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

FEFAC
Experts in Animal Nutrition

copa cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives

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1. Introduction

1.1. Context

The 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 encourage representatives of European feed business sectors to develop 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').

The authors believe that putting together 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 former 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 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 in a competitive environment.

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

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

The Code was developed using the procedure included in Article 26 of the Regulation, including consultation of relevant EU feed chain stakeholder 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 was then made openly available for public

comment for a period of one month.

The original version was submitted to the European Commission only in English. Translation into other EU languages is under the exclusive responsibilities of Copa-Cogeca and FEFAC Member Organisations.

The Code applies to all operators in the compound feed sector who are established in the European Union. The references of the Code were published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJ No C275/2016).

The Code of Practice was revised for the last time in 2024, with a view in particular to extend the scope to medicated feed and to provide additional guidance for the voluntary provision of data on environmental footprint of feed as well as justification of environmental claims.

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. The Code will be reviewed as required to take into account in particular technical adaptation of the legislation.

1.2. General objectives

The Code aims to facilitate the labelling of compound feed for food producing animals (in bulk, unsealed packages or containers, sealed packages or containers) which is placed on the European market and ensures that information essential for the farmer is appropriately displayed on the label. It is meant to cover also the labelling of compound feed for backyard farming, without prejudice to specific rules regarding Business to Consumer communication such as the upcoming Directive on Green Claims.

- The Code includes some practical advice and examples of labels aiming to make it easier for those responsible for labelling compound feeds.
- The Code clarifies legal requirements of the Regulation relating to the labelling of compound feed: including the content and type of information that the compound feed manufacturer/supplier must provide to the purchaser. This has particular relevance on the type of product composition information that manufacturers/suppliers may need to supply upon request from the purchaser.

  The Code also provides guidance on traceability-related labelling particulars to ensure easy identification of the product, its supplier and/or its manufacturer.
- The Code aims to provide farmers with the information necessary for them to make an informed choice on which products are best suited to their needs.

The authors, therefore, aim to ensure that particular attention is paid to "voluntary labelling" as one of the priority areas for improving the quality of labelling. They believe that this new element (which was introduced by the EU legislator and included in Articles 22 and 25 of the Regulation) constitutes major progress. It is very important that operators make full use of the options that have been opened up by this new legislation on voluntary labelling.

The Code aims to provide suggestions and examples of particulars that could be disclosed on a voluntary basis to encourage operators to provide any further information if they wish to do so. The authors believe that this includes information on the nutritional value of the compound feed which is not required by law. Such details may include energy values, the total trace-element content, protein value, crude ash content for mineral feed, phosphorus content for complementary feeds, the presence of certain additives and/or other additional voluntary labelling information deemed relevant to understand the nutritional quality of the specific compound feed. This also includes information on the environmental footprint of the production of the feed, which is important for farmers to improve the sustainability of their activities.

- The Code aims to guarantee an appropriate level of information for farmers whilst also protecting and preserving the competitiveness of their suppliers (whether private trade partners or cooperatives producing compound feed) by using relevant aspects of intellectual property law. These concerns are linked in particular to the disclosure of inclusion rates of feed materials on a voluntary basis or upon request of the purchaser.

  The Code also provides further guidance on how to interpret and apply the 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 to allow the purchaser to use the compound feed in an optimised way. Further information regarding the type of claims, their substantiation as well as their phrasing is also provided in the Code.

- Finally, the authors 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.

The labelling of compound feed should take benefit of the developments in communication medias such as internet or QR Codes as regards voluntary labelling and claims. Mandatory labelling particulars shall be provided on the label or the accompanying document.

1.3. The scope of the Code

- As far as the use and the placing on the market of compound feed are concerned, the Code focuses on the provisions in the Regulation last amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/2279.

- In addition to this, further 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) No 1831/2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition, Regulation (EU) 2020/354 establishing a list of intended uses of feed intended for particular nutritional purposes, Regulation (EU) 2019/4 on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of medicated feed, Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain TSEs, Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 and Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 on animal by-products and Regulations (EC) No 1829/2003 on genetically modified food & feed and (EC) No 1830/2003 on traceability and labelling of genetically modified food & feed.

- It should be noted that this Code does not apply to feed materials, compound feed for pet animals, compound feed for fur animals, feed additives or premixtures of feed additives. It applies to feed destined to organic production, without prejudice to specific labelling requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/848.

2.Glossary

2.1. Definitions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 767/2009

- From Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009.

Feed-business operator	any natural or legal person responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this Regulation are met within the feed business under their control.
Food-producing animal	any animal that is fed, bred or kept for the production of food for human consumption, including animals that are not used for human consumption, but that belong to a species that is normally used for human consumption in the Community.
Feed materials	products of vegetable or animal origin, whose principal purpose is to meet animals' nutritional needs, in their natural state, fresh or preserved, and products derived from the industrial processing thereof, and organic or inorganic substances, whether or not containing feed additives, which are intended for use in oral animal-feeding either directly as such, or after processing, or in the preparation of compound feed, or as carrier of premixtures.
Compound feed	a mixture of at least two feed materials, whether or not containing feed additives, for oral animal-feeding in the form of complete or complementary feed.
Complete feed	compound feed which, by reason of its composition, is sufficient for a daily ration.
Complementary feed	compound feed which has a high content of certain substances but which, by reason of its composition, is sufficient for a daily ration only if used in combination with other feed.
Mineral feed	complementary feed containing at least 40% crude ash.
Milk replacer	compound feed administered in dry form or after dilution in a given quantity of liquid for feeding young animals as a complement to, or substitute for, post-colostral milk or for feeding young animals such as calves, lambs or kids intended for slaughter.

Carrier	a substance used to dissolve, dilute, disperse or otherwise physically modify a feed additive in order to facilitate its handling, application or use without altering its technological function and without exerting any technological effect itself.
Particular nutritional purpose	the purpose of meeting the specific nutritional needs of animals whose process of assimilation, absorption or metabolism is, or could be, temporarily or irreversibly impaired and who can, therefore, benefit from the ingestion of feed appropriate to their condition.
Feed intended for particular nutritional purposes	feed which can satisfy a particular nutritional purpose by virtue of its particular composition or method of manufacture, which clearly distinguishes it from ordinary feed. Feed intended for particular nutritional purposes does not include medicated feedingstuffs within the meaning of Directive 90/167/EEC.
Minimum storage life	the period during which, under proper storage conditions, the person responsible for the labelling guarantees that the feed retains its declared properties; only one minimum storage life may be indicated in respect of the feed as a whole, and it is determined on the basis of the minimum storage life of each of its components.
Batch or Lot	an identifiable quantity of feed determined to have common characteristics, such as origin, variety, type of packaging, packer, consignor or labelling, and, in the case of a production process, a unit of production from a single plant using uniform production parameters or a number of such units, when produced in continuous order and stored together.
Labelling	the attribution of any words, particulars, trademarks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol to a feed by placing this information on any medium referring to or accompanying such feed, such as packaging, container, notice, label, document, ring, collar or the Internet, including for advertising purposes.
Label	any tag, brand, mark, pictorial or other descriptive matter, written, printed, stencilled, marked, embossed, impressed on, or attached to the packaging or the container of feed.
Presentation	the shape, appearance or packaging and the packaging materials used for the feed, further to the way in which it is arranged and the setting in which it is displayed.

2.2. Other definitions

- From Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002

Feed (or "feedingstuff")	any substance or product, including additives, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for oral feeding to animals.
Feed business	any undertaking whether for profit or not and whether public or private, carrying out any operation of production, manufacture, processing, storage, transport or distribution of feed including any producer producing, processing or storing feed for feeding to animals on his own holding.
Placing on the market	the holding of food or feed for the purpose of sale, including offering for sale or any other form of transfer, whether free of charge or not, and the sale, distribution, and other forms of transfer themselves.

- From Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003

Feed additive	substances, micro-organisms or preparations, other than feed material and premixtures, which are intentionally added to feed or water in order to perform, in particular, one or more of the functions mentioned in Article 5(3).
Premixture	mixtures of feed additives or mixtures of one or more feed additives with feed materials or water used as carriers, not intended for direct feeding to animals.
Daily ration	the average total quantity of feedingstuffs, calculated on a moisture content of 12 %, required daily by an animal of a given species, age category and yield, to satisfy all its needs.

- From Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005

Establishment	any unit of a feed business.
Competent authorities	the authority of a Member State or of a third country designated to carry out official controls.

- From Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 429/2008: listing of animal species and

categories

- From Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/4

Medicated feed	a feed, which is ready to be directly fed to animals without further processing, consisting of a homogenous mixture of one or more veterinary medicinal products or intermediate products with feed materials or compound feed.
Intermediate product	a feed, which is not ready to be directly fed to animals without further processing, consisting of a homogenous mixture of one or more veterinary medicinal products with feed materials or compound feed, exclusively intended to be used for the manufacture of medicated feed.

- From Annex I of Recommendation (EU) 2021/2279[1] (EF)

Environmental Footprint (EF)	comprehensive assessment of environmental impacts over the life cycle of products and organisations. It includes the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) and Organisation Environmental Footprint (OEF) methods.
Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCRs)	product category specific rules that complement general methodological guidance for PEF studies by providing further specification at the level of a specific product category.
PEF study	term used to identify all the actions needed to calculate the PEF results. It includes the modelling, data collection and analysis of the results.
PEF report	document that summarises the results of the PEF study.
Impact category	class representing environmental issues of concern to which life cycle inventory analysis results may be assigned.
PEF profile	the quantified results of a PEF study. It includes the quantification of the impacts for the various impact categories and the additional environmental information considered necessary to report.

[1] Commission Recommendation (EU) 2021/2279 of 15 December 2021 on the use of the Environmental Footprint methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations

Characterisation	calculation of the magnitude of the contribution of each classified input/output to their respective EF impact categories, and aggregation of contributions within each category. This requires a linear multiplication of the inventory data with characterisation factors for each substance and EF impact category of concern. For example, with respect to the EF impact category 'climate change', the reference substance is CO2 and the reference unit is kg CO2-equivalents.
Normalisation	After the characterisation step, normalisation is the step in which the life cycle impact assessment results are divided by normalisation factors that represent the overall inventory of a reference unit (e.g. a whole country or an average citizen). Normalised life cycle impact assessment results express the relative shares of the impacts of the analysed system, in terms of the total contributions to each impact category per reference unit.
Weighting	a step that supports the interpretation and communication of the analysis results. PEF results are multiplied by a set of weighting factors (in %), which reflect the perceived relative importance of the impact categories considered. Weighted EF results may be directly compared across impact categories, and also summed across impact categories to obtain a single overall score.
Single overall score	sum of the weighted EF results of all environmental impact categories.
Verification	conformity assessment process carried out by an environmental footprint verifier to demonstrate whether the PEF study has been carried out in compliance with PEF method as laid down in Annex I of Recommendation (EU) 2021/2279.
Verification statement	conclusive document aggregating the conclusions from the verifiers or the verification team regarding the EF study. This document is mandatory and shall carry the electronic or handwritten signature of the verifier or (where a verification panel is involved) the lead verifier.

- Additional non legally defined terms for the purpose of this Code of Practice

PEFCR Feed	PEFCR for feed for food producing animals.

PEF/PEFCR Feed-aligned study	a study performed in accordance with the PEF/PEFCR Feed taking into account the additional guidance provided in the Guide to practitioners on the use of the PEFCR Feed for labelling purpose.
PEF/PEFCR Feed-aligned report	document that summarises the results of the PEF/PEFCR Feed-aligned study.
PEF/PEFCR Feed-aligned profile	the quantified results of a PEF/PEFCR Feed-aligned study. It includes the quantification of the impacts for the various impact categories and the additional environmental information considered necessary to report.
Averaged PEFCR Feed-aligned value	PEF value resulting from the PEFCR Feed-aligned profile, calculated on the basis of the averaged composition of the feed article during a reference period defined in the PEF-aligned study.
Batch specific PEFCR Feed-aligned value	PEF value resulting from the PEFCR Feed-aligned profile, calculated on the basis of the real composition of the batch of the feed article being delivered.
Feed article	compound feed which presents a fixed nutritional composition meeting the requirements of a specific category of animal, e.g. a certain animal species, sex, physiological stage and/or production system (examples: "conventional" feed for fattening pig, organic feed for laying hens).

3.Typology of labelling particulars

3.1. Product information provided through labelling

3.1.1. Traceability related information

a) <u>Commercial name of the product:</u> ✦ The person responsible for the labelling may mention on the label the commercial name of the compound feed. This may also be accompanied by a unique identification number to ensure traceability and correct use of products. ✦ The commercial name of the product shall not mislead the user as regards the intended uses and characteristics of the product and shall always respect the general principles as well as the provisions on claims.	R. 767/2009, Art. 11(1) R. 767/2009, Art. 13
b) <u>Type of compound feed</u> ✦ Indicate 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 categories (recommended by the Code) or the species to which the compound feed is destined. It is recommended to combine the description of the type of compound feed and the species of destination (e.g. complete feed for turkey).	R. 767/2009, Art. 15(a) R. 767/2009, Art. 17(1) (a)
◈ For feed intended for particular nutritional purposes, the qualifying expression 'dietetic' shall be mentioned next to the designation of the feed (e.g. dietetic complete feed)	R. 767/2009, Art. 18(a)
◈ For medicated feed, the designation "Medicated feed" shall be mentioned next to the designation of the feed (e.g. 'medicated feed - complete feed'). ◈ Where appropriate, the designation "Intermediate product for the manufacturing of medicated feed" shall be specified.	R. 2019/4, Annex III

c) <u>Identification of the feed business operator responsible for the labelling</u> ✦ 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. This means that a retailer placing a compound feed on the market under his name is responsible for all the labelling. In any case, the person responsible for labelling shall be established in the European Union.	R. 767/2009, Art. 12
✦ Shall be specified on the label: - The name or business name and the address of the person responsible for labelling; - The establishment approval number if the person responsible for labelling holds approval as a feed establishment in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 on feed hygiene; - If the person responsible for labelling does not hold approval as a feed establishment but holds an approval granted in accordance with Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 on animal by-products[2], this approval number. For the sake of traceability, a company that has an approval number for the production of certain feeds (e.g. production of feed containing coccidiostats) should also specify this approval number on the label of other types of feed they are producing but which do not require an approval (e.g. production of a grain mixture for ornamental birds without additives).	R. 767/2009, Art. 15(b) and (c)
For medicated feed, the establishment approval number to be specified by the person responsible for labelling shall be the approval number granted in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2019/4.	R. 2019/4, Annex III

[2] It must be stressed that Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 refers to Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 on Animal-By-Products, which has since been replaced by Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 and Regulation (EC) No 142/2011. For the purpose of the indication of approval numbers related to the Animal-By-Products legislation, the correspondence between the relevant articles of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 and Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 is based in particular on the Correlation Table in Annex of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

✦ In cases where the producer is not the person responsible for the labelling, the following shall be provided in addition to the above labelling particulars: - The name or business name and address of the producer, or - An identifying number which shall be: o The approval number of the producer for approved feed manufacturers in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005; o By default, an identifying number in accordance with Articles 9, 23 or 24 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005; o By default, 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. ◈ For medicated feed, the approval number granted to the producer in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2019/4.	R. 767/2009, Art. 17(1)(c) R. 2019/4, Annex III

d) <u>Batch or lot reference number</u> ✦ A batch (also called a lot) is an identifiable quantity of feed determined to have common characteristics (such as composition, target species, packer or labelling). In the case of compound feed, the batch number shall refer uniquely to a unit of production from a single plant using uniform production parameters (such as same formulation, presentation) or a number of such units, when produced in continuous order and stored together. ✦ The purpose of the indication of the batch number on the label is to facilitate the traceability of the product placed on the market. The determination of the size and characteristics of the batch shall be established as part of the traceability system designed by the manufacturer as required under Annex II of the EU Feed Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 183/2005. The format of the batch number is left to the manufacturer. It is recommended that the elements making up the batch number are meaningful to allow ease of identification.	R. 767/2009, Art. 15(d)
e) <u>Net quantity</u> ✦ 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. This information may be provided on the accompanying document (e.g. invoice) in case the consignment is delivered in bulk or in unclosed recipient.	R. 767/2009, Art. 15(e)

3.1.2. Instructions for use	
a) <u>General instruction for proper and appropriate use:</u> ✦ 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. ✦ Attention should be paid to the existence of specific instructions for use linked to the presence of certain feed additives / feed materials:	R. 767/2009, Art. 17(1)(b)
- For compound feed containing certain additives for which additional labelling instructions are mentioned in the authorisation decision (e.g. for coccidiostats), please refer to the legal act authorising the feed additive, accessible via the Community register of feed additives. - For compound feed containing coccidiostats and histomonostats, draw attention to the obligation to ensure a withdrawal period before slaughtering or placing on the market of the food of animal origin as specified in the legal act authorising the feed additive.	R. 767/2009 Annex VI Chapter I (9) as amended by R. 2017/2279
- For compound feed containing feed materials of animal origin where its use is subject to restrictive conditions (e.g. non-ruminant PAPs, fishmeal, blood meal or blood products), the nature of the feed materials included and the species for which the use of the feed is prohibited shall be specified on the label (for example: 'contains processed animal protein derived from non-ruminants — shall not be fed to farmed animals except aquaculture animals and fur animals').	R. 999/2001, Annex IV, Table 1, Chapter V, Section G
✦ For complementary feed containing additives in excess of the maximum levels fixed for complete feed, the labelling shall specify the maximum quantity of the complementary feed: - in grams or kilograms or units of volume of complementary feed per animal per day, or - percentage of the daily ration based on 12% moisture content, or - per kilo of complete feed or percentage in complete feed, in order to ensure that the respective maximum contents of	R. 767/2009, Annex II (4)

feed additives in the daily ration are complied with.	
For feed intended for particular nutritional purposes: - the particular nutritional purpose and information related to essential nutritional characteristics as laid down in column 1 and 2 of part B of Annex of Regulation (EU) 2020/354; - the recommended period of use indicated in column 5 of part B of Annex of Regulation (EU) 2020/354 - indicate a range within which the nutritional purpose should normally be achieved. Manufacturers can refer to more precise periods of use, within the fixed limits; - indicate that 'The opinion of a nutrition expert or veterinarian should be sought before using the feed or before extending its period of use; - other labelling requirements as laid down in column 6 of part B of Annex of Regulation (EU) 2020/354.	R. 767/2009, Art. 18(b) R767/2009 Art.18(c)
For medicated feed: - instructions for use in line with the veterinary prescription for the medicated feed or the summary of the product characteristics; - any contra-indications of the veterinary medicinal products and adverse events in so far as those particulars are necessary for the use; - the withdrawal period or the indication 'no withdrawal period'; - the sentence "inappropriate disposal of medicated feed poses serious threats to the environment and may contribute to antimicrobial resistance" in case of medicated feed containing antimicrobial veterinary medicinal product - the sentence "Inappropriate disposal of medicated feed poses serious threats to the environment" otherwise.	R.2019/4, Annex III

b) <u>Minimum storage life (Use before date / Best before date):</u>

- The 'minimum storage life' means the period during which, under proper storage conditions, the person responsible for the labelling guarantees that the feed retains its declared properties; the minimum storage life shall be indicated in respect of the feed as a whole, based on the minimum storage life of each of its components.
- The setting of the best before date is the responsibility of the person responsible for labelling and shall take into account deterioration of certain elements of the compound feed such as vitamins. The determination of compound feed storage life should take into account (amongst other factors) the storage life of its different components (feed additives, feed materials as relevant) as specified by the supplier(s) of the component(s).

R. 767/2009, Art. 17(1)(d)

- The minimum storage life will be expressed as "use before date" or "best before date" depending on the perishability of the compound feed.
  - The use before date is mainly used for microbiologically perishable products (e.g. for liquid compound feed) and for medicated feed, taking into account the expiry dates of the veterinary medicinal 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'.
  - The best before date is used for types of compound feed other than microbiologically perishable ones. It is determined taking into account the best before dates of the constituents (feed additives, feed materials) and the specificities of the compound feed (e.g. presentation). 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'.

R.2019/4, Annex III

- The manufacturing date (day, month and year) may be mentioned on the label. In such case, the use before date or the best before date as appropriate can be indicated as follows: '(period in days or months as appropriate) after manufacturing date.

3.1.3. Compound feed specifications	
a) <u>Declaration of feed materials:</u> (i) <u>General principles</u> ✦ Given that compound feeds are produced on the basis of the percentages of incorporation of each feed material on a weight basis and not on the basis of the moisture content of the compound feed, it is appropriate for technical and control reasons to list the feed materials incorporated into a compound feed in descending order by weight as included. 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 for 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. ✦ If the presence of a feed material is emphasised on the labelling in words, pictures or graphics, for example in the commercial name of the compound feed, the name and percentage by weight of this emphasised feed material shall be indicated.	R. 767/2009, Art. 17e)
◈ For feed intended for particular nutritional purposes, describe the feed materials where the declaration is mandatory in accordance with column 4 of Regulation (EU) 2020/354 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.	R 2020/354, Annex part B
(ii) <u>Names of the feed materials:</u> ✦ The person responsible for the labelling shall ensure that the names used to declare feed materials under the "Composition" headline are not misleading for the purchaser and comply with the general labelling principles.	R. 767/2009, Art. 11(1)
✦ It is recommended to use the name of feed materials listed in the EU Catalogue of feed materials (Regulation (EU)	R. 767/2009, Art. 24(5)

No 68/2013) as referred to in Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009. Using a name of a feed material listed in the Catalogue requires compliance with all relevant provisions for the specific feed material as laid down in the Catalogue (in particular description).	
✦ It is required that the name of feed materials provided by the supplier on the feed material label, if listed in the Catalogue of feed materials, must meet the Catalogue requirements and, therefore, may be used by the compound feed manufacturer when declaring feed materials on the compound feed label. In case the feed material would have undergone one or more of the processes specified in the glossary of processes in part B of the annex of the EU Catalogue of feed materials, the relevant name / qualifier of the process(es) shall be added to the name of the feed material as relevant. ✦ When declaring the composition of a compound feed, the person responsible for the labelling may supplement the name of a feed material listed in part C of the Catalogue of feed materials with additional information. In such a case, the additional information should be provided within brackets directly after the denomination used in the Catalogue and should not affect the readability of the generic name as specified in the EU Catalogue. (Example: soybean meal (Hypro)). ✦ The person responsible for labelling may use a name not listed in the Catalogue of feed materials in order to use a more descriptive name or where the specific feed material does not align well with existing descriptions given in the Catalogue. In such cases, it is required that the name of the feed material is not misleading. Fancy names must be avoided. It is recommended to include in the denomination of the feed materials the name / qualifier of the process undertaken as appropriate. Feed materials declared on the compound feed or the feed materials label under a name not listed in the Catalogue of Feed Materials shall have been notified to the Register of feed materials (www.feedmaterialsregister.eu).	R68/2013 Annex Part A Par. 8
✦ When a compound feed contains one or several genetically modified (GM) feed materials (e.g. GM soya) or feed materials of GM origin (e.g. soybean meal from GM soya), the GM origin	R. 1829/2003, Art. 25

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]" 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, 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]" 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 properties where a feed material may pose ethical or religious concerns. The individual authorisations for GMOs may be found at the following link: https://ec.europa.eu/food/food-feed-portal/screen/gmo/search	
b) <u>Declaration of feed additives:</u> ✦ Feed additives must be declared under the heading "Additives" as appropriate with the most suitable unit of quantity referred to in the additive authorisation. Next to the heading "Additives", it is recommended to include 'per kg' or 'per litre' in brackets as appropriate. Such units can also be mentioned after each feed additive as appropriate.	R. 767/2009, Art. 15(f)
✦ Name, added amount and identification number of the following additives and name of the functional group or the category of the following additives shall be declared: ○ Additives where a maximum content is set for at least one food producing animal species/category; ○ Additives belonging to the categories "zootechnical additives" and "coccidiostats and histomonostats";	R. 767/2009, Annex VI Chapter I (1) as amended by R. 2017/2279

○ Additives for which the recommended maximum contents set in the legal act authorising the feed additive in question for complete feedingstuffs are exceeded; in the case of complementary feed, this provision applies in case the amount of the additive in the complete diet when applying the instructions of use exceeds the recommended maximum contents. Note: this provision applies commonly to flavourings and is intended to discourage operators exceeding the recommended maximum content in the complete feed for individual additives, whilst not making it mandatory to declare the level on the label when the total amount after addition below the recommended maximum content (which would be the case with maximum content). This provides know-how protection for the producer of mixtures of flavourings; in practice, in cases where several mixtures of flavourings are used (e.g. one incorporated in the premix and another added directly to the compound feed), there is a risk of exceeding the recommended maximum content of the same flavouring compound which may be present in both flavouring mixtures. It is, therefore, essential in such scenarios that suppliers of mixtures of flavourings provide their customer, under confidentiality agreements, the necessary information to properly implement this provision.	
✦ Other feed additives requiring mandatory declaration according to their authorisation act (e.g. Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine and its various forms authorised as a feed additive – see Annex V).	R. 469/2013
✦ Some or all other additives may be declared voluntarily. In this case, the name should at least be provided under the heading “Additives” and other information such as the functional group, the added amount or ID number may be provided. However, in cases of voluntary declaration of the name of a sensory or a nutritional feed additive, the added amount shall be also declared. For mixtures of flavourings, instead of the names of individual flavouring compounds, the indication of the name of the functional group they belong to is sufficient (i.e. “Flavourings”). In this case the amount to be provided is the added amount of the mixtures of flavouring compounds.	R. 767/2009 Annex VI Chapter I (6) and (7) as amended by R. 2017/2279

However, in case one flavouring compound present in the mixture is subject to a maximum content in the complete feed or its content in complete feed exceeds the recommended maximum content as laid down in its authorisation act, then the flavouring compound shall be declared in accordance with the rules mentioned earlier for additives subject to mandatory declaration. ✦ Operators should carefully consult the specific labelling requirements laid down in individual authorisation acts of each feed additive, accessible via the Community register of feed additives.	
✦ The name of functional groups or categories shall be as indicated in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003. However, for certain functional groups, the full name can be replaced by the abbreviated name as defined in Annex VI Chapter I (3) of the Regulation. ✦ There is no specific order imposed by the legislation regarding the listing of feed additives. However, it is recommended that feed additives belonging to the same categories or functional groups should be described together so that the name of the category/functional group is mentioned only once.	R 767/2009, Annex VI Chapter I (3) as amended by R. 2017/2279
✦ The name of the feed additive shall be the one mentioned in the relevant legal act authorising the feed additive (accessible via the Community register of feed additives) and the amount to be declared shall be the amount of the additive. However, where the authorisation act indicates a substance in the column "maximum/minimum content" (example: for Copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate, the maximum amount is expressed in mg/kg of copper), then the amount to be declared shall be the amount of that substance. In this case, it is appropriate to make clear on the label what the declared amount relates to. ✦ Examples: "Copper (Copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate): 19 mg" or "Copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate: 19 mg Cu".	R 767/2009, Annex VI Chapter I (1) as amended by R. 2017/2279
✦ The name and added amount of a feed additive shall be indicated if its presence is emphasised on the labelling in words, pictures or graphics. ✦ The amount to be declared shall be the amount added at the	R. 767/2009, Annex VI Chapter I (4) as amended by

point of addition. This is important in particular for certain feed additives where the amount can be affected by the processing or decreases naturally over time, such as for vitamins or antioxidants.	R. 2017/2279
✦ For feed additives belonging to the functional group "Vitamins" and subject to mandatory declaration, the operator may opt for a declaration of the total amount guaranteed during the complete shelf life under the heading "Analytical Constituents". In this case this declaration replaces the declaration of the added amount under the "Feed Additives" heading to avoid confusion, especially since the added amount is usually different from the total guaranteed amount at the end of the shelf life.	R. 767/2009, Annex VI Chapter I (2) as amended by R. 2017/2279
✦ If a feed additive is authorised for more than one functional group, the functional group or category appropriate to its principal function in the case of the specific compound feed shall be indicated. ✦ If a feed additive is a GMO or produced from a GMO in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 or contains a carrier consisting of GMO or produced from GMO the labelling particulars mentioned above for feed materials shall apply.	R. 767/2009, Annex VI Chapter I (8) as amended by R. 2017/2279

c) <u>Declaration of veterinary medicinal product</u> ✦ Information related to the veterinary medicinal product present in a medicated feed must be provided under the header "Medication" and shall consist in: o The name and added amount of the active substance expressed as mg/kg; o The name of the veterinary medicinal product, its marketing authorisation number, the marketing authorisation holder.	R 2019/4, Annex III
d) <u>Declaration of analytical constituents</u> ✦ The information on the nutritional value of the compound feed varies depending on animal species and shall be declared in accordance with Annex VI Chapter II of the Regulation under the heading "Analytical constituents".	R. 767/2009, Annex VI Chapter II as amended by R. 2017/2279
✦ In addition, the moisture content shall be disclosed under the same heading where 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.	R. 767/2009, Annex I (6)
✦ 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%.	R. 767/2009, Annex I (5)
◈ For feed intended for particular nutritional purposes, the analytical constituents where declaration is mandatory in	R2020/354,

accordance with column 4 of Regulation (EU) 2020/354 shall be described 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 Regulation (EU) 2020/354 shall also be described. ✦ The energy value for poultry feed, if declared, shall be indicated in accordance with the method laid down in Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 152/2009. The energy value of feed for other species and/or the protein value, if declared, shall be indicated on the basis of a method defined in accordance with the "cascade" approach laid down in article 34(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 on official controls, i.e. starting with ISO or CEN method or a method recommended by the European Reference Laboratory and, if not available, the respective official national method in the Member State where the compound feed is placed on the market, if available.	Annex part B R. 767/2009, Annex VI Chapter II (3) as amended by R. 2017/2279
✦ 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 minimum storage life and that can be analysed by the official method of analysis when available. The amount of methionine declared as analytical constituent shall include the amount of methionine provided by feed materials and by any forms of DL and/or L methionine authorised as feed additive, as relevant. It shall not include the amount of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine in any of its forms authorised as feed additives as the official analytical method for methionine (see page 24 in Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009) is different from the methods for the determination of the various forms of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine. ✦ When the feed contains any form of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine authorised as feed additives the person responsible for labelling may provide under the Analytical	R. 767/2009, Annex VI Chapter II (2) as amended by R. 2017/2279 R. 469/2013

Constituents Heading and on the top of the mandatory declaration of methionine additional information to reflect the overall methionine equivalent value of the feed taking into account the contribution of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine in its different forms. Specific guidance on the voluntary declaration of the methionine equivalent value of the feed in case of addition of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine is given in Annex V. ✦ Voluntary disclosure of calculated nutritional constituents other than energy or protein values (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 expert scientist in animal nutrition on the relevance of the calculated nutritional constituent is required. The used method must be verifiable by the competent authorities. ✦ 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 expert scientist 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 expert scientist in analytical methods is required.	
✦ Tolerances for analytical constituents are established in Annex IV of the Regulation. The tolerance established for a feed additive is also applicable for the total amount of the substance present in the feed as native (endogenous) 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. For analytical constituents not mentioned in Annex IV the competent authority may consider specific tolerances with regard to the accuracy of the declaration.	R. 767/2009, Annex IV as amended by R. 2017/2279

e) Declaration of environmental footprint

- The environmental footprint of the feed being delivered may be provided voluntarily to the customer. In this case, the methodology used should be the PEFCR feed together with the guidance for practitioners for the use of the PEFCR feed for labelling purpose [3].The PEF method is undergoing frequent upgrades taking into account technical progress, allowing in particular to cover new impact categories when the methodology is robust enough. Such modifications of the PEF method require subsequent adaptation of the PEFCR feed. Pending the endorsement of the upgraded PEFCR by the EU Commission's Expert Group on Environmental Footprint and / or publication in the Official Journal, the latest available version of the PEFCR feed should be used.
- The PEF methodology provides for the generation of data for 16 impact categories. It is recommended to provide to the customers results on at least one or several relevant impact categories as determined for the feed article further to the PEFCR Feed-aligned study taking into account the weighing factors specified in the PEF/PEFCR methodology. According to the PEFCR feed, the most frequent relevant impact categories are: i) climate change, ii) particulate matter, iii) acidification (terrestrial and freshwater), iv) land use, v) eutrophication terrestrial and vi) water use. Data on relevant impact categories not provided on the label or accompanying documents should be accessible via a QR Code if provided and in any case must be available to the customer on request. Data on non-relevant impact categories may be available to farmers on their request.
- 3 types of data are generated by a PEF study: characterised data, normalised data and weighted data. It is recommended, when reporting per impact category, to use characterised data.
- A weighted single score calculated on the basis of the weighting factors laid down in the PEF method may be

[3] Link to Guidance for practitioners on the use of the PEFCR feed for labelling purpose. This guidance is not an element of the present Code and therefore has not been subject to review in the framework of the assessment of the Code.

provided.

- 2 different data with different levels of accuracy may be provided:
  - the averaged PEFCR Feed-aligned data, resulting from the determination of the PEFCR Feed -aligned profile of the feed article calculated in accordance with the PEF method, i.e. based on the average composition of the feed article during a certain period of time not exceeding one year for the feed article being placed on the market;
  - the batch-specific PEFCR Feed -aligned data, calculated on the basis of the actual composition of the batch being delivered; this second type of data expects that the IT system of the feed manufacturer is connected to the LCA database used for calculations.

  The type of calculation being reported must be specified (i.e. averaged or batch specific data) in immediate proximity of the declared values and printed in a font of at least the same size. The decision to opt for one or the other type of data must be reported in the PEFCR Feed -aligned report and apply the same way for all feed articles.
- The data on PEFCR Feed - aligned value of the feed may be provided on the label or on accompanying documents. They may be directly provided or accessible via a QR code. However, in case a claim is made in relation to the PEF-aligned value of feed production for a specific impact category, the PEF-aligned value for this impact category shall be provided on the label. Likewise, a document containing additional information regarding the method for the generation of data should be provided via a QR Code. This document should at least include the verification statement by a third party delivered in accordance with the Guidance for practitioners on the use of the PEFCR feed for labelling purpose. An example of such a methodological document is provided in Annex VII. It may also be the PEF report or a summary of it.
- A sentence like “Information on methodology and other impact categories available here” should be provided next to the QR Code.
- It is reminded that any information linked to the label via

electronic means (internet, QR code) falls under the definition of labelling and shall therefore comply with Regulation (EU) 767/2009.	

f) <u>Claims</u> ✦ A 'Claim' may be defined as any message or representation, which is not mandatory under Community or national legislation, including trade name, pictorial, graphic or symbolic representation in any form, which states, suggests or implies the presence or absence of a substance in a feed, a specific nutritional characteristic or process, and may relate any of these to a specific function.[4] ✦ The claim is a powerful 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 or indirect 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 shall not mislead the customer and in particular shall not attribute to the feed effects or characteristics that it does not possess or by suggesting that it possesses specific characteristics when in fact all similar feeds possess such characteristics. - It shall not be claimed that a feed will prevent, treat or cure a disease, except for coccidiostats and histomonostats as authorised under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, unless it concerns nutritional imbalances provided that there is no pathological symptom associated therewith. - Claims should be scientifically substantiated. - The person responsible for the labelling is responsible for the accuracy of the claims.	R. 767/2009, Art. 13 & Art 11

[4] Inspired from the definition of claims laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 on nutritional and health claims made on food

✦ Annex I provides detailed provisions regarding the nature of the claims and the requirements for substantiation. ✦ Whenever a claim is made in relation to an environmental impact for which the use level is a relevant life cycle stage, instructions shall be given to the user on conditions required to reach the claimed effect in immediate proximity of the claim and printed in a font of at least the same size.	

3.2. Information available on purchaser's request

3.2.1. Quantitative declaration of feed materials

✦ 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 IV of this Code of Practice.	R. 767/2009, Art. 17(2)(b)

3.2.2. Declaration of feed additives other than those subject to mandatory labelling requirements

✦ For the additives not subject to mandatory labelling, i.e. other than those specified in Annex VI Chapter I (1) of the Regulation and those whose presence is emphasised on the labelling in words, pictures or graphics, the person responsible for the labelling shall make available to the purchaser, on request, the name, the identification number and functional group of feed additives for which there are no	R. 767/2009, Annex VI Chapter 1 (5) as amended by R. 2017/2279

mandatory labelling requirements. The disclosure of the quantity is not required. This does not apply to flavouring compounds.	

3.2.3. Information on environmental footprint related to relevant impact categories other than those mentioned voluntarily on the label or accompanying documents

✦ In case of provision of environmental footprint regarding one or several impact categories, the environmental footprint for other relevant impact categories must be provided on request.	

3.3. Provision of PEFCR Feed-aligned data as input to a PEF Study on Animal Products

✦ For the sake of performance of a voluntary PEF study on animal products, the farmer needs data on the environmental footprint of the feed and on the nutritional analysis data of feed. In this case, a contract of information provision may be signed between the feed manufacturer and the farmer, with, as applicable, confidentiality clauses. ✦ The information should be provided in the form of an inventory of the deliveries of each feed article during a certain period of time with averaged PEFCR Feed-aligned values for all impact categories for each feed article and the nutritional characteristics as recorded in the PEFCR Feed-aligned profile of each feed article. The nutritional analysis data at stake are: Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Ash, Total Copper, Total Zinc, Gross Energy, Digestible Energy fraction and fossil carbon. ✦ This information is provided on a frequency to be agreed contractually.	

4. Listing and specificities of commonly used labelling information media

4.1. 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 or in unsealed packages or containers), 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. Recommendations to ensure legibility of the label are provided in Annex III. ✦ If a decision is taken to provide voluntary information, voluntary labelling particulars may be provided partly or totally on the label or other media. If provided on the label, attention should be paid to not overload 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 of delivery at the latest, and made available by different means, e.g. by paper or electronically. ✦ A summary table with labelling particulars which have to be put on the label or may be on the label, is given in Annex II.	R. 767/2009, Art. 14

4.2. 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 the Regulation 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	R. 767/2009, Art. 14 (1) and 11 (2)

where appropriate. ✦ Examples of labels are provided in Annex VI of the present Code.	

4.3. 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 VI Chapter I, par. 5 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009. ✦ When additional information regarding a batch (lot) as delivered is provided on a separate media than the label, the batch number of the lot shall be specified on the two media (i.e. label and second format) for purpose of traceability of labelling information.	

4.4. Distance selling

✦ There are different forms of distance communication (i.e. Internet or phone) where the simultaneous physical presence of the supplier and the consumer is not required for the conclusion of a contract between those parties. ✦ When the compound feed is offered for sale through distance selling, the mandatory labelling particulars specified in Chapter 3.1 of the present Code shall appear on the material supporting the distance selling or shall be provided through other appropriate means prior to the conclusion of the distance contract. ✦ The following particulars are exempted before the conclusion of the distance contract but shall be provided by the point of delivery of the feed: - the name or business name and the address of the feed business operator responsible for the labelling - the batch or lot reference number - 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	R. 767/2009, Art. 11 (3)

liquid products - the minimum storage life for additives other than technological additives - the indication of the minimum storage life. ✦ For packaged feed, it is recommended to provide indication of the quantity of one unit (e.g. kg/bag). ✦ In case of voluntary indication of the PEFCR Feed -aligned values of feed, it is recommended to limit these specifications to relevant environmental impacts. It is also recommended to indicate averaged PEFCR Feed -aligned values from the PEFCR Feed -aligned profile. However, in case the feed manufacturer would opt for communication of batch specific information, the averaged PEFCR Feed -aligned value should be replaced by either a max PEFCR Feed -aligned value corresponding to the highest batch specific value calculated for the feed article at stake during the last 12 months or by a range of batch specific values corresponding to the lowest and highest values calculated during the last 12 months for the feed article at stake.	

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

Management Of Claims

Warning: the examples of claims mentioned in this annex are given for illustration purposes only and do not preclude of the lawfulness of their use which depends on circumstances and ability to justify.

1. Guidance on the implementation of Article 13 and Article 11(1)(b) 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 operators and be used as a reference tool for the submission of the scientific substantiation of a claim to be provided to authorities on their request (Art. 13(1)(b) of R. 767/2009). The following sections of this annex will provide further detailed guidance of the relevant aspect of development and presentation of claims. **It must be clear that substantiation shall be available at the moment the feed is placed on the market.**

1.1. Basic conditions for use of a claim

Claims are permitted providing that the following conditions are met so that the claim is:

- Objective;
- Verifiable by the competent authorities;
- Understandable by the user of the compound feed;
- Substantiated (further details in part 2 of the present annex);
- Not misleading the user;
- Not prohibited.

1.2. 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 additives, feed materials or combinations thereof, including where relevant any specific processes undergone by the feed additives or feed materials);
- 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 aspects provided that the claim is substantiated according to the criteria as specified in part 2 of the present annex and does not conflict with the following limitations.

The labelling of the compound feed cannot include a claim that contains reference that 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 symptoms 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 a substance in a feed material or to the compound feed itself.

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.

Where a claim can be made for a particular component, this claim can also be made for the finished product in which this component is included, provided that there is a clear connection between the claim and the component. Whenever the name of one or more feed additives and/or feed materials, analytical and/or nutritional constituent is described in a claim other than referring to its absence, the names and total amounts of substances/products shall be indicated on the label under the appropriate heading.

Feed additives shall be used for the purpose they are authorised for. Claims related to the presence of a feed additive shall relate to (one of) the function(s) corresponding to the functional groups indicated in the regulation authorising the additive providing that it is present at the level required and used in accordance with the regulation authorising the additive.

Claims concerning nutritional imbalances are permitted provided there is no pathological symptom associated therewith, except for claims related to feed for specific nutritional purposes, as long as the specific feed satisfies all relevant legal requirements (Regulation (EU) 2020/354).

1.3. Phrasing of a claim

Feed may exert certain functions that are of clear benefit for animal health. However, depending on the way the claim is formulated, a product could be considered by public authorities either as a feed or as a (non-authorised) veterinary medicinal product. The wording of a claim is, therefore, extremely important and shall not, as required by the legislation refer to prevention, treatment or curation of a disease.

This means in particular that:

- Words such as “supports”, “maintains”, “contributes”, “optimises”, “provides” “fosters”, etc. would generally be acceptable Words such as “stimulates”, “increases”, “improves” or “reinforces” may also be acceptable unless they refer to a certain physiological function;
- Words such as dose, dosage, cures, treat, treatment, remedy, prevent, relieves, heals, etc. shall not be used when associated to a disease or a symptom of a disease, unless it relates to nutritional imbalances provided that there is no pathological symptom associated;
- Names of diseases are prohibited (except for feed for specific nutritional purposes, in accordance with authorisations of nutritional purposes (Regulation (EU) 2020/354)).

In any case, what matters for the evaluation of the lawfulness of a claim is the combination of words, e.g. when reference is made to symptoms of disease.

1.4. 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 the protein content of milk, as methionine plays an important role in the mobilization of fat deposits and further methionine supports the liver more effectively to eliminate waste metabolites.

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

- Will support growth of lactobacillus in the digestive tract of pigs;
- Will support the normal function of the gizzard in poultry and lower the pH of the content in the gizzard and the digestive tract.

1.4.1.1. 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 an analytical/nutritional constituent exerting a function in the compound feed, whether this function is claimed or not. 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/nutritional constituent)

  Examples:
  - "Contains / brings / source of / provides / concentrated in / rich in [substance]" (e.g. vitamins)
  - "Naturally rich in [substance]" (e.g. beta-carotene)
  - "Contains added amino acid(s) allowing a reduction of total protein concentration in this feed."
  - "Enriched with [substance]" (e.g. bicarbonate)
  - "High in [substance]" (e.g. energy)
  - "Low in [substance]" (e.g. fibre)
  - Contains soybean meal produced in accordance with the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines

- ☞ 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, feed material)
  - "Contains [specified feature] [name of substance]" (e.g. origin controlled, proteins of vegetable origin exclusively, natural pigments from tagetes).

  It must be reminded that the qualifiers above may be used only when not all similar feeds possess such characteristics.

- ☞ 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-ground
  - Pelleted

- ☞ The environmental footprint of one or several relevant impact categories linked to the production of feed, covered by the PEFCR feed. This information may in particular be useful when provided in relative way by comparison of different PEFCR Feed-aligned profiles for the same feed article with:
    - Different feed ingredients
    - Same ingredients from different origin
    - Different processes, mode of transport, type of energy used, etc.

  Examples:
  - Carbon footprint
  - Water scarcity
  - Particulate matter, etc.

1.4.1.2. 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 analytical/nutritional 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 physiological functions of the animal or enable return to normal physiological status. These are claims other than those related to specific authorised nutritional purposes (Regulation (EU) 2020/354).

  Examples
  - Contributes to good liver function
  - Preserves udder integrity
  - Supports starting growth
  - Facilitates digestive transit
  - Fosters feed / drinking water intake / digestion / appetence
  - Maintains bowel flora balance
  - Optimises rumen fermentation
  - Helps a good transition in case of change in feed
  - Supports rumen activity

- ☞ Enhancing animal performance

  Examples
  - Stimulates, fosters, improves growth
  - Increases milk production, milk secretion (e.g. sows) / egg-laying rate

- ☞ Enhancing the efficiency of the compound feed

Examples

- Contributes to reducing the feed conversion ratio
- Improves nitrogen retention
- Contains phytase, which increases the digestibility of phytic phosphorus, hence improving phosphorus absorption.

1.4.1.3. 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 (e.g. pigmentation, selenium content). They may be connected to a specific feed material, feed additive or analytical/nutritional 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). Claims may be direct (i.e. related to a specific ingredient known specifically to have the claimed effect and used for that purpose) or indirect (re-formulation of the feed, indirectly leading to an effect).

☞ Reduction of environmental emissions

Example of direct claim:

- Contains ..., Reduces enteric methane emissions by x%

Examples of indirect claims[5]:

- Low phosphorous feed - Contains 'phytase', which increases the digestibility of phytic phosphorus thus having a favourable impact on the environment
- Contains amino acids as feed additives, which allow reducing the total nitrogen content of the feed and the emissions of nitrates & ammonia
- Contains digestibility enhancers, which contribute to improve feed efficiency, thus reducing the resources needed.

☞ Reduction of hazard

Examples

- Contains [substance] which contributes to control the impact of [name of the mycotoxin(s)]

☞ Enhancing the quality (nutritional, organoleptic, microbiological, etc.) and/or value of animal products (meat, egg, milk, etc.)

[5] DECISION (EU) 2017/302 on BAT conclusions under the Industrial emissions Directive 2010/75/EU for intensive rearing of pig & poultry lists measures having the potential to abate emissions from pig and poultry husbandry. Dietary measures listed comprises supplementation with amino acids, phytase, protease, NSP enzyme, probiotics and any ingredients supporting feed efficiency

Examples

- Contains [substance], which enhances/accentuates the colour of the egg / flesh
- Limits meat oxidation
- Improves egg shell solidity
- Increases egg weight
- Only for coccidiostats and histomonostats: Aids in the prevention of coccidiosis / histomonosis caused by …

1.5. 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 with words such as "stimulates", "increases", "improves" or "reinforces" when they refer to a certain physiological function.
- Claims suggesting that, whatever the process, a compound feed provides specific/enhanced characteristics whereas such features are common to all similar compound feeds.

☞ 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 Regulation (EU) 2020/354 unless its specific provisions are complied with.

2. Substantiation of claims

Article 13(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 provides that "the person responsible for the labelling provides, at the request of the competent authority, scientific substantiation of the claim, either by reference to publicly available scientific evidence or through documented company research. **The scientific substantiation shall be available at the time the feed is placed on the market**."

The purpose of this section is to help operators establishing a "substantiation dossier" containing the elements required to support the claim. It remains, however, the prerogative of control authorities to evaluate the content of the substantiation

dossier, in particular whether the evidence provided is sufficient to establish the link between the cause and the claimed effect. The substantiation dossier shall be objective: literature when used as evidence shall be representative of the existing publications on the issue at the moment of the claim, including those not supporting the claim. The substantiation dossier shall be transmitted to authorities on their request and be kept up-to-date.

2.1. Substantiation of a claim

- ☞ The following types of substantiations, depending on the type of claims, can be considered:
  - Formulation evidence;
  - Reference benchmark for compositional claims
  - Scientific literature with following ranking
    - Meta-analysis;
    - Scientific opinions and publications from worldwide food authorities (EFSA, FDA and national feed/food authorities).
    - Article from a peer-reviewed journal;
    - Doctoral thesis;
    - Poster and communication abstract;
    - Other theses, dissertations, etc.
  - Research trial reports, with following ranking:
    - Meta-analysis of trials carried out by the operator, accompanied by the trial reports or publications used to conduct this meta-analysis;
    - Unpublished trial report but carried out by an independent body or laboratory: research laboratory, technical institute, chamber of agriculture, etc.;
    - In-house trial report.
  - Results from facilities with certified good practices (ISO, GLP, etc.) hold higher credibility.
- ☞ The substantiation shall be relevant for the species to which the feed is destined.
- ☞ Documentation proving the longstanding and well recognised use may also constitute one, but not the only element of proof (e.g. yellow coloration of egg yolk when incorporating maize in the diet).
- ☞ For claims linked to the presence of feed additives, information is usually provided by the supplier of feed additives / premixtures. The FEFANA Code of Practice on Voluntary Labelling Particulars (Claims) for Feed Additives and Premixtures (version April 2018) may be a useful reference here.[6]

[6] The FEFANA Code of Practice has not been officially endorsed due to the absence of legal basis.

☞ The substantiation of an environmental claim is subject to third party review[7].

2.2. Evidence suggested per type of claims

2.2.1.1. General principles

☞ The origin of a claim may lie in:
- The physical form of the compound feed (meal, pellets etc.),
- A particular process used in the production of the compound feed (heat treatment, pelletizing etc.) and/or
- An analytical/nutritional constituent and/or feed additive and/or feed material and/or combination thereof.

☞ The substantiation must be relevant to the claimed effect and proportionate to its degree of assertion (i.e. “may” vs. “does”).

☞ Concerning claims related to the presence of a feed material, feed additive, or analytical/nutritional constituent, the substance subject to the claim must be present in the feed and available to the animal in quantities that are sufficient to ensure the claimed effect. When the claim is made in relation to a complementary feed, the substance subject to the claim shall be present in the complementary feed and available to animals in quantities that are sufficient to ensure that the claim is substantial in the daily ration or complete feed. In addition and where appropriate, the substance for which a nutritional effect is claimed must be delivered in sufficient quantity by an amount of feed which can be consumed by an animal without detrimental effects, e.g. on weight gain.

☞ 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 in the daily ration / complete feed as provided in the feed additive authorisation. In other circumstances, the substantiation of a claim should be provided in accordance with sections 2.2.2 and 2.2.3.

2.2.1.2. Specific requirements for compositional claims

☞ For compositional claims linked to the presence or absence of a substance or analytical constituent, the formulation of the feed (quantities of analytical/nutritional constituents) of the compound feed shall be the source of the substantiation.

☞ For claims related to grinding, the spread of particle size.

[7] A review by a Third Party may not be regarded as validation by control authorities.

- Claims related to the presence of a substance can be made on the condition that this substance is present in the feed subject to the claim but is generally not present in comparable standard compound feed. Evidence must be provided of the characteristics of the substance when emphasised in the claims (e.g. responsible soy bean meal production).
- Claims related to the absence of a substance can be made on the condition that this substance is not present in the feed subject to the claim but 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) for the complete feed / daily ration. 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 a standard compound feed are recommended as a general guidance:
  - Reduced < 15%;
  - Increased > 15%.

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

  Concerning complementary feed, the above percentages shall not correspond to the content of the substance in the complementary feed itself but the content in the daily ration/complete feed when the complementary feed is used in accordance with instructions.
- The dossier shall include a reference to a method of analysis for the constituent subject to the claim or, in case of absence of published recognised methodology/table for calculated nutritional value, expert advice along the principles laid down in part 3.1.3 c) of the main part of the present code.
- 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 verified 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.

- For claims related to an impact category covered by the PEFCR Feed, the basis of the substantiation should be a PEFCR Feed-aligned study no more than 5-years old, performed in accordance with the PEFCR feed, verified by a third party.
- Comparative claims in relation to environmental footprint of feed from cradle-to-gate are not recommended, except when made in relation to products from the same company, either different feed article fulfilling the same function at the same period or same feed article at different periods. The references should be clearly specified in the claim (i.e. when referring to an evolution over time, specify the year/month of the baseline). The scope of the comparison should be the labelled data of the feed being delivered with the PEFCR Feed -aligned profile of the same feed article during the period of reference. The PEFCR-Feed-aligned values must be generated with the same versions of the PEFCR Feed.
- The data reported in the PEFCR feed for the so-called “representative” feed shall not be used as a benchmark for comparison purpose.
- If a claim is made on improvement, information should be provided in the justification dossier of any trade-offs (increase of PEF value for other relevant impact categories or same impact category at subsequent LCA stages).

2.2.1.3. Specific requirements for functional and livestock management claims

- Peer-reviewed publication in reputable journals is favored. However, if reports are not published, they should be made available, including raw data for scientific evaluation by qualified independent reviewers such as regulatory bodies, academia, third parties or certification bodies. In the case that extrapolation rules are applied from one type of animal to another (species, genotype) or from one kind of farm management to another (geography, climatic conditions, feed article), they should be explicitly documented.
- The basis for the substantiation of functional and livestock management claims should 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 (haematology or biochemical blood parameters, biomarkers *in vitro* activity of white cells, antioxidant capacity, zootechnical parameter for reproduction, CH4 emissions, ammonia emissions, etc.); or
  - Indirect measurement (e.g. mortality or morbidity of young animals); or

- Relation between mode of action and claimed effect (mode of action and general literature on link between mode of action and effect).

☞ The description of the mode of action can be used to improve the potential extrapolation from one livestock system to another. For example:

- Time representativeness. Data relative to the mode of action are valid without limitation; data relative to the effect envisaged should be comparable to the current situation. More recent studies have a greater weight of evidence.
- Technological representativeness. Data relative to the mode of action shall be applicable to the type of diets and type of animals concerned; data relative to zootechnical results shall be obtained for similar rations (feed formulation) and similar strains of animals (e.g. fast-growing chickens vs slow-growing chickens).
- Geographical representativeness. Data relative to the mode of action shall be extrapolated with care regarding farm management; data relative to zootechnical results should be issued from similar farming practices, and in situations in which climatic conditions are possibly affecting performance (e.g. animals raised outside of barns) the conditions of the trials should be comparable to the practice.

☞ For functional claims and livestock management claims, the level of substantiation should follow the following 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 journals; report from research institutes, field trials with control groups. If the effect is based on mode of action, this shall be accurately described on the basis of trials or peer reviewed references.
    - Trials shall provide information on the minimum dosage to be used in order to elicit 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 least through livestock holding surveys (minimum 2-3 farms with records of the effect).

- Claims referring to a potential for effect should be based on at least one trial[8] 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 an 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…'

☞ Should a claim pertain to an impact category falling in the scope of the PEF, the claim should be substantiated by a PEF-aligned LCA study no more than 5-years old, including both a relevant baseline feed and the feed carrying the claim. The LCA study should be applied to a farm production system (e.g. extensive, intensive, organic, grass-based, silage based, etc.) representative of the targeted commercial farm. However, if the claim relates to a feed additive authorized for the claimed function or to a feeding technique (formulation, process, analytical/nutritional constituent or feed material) officially recognized under EU or national rules[9], the LCA study is required only when the targeted farm system differs significantly from the representative farm system in relation to which the official recognition has been granted.

☞ If a claim is made on improvement, information should be provided in the evidence file of any trade-offs (increase of PEF value for other relevant impact categories or same impact category at subsequent LCA stages).

☞ A third-party verification of the PEF study is required.

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, methane emissions, nitrogen emissions, etc.

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

[9] Examples of Regulation (EU) 2020/354 on particular nutritional purposes, Decision(EU) 2017/302 on BAT conclusions under the Industrial emissions Directive 2010/75/EU for intensive rearing of pig & poultry lists measures having the potential to abate emissions from pig and poultry husbandry; list of feeding techniques recognized as effective to reduce methane emissions and eligible to public funding in Flanders as part of the CAP National Strategic Plans.

- The criteria chosen for the study are measurable or calculable; i.e. can be quantified and distinguished (yes/no, etc.)
- The method of measurement or calculation model is acknowledged ("as 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 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 evidence relevant to the study is assured and filed.

3.2. Experimental protocol

- Results from experimental protocol shall be relevant for the species the feed is destined to.
- Bibliography: bibliographic research shall be objective and representative of the diversity of scientific opinions on the truthfulness of the claim. Bibliographic references are typically:
  - 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 test 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 centres:

- *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.

- PEF/PEFCR Feed aligned studies.
- Bibliographic analysis and tests should always lead to the production of a report.
- The person responsible for the study and the team of researchers are identified and their Professional qualification are appropriate.
- The executive report and raw data are saved and kept available for control authorities.

3.3. Structure of an evidence file

An evidence file should be composed of the following:

- A summary (one page) with:
  - The wording and description of the claim
  - A summary of the substantiation provided
  - The characteristics of the product supporting the claim (inclusion rates of feed additives or feed materials, amount of nutrients, specific process undergone, etc.)
  - Target species
  - Benefit for farmers / animals
- Labelling particular and labelling medium:
  - Nature of the labelling medium (label, accompanying document, packaging, leaflet, other)
  - Essential characteristics of the products to support the claim and how they are disclosed on the labelling medium
  - Instructions for use
- Scientific justification
  - Description of the nature of the scientific justification
  - Published relevant literature
  - In-house research: executive report
    - Chapter 1: Introduction (object of the study, context, background, authors, qualifications)
    - Chapter 2: Materials and methods
    - Chapter 3: Recorded results
    - Chapter 4: Analysis and discussion on results
    - Chapter 5: Conclusions
    - Chapter 6: Bibliography
  - Independent scientific expert opinions (if relevant)

- ☞ Verification statement for PEF/PEFCR Feed aligned studies

ANNEX II

Summary Table on Labelling Particulars to be Disclosed on the Labelling

The summary table below presents the labelling particulars that must 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 voluntary 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 deliveries in bulk or unsealed packages or containers)	Mandatory	Voluntary / on request
Traceability information		
Commercial name		**X**
Type of compound feed	**X**	
Feed intended for particular nutritional purposes	**X**	
Name & address of Feed Business Operator responsible for labelling	**X**	
Approval number of Feed Business Operator responsible for the labelling when available	**X**	
Name & address of manufacturer or approval or identification number of manufacturer (when different from the responsible for labelling)	**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**	

Warnings on contra-indications, adverse events and impact on the environment (for medicated feed)	**X**	
Best before date	**X**	
Statement that the opinion of a nutrition expert or veterinarian should be sought before using the feed or before extending its period of use (column 4 & 6 of annex part B of R2020/354).	**X**	
Withdrawal period (for medicated feed)	**X**	
Labelling particulars on the label (or accompanying document for deliveries in bulk or unsealed packages or containers)	**Mandatory**	**Voluntary / on request**
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 feed additives subject to mandatory declaration (name, added amount, ID number and name of functional group or category)	**X**	
Declaration of certain feed additives where its presence is defined (name, added amount, name of functional group, ID number)	**X**	
Declaration of other feed additives on a voluntary basis at least with their name or, in the case of flavouring compounds, at least with their functional group		**X**
Declaration of feed additives whose presence is emphasised (indication in accordance with provisions for feed additives subject to mandatory declaration)	**x**	
Declaration of other feed additives on purchaser's request (name, ID number and name of functional group or category)		**X**
Declaration of active substance (name, added amount) and veterinary medicinal product (name, marketing authorisation number, marketing authorisation holder)	**X**	
Mandatory analytical constituents (incl. moisture and ash	**X**	

insoluble in hydrochloric acid if relevant)		
Additional information on analytical/nutritional constituents		**X**
Environmental footprint		**X**
Other claims		**X**

ANNEX III

Best Practice Recommendation for Legibility of a Label

	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 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; ~ Clear contrasting colours.	~ Letter 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 contrasts - light type on a light background or dark type on a dark background;
Packaging/ Printing	~ High quality printing	~ Printing on deformation zones;	~ Labels printed on curved surfaces. ~ Zones of the

		~ Heat sealed areas; ~ Plastic shrink wrap; ~ Metallic and shiny printing surfaces;	packaging which are not directly accessible; ~ Areas where the destruction of the package is required to read the text.

ANNEX IV

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 is allowed to request information on the quantitative composition data?

Although the target group of the legislator for this provision of information on request was primarily the final users/farmers, the wording used does not restrict this right to farmers only. In particular, in case of sales of compound feed via a retailer, the retailer shall source the information from the manufacturers to be able to answer his own customer's request. In order to preserve intellectual property rights, it is recommended that any operator other than the final user initiating or transmitting a request for information on quantitative composition data should sign a confidentiality agreement.

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

Unless otherwise specified in the contract agreed upon between interested parties, the request for information on quantitative composition data should be transmitted by the purchaser to the person responsible for the labelling. However, requests may also be addressed to the supplier, even if not responsible for labelling. The request should then be channelled to the owner of the information, most likely the manufacturer of the compound feed. The owner of the information may require a copy of the request from the final user together with his identity. The requested data may be provided directly to the initiator of the request or forward it via the retailer(s).

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

Where percentages by weight of the feed materials are not specified on the label itself, the purchaser, on request to its supplier, shall have access to quantitative composition data within a range of +/- 15% of the value according to the compound feed formulation without prejudice to intellectual property rights. In case of divergence of views between supplier and purchaser, the authorities of the respective Member State(s) will decide if the objection to the disclosure of percentages based on intellectual property rights is justified.

It must be noted that the lower the incorporation rate of a feed material, the higher the uncertainty regarding the actual percentage by weight of this feed material. The risk of exceeding the range of +/-15 % at lower level is therefore considerably high.

It is generally acknowledged that the know-how of feed manufacturers lies more with micro-ingredients than macro-ingredients. Thus, in order to facilitate the practical implementation of Article 17(2)b, it is recommended that suppliers do not claim intellectual property rights for inclusion rates above 5%. Nevertheless, upon request purchasers may also obtain further information on the composition concerning feed materials below 5%.

- 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.

ANNEX V

Guidance for the Declaration of Methionine under the Analytical Constituents Heading in Case of Addition of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine

The declaration of the amount of methionine under the “Analytical Constituent” heading as measured by standard analytical methods may not always provide completely meaningful information on the true value of the compound feed, especially when Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine, calcium salt of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine, isopropyl ester of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine or any other authorized form of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine is added to the compound feed since the official analytical method for the analysis of methionine cannot quantify Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine.

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 can, on a voluntary basis, declare under the ”Analytical constituents” heading the ”methionine equivalent value” (abbreviated: methionine eq. value) of the compound feed being the sum of native methionine + any of the authorised added forms of DL or L-methionine + methionine equivalent value of any of the authorised added forms of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine. The methionine equivalent value of Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine in any of its authorised forms shall be calculated using a bio-equivalence factor for Hydroxy Analogue of Methionine 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 1 part 2 of the present code. This substantiation dossier can be based on the information provided by the feed additive supplier, including literature and/or trials. When literature is used as evidence, it shall be representative of the existing publications on the issue.

Example of a voluntary declaration of the methionine equivalent value of a compound feed supplemented by 2,000 mg/kg of the feed additive “Hydroxy analogue of methionine” pure at 88% when using a bio-equivalence factor of 85% on an equimolar basis.

Methionine equivalent value of the added amount of the feed additive "Hydroxy analogue of methionine": 2,000 mg/kg * 0.88 * 0.85 = 1,500 mg/kg methionine equivalent = 0.15% methionine equivalent

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Crude Protein	19%	Methionine	0.35%
Crude Fibre	4.0%	Total **methionine equivalent value**	**0.50%**
Crude Fats	5.0%	Calcium	0.7%
Crude Ash	5.5%	Sodium	0.17%
Lysine	1.4%	Phosphorus	0.5%

ANNEX VI

Examples of Labels

Warning: the examples of labels mentioned in this annex are given for illustration purposes only and do not preclude of the lawfulness of their use.

This Annex includes examples of labels of compound feed for different types of feed and scenarios under the labelling provisions valid at the time of endorsement by authorities and reflects the general labelling rules. However, specific labelling requirements, e.g. for individual feed additives, change frequently. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the user of this code to monitor the developments of the EU legislation, in particular for specific labelling requirements for feed additives.

The design of the labels presented thereafter complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009, as most recently amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/2279. The labels are given for illustration only and users of this Code are free to develop their own design as long as it complies with the minimum requirements of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 and the guidance provided in the present Code.

Label of a complete feed

(no voluntary labelling particulars)

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

Product Code 4267 **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 Fats	8.5%	Sodium	0.15%
Crude Ash	5.5%	Phosphorus	0.6%
Lysine	1.5%		

COMPOSITION

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

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins: Vitamin A (3a672a): 12,500 IU; Vitamin D (3a670a): 0.075 mg

Trace elements (source in brackets): Iron (3b103 / Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate): 50 mg; Iodine (3b202 / calcium iodate anhydrous): 2 mg; Copper (3b405 / copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate): 19 mg; Manganese (3b502 / manganese(II) oxide): 105 mg; Zinc (3b603 / zinc oxide): 90 mg; Selenium (3b801/ sodium selenite): 0.2 mg

Digestibility enhancers: Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase EC 3.2.1.8 (4a62): 560 TXU; 3-phytase EC 3.1.3.8 (4a1600): 500 FTU

Coccidiostats: Monensin sodium (Coxidin) (51701)): 120 mg)

Flavourings: Ethyl benzoate (2b09726): 6 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.
Dangerous for equine species, turkeys and rabbits.
This feedingstuff contains an ionophore: simultaneous use with certain medicinal substances can be contraindicated.

Batch Number: 987654	Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: See delivery note/invoice[10]	Establishment No: α IE123456

[10] For a consignment delivered in bulk

Label of a complete feed

(with 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 Fats	8.5%	Sodium	0.15%
Crude Ash	5.5%	Phosphorus	0.6%
Lysine	1.5%	Energy (EC formula)	13.00 MJ/kg
Vitamin A	9,500 IU		

COMPOSITION

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

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins: Vitamin A (3a672a); Vitamin D3 (3a671): 2,500 IU

Trace elements (source in brackets): Iron (3b103 / Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate): 50 mg; Iodine (3b202 / calcium iodate anhydrous): 2 mg; Copper (3b405 / copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate): 19 mg; Manganese (3b502 / manganese(II) oxide): 105 mg; Zinc (3b603 / zinc oxide): 90 mg: 45 mg; Selenium (3b801/ sodium selenite): 0.2 mg

Digestibility enhancers: Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase EC 3.2.1.8 (4a62): 560 TXU; 3-phytase EC 3.1.3.8 (4a1600): 500 FTU

Coccidiostats: Monensin sodium (Coxidin) (51701): 120 mg

Flavourings[11]: 200 mg

ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT (Batch specific)

Impact category	Unit	Value per 1,000 kg feed
Climate change	Kg $CO_{2\,eq}$	1,304
thereof land use and land transformation	Kg $CO_{2\,eq}$	516

Information on methodology and other impact categories available he

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This feed may only be fed to growing chicken broilers of minimum 14 days of age.

[11] The mixture of flavourings here mentioned does not include flavorings subject to mandatory declaration

Use for target animals only. Dangerous for equine and turkeys.	
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[10]	Establishment No: α IE123456

Label of a mineral feed

(no voluntary labelling particulars)

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

Product Code 3579 **Bloggs Dairy Mineral**

Mineral feed for lactating dairy cows

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Calcium	8.0%
Sodium	8.0%
Phosphorus	6.0%
Magnesium	8.0%
Crude ash	87.0%

COMPOSITION

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

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins: Vitamin A (3a672a): 500,000 IU; Vitamin D3 (3a671): 100,000 IU

Trace elements (source in brackets): Iodine (3b202 / calcium iodate anhydrous): 250 mg; Cobalt (3b302 / cobalt(II) carbonate): 60 mg; Copper (3b405 / copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate): 2,000 mg; Copper (3b415 / copper chelate of lysine and glutamic acid): 500 mg; Manganese (3b502 / manganese(II) oxide): 2,000 mg; Zinc (3b603 / zinc oxide): 4,000 mg; E6 Zinc (3b606 / zinc chelate of amino acids hydrate): 1,000 mg; Selenium (3b801/ sodium selenite): 20 mg; Selenium (3b811 / Selenised yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae NCYC R397, 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.

Protective measures to avoid exposure with Cobalt by inhalation or by dermal route should be taken.

Batch Number: 876543 Best before: MM/YY

Net weight: 25 kg	Establishment No: α IE123456

Label of a mineral feed

(with voluntary labelling particulars)

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

Product Code 3579 **Bloggs Dairy Mineral**

Mineral feed for lactating dairy cows

Contains 3-nitrooxypropanol - May reduce enteric methane emission by x%

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Calcium	18.0%
Sodium	8.0%
Phosphorus	6.0%
Magnesium	8.0%
Chloride	12.0%
Crude ash	87.0%

COMPOSITION

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

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins : Vitamin A (3a672a): 500,000 IU ; Vitamin D3 (3a671): 100,000 IU; Vitamin E (3a700): 2,000 IU

Trace elements (source in brackets): Iodine (3b202 / calcium iodate anhydrous): 250 mg; Cobalt (3b302 / cobalt(II) carbonate): 60 mg; Copper (3b405 / copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate): 2,000 mg; Copper (3b415 / copper chelate of lysine and glutamicacid): 500 mg; Manganese (3b502 / manganese(II) oxide): 2,000 mg; Zinc (3b603 / zinc oxide): 4,000 mg; Zinc (3b606 / zinc chelate of amino acids hydrate): 1,000 mg; Selenium (3b801/ sodium selenite): 20 mg; Selenium (3b811/ Selenised yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae NCYC R397, inactivated): 10 mg

Substances which favourably affect the environment: 3-nitrooxypropanol (4c1): 1,500 mg/kg

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.

Protective measures to avoid exposure with Cobalt by inhalation or by dermal route should be taken.

CARBON FOOTPRINT (AVERAGED): 1,800 Kg $CO_{2\,eq}$ per 1,000 kg fee

Information on methodology and other impact categories available

Label of a complementary feed

(No 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 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 genetically modified soya), Sunflower seed meal, (Sugar) cane molasses, Calcium carbonate, Soya oil (produced from genetically modified soya), Sodium chloride, Magnesium oxide.

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins: Vitamin A (3a672a): 8,000 IU; Vitamin D3 (3a671): 2,000 IU

Trace elements (source in brackets): Iodine (3b202 / calcium iodate anhydrous): 5 mg; Cobalt (3b302 / cobalt(II) carbonate): 1 mg; Copper (3b405 / copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate): 40 mg; Manganese (3b502 / manganese(II) oxide): 50 mg; Zinc (3b603 / zinc oxide): 100 mg; Selenium (3b801/ sodium selenite): 0.5 mg

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Feed with forage to a maximum of 70% of the dry matter intake.

Protective measures to avoid exposure with Cobalt by inhalation or by dermal route should be taken.

Batch Number: 765432	Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: See delivery note/invoice[10]	Establishment No: α IE123456

Label of a complementary feed

(with 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 Fats	5.5%
Crude Ash	8.0%
Sodium	0.4%
Magnesium	0.5%
Copper	55 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 genetically modified soya), Sunflower seed meal, (Sugar) cane molasses, Calcium carbonate, Soya oil (produced from genetically modified soya), Sodium chloride, Magnesium oxide.

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins: Vitamin A (3a672a): 8,000 IU; Vitamin D3 (3a671): 2,000 IU; Vitamin E (3a700): 40 IU

Trace elements (source in brackets): Iodine (3b202 / calcium iodate anhydrous): 5 mg; Cobalt (3b302 / cobalt(II) carbonate): 1 mg; Copper (3b405 / copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate): 40 mg; Manganese (3b502 / manganese(II) oxide): 50 mg; Zinc (3b603 / zinc oxide): 100 mg; Selenium (3b801/ sodium selenite): 0.5 mg

Information on environmental footprint available here

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Feed with forage to a maximum of 70% of the dry matter intake.

Protective measures to avoid exposure with Cobalt by inhalation or by dermal route should be taken.

Batch Number: 765432	Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: See delivery note/invoice[10]	Establishment No: α IE123456

Label of a complete feed

(with a lot of 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 Fats	4.5%	Total methionine eq. value	0.45%
Crude Ash	12.5%	Calcium	4.0%
Vitamin E	20 IU/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 genetically modified soya), Sunflower seed meal, Wheat feed, Calcium carbonate, Soya oil (produced from genetically modified soya), Dicalcium phosphate, Sodium chloride, Sodium bicarbonate.

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins: Vitamin A (3a672a): 8,000 IU; Vitamin D3 (3a671): 3,000 IU, Vitamin E (3a700): 10 IU; Vitamin B1 (3a820): 1 mg; Vitamin B2: 3 mg; Vitamin B6 / pyridoxine hydrochloride (3a831): 1 mg; Vitamin B12: 10 mg; Calcium-D-pantothenate (3a841): 6 mg; Folic acid (3a316): 1 mg; Choline Chloride (3a890): 50 mg

Trace elements (source in brackets): Iron (3b103 / Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate): 30 mg; Iodine (3b202 / calcium iodate anhydrous): 1 mg; Copper (3b405 / copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate): 5 mg; Manganese (3b502 / manganese(II) oxide): 90 mg; Zinc (3b603 / zinc oxide): 60 mg; Selenium (3b801/ sodium selenite): 0.2 mg

Amino acids: Hydroxy analogue of methionine (3c307): 1,500 mg

Digestibility enhancers: Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase EC 3.2.1.8. / Endo 1,3(4)-beta-glucanase EC 3.2.1.4. / Endo-1,4-beta-glucanase EC 3.2.1.6 (4a1602i): 2,080 U / 1,440 U / 640 U; 3-phytase EC 3.1.3.8 (4a1600): 400 FTU

Colourants: Lutein (E161b): 1 mg; Zeaxanthin (E161h): 1 mg; Citranaxanthin (E161i): 3 mg

Flavourings: 200 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[10]	Establishment No: α IE123456

Label of a complete feed (with a claim)

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

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Crude Protein	19%	Methionine	0.35%
Crude Fibre	4.0%	Methionine equivalent value	0.50%
Crude 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 genetically modified 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 genetically modified soya), Dicalcium phosphate, Sodium chloride.

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins: Vitamin A (3a672a): 10,000 IU; Vitamin D (3a670a): 0.05 mg

Trace elements (source in brackets): Iron (3b103 / Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate): 100 mg; Iodine (3b202 / calcium iodate anhydrous): 1 mg; Copper (3b405 / copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate): 16 mg; Manganese (3b502 / manganese(II) oxide): 40 mg; Zinc (3b603 / zinc oxide): 100 mg; Selenium (3b801/ sodium selenite): 0.3 mg

Amino acids: Hydroxy analogue of methionine (3c307): 2,000 mg

Digestibility enhancers: 3-phytase EC 3.1.3.8 (4a1600): 1,000 FTU

Other zootechnical Additives: Benzoic acid (4d210): 7,500 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[10]	Establishment No: α IE123456

Label of a dietetic complementary feed

(with claim)

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 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 genetically modified soya), Sunflower seed meal, (Sugar) cane molasses, Soya oil (produced from genetically modified soya), Magnesium oxide, Sodium chloride, dicalcium phosphate.

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins: Vitamin A (3a672a): 25,000 IU; Vitamin D3 (3a671): 8,000 IU; Vitamin E (3a700): 500 IU

Trace elements (source in brackets): Iodine (3b202 / calcium iodate anhydrous): 8 mg, Cobalt (3b302 / cobalt(II) carbonate): 1 mg, Copper (3b405 / copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate): 100 mg, Manganese (3b502 / manganese(II) oxide): 150 mg, Zinc (3b603 / zinc oxide): 300 mg, Selenium (3b801/ 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 (6 kg DM per day) 'green' forage and ad libitum fresh straw.
Stop feeding after calving.

Protective measures to avoid exposure with Cobalt by inhalation or by dermal route

should be taken.	
Batch Number: 987654	Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: 25kg	Establishment No: α IE123456

Label of a medicated feed

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

Product Code 2468 **Bloggs pig for fattening**

MEDICATED FEED

Complete feed for feeding to growing pigs from 5 to 12 weeks of age

ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS

Crude Protein	19%	Methionine	0.35%
Crude Fibre	4.0%	Methionine equivalent value	0.50%
Crude 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 genetically modified 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 genetically modified soya), Dicalcium phosphate, Sodium chloride.

ADDITIVES (PER KG)

Vitamins: Vitamin A (3a672a): 10,000 IU; Vitamin D (3a670a): 0.05 mg

Trace elements (source in brackets): Iron (3b103 / Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate): 100 mg; Iodine (3b202 / calcium iodate anhydrous): 1 mg; Copper (3b405 / copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate): 160 mg; Manganese (3b502 / manganese(II) oxide): 40 mg; Zinc (3b603 / zinc oxide): 100 mg; Selenium (3b801 / sodium selenite): 0.3 mg

Amino acids: Hydroxy analogue of methionine (3c307): 2,000 mg

Digestibility enhancers: 3-phytase EC 3.1.3.8 (4a1600): 1,000 FTU

MEDICATION

Veterinary Medicinal product: Karidox 125 mg/kg
Marketing authorisation number: 3234 ESP
Active substance: doxycycline: 200 mg/kg
Authorisation holder: Laboratorios Karizoo S.A
Toll-free number for access to package leaflet of the veterinary medicinal product: 0800543210

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Do not use in cases of hypersensitivity to tetracyclines or to any of the excipients. Do not use in breeding animals and in animals with hepatic dysfunction. The use is not recommended during pregnancy and lactation.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This feed may only be fed to fattening pigs.
Do not distribute to animals within 5 days before slaughter.
Use according to the veterinary prescription.
The absorption of doxycycline can be reduced in the presence of high amounts of Ca2+, Fe3+, Mg2+ or Al3+ in the diet. Do not administer together with antacids, kaolin and iron preparations
Do not use in conjunction with other veterinary medicinal products.
Inappropriate disposal of medicated feed poses serious threats to the environment and may contribute to antimicrobial resistance
The absorption of doxycycline can be reduced in the presence of high amounts of Ca2+, Fe3+, Mg2+ or Al3+ in the diet. Do not administer together with antacids, kaolin and iron preparations and in conjunction with bactericidal antibiotics like betalactams.

Batch Number: 543210 Use before: MM/YY
Net weight: 50kg Establishment No: α IE123456

ANNEX VII

Example of Contextual Information Available to Customers Regarding Methodological Options Used for the Generation of Environmental Footprint Information and Availability of Additional Information

Overview of the significant methodological options taken for the performance of the PEF study performed in accordance with Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules – Feed for food producing animals

The summary of the PEF/PEFCR Feed-aligned report is available on request at: info@bloggs.eu

Feed article: .....

Accuracy of labelled data

☐ Averaged PEF values (data calculated on the basis of averaged composition of the feed article during period DDMMYY (-1) to DDMMYY)

☐ Batch Specific PEF values (data calculated on the basis of the actual composition of the batch of compound feed being delivered)

Transport

☐ Transport to farm excluded

☐ Fuel consumption for farm-specific delivery and transport means

☐ Farm specific delivery distance and transport mean

☐ Average fuel consumption per tonne delivered, for the feed article under study

☐ Average distance from mill to farms in scope, per category of feed (ruminants, poultry, pork, fish; other) and transport mean

☐ Average distance from mill to farms in scope

Energy consumption

☐ Average value for all feed whatever the process undergone

☐ Separate values for mash vs. pellets

☐ Sub-process specific energy data

Relevant Impact Categories - results available on request at info@bloggs.eu)

☐ Climate change

☐ Ozone depletion
☐ Human toxicity, cancer
☐ Human toxicity, non-cancer
☐ Particulate matter
☐ Ionising radiation, human health
☐ Photochemical, ozone formation, human health
☐ Acidification
☐ Eutrophication, terrestrial
☐ Eutrophication, fresh water
☐ Eutrophication, marine
☐ Ecotoxicity, freshwater
☐ Land use
☐ Water use
☐ Resource use, minerals and metals
☐ Resource use, fossils
☐ Biodiversity
☐ Nitrous oxide

Verification statement

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