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# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW FEED HYGIENE REGULATION (EC) No 183/2005 Q&A

**Introduction:** The new EU Feed Hygiene Regulation will apply from 1 January 2006. On 17 November 2005, FEFAC held a workshop with experts from the European Commission, national authorities from Member States and Third Countries and industry to address remaining questions regarding the implementation of the new rules. The answers given reflect the state of the play at the date of creation of the document and do not preclude possible future adaptations to the legislation. In case of doubt feed business operators should contact the competent national or regional authorities.

This Q&A should be read in conjunction with other documents regarding the implementation of the General Food Law and the Food Hygiene Regulation and in particular the [Guidance document](#) for the implementation of the General Food Law and the [Guidance document](#) on the facilitation of the implementation of the HACCP principles in certain food businesses.

Please also consult national guidance documents for feed business operators which have been issued by the competent national authorities.

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## **A. SCOPE**

**Q1: Do farmers who do not produce the feed themselves but only deliver it to animals fall under the scope of this Regulation and, if yes, should they be regarded as feed business operators?**

**A1:** The scope of feed hygiene covers not only the production or handling of feed but also the feeding of food-producing animals (article 2, par. 1(a)). Therefore, farmers fall under the scope of this Regulation on the moment they feed their animals, whether or not they produce feed. They have to comply with the requirements of Annex III.

At present, national authorities have different opinions as whether farmers who only deliver feed to animals should be regarded as feed business operators and therefore would have to be registered and to comply with relevant provisions of Annex I.

Option 1: It must be assumed that farmers delivering feed to animals must have some feed storage activity. Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 defines "feed business operator" as "the natural or legal person responsible for ensuring that the requirements of the present Regulation are met within the feed business under their control". Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 defines "feed business" as "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.**" A strict interpretation of the definition of feed business would therefore imply that farmers are systematically feed business operators.

Option 2: Should all farmers be regarded as feed business operators, why would the legislator speak about "feed business operators and farmers" (see article 5(6)), what implies that a farmer may not always be a feed business operator? In addition, livestock farmers are food business operators and therefore fall under the obligation to get registered according to the Food Hygiene Regulation. Should they be registered twice if their feed business activity is limited to storage? Furthermore, Annex III of the Feed Hygiene Regulation includes specific provisions for the storage of feed, so that, if the activity of the farmer is limited to storing and distributing feed, none of the provisions in Annex I would be applicable to him.

**Q2: Do transporters of live animals fall under the scope of this Regulation, when feeding animals during the journey?**

**A2:** The feeding of animals is covered by the Feed Hygiene Regulation, whatever the place where the feeding takes place. Transporters of live animals are considered as food business operators and the transport of live animals is regarded as an operation associated to primary production according to the Food Hygiene Regulation (Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004). This means that they are considered on the same level as livestock farmers under the Food Hygiene Regulation. By extension, one should consider that transporters of live animals have to comply at least with the provisions of Annex III of the Feed Hygiene Regulation and even also Annex I (depending on the answer to Q1). The question remains whether or not they should be registered.

**Q3: Do mobile mixers, feed retailers, feed transporters, traders fall under the scope of the feed hygiene Regulation?**

**A3:** All these activities fall under the definition of feed business operators. Traders who just operate as an intermediate and do not carry out any physical activity with

regard to feed are still regarded as feed business operators insofar as they operate as a distributor of feed. In practice, the main obligation they would have to fulfil is compliance with traceability requirements as laid down in Annex II.

**Q4: Where does the notion of feed business operator start? Should a mining company that only sells a very small part of its production to the feed sector be regarded as a feed business? Should the manufacturer of a by-product that needs to undergo a specific treatment to fulfil the requirements of the feed legislation (e.g. decontamination of groundnuts meal with a higher level of aflatoxin than permitted by the legislation) be regarded as a feed business?**

**A4:** It is not possible to establish a clear borderline between those operators that fall under the scope of the Feed Hygiene Regulation and those who fall outside. As a precautionary measure, in case of doubt, operators are recommended to notify their existence and activities to the national authorities before 1 January 2006, bearing in mind that they will still have two years to implement the requirements of Feed Hygiene or to withdraw their application (see also Q25).

In practice, the determination of the scope of the Regulation should follow a risk-based approach and be considered in the light of the definitions provided in the General Food Law for feed (article 3, par. 4.) and the interpretation given in the guidance document for the implementation of the General Food Law. It is possible from this standpoint to identify criteria that should be considered to check if a product qualifies as feed on a case-by-case basis.

Criterion 1: Can the product be used as feed as such?

Any producer of a product of feed grade quality which may be used directly as feed is a feed business operator covered by the Feed Hygiene, including all subsequent operations regarding handling, storage and product delivery. This would mean in particular that any producer of a chemical substance authorised as a feed additive would be a feed business operator.

In case a product must undergo only a simple treatment (i.e. grinding or sorting), then the process does not modify intrinsically the nature of the product so that it should be regarded as feed already before undergoing such treatment. In other words, if a mining company extracts blocks of minerals which may be used as feed once grinded, the mining company is a feed business operator. If the product extracted by the mining companies needs to undergo a complex treatment, e.g. for the manufacturing of feed grade phosphate, then the raw product cannot be regarded as feed. The mining company will not be a feed business operator but the company that “upgrades” the product will be.

Criterion 2: Does the product meet the EU feed safety standards?

Article 15 of the General Food Law provides that feed shall not be placed on the market or fed to animals if it is unsafe. In the guidance document on the implementation of the General Food Law, part IV.3.1. (i), the Standing Committee on the Food Chain stresses that “Article 15.2 specifies the intended use of a feed has to be taken into consideration to consider it unsafe. For example, it is notable that for certain contaminants, a product treatment resulting in the removal of the contaminant could be allowed under certain conditions, laid down by the relevant specific legislation”. In other words, a product could be qualified as feed even if it needs to undergo a “detoxification” process to meet the EU feed safety legislation. Article 8 of Directive 2002/32/EC provides indeed for the fixation of parameters for detoxification processes. Therefore, not only the manufacturer of the product but also the transporter and other intermediates including the detoxifying operator should be regarded as feed business operators.

Criterion 3: Is the operator aware that his product is used as feed?

The manufacturer of generic products may not always be aware that they are used as feed. This might in particular be the case for products for which the feed outlet represents a very limited proportion of their turnover, e.g. mining companies or chemical companies which have hardly any contact with the feed sector and are used to work with intermediate operators who channel these products to the feed sector. In that case, the basic producer would not be regarded as a feed business operator but the intermediate would be. We must note however that this is a very subjective criterion.

We therefore consider that discussions are still required amongst Member States on concrete situations to come to a consistent interpretation of the scope of the Regulation.

**Q5: Are processing aids, medicinal substances, medicated premixtures or water regarded as feed and should their producers, transporters, etc. comply with Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 on feed hygiene?**

**A5:** Processing aids are defined in Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 as “substances not consumed as feedingstuff by itself ....” Therefore, they are excluded from the definition of feed and fall outside the scope of this Regulation. However, processing aids should be regarded as a potential hazard in the feed manufacturing process and therefore be treated as such when undertaking the HACCP study. The same goes for medicinal substances. The use of water is subject to special requirements in the Annexes of the Feed Hygiene Regulation. Medicated premixtures are already covered by the EU legislation for veterinary products.

**Q6: According to article 1(2)(c) of the Food Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, operators who supply small quantities of primary products to the final consumer or to local retail establishments directly supplying the final consumer, are excluded from the scope. Does this mean that they are also exempted from the scope of the Feed Hygiene Regulation, whatever the operations they carry out?**

**A6:** Yes. The link between feed hygiene and food hygiene in this respect is ensured by article 2(2)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005.

**Q7: What is meant by “small quantities of primary production of feed” under article 2(2)(d)?**

**A7:** There is no EU definition of what “small quantity” means. The interpretation should be broad enough to allow current practices to continue to apply, provided the objectives of the Regulation are met.

**Q8: The derogation in article 2(2)(d) requires that the “small quantities of primary production of feed” have to be supplied to “local farms for use on those farms”. Does it imply that the animal products derived from animals fed on those farms where the “small quantities of primary production of feed” are used have to be supplied directly to the local market, along the principles laid down in article 1(2)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 853/2004?**

**A8:** There is no specific requirement of that kind that would make the link between feed hygiene and food hygiene in this respect. However, those local farms where the small quantities of feed have to be used are covered by the Feed Hygiene Regulation and thereby must control the safety of the feed they buy, unless the animal products would not be put on the market or only in small quantities for the local market.

## **B. SPECIFIC OBLIGATIONS**

**Q9: What does the concept of “primary production” cover and in particular what can be regarded as a simple physical treatment?**

**A9:** The definition of primary production makes a clear reference to farming or hunting activities. In other words, the extraction of minerals by a mining company is not regarded as primary production. The concept of simple physical treatment requires further interpretation at national level and should cover cleaning and sorting procedures for grains or sun drying of grass. Artificial drying or grinding should not be regarded as simple physical treatments as they involve more hazards.

**Q10: Where is the borderline between operations subject to Annex I and those subject to Annex II as regards the activities of transport, storage and handling of primary products?**

**A10:** The activities of transport, storage and handling of primary products between the farm and another establishment are regarded as activities associated to primary production and therefore are subject to Annex I requirements. On the moment a primary product is delivered to another establishment, it ceases to be a primary product and further operations on that feed would have to be undertaken in compliance with Annex II requirements. In other words, delivering cereals from the farm to the grain elevator is an operation associated to primary production but all subsequent transport operations are not.

**Q11: What kind of activities does article 5(1)(c) cover (“mixing of feed for the exclusive requirements of their own holdings without using additives or premixtures of additives with the exception of silage additives”)?**

**A11:** The intention of the EU Council was deliberately to exclude home-mixers from Annex II obligations when they do not use feed additives or premixtures of feed additives (with the exception of silage additives). In other words, a home-mixer could purchase soybean meal from a feedingstuffs trader, cereals from a grain trader, complementary feed with high concentrations of feed additives from a feed manufacturer and would be allowed to mix everything without carrying out any HACCP-based risk evaluation or applying good manufacturing practice. However, the European Commission and national control authorities recognise the need to lay down a specific set of requirements regarding the mixing activities carried out by such feed business operators.

**Q12: Can mixing feed with a “mobile mixer” be also associated to “primary production”?**

**A12:** No. Article 5(1)(c) may apply only if the farmer mixes the feed himself. On the moment that the mixing operation is delegated by the farmer to a mobile mixer, this operation can no longer be regarded as an operation associated to primary production. However, in case the farmer would rent the mixing equipment, then article 5(1)(c) applies. In any case all types of mobile mixing operations should comply with strict requirements, if only to control cross-contamination as a key hazard.

**Q13: Is it possible for a home mixer to use feed additives while benefiting from the derogation under article 5(1)(c)?**

**A13:** No, neither directly nor via premixtures. However, in practice, the present legal framework would allow in certain circumstances farmers to use complementary feed with concentrations of critical feed additives at as high a level as in premixtures.

**Q14: Certain silage additives are also authorised as feed additives for another purpose (e.g. organic acids). Does the derogation provided under article 5(1)(c) apply to farmers using silage additives for another purpose?**

**A14:** No. The derogation is not linked to the substance but to its functionality. Therefore, a farmer who wishes to use a product classified as silage agent for another purpose (e.g. in drinking water) cannot benefit from article 5(1)(c).

## **C. IMPLEMENTATION OF HACCP**

**Q15: What kind of evidence should a company provide that it fulfils the HACCP-related requirements as foreseen under article 7?**

**A15:** It is left to national authorities to decide what kind of evidence should be provided and also what is meant by “taking into account the nature and the size of the feed business”. Authorities will not accept certificates issued by third parties. Certain national authorities will publish a checklist to the attention of the official control bodies.

**Q16: Is there any common guidance document that might be used to implement HACCP?**

**A16:** There is no such document as far as the feed sector is concerned. However, operators may still refer to the guidance document developed for the food sector by the EU authorities.

## **D. FINANCIAL GUARANTEES**

**Q17: Should feed business operators have the financial guarantees referred to in article 8 in place on 1 January 2006?**

**A17:** This article 8 lacks clarity as one could interpret it in the sense that the obligation to have financial guarantees was already decided and the report referred to in article 8 is only designed to provide guidance on the way such a financial guarantee system should work. However, this article 8 should be read in connection with recital 22 which recognises that “establishing a general mandatory system of financial liability and financial guarantees, for example through insurance, may not be feasible or appropriate.” Therefore, article 8 should read as follows: the introduction of a mandatory system of financial guarantees depends on the presentation of a new legislative proposal by the EU Commission which would need to be adopted by the EU Council and the EP in co-decision.

**Q18: Would such financial guarantees also be applicable to feed business operators under article 5(1)?**

**A18:** Paragraph 2 of article 8 should read that only operators within the meaning of article 5(2) would have to provide evidence that they are covered by such guarantees. Home mixers who do not use feed additives or premixtures would therefore be exempted.

**Q19: How many steps down the chain should the financial guarantees cover in case of recall?**

**A19:** The financial guarantees, if they became mandatory, would have to cover as many steps down the chain as deemed necessary by the public authorities ordering the recall. In other words, in the case of the MPA crisis, BIOLAND which mixed pharmaceutical waste with glucose syrup should have had financial guarantees that would have covered the cost of the recall of all subsequently contaminated feed as well as pig meat and milk that were disposed off. Further details should be given in the EU Commission report, possibly accompanied by a legislative proposal as referred to in article 8, i.e. in February 2006.

## **E. REGISTRATION / APPROVAL / CHAIN APPROACH**

**Q20: Is there any derogation to the obligation of registration?**

**A20:** All feed business operators, including transporters, warehouses, etc. have to be registered. However, derogation could be granted to operators carrying out an operation of storage or transport of canned petfood.

**Q21: Feed business operators and farmers must make sure that the establishment from which they source their feed is registered. Should feed business operators also check if their customer is registered where relevant?**

**A21:** The obligation to check the status of trading partners is limited to one step back.

**Q22: Is there any change in term of scope for approval compared to Directive 95/69/EC?**

**A22:** In practice, the same categories of operators are subject to approval. However, a proposal for a modification of Annex IV of the Feed Hygiene Regulation is presently considered in order to reflect the new classification of feed additives in the Feed Additives Regulation. This would mean in particular that all references to approval linked to the production or use of growth promoters would be extended to all feed additives covered by the Annex I (4)(d) ("other zootechnical additives") of the Feed Additives Regulation which does contain only growth promoters until now.

**Q23: Should an establishment approved in accordance with the requirements laid down under Directive 95/69/EC undergo a complete approval procedure under Regulation (EC) No 183/2005?**

**A23:** No. As Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 does not introduce any specific additional requirement compared to Directive 95/69/EC, the approval granted under Directive 95/69/EC remains valid. However, the operator has to provide evidence that he has implemented an HACCP based system and that he complies with Annex II requirements.

**Q24: What should be notified by operators approved or registered in accordance with Directive 95/69/EC and referred to in article 18(1)?**

**A24:** The purpose of this notification is to inform authorities that the company that they have registered / approved with the registration / approval number xxxxx is still in operation. More information can be obtained from the national services in charge

of the feed sector as regards the existence of official forms and where the applications should be sent to (see Annex II of the Q&A).

## **F. TRANSITION MEASURES / LISTS**

**Q25: Should the 2-year delay for sending the declaration under article 18(3) be regarded as a delay for complying with the Feed Hygiene Requirements and to whom would it apply?**

**A25:** The EU Commission considers that what matters is the date of application of the Regulation, i.e. 1.1.2006, which means that failure to comply with the requirements of feed hygiene constitutes an infringement, even if the operator has not yet declared to the authorities that he complies with the conditions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 183/2005.

In practice however, most Member States consider that **newly** registered establishments have until 1 January 2008 to comply with the Feed Hygiene Regulation, the only obligation that they would have to comply with being the application for registration. Those establishments already approved or registered under Directive 95/69/EC do not benefit from this delay.

**Q26: Article 18(4) grants some flexibility in the notification or the application process. In particular, it recognises notification made by food business operators under Food Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 as an application under feed hygiene. Would that mean that a food business would automatically be registered as a feed business?**

**A26:** This article introduces indeed this flexibility as regards the application for registration in order to avoid undue administrative burden. However, the fact that the notification as food business operator would be considered as application as feed business operator does not exempt the operator from its obligations to comply with feed hygiene requirements: the food business operator will still be required to send the declaration in accordance with article 18(3) of the Feed Hygiene Regulation, in which he should in particular indicate that his HACCP system has been extended to co-products for feed use.

**Q27: What should the list of registered establishments look like? Will there be a unique identifier model?**

**A27:** The Feed Hygiene Regulation does no longer require a specific unique identifier for feed business operators subject to registration. Article 18(4) recognises indeed the existence of other registration systems and reference to these existing systems should be done wherever possible. In practice, this would mean that we would end up with heterogeneous registration number systems and, very likely, great difficulties for the buyer, who has to check, as requested in article 5(6), on the national lists of registered establishments if his supplier is properly registered. This might be considered as a serious barrier to efficient chain traceability systems. In addition, Directive 79/373/EEC on the circulation of compound feed provides that the registration number shall be put on the label (article 5(1)(k)) (although this provision was introduced for establishments producing certain feed additives and premixtures registered in accordance with Directive 95/69/EC).

**Q28: Will the list of registered feed establishments be published?**

**A28:** Article 19 provides for the publication of the list(s) of registered establishments at national level. A list of approved establishments has to be set up as well and made available to the EU Commission and national authorities. Both lists have to be made available to the public in principle as from 1.1.2006. However, it will take some months (years) before national lists are made available. In the meantime, since no transition measure is foreseen as regards the obligation put on purchasers to make sure that their supplier is registered / approved (article 5(6)), it is recommended to ask the supplier to provide copy of the acknowledgement of receipt that the supplier has received from the national authorities further to the notification sent in accordance with article 18(1) or the application sent in accordance with article 18(2).

A list of approved establishments will be set up at EU level by the EU Commission from November 2007. You can find in Annex I of this Q&A national websites where the lists of approved establishments can be found.

**G. CODES OF PRACTICE**

**Q29: What is the legal status of codes of practice?**

**A29:** The implementation of a code of practice is voluntary. It can be used as a reference by control authorities on the moment that it is officially recognised by the authorities. Operators may deviate from the original code in some points but they have to prove that the alternative rules they have in place allow them to meet the requirements of feed hygiene. The legal status of national guides is the same as of a community guide.

**Q30: Can guides to good practice go beyond the legislation?**

**A30:** Community Guides should not contain requirements out of the scope of the legislation. Existing certification schemes that contain requirements beyond the legal demands must be separated from Community codes. FEFAC has notified its European Feed Manufacturers Code (EFMC) to the Standing Committee for assessment according to Article 22. The result of the assessment will be communicated after 1 January 2006.

**Q31: Should national guides to good practice be assessed by the authorities of all EU Member States?**

**A31:** No. National guides to good practice should be sent for assessment to the authorities of the same Member State only.

## **H. IMPORTS**

### **Q32: Do Third Country suppliers of feed materials or compound feed have to comply with the requirements of the Feed Hygiene Regulation?**

**A32:** The Regulation applies first to European feed business operators. Third Country establishments do not have to register in the EU. However, article 23 foresees the establishment of lists of feed business operators located in Third Countries that are allowed to export to the EU. These establishments may export providing they fulfil the requirements of the Feed Hygiene Regulation or conditions recognised as at least equivalent. The conditions for the establishment of these lists and the equivalence are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on Official Feed and Food Controls. Pending the publication of such lists, Directive 98/51/EC remains in force. It requires the registration of the official representative of the exporting company, which wants to ship feedingstuffs to the EU in one of the EU Member States.

## **I. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS**

### **Q33: How should the terms “where necessary”, “where appropriate”, “adequate” and “sufficient” be interpreted?**

**A33:** Where the Annexes to the Regulation use the terminology “where necessary”, “where appropriate”, “adequate” or “sufficient”, it is up to the authorities to decide whether such a requirement does apply at the level of activities under the operator’s responsibility to achieve the objectives of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005. In determining whether a requirement is necessary, appropriate, adequate or sufficient to achieve the objectives of the Regulation, account should be taken of the nature of the feed and of its intended use. The operator could choose alternative approaches but should be able to justify his choice taking into account the HACCP principles or the operational procedures of his business. The guides to good practice referred to under Chapter III may also provide assistance.

### **Q34: Should a sample of each feed ingredient be taken and conserved for operators having to comply with Annex II requirements?**

**A34:** Although not explicitly required in Annex II, as the purpose of taking and keeping samples is to meet the traceability requirements laid down in the General Food Law (i.e. identification of all ingredients and finished products, one step back, one step forward), a sample should be taken of each individual batch of a feed ingredient at reception point.

### **Q35: Does the Regulation impose requirements for internal traceability?**

**A35:** The basic traceability requirements laid down in the General Food Law do not oblige operators to establish a link (so called internal traceability) between incoming and outgoing products. However, the authorities consider that Article 18 implies a certain level of internal traceability for food business operators. Therefore, feed business operators may equally be encouraged by national authorities to develop systems of internal traceability designed in relation to the nature of their activities (food processing, storage, distribution etc). The decision on the level of detail of the internal traceability should be left to the business operator, commensurate with the nature and size of the food business. In certain Member States, authorities do

request operators to integrate the loss of traceability as a key element of their HACCP system, by identification of critical traceability points.

**Q36: How long do records have to be kept?**

**A36:** There is no specific legal obligation regarding minimum / maximum duration for keeping records in the feed legislation. Reference should therefore be made to the guidance document on the implementation of the General Food Law, chapter II 3.2.(vi) which establishes as a general rule that records should be kept for a period of 5 years.

However, this general rule may be adapted nationally, depending also on the nature of the product and its shelf life, the bottom line being that records should be kept at least for the shelf life period + 6 months.

**Q37: How long should samples be kept?**

**A37:** There is no specific provision regarding the duration of samples keeping. A 5-year conservation period as recommended for records might be considered as over the top in the feed sector, in particular because of the limited shelf life, the number and volume of samples to be kept and the difficulty to ensure good conservation conditions. A risk-oriented approach must be followed: concerning compound feed, it sounds logical to keep samples until the end of the shelf life. For feed materials, different periods of conservation might be fixed in accordance with the results of the HACCP study.

**Q38: Is there any defined time of reaction for traceability data availability?**

**A38:** The answer to this question can be taken from the guidance document on the implementation of the General Food Law: The general rule is that relevant information on products, suppliers and customers should be immediately available to the authorities, whereas more detailed information such as the batch number or the composition of the product should be made available "as soon as reasonably practicable". Some countries consider that 48h is reasonably practicable and should apply in case of a serious contamination case.

**Q39: What kind of requirements do transporters have to comply with?**

**A39:** Annex II does not contain specific requirements for transporters of feed. However, the Standing Committee on the Food Chain is expected to develop a special chapter in Annex II of the Feed Hygiene Regulation.

Annex I

## NATIONAL LISTS OF APPROVED FEED ESTABLISHMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIVE 95/69/EC

Austria: <http://www13.ages.at/servlet/sls/Tornado/web/ages/content/D1B26DE684A7789AC1256E2700537152>

Belgium: <http://www.favv-afsca.fgov.be/images/cereus/f/pdf/AnimalFeed/Lijst%20DIER%20EG-internet-05-08-04.doc>

Czech Republic: [http://www.ukzuz.cz/publikace/krmiva/schvalene\\_registrovane\\_vprovozy.pdf](http://www.ukzuz.cz/publikace/krmiva/schvalene_registrovane_vprovozy.pdf)

Denmark: [http://www.pdir.dk/Files/Filer/English/Feeding\\_stuff/English\\_name.pdf](http://www.pdir.dk/Files/Filer/English/Feeding_stuff/English_name.pdf)

Estonia: <http://www.plant.agri.ee/default.asp?lng=eng&default.asp?lng=eng&s=menu&ss=sisu&id=979&news=1128&id=972>

Finland: <http://www.plant.agri.ee/default.asp?lng=eng&default.asp?lng=eng&s=menu&ss=sisu&id=979&news=1128&id=972>

France: <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/WAspad/RechercheSimpleTexte.jsp> (indicate the date 15 février 2004 in the search form – item n° 34)

Germany:

[http://www.bvl.bund.de/cln\\_007/nn\\_491210/DE/02\\_Futtermittel/00\\_doks\\_download/korrigierte\\_Anlage1.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/korrigierte\\_Anlage1.pdf](http://www.bvl.bund.de/cln_007/nn_491210/DE/02_Futtermittel/00_doks_download/korrigierte_Anlage1.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/korrigierte_Anlage1.pdf)

[http://www.bvl.bund.de/cln\\_007/nn\\_491210/DE/02\\_Futtermittel/00\\_doks\\_download/korrigierte\\_Anlage2.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/korrigierte\\_Anlage2.pdf](http://www.bvl.bund.de/cln_007/nn_491210/DE/02_Futtermittel/00_doks_download/korrigierte_Anlage2.templateId=raw.property=publicationFile.pdf/korrigierte_Anlage2.pdf)

Latvia: <http://www.pvd.gov.lv/index.php?id=1963&sadala=615>

Lithuania: <http://www.vsqt.lt/lt.php/pages.id.107>

Luxembourg: <http://www.asta.etat.lu/asta2.data/composants/new%20Pages/r-registre.htm>

Sweden: <http://www.sjv.se/amnesomraden/djurveterinar/foder/fodertillsatser/godkannanderegistrering.4.7502f61001ea08a0c7fff49114.html>

Slovenia: <http://www.gov.si/vurs/EUregister-krma.php>

The Netherlands: [http://www.vwa.nl/index.php?main\\_id=1&thread\\_id=00748064408d8692b740c5363084b8c4&iframe\\_src=/php/page\\_sub.php?structure\\_id=71](http://www.vwa.nl/index.php?main_id=1&thread_id=00748064408d8692b740c5363084b8c4&iframe_src=/php/page_sub.php?structure_id=71) (click on “approved establishments”, then on “DIR 95/69/EC”)

UK: <http://www.food.gov.uk/enforcement/appllicense/feedpremisesregister>

**LIST OF NATIONAL COMPETENT AUTHORITIES FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATION (EC) No 183/2005  
(A.O. FOR APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS FEED  
BUSINESS OPERATORS (ARTICLE 18))**

|           | <b>Competent authority</b>  | <b>Address</b>   |
|-----------|---|--|
| <b>AT</b> | Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft   | Stubenring 1<br>A-1012 Wien<br><br>Tel. (+43-1) 71100-0<br>Fax (+43-1) 71100-6503<br><br><a href="http://www.lebensministerium.at">http://www.lebensministerium.at</a>               |
|           | Österreichische Agentur für Gesundheit und Ernährungssicherheit GmbH (AGES)<br><i>(Austrian Federal Agency for Health and Food Safety)</i>  | Spargelfeldstrasse 191<br>A-1226 Wien<br><br>Tel. (+43-1) 73216-...<br><br><a href="http://www.ages.at">http://www.ages.at</a>   |
|           | Bundesministerium für Soziale Sicherheit Generationen und Konsumentenschutz (BMSG)  | Radetzkystrasse 2<br>A-1030 Wien<br><br>Tel. (+43-1) 7100-0<br>Fax (+43-1) 7104151<br><br><a href="http://www.bmsg.gv.at">http://www.bmsg.gv.at</a>                                  |
| <b>BE</b> | Agence Fédérale pour la Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire (AFSCA/FAVV)<br><br>Direction Générale Police de Contrôle   | WTC 3 - Etage 8<br>Boulevard S. Bolivar 30<br>1000 Bruxelles<br><br>Tel. (+32-2) 208.32.11<br>Fax (+32-2) 208.38.66<br><br><a href="http://afsca.fgov.be/">http://afsca.fgov.be/</a> |
|           | Service Publique Fédérale (SPF) Santé Publique, Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire et Environnement<br>DG Animaux, Végétaux et Alimentation<br>Division Food, Feed and other Consumergoods | Eurostation bloc II, 7th floor<br>Place Victor Horta 40 bte 10<br>1060 Brussels<br><br>Tel. (+32-2) 524.73.51 / 2<br>Fax (+32-2) 524.73.99   |
|           | <b>CY</b> Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment<br>Department of Agriculture   | Loukis Akritas Avenue<br>1412 Nicosia  |
| <b>CZ</b> | Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture - Division of Feedingstuffs (CISTA)  | Za opravnou 4<br>150 06 Prague-Motol   |
|           | State Veterinary Administration (SVA)   | Slezská 7<br>120 56 Prague 2   |
|           | Institute for State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (ISCVBM)  | Hudcova 56a<br>621 00 Brno Medlánky  |

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| DE | <u>Federal level</u><br><br>Bundesministerium für<br>Verbraucherschutz, Ernährung und<br>Landwirtschaft       | Postfach 14 02 70<br>53107 Bonn<br><br>Tel. (+49) 228.529.0<br>Fax (+49) 228.529.4262<br>(+49) 228.529.4221<br><br><a href="mailto:poststelle@bmvel.bund.de">poststelle@bmvel.bund.de</a><br><br><a href="http://www.verbraucherministerium.de">http://www.verbraucherministerium.de</a> |
|    | <u>Baden-Württemberg</u><br><br>Regierungsbezirk Stuttgart<br>Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart                   | Ruppmannstraße 21<br>70565 Stuttgart<br><br>Contact: Mrs Hildegard Assfalg<br>Tel: 0711 / 904 – 29 42<br>Fax: 0711 / 904 – 29 38<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:hildegard.assfalg@rps.bwl.de">hildegard.assfalg@rps.bwl.de</a>   |
|    | <u>Baden-Württemberg</u><br><br>Regierungspräsidium Karlsruhe<br>Referat 31                                   | 72247 Karlsruhe<br><br>Contact: Mrs Andrea Stegili<br>Tel: 0721 / 926 – 37 50<br>Fax: 0721 / 926 38 02<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:Andrea.Stegili@rpk.bwl.de">Andrea.Stegili@rpk.bwl.de</a>   |
|    | <u>Baden-Württemberg</u><br><br>Regierungsbezirk Freiburg<br>Regierungspräsidium Freiburg<br>Referat 34       | 79083 Freiburg<br><br>Contact: Mr Koch<br>Tel: 0761 / 208 – 12 13<br>Fax: 0761 / 38 99 62 0<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:poststelle@rpf.bwl.de">poststelle@rpf.bwl.de</a>  |
|    | <u>Baden-Württemberg</u><br><br>Regierungsbezirk Tübingen<br>Regierungspräsidium Tübingen<br>Referat 34       | Konrad-Adenauer-Straße 20<br>72072 Tübingen<br><br>Contact: Mr Horst Kraus<br>Tel: 07071 / 757 – 33 62<br>Fax: 07071 / 757 – 9 33 62<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:horst.kraus@rpt.bwl.de">horst.kraus@rpt.bwl.de</a>   |
|    | <u>Bayern</u><br><br>Regierung von Oberbayern<br>Sachgebiet 214   | Maximilianstraße 39<br>80538 München<br><br>Contact : Mrs Monika Goriß<br>Tel: 089 / 2176 – 27 81<br>Fax: 089 / 2176 – 28 52<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:monika.goriss@reg-ob.bayern.de">monika.goriss@reg-ob.bayern.de</a>   |
|    | <u>Berlin</u><br><br>Senatsverwaltung für Gesundheit,<br>Soziales und Verbraucherschutz                       | Oranienstraße 106<br>10969 Berlin<br><br>Contact: Mrs Barbara Krüger<br>Tel.: 030 / 9028 – 16 42<br>Fax: 030 / 9028 – 20 60<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:barbara.krueger@sengsv.verwalt-berlin.de">barbara.krueger@sengsv.verwalt-berlin.de</a>  |
|    | <u>Brandenburg</u><br><br>Landesamt für Verbraucherschutz,<br>Landwirtschaft und Flurneuordnung<br>Referat 21 | Ringstraße 1010<br>15236 Frankfurt/Oder<br><br>Head of Unit: Dr Naumann<br>Tel.: 0335 / 5217 – 743<br>Fax: 0335 / 5217 – 350<br><br>Responsible for animal nutrition: Mr Fürst<br>Tel.: 0335 / 5317- 412   |

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| <u>Bremen</u><br><br>Senator für Wirtschaft, Häfen und Kultur  | Zweite Schlachtpforte 3<br>28195 Bremen<br><br>Contact : Mr Karsten Bredemeier<br>Tel.: 0421 / 361 – 85 02<br>Fax: 0421 / 361 – 82 83<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:karsten.bredemeier@wuh.bremen.de">karsten.bredemeier@wuh.bremen.de</a>  |
| <u>Hamburg</u><br><br>Behörde für Wissenschaft und Gesundheit<br>Amt für Gesundheit und Verbraucherschutz<br>Lebensmittelsicherheit / Veterinärwesen | Lagerstraße 36<br>20357 Hamburg<br><br>Contact: Mrs Jutta von Brackel-Schmidt<br>Tel.: 040/42841-4034<br>Zentrale: 040/42841-0<br>Fax: 040/42841-4040<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:jutta.vonbrackel-schmidt@bwg.hamburg.de">jutta.vonbrackel-schmidt@bwg.hamburg.de</a>  |
| <u>Hessen</u><br><br>Regierungspräsidium Gießen  | Abt. 5 / Dez. 51.3<br>Schanzenfeldstraße 8<br>35578 Wetzlar<br><br>Contact: Dr. Dürhßen<br>Tel.: 0641/303-5110/5170<br>Fax: 0641/303-5107/5108   |
| <u>Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</u><br><br>Amt für Landwirtschaft  | Bützow Schlossplatz 6<br>18246 Bützow<br><br>Contact: Mrs Schmid-Thiel<br>Tel.: 0385 / 588 – 65 41<br>Fax: 0385 / 588 – 60 24<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:c.schmid-thiel@lm.mvnet.de">c.schmid-thiel@lm.mvnet.de</a>  |
| <u>Niedersachsen</u><br><br>Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Verbraucherschutz und Lebensmittelsicherheit   | Birkenweg 1<br>26127 Oldenburg<br><br>Contact: Dr. Reinhold Schütte<br>Tel.: 0441 / 57026 – 1 10<br>Fax:0441 / 57026 – 1 39<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:Reinhold.Schuette@laves.niedersachsen.de">Reinhold.Schuette@laves.niedersachsen.de</a>  |
| <u>Nordrhein-Westfalen</u><br><br>Landesamt für Ernährungswirtschaft und Jagd Nordrhein-Westfalen  | Tannenstraße 24b<br>40476 Düsseldorf<br><br>Contacts: Dr Antonius Woltering<br>Tel: 0211 / 4 58 65 58<br>Fax: 0211 / 4 58 65 01<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:antonius.woltering@lej.nrw.de">antonius.woltering@lej.nrw.de</a><br><br>Or Mrs Karin Bosshammer<br>Tel: 0211 / 4 58 65 23<br>Fax: 0211 / 4 58 65 01<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:karin.bosshammer@lej.nrw.de">karin.bosshammer@lej.nrw.de</a> |
| <u>Rheinland-Pfalz</u><br><br>Aufsichts- und Dienstleistungsdirektion Landwirtschaft   | Willy-Brandt-Platz 3<br>54290 Trier<br><br>Contact: Mr Hans Rudolf Ewen (Head of Unit)<br>Tel.: 0651 / 94 94 – 631<br>Fax: 0651 / 94 94 – 568<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:hans-rudolf.ewen@add.rlp.de">hans-rudolf.ewen@add.rlp.de</a>  |

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|           | <u>Saarland</u><br><br>Amt für Landentwicklung   | Dillinger Straße 67<br>66822 Lebach<br><br>Contact: Mr Alfred Hoffmann<br>Tel.: 06881 / 928 – 2 75<br>Fax: 06881 / 928 – 2 60<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:alfred.hoffmann@afl.saarland.de">alfred.hoffmann@afl.saarland.de</a>                             |
|           | <u>Sachsen</u><br><br>Sächsische Landesanstalt für<br>Landwirtschaft<br>FB Markt, Kontrolle, Förderung   | Söbrigener Straße 3a<br>01326 Dresden<br><br>Contact: Mrs Ines Schammler<br>Tel.: 0351 / 26 12 - 4 49<br>Fax: 0351 / 26 12 – 4 62<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:ines.schammler@pillnitz.lfl.smul.sachsen.de">ines.schammler@pillnitz.lfl.smul.sachsen.de</a> |
|           | <u>Sachsen-Anhalt</u><br><br>Landesverwaltungsamt des Landes<br>Sachsen-Anhalt Bezirksregierung<br>Halle, Abt. 5   | Willy-Lohmann-Straße 7<br>06114 Halle<br><br>Contact: Mrs Eldegard Knabe<br>Tel.: 0345 / 514 – 26 43<br>Fax: 0345 / 514 – 26 99<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:edelgard.knabe@lvwa.lsa-net.de">edelgard.knabe@lvwa.lsa-net.de</a>                             |
|           | <u>Schleswig-Holstein</u><br><br>Ministerium für Landwirtschaft,<br>Umwelt und ländliche Räume   | Adolf-Westphal-Straße 4<br>24106 Kiel<br><br>Contact: Dr. Jürgen Trede<br>Tel.: 0431/988-4940<br>Fax: 0431/988-5343<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:juergen.trede@sozmi.landsh.de">juergen.trede@sozmi.landsh.de</a>   |
|           | <u>Thüringen</u><br><br>Thüringer Landesanstalt für<br>Landwirtschaft<br>Abt. Markt / Ernährungswirtschaft<br>SG Markt pflanzlicher Erzeugnisse  | Naumburger Straße 98<br>07743 Jena<br><br>Contact: Dr. Meixner<br>Tel.: 03641 / 68 3 – 2 11<br>Fax: 03641 / 68 3 – 2 39<br>Mail: <a href="mailto:b.meixner@jena.tll.de">b.meixner@jena.tll.de</a>   |
| <b>DK</b> | Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug<br>og Fiskeri<br>Plantedirektoratet<br><i>(Ministry of Food, Agriculture and<br/>           Fisheries<br/>           Danish Plant Directorate)</i> | Skovbrynet 20<br>DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby<br><br>Tel. (+45) 45263600<br>Fax (+45) 45263610<br><br><a href="mailto:pdir@pdir.dk">pdir@pdir.dk</a><br><br><a href="http://www.pdir.dk">http://www.pdir.dk</a>  |
| <b>EE</b> | Põllumajandusministerium<br><i>(Ministry of Agriculture)</i>   | 39/41 Lai str.<br>15056 Tallinn   |
|           | Plant Production Inspectorate  | Teaduse 2<br>75501 Saku   |
|           | Veterinary and Food Board  | Väike-Paala 3<br>11415 Tallinn  |
| <b>ES</b> | Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y<br>Alimentación<br>Dirección General de Ganadería   | C/ Alfonso XII, 62 (1ª Planta)<br>28014 Madrid<br><br>Tel. (+34-91) 347 66 12 - 13<br>Fax (+34-91) 347 66 71  |

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| <b>EL</b> | Ministry of Agriculture  | 6 Kapnokoptiriou street<br>10176 Athens<br><br>Tel. (+30-210) 212 56 99<br>Fax (+30-210) 825 30 56<br>(+30-210) 822 91 88<br><br><a href="mailto:ka6u001@minagric.gr">ka6u001@minagric.gr</a>  |
| <b>FR</b> | Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie<br>Direction Générale de la Concurrence, de la Consommation et de la Répression des Fraudes (DGCCRF) | Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie<br>Bureau D3 - télédod 251<br>75703 Paris CEDEX 13<br><br>Tel (+33-1) 44 97 23 53<br>Fax (+33-1) 44 97 05 27 / 44 97 30 48   |
|           | Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Alimentation, de la Pêche et des Affaires Rurales<br>Direction Générale de l'Alimentation (DGAL)                            | Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Alimentation, de la Pêche et des Affaires Rurales<br>251, rue de Vaugirard<br>75732 Paris CEDEX 15<br><br>Tel (+33-1) 49 55 58 43<br>Fax (+33-1) 49 55 43 98  |
| <b>FI</b> | Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry<br>Food and Health Department<br>Unit for Plant Production and Animal Nutrition   | Mariankatu 23<br>Helsinki<br>P.O. Box 30<br>FIN - 00023 GOVERNMENT<br><br>Tel. (+358-9) 1605 2692<br>Fax (+358-9) 1605 2443<br><br><a href="mailto:animalfeed@mmm.fi">animalfeed@mmm.fi</a><br><br><a href="http://www.mmm.fi">http://www.mmm.fi</a> |
| <b>HU</b> | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development<br>Animal Health and Food Control Department   | Kossuth tér 11<br>H-1054 Budapest  |
| <b>IT</b> | Ministero della Salute<br>Direzione Generale della Sanità Pubblica Veterinaria, degli Alimenti e della Nutrizione  | Piazzale G. Marconi, 25<br>I – 00144 Roma<br><br>Tel. (+39-06) 5994.3946<br>Fax (+39-06) 4665.6625   |
|           | Ministero per le Politiche Agricole<br>Ispettorato centrale repressione frodi  | Via 20 Settembre, 20<br>I – 00187 Roma<br><br>Fax (+39-06) 4665.6601   |
| <b>IE</b> | Department of Agriculture and Food   | Block B<br>Maynooth Business Campus<br>Maynooth<br>Co. Kildare<br><br>Tel. (+353-1) 505 3363<br>Fax (+353-1) 505 3565<br><br><a href="http://www.irlgov.ie/daff/">http://www.irlgov.ie/daff/</a>   |

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| <b>LT</b> | Valstybinė maisto ir veterinarijos tarnyba<br>(State Food and Veterinary Service)   | Siesikų g. 19,<br>LT 2010 Vilnius<br>Lithuania<br><br>Tel. (+370) 5 24043 62<br>Fax (+370) 5 2404362<br><br><a href="mailto:vt@vet.lt">vt@vet.lt</a> |
| <b>LU</b> | Administration des Services Techniques de l'Agriculture (ASTA)<br>Division des laboratoires de contrôle et d'essais   | Avenue Salentiny, b.p. 75<br>L-9001 Ettelbruck<br><br>Tel. (+352) 81 00 81-1<br>Fax (+352) 81 00 81 333  |
| <b>LV</b> | State Food and Veterinary Service<br>Animal Feedingstuffs Control Unit  | Republikas Lauk. 2<br>Riga, LV-1981<br><br><a href="http://www.zm.gov.lv">http://www.zm.gov.lv</a>   |
| <b>MT</b> | Ministry of Rural Affairs and Environment<br>Food and Veterinary Regulatory Division  | Barriera Wharf<br>Valletta, CMR 02   |
| <b>NL</b> | Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij<br>Direktie Landbouw<br>(Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries<br>Department of Agriculture)                                   | Bezuidenhoutseweg 73<br>P.O. Box 20401<br>2500 EK The Hague<br><br>Tel. (+31-70) 378 44 52<br>Fax (+31-70) 378 61 61                                 |
|           | Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij<br>Rijksdienst voor de keuring van Vee en Vlees (RVV)<br>(Ministry of Agriculture<br>National Inspection Service for Animals and Animal Products) | "Foreburg" Burgemeester Feithplein 1<br>Postbus 3000<br>2270 JA Voorburg<br><br>Tel. (+31-70) 357 88 11<br>Fax (+31-70) 387 65 91                    |
|           | Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij<br>Algemene Inspectiedienst (AID)<br>(Ministry of Agriculture<br>General Inspectorate)  | Bezuidenhoutse weg 73<br>Postbus 20401<br>2500 EK's Gravenhage<br><br>Tel. (+31-70) 378 41 00<br>Fax (+31-70) 378 61 56                              |
|           | Productschap Diervoeder (PDV)<br>(Animal Feed Product Board)  | Stadhoudersplantsoen 12<br>Postbus 29739<br>2502 LS 's-Gravenhage<br><br>Tel. (+31-70) 370 87 08<br>Fax (+31-70) 370 84 44                           |
|           | Ministerie van Volksgezondheid Welzijn en Sport<br>Keuringsdienst van Waren<br>(Inspectorate for Health Protection and Veterinary Public Health)  | Parnassusplein 5<br>Postbus 16108<br>2500 BC Den Haag<br><br>Tel. (+31-70) 340 56 90<br>Fax (+31-70) 340 54 35                                       |

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| <b>PL</b> | <p>Główny Inspektorat Weterynarii<br/>(Veterinary Inspectorate)</p>  | <p>ul. Wspólna 30<br/>00-930 Warszawa</p> <p>Tel. (+48-22) 623 26 70<br/>Fax (+48-22) 623 14 08</p> <p><a href="mailto:wet@wetgiw.gov.pl">wet@wetgiw.gov.pl</a></p>  |
| <b>PT</b> | <p>Direcção Geral de Veterinária<br/>(DGV)<br/>(<i>Ministry of Agriculture<br/>Veterinary Directorate</i>)</p>   | <p>Largo da Academia Nacional das Belas Artes, 2<br/>1294-105 Lisboa</p> <p>Tel. (+351-21) 323 95 00<br/>Fax (+351-21) 323 95 65</p>   |
|           | <p>Inspecção Geral das Actividades<br/>Económicas (IGAE)<br/>(<i>Ministry of Economy<br/>General Inspectorate</i>)</p>   | <p>Avenida Duque de Ávila, 139<br/>1050 Lisboa</p> <p>Tel. (+351-21) 311 98 00<br/>Fax (+351-21) 311 98 59</p>   |
|           | <p>Laboratório Nacional de<br/>Investigação Veterinária (LNIV)<br/>(<i>Ministry of Agriculture<br/>National Laboratory of Veterinary<br/>Research</i>)</p>             | <p>Estrada de Benfica, 701<br/>1500 Lisboa</p> <p>Tel. (+351-21) 716 20 75<br/>Fax (+351-21) 716 39 64</p>   |
| <b>SE</b> | <p>Jordbruksverket<br/>(<i>Swedish Board of Agriculture</i>)<br/>Department for Animal Production<br/>and Health<br/>Division Animal Production and<br/>Management</p> | <p>SE-551 82 Jönköping</p> <p>Tel. (+46-36) 15 50 00<br/>Fax (+46-36) 30 81 82 / 19 05 46</p> <p><a href="mailto:jordbruksverket@sjv.se">jordbruksverket@sjv.se</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.sjv.se">http://www.sjv.se</a></p> |
| <b>SI</b> | <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry,<br/>Hunting and Fisheries<br/>Animal Feedingstuffs Department</p>  | <p>Dunajska 56 - 58<br/>1000 Ljubljana</p>   |
|           | <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry,<br/>Hunting and Fisheries<br/>Veterinary Administration of the<br/>Republic of Slovenia</p>                                      | <p>Parmova 53<br/>1000 Ljubljana</p>   |
| <b>SK</b> | <p>Central Control and Testing<br/>Institute for Agriculture<br/>Department of Feedingstuffs and<br/>Animal Nutrition</p>  | <p>Matúškova 21<br/>833 16 Bratislava 37</p>   |
| <b>UK</b> | <p>Food Standards Agency</p>   | <p>Aviation House<br/>125 Kingsway<br/>London WC2B 6NH</p>   |
|           | <p>Department for Environment, Food<br/>and Rural Affairs<br/>Veterinary Medicines Directorate</p>   | <p>New Haw<br/>Addlestone<br/>Surrey KT 15 3LS</p>   |