more precise periods of use, within the fixed limits.*

b) Use before date / Best before date:

- **The use before date is mainly used for microbiologically perishable products. The numeric indication of dates shall follow the order of day, month and year and the format shall be indicated on the label by means of the following abbreviation: 'DD/MM/YY'. If the manufacturing date is mentioned, the use before date can be indicated as follows: '(period in days or months as appropriate) after manufacturing date'.**
- **The best before date is used for types of compound feed other than microbiologically perishable ones. The numeric indication of dates shall follow the order of month and year and the format shall be indicated on the label by means of the following abbreviation: 'MM/YY'. If the manufacturing date is mentioned, the best before date can be indicated as follows: '(period in days or months as appropriate) after manufacturing date.**
- **In case of multiple best before dates, only the best before date expiring first should be mentioned. The setting of the best before date is of the responsibility of the person responsible for the labelling and shall take into account the perishability of certain elements of the compound feed such as vitamins.**
- Manufacturing date (day, month and year).

3. Compound feed specifications

a) Declaration of feed materials:

(i) General principles

- **All feed materials incorporated into a compound feed shall be listed in descending order by weight as included (mixing bowl principle). The list of feed materials shall bear the heading 'Composition' and shall indicate the name of each feed material.**
- **When a feed material with a high moisture content is incorporated in the compound feed (such as in the case of a liquid compound feed),** it is suggested - at

the purchaser's request - that information is provided on the quantitative composition of the compound feed on a dry matter basis.

- The possibility for feed manufacturers to indicate percentages of all feed materials incorporated into a compound feed on a voluntary basis is meant to give an incentive to feed manufacturers to provide purchasers with additional product information. It is therefore recommended to favour the use of the +/- 15% tolerance so as to grant sufficient know-how protection while ensuring a comprehensive and meaningful flow of product information to the purchasers.
- If the presence of a feed material is emphasised on the labelling in words, pictures or graphics, in particular in the commercial name of the compound feed, **the name and percentage by weight of this emphasised feed material shall be indicated. This labelling provision referred to in Article 17(2)a of the Regulation does not apply in the specific case of company logos which may feature the picture of a feed material.**

➢ *For dietetic feed, mention the feed materials whose declaration is mandatory in accordance with column 4 of Directive 2008/38/EC together with percentage of inclusion. The declarations required in column 4 of Part B with the reference 'if added' are compulsory where the feed material has been incorporated or increased specifically to enable the achievement of the particular nutritional purpose.*

(ii) Names of the feed materials:

- **It is recommended to use the name of feed materials listed in the EU Catalogue of feed materials as referred to in Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009. However, the name of the feed material listed in the Catalogue may be used only on the condition that all relevant provisions (description) of the Catalogue are complied with.**
- In principle, the name of feed materials as provided by the supplier is expected to meet the labelling principles of the Regulation and may be used by the compound feed manufacturer for labelling its compound feed.
- The person responsible for the labelling may decide to use a different feed material name than the one listed in the EU Catalogue of feed materials (e.g. commercial name). It is recommended, for the sake of transparency, to add it (between brackets) next to the denomination used in the Catalogue.
- **In any case, the person who, for the first time, places on the market a feed material not referred to in the EU Catalogue, shall notify such a product to EU representatives of feed business sectors for its inclusion into the internet register in accordance with Article 24(6) of the Regulation. As soon as the notification is confirmed by the notifying Feed Business Operator, the feed material will appear on the public website which may be found at the following link: www.feedmaterialsregister.eu**
- **Whatever the option selected by the person responsible for the labelling, he must ensure that this is not misleading for the purchaser and that this complies with the general labelling principles. For feed materials not listed in the Catalogue, a reference to the process undergone may be reflected in the name of the feed material, where appropriate.**

- **When a compound feed contains one or several GM feed materials (e.g. GM soya) or feed materials of GM origin (e.g. soybean meal from GM soya), the GM origin of the feed material shall be mentioned along the following principles:**
  - **For feed materials which contain or consist of GMOs, the words 'genetically modified 'name of the organism'** or 'GM 'name of the organism' **shall appear either in parentheses immediately following the specific name of the feed material or as a footnote in immediate proximity to the declared composition. Whatever the option taken, the reference to the GM nature of the feed material shall be printed in a font of at least the same size as the list of feed materials.**
  - **For feed materials derived from GMOs, the words 'produced from genetically modified 'name of organism' or 'produced from GM 'name of organism' shall appear either in parentheses immediately following the specific name of the feed material or as a footnote in immediate proximity of the declared composition printed in a font of at least the same size as the list of feed material.**
  - **If appropriate, labelling particulars must comply with additional requirements referred to in the individual authorisation decision of the GM events related to the characteristics of the feed (composition, nutritional properties, intended use), implications for the health of certain animal species, characteristics or property where a feed material may pose ethical or religious concerns (see Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003). The individual authorisations for GMOs may be found at the following link:**

    http://ec.europa.eu/food/dyna/gm_register/index_en.cfm.

b) Declaration of feed additives:

- **Feed additives must be declared under the heading "Additives" as appropriate with the most suitable unit of quantity referred to in the additive authorisation.** It is recommended adding in brackets next to the heading "Additives" the words 'per kg' or 'per litre' where appropriate.
- **Name, added amount, identification number and name of the functional group or the category of the following additives shall be declared:**
  - **Additives where a maximum content is set for any kind of target species: "target species" here is meant to qualify all the species the compound feed may be destined to.** This means for instance that the label of a compound feed for dairy cows should only contain feed additives for which a maximum content is set for dairy cows. Specific instructions for use may be provided in order to safeguard that the compound feed for a target species is not fed to a non-target species (see section 2 a) on instructions for use).
  - **Zootechnical additives and coccidiostats and histomonostats**
  - **Additives belonging to the functional group of "urea and its derivatives";Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine (MHA) and its calcium salt and isopropyl ester shall also be mentioned on the label of compound feed under the heading "Additives" in accordance with specific labelling provisions laid down in their legal authorisation act (Directive 93/26/EEC).**
- **There is no specific order imposed by the legislation regarding the listing of feed additives. The name of the feed additives shall be the one mentioned in the**

relevant legal act authorising the feed additives. These names may be found in the legal act authorising the feed additive, accessible via the Community register of feed additives.

- **The name of functional groups or categories shall be the one mentioned in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003**
- The use of abbreviated names for feed additives, functional groups and categories is recommended when it facilitates the reading of the label. To this end, a table of example of abbreviated names is provided in Annex IV of this Code of Practice.
- **Feed additives belonging to the same categories or functional groups should be mentioned together so that the name of the category/functional group is mentioned only once.**
- The name of some or all other additives not subject to mandatory labelling may be mentioned. In this case, all or part of the other information required for additives subject of mandatory labelling may be provided as well under the heading "Additives". In case of voluntary labelling of the presence of a sensory or nutritional feed additive**, its added amount shall be mentioned.** For flavouring compounds, the list of additives may be replaced by the words "mixture of flavouring compounds" together with the added amount of the mixtures of flavouring compounds.
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- **The name and added amount of a feed additive shall be disclosed** if its presence is emphasised on the labelling in words pictures or graphics.
- **For compounds of trace elements, the added amount to be declared is the added amount of the element and not the compound (e.g. added amount of copper and not added amount of copper sulphate).** Whenever a trace element is provided by different compounds, it is recommended to mention the respective added amount of the trace element coming from each compound.
- **If a feed additive belongs to more than one functional group, the functional group or category appropriate to its principal function in the case of the compound feed in question shall be indicated.**
- **If a feed additive is a GMO or derived from a GMO in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003, or contains a carrier of GM origin the labelling particulars mentioned above for feed materials shall apply.**

c) Analytical constituents

- **The information on the nutritional value of the compound feed varies depending on animal species and shall be disclosed in accordance with Annex VI chapter 2 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009.** It is recommended to mention them together under the heading "Analytical constituents". **In addition, the moisture content shall be disclosed under the same heading in case it exceeds:**
  - **5% in the case of mineral feed containing no organic substances,**
  - **7% in the case of milk replacer feeds and other compound feed with a milk-product content exceeding 40%,**
  - **10% in the case of mineral feed containing organic substances,**

- **14% in the case of other compound feed.**

- **The level of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid shall not exceed 2.2% of the dry matter. Provided that it is indicated on the label, the 2.2% level may, however, be exceeded for:**
  - **compound feed containing authorised mineral binding agents,**
  - **mineral feed,**
  - **compound feed containing more than 50% of rice or sugar beet by-products,**
  - **compound feed intended for farmed fish with a fish meal content of over 15%.**

➢ *For dietetic feed, mention the analytical constituents whose declaration is mandatory in accordance with column 4 of Directive 2008/38/EC together with the total amounts. The declarations required in column 4 of Part B with the reference 'if added' are compulsory where the additive has been incorporated or increased specifically to enable the achievement of the particular nutritional purpose. In addition, the amount of additional analytical constituents listed in column 4 of the Annex of Directive 2008/38/EC shall also be mentioned.*

- **If the energy value and/or protein value are indicated, such indication shall be in accordance with the EC method, if available or with the respective official national method in the Member State where the compound feed is placed on the market, if available.**

- **When amino acids, vitamins and/or trace elements are indicated under the heading of analytical constituents, the amount to be declared shall be the total quantity of the amino acid, vitamin or element (e.g. copper) provided by feed materials and feed additives present at the end of the shelf life and that can be analysed by the official method of analysis when available. Hence, the total amount of methionine declared as analytical constituent shall include the amount provided by feed materials and by DL methionine used as feed additive but not the amount of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine (MHA) and its calcium salt and isopropyl ester as the official analytical method for methionine is not valid for determination of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine (see page 24 in Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009).**

- Voluntary disclosure of calculated nutritional constituents other than energy or protein value (e.g. calculated content of digestible/available phosphorus) shall be made according to and with reference to recognised official national and/or international tables/methodologies. In other cases, the opinion of an independent scientist with widely recognised expertise in animal nutrition on the relevance of the calculated nutritional constituent is required.

- The feed compounder may provide information on a constituent which may not be quantified by usual chemistry but by a combination of chemistry and physiological factors. Provision of such information is highly recommended in particular when the mandatory indication of certain constituents which can be quantified by conventional chemistry, does not provide a right indication of the true value of the compound feed. A typical example is methionine, whose intrinsic value as analytical constituent may not always provide completely meaningful information on the true value of the compound feed, especially when MHA, calcium salt of MHA or isopropyl ester of MHA is added to the compound feed since the official analytical method for the analysis of methionine cannot detect MHA. In this case, in addition to the amount of

methionine declared as analytical constituent (i.e. native methionine + added DL-methionine), the compound feed manufacturer is recommended further to declare under the ”Analytical consituents” heading the ”methionine equivalent value” (abbreviated: methionine eq. value) of the compound feed being the sum of native methionine + added DL-methionine + methionine equivalent value of added MHA. The methionine equivalent value of MHA shall be calculated using a bio-equivalence factor for MHA as compared to methionine. The person responsible for labelling shall substantiate the bio-equivalence factor it uses according to the principle laid down in Annex 1b of the present code[1]. By derogation, such substantiation is not needed when the bio-equivalence factor is within the range of values mentioned in the minutes of the meeting of the SCoCFAH - Animal Nutrition of December 2010 as confirmed in the minutes of the meeting of the SCoCFAH - Animal Nutrition of April 2011 (quote "between 70% and 77%” unquote).”

- Other analytical constituents disclosed on a voluntary basis shall be meaningful for the purchaser and be recognised as a valuable indicator of the nutritional value of the compound feed. This should be substantiated either by national legislation, public literature or an independent scientist with highly recognised expertise in animal nutrition. The declared amount of the analytical constituents shall be verifiable by an EC method, if available or with the respective official national method in the Member State where the compound feed is placed on the market. In other cases, the opinion of an independent scientist with highly recognised expertise in analytical methods is required. Tolerances for analytical constituents are established in Annex IV of . The tolerance established for feed additive is also applicable for the total amount of the substance present in the feed as native and added amount. For calculated nutritional values or equivalent values, the tolerance to be applied shall be determined on the basis of the tolerances applying to the different analytical constituents and feed additives on which the nutritional or equivalent value is calculated.

d) Claims

- The claim is the essential medium for passing on information in relation to a compound feed to the purchaser to ensure an optimal and informed choice and use of the product. Advertising or promoting the company with no direct reference to a product is not regarded as a claim and is not covered by the present Code.
- Claims on a compound feed may be made in relation to specific characteristics of the compound feed itself or, to the presence of one or more feed materials / feed additives or to a function thereof.
- Using claims requires compliance with a number of obligations. The key principles are as follows:
  - The use of claims is subordinate to the fulfilment of certain conditions listed in Annex I.
  - Claims should be scientifically substantiated.
  - The person responsible for the labelling as referred to in section III.A.1)c) is responsible for the truthfulness of the claims.

[1] Studies such as the study on relative efficacy of methionine sources in pigs and poultry published by CVB in 2003 may be used as a useful reference for the determination of the bioequivalence of MHA (Jansman et al., 2003. Centraal Veevoederbureau – “Central Bureau forLivestock Feeding”, The Netherlands, Documentation Report No. 29, 55 pp).

- Annex I provides detailed provisions regarding the nature of the claims and the requirements for substantiation.

B. Information available on purchaser's request

1. Quantitative declaration of feed materials (Article 17(2) b)

- **The person responsible for the labelling shall make available to the purchaser, on request, information on the quantitative composition data within a range of +/- 15% of the value according to the feed formulation.**
- **The obligation to provide the purchaser with further compositional information applies without prejudice to the provisions laid down in Directive 2004/48/EC on the enforcement of intellectual property rights. It must be noted that, as a legal act not directly applicable in national legislation, the various provisions of this Directive may not be interpreted and enforced in the same way at national level.**
- **Guidance laying down further detailed information on how to implement in practice at national level the provision of Article 17(2) b is provided in Annex V of this Code of Practice.**

2. Declaration of feed additives other than those subject to mandatory labelling requirements (Annex VI Chapter 1 par. 3 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009)

- **For the additives not referred to in Annex VI chapter I (1) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009, the person responsible for the labelling shall make available to the purchaser, on request, the name, the identification number and the functional group of feed additives for which there are no mandatory labelling requirements. The disclosure of the quantity is not required.**
- For flavouring compounds, the list of additives may be replaced by the words "mixture of flavouring compounds" together with the added amount of the mixtures of flavouring compounds.

IV. Listing and specificities of commonly used labelling information media

A. General principles

- All mandatory labelling particulars shall be given in their entirety in a prominent place on the packaging, the container, on a label attached thereto or on the accompanying document (when the compound feed is delivered in bulk), in a conspicuous, clearly legible and indelible manner, in the official language or at least one of the official languages of the Member State or region in which it is placed on the market. Guidance to ensure legibility of the label is provided in Annex III based on the CIAA best practice recommendations developed for food labelling.
- All mandatory information shall be provided on the label. If a decision is taken to provide voluntary information, part or all of the voluntary labelling particulars may be provided on the label on the condition that it does not overload the label and it is verifiable with an EC method or with the respective official national method in the Member State where the compound feed is placed on the market. Otherwise, it is advised that voluntary

information in relation to the composition of the compound feed, its nutritional value and specific functions are preferably not included on the label.

- Voluntary labelling information not provided on the label should preferably be collated on a single medium. Such additional information may be provided at the time of order or delivery and made available by different means, e.g. by paper or electronically.
- A summary table with labelling particulars that have to be on the label or may be on the label, is given in Annex II.

B. Label

1. Design of the label

- For compound feed, the label shall be attached to the packaging of the compound feed when sold in bags. When delivered in bulk, the compound feed shall be accompanied by a document containing all mandatory labelling particulars required by Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 and other relevant EU legislation.
- In order to guarantee the legibility and easy accessibility of the labelling information for the purchaser of the compound feed, it is recommended to use headings and sub-headings which are either mandatory or added on a voluntary basis where appropriate.
- Recommendations for abbreviations for functional groups and names of additives are provided in Annex IV.

2. Examples

Example 1a: Label of a complete feed (with no voluntary labelling particulars)

The Bloggs Feed Company, Mill Lane, Anytown, Anywhere, AA1 1ZZ

Bloggs Broiler Grower

Complete feed for feeding to growing chickens of 14 to 24 days of age

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Crude Protein	21%	Methionine	0.6%
Crude Fibre	3.5%	Calcium	1.0%
Crude Oils and fats	8.5%	Sodium	0.15%
Crude Ash	5.5%	Phosphorus	0.6%
Lysine	1.5%		

COMPOSITION

Wheat, Dehulled soya (bean) meal (produced from GM soya), Toasted soya (beans), Rape seed, Soya oil (produced from GM soya), Dicalcium phosphate, Calcium carbonate, Sodium bicarbonate, Sodium chloride

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins:
E672 Vitamin A: 12,500 IU; E671 Vitamin D3: 2500 IU
Trace elements (source in brackets):
E1 Iron (ferrous sulphate monohydrate): 50 mg; E2 Iodine (calcium iodate anhydrous): 2 mg; E3 Cobalt (cobaltous carbonate monohydrate): 0.5 mg; E4 Copper (cupric sulphate pentahydrate): 19 mg; E5 Manganese (manganous oxide): 105 mg; E6 Zinc (zinc oxide): 90 mg; E8 Selenium (sodium selenite): 0.2 mg
Digestibility enhancers:
E1618 Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase: 560 TXU; 4a1600 3-phytase: 500 FTU
Coccidiostats:
51772 Narasin: 50 mg – Nicarbazin: 50 mg (Maxiban G160)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This feed may only be fed to growing chickens broilers of minimum 14 days of age.
Use for target animals only

Dangerous for equines
This feedingstuff contains an ionophore: simultaneous use with certain medicinal substances (e.g. tiamulin) can be contraindicated

Batch Number: 987654 Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: See delivery note/invoice Establishment No: α GB123456

Example 1b: Label of a complete feed (with minimum voluntary labelling particulars)

The Bloggs Feed Company, Mill Lane, Anytown, Anywhere, AA1 1ZZ

Product Code 4567 **Bloggs Broiler Grower**

Complete feed for feeding to growing chickens of 14 to 24 days of age

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Crude Protein	21%	Methionine	0.6%
Crude Fibre	3.5%	Calcium	1.0%
Crude Oils and fats	8.5%	Sodium	0.15%
Crude Ash	5.5%	Phosphorus	0.6%
Lysine	1.5%	Energy (EC formula)	13.00 MJ/kg

COMPOSITION

Wheat, Dehulled soya (bean) meal (produced from GM soya), Toasted soya (beans), Rape seed, Soya oil (produced from GM soya), Dicalcium phosphate, Calcium carbonate, Sodium bicarbonate, Sodium chloride

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins:
E672 Vitamin A: 12,500 IU; E671 Vitamin D3: 2,500 IU
Trace elements (source in brackets):
E1 Iron (ferrous sulphate monohydrate): 50 mg; E2 Iodine (calcium iodate anhydrous): 2 mg; E3 Cobalt (cobaltous carbonate monohydrate): 0.5 mg; E4 Copper (cupric sulphate pentahydrate): 19 mg; E5 Manganese (manganous oxide): 105 mg; E6 Zinc (zinc oxide): 90 mg; E8 Selenium (sodium selenite): 0.2 mg
Digestibility enhancers:
E1618 Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase: 560 TXU; 4a1600 3-phytase: 500 FTU
Coccidiostats:
E776 Salinomycin Sodium (Sacox 120 microGranulate): 70 mg

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This feed may only be fed to growing chickens broilers of minimum 14 days of age.
Use for target animals only.
Use must be discontinued at least one day before slaughter.
Dangerous for equines.
This feedingstuff contains an ionophore: simultaneous use with certain medicinal substances (e.g. tiamulin) can be contraindicated.

Batch Number: 987654 Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: See delivery note/invoice Establishment No: α GB123456

Example 2a: Label of a complementary mineral feed (with minimum voluntary labelling particulars)

Bloggs Ltd, Mill Lane, Anytown, Anywhere, AA1 1ZZ

Product Code 3579 **Bloggs Dairy Mineral**

Complementary mineral feed for lactating dairy cows

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Calcium	8.0%
Sodium	8.0%
Phosphorus	6.0%
Magnesium	8.0%

COMPOSITION

Dicalcium phosphate, Calcium carbonate, Sodium chloride, Magnesium oxide, (Sugar) cane molasses

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins :
E672 Vitamin A: 500,000 IU; E671 Vitamin D3: 100,000 IU
Trace elements (source in brackets):
E2 Iodine (calcium iodate anhydrous): 250 mg; E3 Cobalt (cobaltous carbonate monohydrate): 60 mg; E4 Copper (cupric sulphate pentahydrate): 2,000 mg; E4 Copper (cupric chelate of amino acids hydrate): 500 mg; E5 Manganese (manganous oxide): 2,000 mg; E6 Zinc (zinc oxide): 4,000 mg; E6 Zinc (zinc chelate of amino acids hydrate): 1,000 mg; E8 Selenium (sodium selenite): 20 mg; 3b8.11 Selenium (Organic form of selenised yeast inactivated): 10 mg

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Feed 100 to 150 g per head per day or as detailed in the daily ration formulation, incorporated into the mixed ration.
Do not feed to sheep.

Batch Number: 876543 Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: 25 kg Establishment No: α GB123456

Example 2b: Label of a complementary mineral feed (with additional voluntary labelling particulars)

Bloggs Ltd, Mill Lane, Anytown, Anywhere, AA1 1ZZ

Product Code 3579 **Bloggs Dairy Mineral**

Complementary mineral feed for lactating dairy cows

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Calcium	18.0%
Sodium	8.0%
Phosphorus	6.0%
Magnesium	8.0%
Chloride	12.0%
Ash	87.0%

COMPOSITION

Dicalcium phosphate, Calcium carbonate, Sodium chloride, Magnesium oxide, (Sugar) cane molasses

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins :
E672 Vitamin A: 500,000 IU ; E671 Vitamin D3: 100,000 IU; 3a700Vitamin E: 2,000 mg
Trace elements (source in brackets):
E2 Iodine (calcium iodate anhydrous): 250 mg; E3 Cobalt (cobaltous carbonate monohydrate): 60 mg; E4 Copper (cupric sulphate pentahydrate): 2,000 mg; E4 Copper (cupric chelate of amino acids hydrate): 500 mg; E5 Manganese (manganous oxide): 2,000 mg; E6 Zinc (zinc oxide): 4,000 mg; E6 Zinc (zinc chelate of amino acids hydrate): 1,000 mg; E8 Selenium (sodium selenite): 20 mg; 3b8.11 Selenium (Organic form of selenised yeast inactivated): 10 mg

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Feed 100 to 150 g per head per day or as detailed in the daily ration formulation, incorporated into the mixed ration.
Do not feed to sheep.

Batch Number: 876543 Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: 25 kg Establishment No: α GB123456

Example 3a: Label of a complementary feed (with minimum voluntary labelling particulars)

Bloggs Ltd, Mill Lane, Anytown, Anywhere, AA1 1ZZ

Product Code 7654 **Bloggs Dairy 18**

Complementary feed for feeding to lactating dairy cows

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Crude Protein	18%
Crude Fibre	7.5%
Crude Oils and fats	5.5%
Crude Ash	8.0%
Sodium	0.4%
Magnesium	0.5%

COMPOSITION

Wheat, Barley, Distillers' dark grains, Wheat feed, Rape seed meal , Palm kernel expeller, Dried sugar beet pulp molassed, Dehulled soya (bean) meal (produced from GM soya), Sunflower seed meal, (Sugar) cane molasses, Calcium carbonate, Soya oil (produced from GM soya), Sodium chloride, Magnesium oxide

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins:
E672 Vitamin A: 8,000 IU; E671 Vitamin D3: 2,000 IU
Trace elements (source in brackets):
E2 Iodine (calcium iodate anhydrous): 5 mg; E3 Cobalt (cobaltous carbonate monohydrate): 1 mg; E4 Copper (cupric sulphate pentahydrate): 40 mg; E5 Manganese (manganous oxide): 50 mg; E6 Zinc (zinc oxide): 100 mg; E8 Selenium (sodium selenite): 0.5 mg

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
Feed with forage to a maximum of 70% of the dry matter intake.
Do not feed to sheep.

Batch Number: 765432 Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: See delivery note/invoice Establishment No: α GB123456

Example 3b: Label of a complementary feed (with additional voluntary labelling particulars)

Bloggs Ltd, Mill Lane, Anytown, Anywhere, AA1 1ZZ

Product Code 7654 **Bloggs Dairy 18**

Complementary feed for feeding to lactating dairy cows

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Crude Protein	18%
Crude Fibre	7.5%
Crude Oils and fats	5.5%
Crude Ash	8.0%
Sodium	0.4%
Magnesium	0.5%
Copper	55 mg/kg
Selenium	0.55 mg/kg
Vitamin E	50 mg/kg

COMPOSITION

Wheat, Barley, Distillers' dark grains, Wheat feed, Rape seed meal, Palm kernel expeller, Dried sugar beet pulp molassed, Dehulled soya (bean) meal (produced from GM soya), Sunflower seed meal, (Sugar) cane molasses, Calcium carbonate, Soya oil (produced from GM soya), Sodium chloride, Magnesium oxide

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins:
E672 Vitamin A: 8,000 IU; E671 Vitamin D3: 2,000 IU; 3a700 Vitamin E: 40 mg
Trace elements (source in brackets):
E2 Iodine (calcium iodate anhydrous): 5 mg; E3 Cobalt (cobaltous carbonate monohydrate): 1 mg; E4 Copper (cupric sulphate pentahydrate): 40 mg; E5 Manganese (manganous oxide): 50 mg; E6 Zinc (zinc oxide): 100 mg; E8 Selenium (sodium selenite): 0.5 mg

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Feed with forage to a maximum of 70% of the dry matter intake.
Do not feed to sheep.

Batch Number: 765432 Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: See delivery note/invoice Establishment No: α GB123456

Example 4: Label of a complete feed (with additional voluntary labelling particulars)

The Bloggs Feed Company, Mill Lane, Anytown, Anywhere, AA1 1ZZ

Product Code 8642 **Bloggs Maize-rich Laying Hen**

Complete feed for feeding to laying hens

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Crude Protein	17%	Lysine	0.85%
Crude Fibre	3.5%	Methionine	0.34%
Crude Oils and fats	4.5%	Methionine eq. value	0. 45%
Crude Ash	12.5%	Calcium	4.0%
Vitamin E	20 mg/kg	Sodium	0.15%
Copper	20 mg/kg	Phosphorus	0.5%
Energy (EC formula)	11.50 MJ/kg		

COMPOSITION

Maize (40%), Wheat, Dehulled soya (bean) meal (produced from GM soya), Sunflower seed meal , Wheat feed, Calcium carbonate, Soya oil (produced from GM soya), Dicalcium phosphate, Sodium chloride, Sodium bicarbonate

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins:
E672 Vitamin A: 8,000 IU; E671 Vitamin D3: 3,000 IU
3a700 Vitamin E:10 mg; Thiamine mononitrate (Vitamin B1): 1 mg; Riboflavin (Vitamin B2): 3 mg; Pyridoxine hydrochloride (Vitamin B6): 1 mg; Cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12): 10 mg; Pantothenic acid: 6 mg; Nicotinic acid: 15 mg; Folic acid: 1 mg; Choline Chloride 50 mg
Trace elements (source in brackets):
E1 Iron (ferrous sulphate monohydrate): 30 mg; E2 Iodine (calcium iodate anhydrous): 1 mg; E4 Copper (cupric sulphate pentahydrate): 5 mg; E5 Manganese (manganous oxide): 90 mg; E6 Zinc (zinc oxide): 60 mg; E8 Selenium (sodium selenite): 0.2 mg
Amino acids:
3.1.6. Hydroxy analogue of methionine: 1,500 mg (minimum 65% monomer and 85% total acids)
Digestibility enhancers:
E1602 Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase: 2,080 U; Endo-1,4-beta-glucanase: 640 U; Endo 1,3(4)-beta-glucanase: 1,440 U; 4a1600 3-phytase: 400 FTU
Colourants:
E161b Lutein & E161h Zeaxanthin: 2 mg; E161i Citranaxanthin: 3 mg

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This feed may only be fed to laying hens.
Use for target animals only.

Batch Number: 654321 Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: See delivery note/invoice Establishment No: α GB123456

Example 5a: Label of a complete feed carrying a claim (with minimum voluntary labelling particulars)

The Bloggs Feed Company, Mill Lane, Anytown, Anywhere, AA1 1ZZ

Product Code 2468 **Bloggs Pig Grower**

Complete feed for feeding to growing pigs from 5 to 12 weeks of age to improve growth performance and feed conversion whilst giving strong anti-microbial effect

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Crude Protein	19%	Methionine	0.35%
Crude Fibre	4.0%	Methionine equivalent value	0.50%
Crude Oils and fats	5.0%	Calcium	0.7%
Crude Ash	5.5%	Sodium	0.17%
Lysine	1.4%	Phosphorus	0.5%

COMPOSITION

Wheat, Dehulled soya (bean) meal (produced from GM soya), Toasted soya (beans), Wheat feed, Barley, Products from the bakery and pastry industry , Rape seed meal, (Sugar) cane molasses, Calcium carbonate, Soya oil (produced from GM soya), Dicalcium phosphate, Sodium chloride

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins:
E672 Vitamin A: 10,000 IU; E671 Vitamin D3: 2,000 IU
Trace elements (source in brackets):
E1 Iron (ferrous sulphate monohydrate): 100 mg; E2 Iodine (calcium iodate anhydrous): 1 mg; E4 Copper (cupric sulphate pentahydrate): 160 mg; E5 Manganese (manganous oxide): 40 mg; E6 Zinc (zinc oxide): 100 mg; E8 Selenium (sodium selenite): 0.3 mg
Amino acids:
3.1.6. Hydroxy analogue of methionine: 2,000 mg (minimum 65% monomer and 85% total acids)
Digestibility enhancers:
E1632 3-phytase: 1,000 PPU
Other zootechnical Additives:
4d800 Potassium diformate (Formi LHS): 12,000 mg

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This feed may only be fed to growing pigs to a maximum of 12 weeks of age.
Use for target animals only.

Batch Number: 543210 Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: See delivery note/invoice Establishment No: α GB123456

Example 5b: Label of a complete feed carrying a claim (with minimum voluntary labelling particulars and additive categories)

The Bloggs Feed Company, Mill Lane, Anytown, Anywhere, AA1 1ZZ

Product Code 2468 **Bloggs Pig Grower**

Complete feed for feeding to growing pigs from 5 to 12 weeks of age to improve growth performance and feed conversion whilst giving strong anti-microbial effect

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Crude Protein	19%	Methionine	0.35%
Crude Fibre	4.0%	Methionine equivalent value	0.50%
Crude Oils and fats	5.0%	Calcium	0.7%
Crude Ash	5.5%	Sodium	0.17%
Lysine	1.4%	Phosphorus	0.5%

COMPOSITION

Wheat, Dehulled soya (bean) meal (produced from GM soya), Toasted soya (beans), Wheat feed, Barley, Products from the bakery and pastry industry , Rape seed meal, (Sugar) cane molasses, Calcium carbonate, Soya oil (produced from GM soya), Dicalcium phosphate, Sodium chloride

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Nutritional additives:
E672 Vitamin A: 10,000 IU; E671 Vitamin D3: 2,000 IU
E1 Iron (ferrous sulphate monohydrate): 100 mg; E2 Iodine (calcium iodate anhydrous): 1 mg; E4 Copper (cupric sulphate pentahydrate): 160 mg; E5 Manganese (manganous oxide): 40 mg; E6 Zinc (zinc oxide): 100 mg; E8 Selenium (sodium selenite): 0.3 mg
3.1.6. Hydroxy analogue of methionine: 2,000 mg (minimum 65% monomer and minimum 85% of total acids)
Zootechnical Additives :
E1632 3-phytase: 1,000 PPU
4d800 Potassium diformate (Formi LHS) : 12,000 mg

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This feed may only be fed to growing pigs to a maximum of 12 weeks of age.
Use for target animals only.

Batch Number: 543210 Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: See delivery note/invoice Establishment No: α GB123456

Example 6: Label of a dietetic complementary feed (with minimum voluntary labelling particulars)

Bloggs Ltd, Mill Lane, Anytown, Anywhere, AA1 1ZZ

Product Code 4567 **Bloggs Dairy Cow Precalver**

Dietetic complementary feed for feeding to precalving dairy cows during the dry period for the reduction of the risk of milk fever

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Crude Protein	24%
Crude Fibre	9%
Crude Oils and fats	4%
Crude Ash	10%
Calcium	0.4%
Phosphorus	0.8%
Magnesium	1.2%
Sodium	0.5%

COMPOSITION

Wheat feed, Rape seed meal , Wheat, Dried sugar beet pulp molassed, Dehulled soya (bean) meal (produced from GM soya), Sunflower seed meal, (Sugar) cane molasses, Soya oil (produced from GM soya), Magnesium oxide, Sodium chloride, dicalcium phosphate.

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins:
E672 Vitamin A: 25,000 IU, E671 Vitamin D3: 8000 IU 3a700 Vitamin E: 500 mg
Trace elements (source in brackets):
E2 Iodine (calcium iodate anhydrous): 8 mg, E3 Cobalt (cobaltous carbonate monohydrate): 1 mg, E4 Copper (cupric sulphate pentahydrate): 100 mg, E5 Manganese (manganous oxide): 150 mg, E6 Zinc (zinc oxide): 300 mg, E8 Selenium (sodium selenite): 1.5 mg

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This feed is formulated to contain a low level of calcium. Feed to precalving dairy cows during the period 1 to 4 weeks before calving at 2 to 3 kg per head per day with restricted (6kg DM per day) 'green' forage and ad libitum fresh straw.
Stop feeding after calving.
Do not feed to sheep.

The opinion of a nutrition expert or veterinarian should be sought before using the feed or extending its period of use.

Batch Number: 987654 Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: 25kg Establishment No: α GB123456

C. Additional documents or media (paper, internet, telephone…)

Additional and complementary documents or media may be used to provide additional information/advice to the user of the compound feed and/or to provide information required by the purchaser as provided for in Article 17 2)b) and Annex IV chapter 1, par. 3 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009.

ANNEX I: MANAGEMENT OF CLAIMS

Annex I A: Guidance on the implementation of Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 on claims

This annex of the Code provides guidance to the person responsible for the labelling on the development of and the presentation of claims.

In this introduction of this annex it is meaningful to provide a delineation of claims in order to provide guidance and assistance to the operators, the purchaser and the authorities. The following sections of this annex will provide further detailed guidance of the relevant aspect of development and presentation of claims

1. Basic conditions for use of a claim

Claims are permitted providing that the following conditions are met:

- The claim is objective;
- The claim is verifiable by the competent authorities;
- The claim is understandable by the user of the compound feed;
- The claim can be substantiated (further details in Annex I B);
- The claim is not misleading;
- The claim is not prohibited (further details in this Annex I A, section 3).

2. Basic description of a claim

Claims on compound feed may be made in relation to specific characteristics of the compound feed itself including the following properties of the compound feed:

- Appearance / processing of the compound feed;
- Composition of the compound feed (feed additive(s) or feed material(s) or combination thereof, including where relevant specific process undergone by the feed additive(s) or feed material(s);
- Nutritional and/or analytical characteristics of the compound feed;
- The function of the compound feed.

As such a claim can include reference to the nutritional nature and/or functional effect of the compound feed as well as its effect on animal performance, quality of animal products and livestock management aspect provided that the claim can be substantiated according to the criteria as specified in Annex I B and does not conflict with the following limitation:

The labelling of the compound feed cannot include a claim that contains reference to the compound feed will prevent, treat or cure diseases, except for coccidiostats and histomonostats as authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003; this point shall not, however, apply to claims concerning nutritional imbalances provided that there are no pathological symptom associated therewith.

Claims in relation to functions listed in Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 on feed additives may be made for compound feed when this function is exerted in the compound feed, whether this function is linked to the presence of an authorised feed additive for this function or to a feed material or to the compound feed itself.

Claims on a substance not authorised as feed additive but naturally present in the compound feed can also be made for compound feed.

Claims concerning optimisation of the nutrition and support or protection of the physiological conditions are permitted, with the exception of those listed in Article 13(3) of the Regulation.

Whenever the name(s) of one or more feed additive(s) and/or feed material(s) is mentioned in a claim other than referring to its absence, the name(s) and total amount(s) of the substance(s)/product(s) shall be indicated on the label under the appropriate heading.

For claims related to the presence of a feed additive, the claim linked to the functional group indicated in the regulation authorising the additive is preferred. Claims related to functions of a feed additive not specified in the regulation authorising the feed additive may be made if properly substantiated. However, claims linked to a function that would normally require a brand specific approval are not allowed, unless the feed additive is authorised for that purpose.

Claims concerning nutritional imbalances are permitted provided there is no pathological symptom associated therewith.

3. Basic approach on substantiation of a claim

Annex I B will in further detail provide guidance on the substantiation of a claim. In the basic nature, the substantiation can consist of one or more of the following:

- Formulation evidence
- Scientific literature (peer reviewed articles)
- Scientific opinions and publications from worldwide authorities (e.g. EFSA, FDA, national feed/food authorities)
- Research & Development trials
    - External
    - In-house
- Long standing and well recognised use

The claim can include reference to conclusions from the above, provided that the claim meets the criteria as described above in the description of a claim. This means that the claim can include a.o. the following wordings provided that such claims can be verified and substantiated through the above-mentioned means of substantiations of the claim:

- “stimulates appetite”,
- “increases daily weight gain”,
- “improves feed conversion ratio”
- “fosters increased pigmentation of egg yolk colours”

“reinforces peristalsis through enhanced motility in the digestive tract”

4. Typology of claims

Below is a typology of claims based on their nature. In practice, claims may be a combination of several of the claims listed below, one (primary claim) being directly connected to the other (secondary claim).

One example is rumen protected methionine which will increase milk yield and influence composition of milk (in particular increase protein content of milk) through improved function of the liver in dairy cows, as methionine plays an important role in the mobilization of fat depots and further methionine stimulates the liver more effectively to eliminate waste metabolites.

Another example is particle size profile of compound feed as coarse particle size

- will influence the profile of the microflora in the digestive tract in pigs, as coarse particles will support growth of lactobacillus in the digestive tract of pigs;
- will reactivate the function of the gizzard in poultry and influence the pH of the content in the gizzard and the digestive tract;
- will make the content of the stomach more firm and thereby create an improved pH gradient through the stomach leading to reduced likelihood of gastric contents with low pH coming in contact with the white part of the gastric mucosa in pigs.

4.1 Nutritional and compositional claims

The purpose of this type of claim is to justify the coverage of quantitative and qualitative requirements in essential nutrients (energy, proteins, vitamins, minerals, etc.) or constituent exerting a function in the compound feed, whether this function is claimed or not. Nutritional and compositional claims can be based on any of the following origins or combination thereof:

- on the presence/absence of a substance (feed material, feed additive, analytical constituent)

  Examples:
  - "Contains / brings / source of / provides / concentrated in / rich in [substance]" (e.g. bicarbonate, acid salts, lipotropic factors, vitamins, trace elements)
  - "Contains [name of substance] adapted to nutritional needs of [species]"
  - "Naturally rich in [substance]" (e.g. beta-carotene)
  - "Enriched with [substance]" (e.g. bicarbonate, acid salts, lipotropic factors, vitamins)
  - "High in [substance]" (e.g. b energy, omega 3, polyunsaturated fatty acids)
  - "Low in [substance]" (e.g. fibre, proteins)
  - ...
- a feed additive/feed material present in the compound feed under a special form, process or origin (often associated with a functional or livestock management claim).

  Examples:
  - "Contains digestible / available / chelated / coated / rumen-protected / micronized [substance]" (e.g. vitamins, mineral, feed material)
  - "Contains [specified feature] [name of substance]" (e.g. controlled, vegetable, natural)
  - ...
- a specific production process which improves the quality of the compound feed (often associated with a functional or livestock management claim).

  Examples:
  - Heat treated
  - Expanded
  - Coarse grinded
  - Pelleted
  - ...

4.2 Functional claims

These claims are related to a specific effect on certain physiological functions of the animal (growth, development, etc.). They may be connected to a specific feed material, feed additive or constituent, whether its presence is claimed or not, or to the appearance of the compound feed, e.g. its physical form (meal, crumbles, particle size etc) or a specific process undergone by the compound feed (heat treatment, pelletisation).

- Support, or reinforce physiological functions of the animal or enable return to normal physiological status. These are claims other than those related to specific authorised nutritional purposes.

  Examples:

  - Provides elements necessary at a given rearing phase (lactation, starter, weaning, egg laying, flushing)
  - Contributes to good liver function
  - Contributes to bone solidity
  - Contributes to the preservation of udder integrity
  - Contributes to a regular digestive transit/motility
  - Contributes to/has positive impact on animals immunity
  - Supports a specific function (starting growth, ossification, feathering)
  - Facilitates organ fat mobilisation
  - Fosters feed, drinking water intake
  - Fosters digestion, appetence, production
  - Fosters epithelial renewal (digestive, cutaneous)
  - Facilitates farrowing, parturition, egg laying, hatching
  - Fosters assimilation, digestibility, digestion (of feed ration, fat)
  - Facilitates organ fat mobilisation and/or use
  - Maintains bowel flora balance (buccal cavity, rumen, small intestine, duodenum)
  - Optimises, orientates (rumen fermentations)
  - Covers the needs of ... (microflora)
  - Increases blood content in ...by...
  - Contains added amino acid(s) allowing a reduction of total protein concentration in this feed.
  - Contributes to bone strength.
  - Fosters adaptation to or reduces consequences of ... (to be specified: e.g. heat, cold)
  - Fosters, contributes to, helps a good transition in case of change (in feed, in silo, in environment, in housing, in climate, stress by partial depopulation)
  - Fosters obtaining compensatory growth or laying
  - Fosters restart of reproduction cycles
  - Stimulates or maintains rumen activity, contributes to rumen balance
  - Fosters rest and udder involution
  - Contributes to a regular libido expression, sexual activity
  - Reduces aggressiveness, dominance, cannibalism
  - Contributes to, participates in a good quality colostrum

- ...

- Enhancing animal performance

  Examples
  - Stimulates, fosters, improves growth
  - Contains [substance] which improves growth of the animals
  - Fosters the development of muscles
  - Increases milk production, milk secretion (e.g. sows)
  - Increases egg-laying rate
  - Increases the success rate of artificial insemination, serving
  - Improves viability of a group of animals
  - ...

- Enhancing the efficiency of the compound feed

  Examples
  - Contributes to reducing the feed conversion ratio, reduces the feed conversion ratio in the framework of
  - Improves feed efficiency (feed conversion ratio, nitrogen retention)
  - Contains phytase, which increases the digestibility of phytic phosphorus, hence improving phosphorus absorption"
  - Contains [substance] improving the digestibility of non starch polysaccharides, hence improving the energy value of the feed
  - Contains [substance] improving the degradability of e.g. fibres contained in the diet.
  - Contains [substance] which reduces viscosity of the faeces
  - ...

4.3 Livestock management claims

- These claims are related to the role of compound feed with specific effects on managing environmental, sanitary risks or improving the quality of food (pigmentation, selenium). They may be connected to a specific feed material, feed additive or constituent, whether its presence is claimed or not, or to the appearance of the compound feed, e.g. its physical form (meal, crumbles, particle size etc) or a specific process undergone by the compound feed (heat treatment, pelletisation).

- Reduction of an environment risk

  Examples
  - Contributes to improving the litter, favourable to a dry litter
  - Reduces ammonia, methane, emissions
  - Reduces phosphorous, nitrogen, emissions
  - Reduces odour emission
  - Contributes to a better animal welfare, competition, establishment of dominance, locomotion
  - Contains 'phytase', which increases the digestibility of phytic phosphorus thus having a favourable impact on the environment
  - Contains 'phytase' which reduces the load of phosphorus in the environment.

- ...

- Reduction of a sanitary risk factor

  Examples
  - Participates in integrated management, in integrated pest management
  - Helps the risk management of, fosters, improves (in a given adverse sanitary situation)
  - Contributes to the integrated management of the risk of respiratory problems
  - Contains [substance] which contributes to control the impact of mycotoxins
  - ...

- Enhancing the quality (nutritional, organoleptic, microbiological, etc. value) of animal products (meat, egg, milk, etc.)

  Examples
  - Contains [substance], which improves the quality of animal produce.
  - Contains [substance], which enhances/accentuates the colour of the egg / flesh
  - Contains [substance], which ensures an improved consistency of the colour in the food products.
  - Limits meat oxidation
  - Taste-enhancing, improves tenderness
  - Improves egg shell solidity
  - Increases egg weight
  - Contributes to milk somatic cell count concentration
  - ...
  - Only for coccidiostats and histomonostats: Aids in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by …
  - ...

5. Prohibited claims

- The following claims are prohibited:
  - Claims concerning optimization of the nutrition and support or protection of the physiological conditions which explicitly use the following words “preventing, treating or curing a disease”.
  - Claims suggesting that, whatever the process, a compound feed holds specific or own characteristics whereas the features in question are common to all similar compound feed.

- The labelling or the presentation of the compound feed shall not claim that:
  - It will prevent, treat or cure disease, except for coccidiostats and histomonostats as authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003; this point shall not, however, apply to claims concerning nutritional imbalances provided that there is no pathological symptom associated therewith.
  - It has particular nutritional purposes as referred to in the list of authorised intended uses referred to in Directive 2008/38/EC unless its specific provisions are complied with.

- The following expression should not be used: dose, dosage, cures, treat, treatment, remedy, prevent, relieves, heals, etc.

Annex I B: Substantiation of claims

1. Substantiation of a claim

- The person responsible for the labelling shall provide to the competent authority on its request, a scientific substantiation of the claim which shall be available at the time the compound feed is placed on the market. For further information regarding the evidence needed per type of claims, refer to section 2 of this Annex.
- The following types of substantiations, depending on the type of claims, can be considered:
  - Formulation evidence
  - Scientific literature (peer reviewed Articles)
  - Scientific opinions and publications from worldwide food authorities (EFSA, FDA and national feed/food authorities).
  - Research & Development trials
    - o External
    - o In-house
  - Longstanding and well recognised use
- For claims made on a compound feed and not specifically related to a feed material/feed additive or combination thereof, the specific characteristics of the compound feed should be close to the ones used in the substantiation dossier.

2. Evidence suggested per type of claims

2.1. General principles

The origin of a claim may lay in:

- o the physical form of the compound feed (meal, pellets etc.),
- o a particular process used in the production of the compound feed (heat treatment, pelletizing etc.) and/or
- o a particular constituent and/or feed additive and/or feed material and/or combination thereof

- The importance of evidence and the corresponding degree of substantiation must be proportionate to the claimed effect and its degree of assertion.
- A claim in relation to a function of a feed additive present in the compound feed does not need to be substantiated if the feed additive is authorised for this function and the additive is included in quantities sufficient to exert its function as provided in the feed additive authorisation.
- In other circumstances, the substantiation of a claim should be provided in accordance with the following table.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Claims</th><th rowspan="2">Principle</th><th colspan="3">Substantiation</th></tr>
<tr><th>Formulation (quantity)</th><th>Science (physiological)</th><th>Science</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Nutritional</td><td>Presence/Absence</td><td>X</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Process</td><td></td><td>X</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Functional</td><td rowspan="2">Presence/Absence</td><td rowspan="2">X</td><td>X</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>ADD/NUT (dossier)</td><td>FM/ADD/NUT X</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Process</td><td></td><td>X</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Livestock management</td><td rowspan="2">Presence/Absence</td><td rowspan="2">X</td><td>X</td><td rowspan="2">X</td></tr>
<tr><td>ADD/NUT (dossier)</td><td>FM/ADD/NUT X</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Process</td><td></td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr>
</table>

ADD --> Feed additives
FM --> Feed materials
NUT --> Nutrient

Formulation: Evidence on the formulation is needed when the claim, whichever type of, is based on the presence/absence of a substance.

Science (Physiological): Scientific evidence is needed to support a claim, whichever type of, is based on a physiological process which occurs at animal level.

Science: Scientific evidence is needed to support a claim, whichever type of, claiming and effect on management aspects.

Example:
Assuming that the substance "**XXX**" allow a better assimilation of nitrogen with a consequent reduction in nitrogen in the manure, the following claims could be made:

- "contain XX–" - nutritional claims, the substantiation is based on the formulation;
- "improve assimilation of nitrogen–" - functional claim, the substantiation is based on the formulation showing the XXX has been added and on scientific dossier demonstrating that XXX physiologically speaking improve the use of nitrogen by the animal;

"reduce nitrogen impact–" - livestock management claims – the substantiation is based on the formulation showing the XXX has been added; a scientific dossier demonstrating that XXX physiologically speaking improve the use of nitrogen by the animal; a scientific dossier showing that this results to a reduce presence of nitrogen in the manure.

2.2. Specific requirements for compositional claims

- For compositional claims linked to the presence or absence of a substance/constituent, the defined characteristics of the compound feed shall be the source of the substantiation.

- Claims related to the presence of a substance can be made on the condition that this substance is generally not present in comparable standard compound feed.
- Claims related to the absence of a substance can be made on the condition that this substance is generally present in comparable standard feed.
- For claims related to the amount of the substance (i.e. “rich in...”, “low in...”, “contains...” “balanced in...”), the reference against which the claim shall be compared should preferably be recommendations endorsed by feed chain partner organisations, if available (e.g. for trace-elements or vitamins). By default, international/European/national public standards or scientific publications should be used.
- For claims such as “rich in...”, the reference should be the upper level of the reference recommendation when available. For claims such as “contains...”, the amount contained in the feed should at least meet the minimum level of the reference recommendation when available. In other cases, the required level of statistical significance of analysis for comparative claims shall be proportionate to the degree of assertion of the claim. The following percentages of reduction/increase when compared to the incorporation rate in a regular standard compound feed are recommended as a general guidance:
  - Reduced < 15%
  - Increased > 15%

  Different percentages may be used on the basis of scientific evidence.

- If the claim is linked to a specific process undergone by a specific feed material or feed additive, the specific features of the processed feed material or feed additive (stability, availability, rumen protection) based on suppliers information can be used to substantiate the claim. It must be stressed that a specific authorisation of the process undergone by a feed additive subject of the claim may be required whenever the feed safety profile of the feed additive having undergone the process would be significantly affected.

2.3. Specific requirements for functional and livestock management claims

- The basis for the substantiation of functional and livestock management claims shall be the direct measurement of the claimed effect. However, as regards claims related to physiological functions, the following basis for substantiation may be used:
  - direct measurement of the effect (hematology or biochemical blood parameters, biomarkers in vitro activity of white cells, antioxidant capacity, zootechnical parameter for reproduction, etc.); or
  - indirect measurement (e.g. mortality or morbidity of young animals for improved immunity); or
  - relation between mode of action and claimed effect (mode of action and general literature on link between mode of action and effect.
- For functional claims and livestock management claims, the level of substantiation should follow the hereafter guidance:
  - If the claim is linked to the presence of the feed additive in its functional group and at the minimum recommended dose, there is no need for further substantiation.

- If the claim is linked to the presence of a specific feed material, the substantiation shall be provided by the supplier:
  - Claims shall be substantiated on the basis of scientific information, e.g. peer reviewed journal; report from research institute, field trials with control groups. If the effect is based on mode of action, the mode of action shall be precisely described on the basis of trials or peer reviewed references;
  - Trials shall provide information on the minimum dosage to be used in order to get the claimed effect.
- If the claim is linked to a specific composition of the compound feed, the substantiation shall be provided for the specific feed composition on the basis of field trials, optimally with control groups and at a minimum in livestock holding survey (minimum 2-3 farms and relation to historical results)
- Claims referring to potential for effect should be based on at least one trial[2] with significant results (same level of statistical level as in the feed additive guidelines, i.e. $P<0.05$ for monogastrics and $P<0.1$ for ruminants) – in this case, the claim is written as 'may improve….'
- Claims referring to expected effect should be based on at least three trials with significant results (same level of statistical level as in the feed additive guidelines, i.e. $P<0.05$ for monogastrics and $P<0.1$ for ruminants) – in this case, the claim is written as 'improve….'

3. Methodology for compiling an evidence file

3.1 Conditions for carrying out and validating studies

- The criteria chosen for the study are clearly identified and explained.

  Examples: average daily gain, fat level, protein level, litres of milk, number of cows with a milk cell concentration, viability, number of pests, number of placenta retentions, of lameness cases, of embryos, biochemical serum dosage, dosage of a special biochemical mediator, etc.

- The criteria chosen for the study are measurable; i.e. can be put into figures and distinguished (yes/no, etc.)
- The method of measurement is acknowledged ("scientifically valid") or accurately described (milk yield recording, individual weighing, qualitative or quantitative coprology, biochemical dosage, classification of carcasses, etc.).
- A clear and detailed experimental protocol must be available. The method used for collecting the samples on which the study is based (organs, animals, herd, etc.) must be described.
- The elements specifying freedom from bias of testing devices or their possible limits are explicitly specified (e.g.. sampling representativeness, compliance with random sampling if any, objectivity of criteria or blind criterion in case of subjective criteria, etc.).
- Statistical information processing (comparison of average values, frequency analysis, etc.) and interpretation of statistical results (level of significance, etc.) are described. The

[2] Trial means here source of information (e.g. one peer reviewed publication)

purpose is to demonstrate a benefit in a sufficient number of cases in order to justify the use of the examined product or technique.

- Documentary management is clearly defined, e.g. type of documents, validation and filing, etc., and the traceability of all documentary elements relevant to the study is assured and filed.

3.2 Experimental protocol

- Bibliography:
  - Reference books and reports: research and technical reference centres, technical institutes, Chamber of Agriculture, etc.
  - Scientific opinions and publications from the National Food Safety Agencies, EFSA, etc.
  - Publications by renowned scientific authors, etc.
  - Peer reviewed scientific journals
  - International congress proceedings
- Livestock holding survey:
  - Field surveys without control groups, with recording of results and/or frequency on a sufficient number of livestock holdings or animals which achieve statistical significance
  - These field surveys might be compared to regional average values on equally long periods, to an expected value or to average values from former periods; they might also be used for statistical analysis.
- Field tests with control group:
  - Classical comparison between control group and examined group with or without replication.
  - Collecting of non-biased samples, definition of analysis criteria.
  - Appropriate statistical analysis (average value comparison, etc.) with significant results.
- Tests in public or private experimental research centers:
  - In vitro or in vivo experiments; the research centre has as a minimum to comply with rules laid down for field tests and surveys, given that these are normally part of their specifications and good practice.
  - Appropriate statistical analysis (average value comparison, etc.) with significant results.
- Executive report:
  - Bibliographic analysis and tests should always lead to the production of a report.
  - For surveys or tests, the report should include at least 6 chapters:
    - Chapter 1: Introduction (object of the study, context, background)
    - Chapter 2: Materials and methods
    - Chapter 3: Recorded results
    - Chapter 4: Analysis and discussion on results
    - Chapter 5: Conclusions
    - Chapter 6: Bibliography

- The person responsible for the study and the team of researchers are identified and their vocational qualification are appropriate.
- The executive report and basic data are saved and kept available for control authorities.

ANNEX II: SUMMARY TABLE ON LABELLING PARTICULARS TO BE DISCLOSED ON THE LABELLING

Below a summary table presenting the labelling particulars that shall or may be disclosed on the labelling. All mandatory labelling requirements (except information on request of the purchaser) shall be provided on the label. The labelling particulars not mentioned on the label are transmitted to the purchaser on additional media. Information provided to purchasers on request may be conveyed using any other appropriate communication media.

Labelling particulars on the label (or accompanying document for bulk deliveries)	**Mandatory**	**Possible**
Traceability information		
Commercial name		**X**
Type of compound feed	**X**	
Name & address of Feed Business Operator responsible for the labelling	**X**	
Approval number of Feed Business Operator responsible for the labelling	**X**	
Name & address of Feed Business Operator or approval or identification number of Feed Business Operator/producer	**X**	
Batch or lot number	**X**	
Net quantity	**X**	
Instructions for use		
General instructions for use	**X**	
Species and category of target animals	**X**	
Restrictions for certain species	**X**	
Best before date	**X**	

Labelling particulars on the label (or accompanying document for bulk deliveries)	Mandatory	Possible
Compound feed specifications		
Declaration of feed materials in descending order of weight	X	
Percentage declaration of certain feed materials whose presence is emphasised	X	
Percentage declaration of feed materials on a voluntary basis		X
Declaration of certain specific feed additives (name, added amount, ID number and name of functional group)	X	
Declaration of certain feed additives whose presence is emphasised (name, added amount)	X	
Declaration of other feed additives on a voluntary basis (name and/or added amount and/or ID number and/or name of functional group or category)		X
Declaration of other feed additives on purchaser's request (name, ID number and name of functional group or category)		
Mandatory nutritional constituents	X	
Additional information on constituents		X
Claims		X

ANNEX III: BEST PRACTICE RECOMMENDATION FOR LEGIBILITY OF A LABEL[3]

	Recommended	Use with care	Best avoided
Layout	~Headings to be clear, short and consistent; ~ Use bold type and/or upper case text to distinguish headings; ~ Where space allows, group information which belongs together; ~ Where appropriate, separate different groups of information with frames or boxes; ~ Text should start and be aligned with the left margin;	~ Extensive use of upper case and underlining; ~ Text in other format than blocks; ~ Text wrapping; ~ Centre alignment; ~ Text aligned with the right margin;	~ Over hyphenation of text; ~ Blocks of texts without headings, titles or any separation; ~ Placing a large amount of text with only one or two words on each line; ~ Placing the information in circles. ~ Too many or overly complex symbols.
Font, Colour and Contrast	~ A letter height (x-height) of 1mm or more; ~ Adequate character spacing; ~ Inter-linear spacing of 120% of the font size; ~ Easy-to-read (sans serif) fonts; ~ Choose a typeface designed for use at small font size; ~ Clearly contrasting colours.	~ Letter height (x-height) below 1mm; ~ Inter-linear spacing of less than 120% of the font size Italic; ~ Serif typefaces; ~ Stylised, ornate decorative fonts; ~ Subtle contrasts, shadowing, 3D effects, watermarking or non uniform background; ~ Where packaging is transparent, good contrast is necessary with food product forming the visible background.	~ Character spacing condensed by more than 1pt; ~ Inter-linear spacing of less than 0,5pt more than the font size; ~ Colours with similar tonal contras–s - light type on a light background or dark type on a dark background;
Packaging / Printing	~ High quality printing	~ Printing on deformation zones; ~ Heat sealed areas; ~ Plastic shrink wrap; ~ Metallic and shiny printing surfaces;	~ Labels printed on curved surfaces. ~ Zones of the packaging which are not directly accessible; ~ Areas where the destruction of the package is required to read the text.

[3] Inspired from summary table of CIAA (European Food and Drink Confederation)

ANNEX IV: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE USE OF ABBREVIATED NAMES FOR LABELLING INFORMATION RELATED TO FEED ADDITIVES

1. Functional groups

It is recommended to use the following abbreviations for the relevant categories of additives:

1.1 Technological additives

Functional group	Sub-classifications	Abbreviated name
a	**Preservatives:** substances or, when applicable, micro-organisms which protect feed against deterioration caused by micro-organisms or their metabolites	Preservatives
b	**Antioxidants:** substances prolonging the storage life of feedingstuffs and feed materials by protecting them against deterioration caused by oxidation	Antioxidants
c	**Emulsifiers:** substances that make it possible to form or maintain a homogeneous mixture of two or more immiscible phases in feedingstuffs	Emulsifiers
d	**Stabilisers:** substances which make it possible to maintain the physio-chemical state of feedingstuffs	Stabilisers
e	**Thickeners:** substances which increase the viscosity of feedingstuffs	Thickeners
f	**Gelling agents:** substances which give a feedingstuff texture through the formation of a gel	Gelling agents
g	**Binders:** substances which increase the tendency of particles of feedingstuffs to adhere	Binders
h	**Substances for control of radionuclide contamination:** substances that suppress absorption of radionuclides or promote their excretion	Radionuclide controllers
i	**Anti-caking agents:** substances that reduce the tendency of individual particles of a feedingstuff to adhere	Anti-caking agents
j	**Acidity regulators:** substances which adjust the pH of feedingstuffs	Acidity regulators
k	**Silage additives:** substances, including enzymes or micro-organisms, intended to be incorporated into feed to improve the production of silage	Silage additives
l	**Denaturants:** substances which, when used for the manufacture of processed feedingstuffs, allow the identification of the origin of the origin of specific food or feed materials	Denaturants
m	**Substances for reduction of the contamination of feed by mycotoxins:** substances than can suppress or reduce the absorption, promote the excretion of mycotoxins or modify their mode of action.	Mycotoxin controllers

1.2 Sensory additives

Functional group	Sub-classifications	Abbreviated name
a	**Colorants:**	Colorants
	- substances that add or restore colour in feedingstuffs	Colorants
	- substances which fed to animals, add colour to food of animal origin	Colorants
	- substances which favourable affect the colour of ornamental fish or birds	Colorants
b	**Flavouring compounds:** substances the inclusion of which in feedingstuffs increase feed smell or palatability.	Flavours

1.3 Nutritional additives

Functional group	Sub-classifications	Abbreviated name
a	**Vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having similar effect**	Vitamins
b	**Compounds of trace elements**	Trace elements
c	**Amino acids, theirs salts and analogues**	Amino acids
d	**Urea and its derivatives**	Urea

1.4 Zootechnical additives

Functional group	Sub-classifications	Abbreviated name
a	**Digestibility enhancers:** substances which, when fed to animals, increase the digestibility of the diet, through action on target feed materials	Digestibility enhancers
b	**Gut flora stabilisers:** micro-organisms or other chemically defined substances which, when fed to animals, have positive effect on the gut flora	Gut flora stabilisers
c	**Substances affecting favourably the environment**	Zootechnical additives
d	**Other zootechnical additives**	Zootechnical additives

1.5 Coccidiostats and other medicinal substances

Functional group	Sub-classifications	Abbreviated name
a	**Coccidiostats and other medicinal substances**	Coccidiostats

2. Names of feed additives

- The person responsible for the labelling is recommended for the sake of legibility to use abbreviated names, including commercial names where relevant for those additives with long names such as certain enzymes and micro-organisms.
- They must ensure that the abbreviated name complies with the general labelling principles and is meaningful for the purchaser who should be in a position to trace back the full name of the relevant additive from the sole reference of the abbreviated feed additive name.
- The full name of the additive may be accessible either in consulting the register of feed additives, using the identification number (Community register of feed additives). Alternatively, this information may be obtained from the person responsible for labelling on request of the purchaser.

Examples of abbreviated names:

Identification number	Full name	Possible abbreviated names
Zootechnical additives – digestible enhancers:		
4a1600	3-phytase produced by *Aspergillus niger* (CBS 101.672)	4a1600 Phytase
4a1640	6-Phytase / EC 3.1.3.26 produced by Schizosaccharomyces pombe (ATCC 5233)	4a1640 Phytase
Zootechnical additives – gut flora stabilisers:		
4b1820	*Bacillus subtilis* C-3102 (DSM 15544) (Calsporin)	4b1820 Bacillus subtilis
		4b1820 B. Subtilis Calsporin
4b1821	*Bacillus subtilis* DSM 17299 (O35)	4b1821 Bacillus subtilis
4b1823	*Bacillus subtilis* ATCC PTA-6737	4b1823 Bacillus subtilis
Zootechnical additives - enzymes:		
E 1600	3-Phytase / EC 3.1.3.8 produced by Aspergillus niger (CBS 114.94)	E 1600 Phytase
E 1626	Preparation of endo-1,4-betaxylanase / EC 3.2.1.8 produced by Trichoderma longibrachiatum (ATCC 2105) and subtilisin / EC 3.4.21.62 produced by Bacillus subtilis (ATCC 2107)	Using the sub-heading – Enzymes - E 1626: Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase Subtilisin
E 1628	Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase / EC 3.2.1.8 produced by Trichoderma longibrachiatum (ATCC 2105)	E 1628 Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase
		E 1628 Xylanase
Other zootechnical additives:		
4b210	Benzoic acid (VevoVitall)	4b210 Benzoic acid
		4b210 Benzoic acid (VevoVitall)
4d800	Potassium diformate (Formi LHS)	4d800 Potassium diformate
		4d800 Potassium diformate (Formi LHS)

Nutritional additives - vitamins:		
3a670a	Vitamin D / Stabilised form of 25-hydroxycholecalciferol CAS number 63283-36-3	Vitamin D (3a670a / 25-Hy-D)
E 300	Vitamin C / L-Ascorbic acid	E 300 Vitamin C
		E 300 L-Ascorbic acid
Nutritional additives – trace elements:		
E 1	Iron – Fe, Ferrous sulphate, heptahydrate	Iron – Fe (E 1), ferrous sulphate, heptahydrate
		Iron – Fe (E 1) ferrous sulphate
E 1	Iron – Fe, Ferrous chelates of amino acids, hydrate	Iron – Fe (E 1), ferrous chelates of amino acids
		Iron – Fe (E 1), chelates of amino acid
E 1	Iron – Fe, Ferrous chelates of glycin, hydrate	Iron – Fe (E 1), ferrous chelates of glycin
		Iron – Fe (E 1), chelates of glycin
E 8	Selenium – Se, sodium selenite	Selenium – Se (E 8), sodium selenite
3b8.10	Organic form of Selenium produced by Saccharamyces cerevisiae CNCM I-3060 (Selenised yeast inactivated)	Selenium – Se, organic (3b8.10)
Nutritional additives – Amino acids:		
3.2.3	Lysine / L-lysine monohydrochloride, technically pure	L-lysine monohydrochloride (3.2.3)
		L-lysine (3.2.3)
3.2.5	Lysine / L-lysine sulphate produced by fermentation with Corynebacterium glutamicum	L-lysine sulphate (3.2.5)
		L-lysine (3.2.5)
3.1.1	Methionine / DL-methionine, technically pure	DL-methionine (3.1.1.)
3.1.6	Methionine / Hydroxy analogue of methionine	Hydroxy analogue of methionine (3.1.6)
Coccidiostats – Chickens for fattening (Observe - Brand Specific Approval apply):		
E 766	Salinomycin sodium 120 g/kg (Sacox 120 microGranulate)	Salinomycin sodium (E 766) Sacox 120 microGranulate
E 766	Salinomycin sodium 120 g/kg (Salinomax 120G)	Salinomycin sodium (E 766) Salinomax 120G
E 766	Salinomycin sodium 120 g/kg (Kokcisan 120G)	Salinomycin sodium (E 766) Kokcisan 120G
E 771	Diclazuril 0,5 g/100 g (Clinacox 0,5% Premix)	Diclazuril (E 771) Clinacox

ANNEX V: GUIDANCE ON THE OBLIGATION TO MAKE AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION DATA ON PURCHASER'S REQUEST

Under Article 17(2) b of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009, it is foreseen that:

"If the percentages by weight of the feed materials contained in compound feed for food-producing animals are not indicated on the labelling, the person responsible for the labelling shall, without prejudice to Directive 2004/48/EC, make available to the purchaser, on request, information on the quantitative composition data within a range of +/– 15% of the value according to the compound feed formulation".

The purpose of the provisions laid down in Article 17(2) b is to strike the right balance between a sufficient know-how protection of feed manufacturers and a valuable and meaningful disclosure of compositional product information to the farmers. The guidance hereafter is designed to set practical rules for operators for the implementation of this article in order to avoid as far as possible request for arbitration and/or legal recourses before national jurisdictions in the light of Directive 2004/48/EC.

EU representatives of livestock farmers and farmers' cooperatives and compound feed manufacturers consider that sufficient freedom should be left to private parties to further determine, on a contractual basis, the conditions and modalities under which further compositional information should be made accessible to the purchaser of the compound feed.

As a consequence, this Annex does not intend to cover all possible practical situations that operators may encounter in their daily business activities but rather aims to provide a set of minimum requirements to be complied with in order to ease the implementation of such legal requirements at national level.

- When is this information to be made available?

On purchaser's request, the information on quantitative composition data should only be required in principle after the physical delivery of the compound feed to the purchaser. However, the transmission of such information may possibly occur prior to or during the delivery based on a voluntary agreement between interested parties in the frame of normal commercial practices.

- Who needs to make the information accessible and to whom?

Unless otherwise specified in the contract agreed upon between interested parties, information on quantitative composition data should be transmitted by the person responsible for the labelling or the seller of the compound feed to the purchaser. Therefore, the person who is being charged may be a different one from the actual "user" of the product. In the specific case where the purchaser is actually a "retailer", information shall only be communicated after a written agreement has been concluded between the manufacturer and the retailer.

- What information needs to be made accessible to the purchaser?

Without prejudice to Directive 2004/48/EC on the enforcement of the intellectual property rights, the purchaser, on request, shall have access to quantitative composition data within a range of

+/- 15% of the value according to the compound feed formulation. In addition, intellectual property and know-how of feed manufacturer may in particular lie in ingredients incorporated below 5%. Therefore, feed materials incorporated at a lower range than 5% may not be provided to the purchaser if the disclosure of such micro-ingredients would infringe feed manufacturers' intellectual property rights and/or jeopardize its know-how.

- How should the information be made accessible to the purchaser?

The media upon which the information on quantitative composition data should be provided to the purchaser is left to the consideration of the interested parties.