

## **Appendix IV - Special requirements for products of animal origin**

### **A. General Requirements**

#### **I. Facility Description**

The facility description is on file and up-to-date. The certification body is to be promptly informed about major changes pertaining to the certification.

#### **II. Assignment of Responsibilities / Organisational Chart**

There must be an up-to-date organisational chart that:

- describes the organisational structure and
- lists responsibilities and substitution rules.

#### **III. Risk management**

##### **1. Risk analysis**

A documented risk analysis must be in place for all relevant facility-specific procedures and processes including assessment of the risks for labelling. The risk analysis must at a minimum cover the following points:

- Entry through feed subject to compulsory labelling
- Entry through feed from the grower's own cultivation
- Carryover and commingling through third parties
- Carryover within the business (e.g., via equipment or personnel)
- Joint use of machines, facilities / external service providers

##### **2. Risk management**

Detailed measures tailored to the business in question must be determined on the basis of this identification of the various sources of carryover and contamination. These measures must preclude the possibility of future contamination by, and carryover from, feed requiring a GMO declaration.

The individual operative and risk-based procedural steps must be

- documented for each operation with separate proof of adequate spatial and temporal separation or logistical measures
- implemented accordingly and
- reviewed for efficacy as part of the self-monitoring process.

#### **IV. Joint Use of Machines/Facilities - External Service Providers**

If:

- machines/facilities for feed cultivation, feed processing and production are used jointly by several agricultural operations, and/or
- activities are outsourced to external service providers

this is to be taken into account in the risk management of the business, and corresponding process steps and measures to prevent GMO carryover are to be established. If measures are necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements in case of shared machine use or subcontracted businesses, a separate compliance agreement must be signed with these businesses. If activities requiring certification are outsourced to external service providers, an audit or certification of the service provider is to be performed.

#### **V. Handling of Non-compliant Feed, Products and Animals (KO)**

An effective and documented procedure must be in place for handling non-compliant feed, products and animals or positive test results or other findings regarding non-compliance with the requirements.

This includes at a minimum the following steps:

- Labelling of the affected feed, products and animals
- Notification of customers/buyers and suppliers
- Error management
- Initiation, monitoring, evaluation and documentation of corrective actions
- Blocking and release of feed, products and animals
- Documentation and analysis of incidents

The responsibilities in the procedure are to be defined. For positive test results of unlabelled feed that is, however, clearly subject to compulsory labelling, the residual contaminated feed must be replaced or used outside the area dedicated to “Ohne Gentechnik” production once the erroneous labelling becomes known. If a serious infraction of “Ohne Gentechnik” production occurred through faulty labelling of feed, the minimum feeding conversion period for the animals concerned must start anew, shortened according to specific circumstances if applicable.

#### **VI. Traceability (KO)**

The introduced/installed traceability system must guarantee that:

- All feed and products and animals present at the facility that are associated with the label can be clearly identified at all times.
- The flow of goods of products subject to labelling and animals as well as quantity lists and evaluations can be generated within one working day to allow for conclusions about goods flows and their plausibility.

## **VII. Complaint Management**

A documented system is to be introduced to address complaints and feedback associated with the requirements. The complaints and feedback are to be evaluated in an appropriate manner. Corrective actions (including determination of responsibilities and deadlines) are to be initiated for justified complaints and feedback. Agricultural operations that are included in the group certification must inform the group organiser in the event of complaints and claims and coordinate corrective measures with the group organiser.

## **VIII. Crisis Management (KO)**

In the event of an incident, the agricultural business must notify the competent certification body. Further measures will be agreed upon between them. A new, documented procedure has been introduced for the management of incidents that may lead to a crisis situation. This includes, in particular, incidents that affect the product quality and legitimacy of raw materials/products. This procedure including the contingency plan must be implemented and must comprise at least:

- The sequence of measures in an incident
- The assignment of responsibilities, including provisions for substitutes
- Availability (within and after business hours)
- A list of emergency phone numbers
- A provision requiring immediate notification of the VLOG Head Office, using the VLOG Incident Sheet, of the certifier, affected customers and business partners

For agricultural operations that are included in a group certification, the group organiser must take over crisis management. Further measures will be agreed upon with the group organiser.

## **IX. Corrective Action**

If non-compliant feed, products or animals are identified within the scope of internal audits, external audits or complaint management and/or deviations from the requirements, the business must take and document corrective actions to prevent their reoccurrence. The timely implementation of corrective actions is to be monitored and their effectiveness reviewed within a reasonable time interval. Both are to be documented.

## **X. Documentation and Retention Period**

Records must be easily legible and authentic. Post factum manipulation is not allowed. All documents relating to "Ohne Gentechnik"/"VLOG" production are to be retained for at least the following period, unless statutory provisions require a longer retention period: five years.

## **XI. Staff Training**

All staff involved in areas relevant for VLOG certification shall be trained concerning the requirements and the operating procedures laid down therein. Training shall take place before they take up their activity as well as on a continuous basis at least once a year. Training sessions must be documented regarding their content, their participants, as well as the training date, the training facility, and the instructors.

## **XII. Self-monitoring**

Internal self-monitoring is to be performed once per year. During this monitoring, the facility description will be checked and updated as appropriate. The monitoring and results must be documented.

## **B. Specific Requirements for Animal Production**

### **I. Animal Inventory**

All animal species or animal categories kept in the business for food production are recorded in a current livestock overview. In it it is specified whether the animals are fed correctly or not.

### **II. Risk-prone Feed**

The following feeds are graded as risk-prone for the Agriculture Stage:

1. Single-component feed from plant species such as soy, rapeseed / canola, maize/corn, sugar beet, and cotton except:
  - Feed from plant species that are certified in accordance with the VLOG Standard or a recognised VLOG-equivalent standard; and/or
  - Feed from plant species that directly originate from a producer from a cultivation country where the cultivation of genetically modified plants is prohibited and the feed was neither processed by third parties nor transported by a commercial shipper.
2. Compound feed produced from one or more of the single-component feeds mentioned in B.II.1 except:
  - Compound feed that is certified in accordance with the VLOG Standard or a recognised VLOG-equivalent standard

### **III. Feed Ordering**

Risk-prone feed that is not certified for “Ohne Gentechnik” production must be ordered in writing, stating the following aspects:

- Animal species/animal category
- Feed type/designation
- Reference to feed quality not subject to compulsory labelling or use for the production of labelled food

As an alternative to ordering feed in writing, for feed relevant for “VLOG” production there must be:

- a written agreement with the supplier that the feed supplied is suitable for production of “Ohne Gentechnik”/“VLOG” labelled food and not subject to compulsory labelling
- or additional confirmation by the feed supplier on the bill of lading/delivery slip with the following wording:

*“The following feed is exempt from the labelling obligation within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 on genetically modified food and feed and of Regulation (EC) No. 1830/2003: ...”*

#### **IV. Feed List**

An up-to-date feed list must be included in the facility description, in which all feeds used in the business, their origin as well as their intended use (animal species/animal category) are indicated.

#### **V. Feed Rations**

Current feed rations for all animal species and animal categories of “Ohne Gentechnik” production must be documented in the facility description, taking into account differences in life phases or season.

#### **VI. Incoming Goods Inspection of Feed (KO)**

It must be ensured at goods receiving that only feed exempt from the labelling obligation be used for the production.

##### **Incoming goods inspection of bulk VLOG-certified feed:**

- The bills of lading must be checked for the “VLOG geprüft” label. A complaint is to be issued to the supplier for an incomplete bill of lading.
- The VLOG certification of the feed producer and/or supplier is to be checked periodically, the minimum being once annually.

##### **Incoming goods inspection of bagged VLOG certified feed:**

- All bags must be checked for the “VLOG geprüft” label.
- The VLOG certification of the feed producer and/or supplier is to be checked periodically, the minimum being once annually.

##### **Incoming goods inspection of feed not certified by VLOG:**

- The waiver of labelling in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1829/2003 and No. 1830/2003 on feed labels or bills of lading must be examined.

All bills of lading for purchased feed must be reviewed for completeness of the information provided and filed in chronological order.

## VII. Compliance with the Minimum Feeding Conversion Period (KO)

Before food from animal sources (meat, milk, eggs) can be labelled with the “Ohne GenTechnik” seal an exclusive “Ohne Gentechnik” feeding regimen must be followed for the minimum feeding conversion period defined for each animal species and intended use according to the following table. The process for complying with the minimum feeding conversion period must be described.

| Animal species   | Conversion time   |
|--|---|
| Equids and cattle (including water buffaloes and bison species) for meat production      | twelve months and in any case at least three quarters of their life |
| Small ruminants  | six months  |
| Pigs   | four months   |
| Milk-producing animals   | three months  |
| Poultry intended for meat production put in stalls before the age of 3 days <sup>1</sup> | ten weeks   |
| Poultry for egg production   | six weeks   |
| Other animal species/animal categories   | from the time of birth/hatching                                     |

**Table 1: Minimum feeding conversion period according to EGGenTDurchfG**

Ensuring this minimum feeding conversion periods within the business is to be verified by means of the feed list and feed bills of lading/cultivation records. If an animal was fed with feed subject to compulsory labelling during or after the minimum conversion period, the minimum conversion period must start anew for this animal.

### Purchase of animals

The requirements for the purchase of animals listed in the table below must be followed:

|   | Criterion                        | Requirement and proof required   |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| the “ ohne Gentechnik” - compliant feeding period at the previous owner’ s facility will be counted | Previous owner is VLOG-certified | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>there must be a written confirmation, including date, of the time from which the animals verifiably were consistently given “ohne Gentechnik”-compliant feed until their sale <u>and</u></li> <li>the VLOG certification (or certification recognised as equivalent) of the previous owner must be checked regularly, at least once per year</li> </ul> |

<sup>1</sup> The minimum feeding conversion period for poultry for meat production in the table given above is equivalent to a flat period of ten weeks prior to slaughter, not including the first three days of life.

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|   | Previous owner is <b>not</b> VLOG-certified            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the rearing facility is not subject to a certification obligation and</li> <li>there is a written confirmation from the previous owner</li> </ul>   |
|   |  | <p>Only relevant for piglet rearing facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the rearing facility is registered with VLOG</li> <li>the registration of the rearing facility must be checked regularly, at least once per year</li> </ul> |
| the “ ohne Gentechnik” - compliant feeding period at the previous owner’s facility <b>not</b> will be counted | Previous owner is VLOG-certified or not VLOG-certified | The complete minimum conversion feeding period will be ensured at the buyer’s VLOG facility  |

Table 2: Criteria and requirements for the purchase of animals

## VIII. Segregation of Goods Flows/Exclusion of Carryover from GMO Feed, Commingling and Swapping (KO)

### 1. Feeding conversion:

In any case, appropriate measures are required at the beginning of the feeding conversion to avoid carryover and commingling with GMOs, including all equipment, storage areas, facilities, mixing facilities, transportation means, etc. that come into contact with the feed.

### 2. Feed of different qualities:

If feed subject to labelling is (temporarily) available in the business, the following requirements must be met:

- The agricultural operation does not carry out any conventional production of the same animal category with feed subject to compulsory labelling parallel to “Ohne Gentechnik” production.
- Permissible exception: The different productions take place in completely different operating facilities, which also involves completely separate storage and handling of feed.
- The facility’s individual measures must ensure in a traceable manner that at no time feed that requires labelling can make its way into the flow of feeds intended for the production of “Ohne Gentechnik” food.
- The flows of goods are segregated spatially and/or temporally.
- In the case of temporal segregation, it must be ensured by suitable process steps that any carryover of GMO is reduced to a technically unavoidable minimum. Before beginning “Ohne Gentechnik” feeding – especially in case of frequent switching between “Ohne Gentechnik” feed and feed subject to compulsory labelling – the measures determined are to be carried

out and documented. It must also be documented where any residual quantities of feed that subject to compulsory labelling were moved to.

- Furthermore, in the case of temporary segregation in the handling of feed subject to compulsory labelling and feed not subject to such labelling for “Ohne Gentechnik” production intended for production of food marked „VLOG” or with the “Ohne GenTechnik” seal, the effectiveness of the measures must be proved by means of representative testing results.

If interchangeable feed subject to compulsory labelling is available, the following additional requirements must be complied with:

- Feed subject to compulsory labelling which can be swapped must be labelled with the intended use (animal category to which the feed is intended to be fed).
- In an operating unit there is no parallel use of feed not subject to compulsory labelling for “Ohne Gentechnik” production and swappable feed that is subject to such labelling whose purpose is not clearly defined or which can be used in several ways for a number of animal categories (e.g. soy bean meal as single-component feed).

### **3. Feed mixer vehicles**

If feed mixer vehicles are used internally or externally for both feed subject to compulsory labelling and feed not subject to compulsory labelling, appropriate measures for avoiding carryover/commingling must be taken. At least one sufficient system purge or wet cleaning must be carried out between feed subject to compulsory labelling and feed for “Ohne Gentechnik” production. The system purge is to be used outside of “Ohne Gentechnik” production.

### **4. Products of different qualities:**

If the business simultaneously handles “Ohne Gentechnik” products it produces itself and products not suitable for “Ohne Gentechnik” labelling, it must be ensured by appropriate measures that no commingling or swapping of food of the different qualities occurs. Furthermore, responsible employees must be aware of the GMO status of the feed and the conversion status of the individual animals/fattening batches at all stages, from receiving the feed through animal production to delivery/transport of the animal products/animals.

## **IX. Use of grinding and/or mixing facilities**

### **1. Joint Use of Grinding and/or Mixing Facilities**

#### **a. Contractual Agreement with the Facility Operator**

**For use of mobile grinding and/or mixing facilities that are VLOG-certified or certified under a standard recognised as equivalent:**

- the operator of the mobile grinding and/or mixing facility must have written permission from each VLOG certified agricultural operation or agricultural VLOG group member. This authorises the operator of the mobile grinding and/or mixing facility to sample the manufactured “VLOG mixture”.
- The VLOG certification of the grinding and/or mixing facility is checked regularly, but at least once a year.



**For use of mobile grinding and/or mixing facilities that are not VLOG-certified or certified under a standard recognised as equivalent, there must be a written agreement between the farmer and the facility operator which covers the following points:**

- The facility operator's commitment to scheduled maintenance and cleaning of the respective facility as well as its use according to the operating manual
- Obligation to perform at least a complete discharge and/or system purge following mixtures subject to compulsory labelling and before use in “Ohne Gentechnik” production, depending on the facility type and internal risk assessment. The complete discharge and/or system purge ensures that the feed will not be subject to compulsory labelling as a result of using the facility. The measure can be substantiated by a facility report/an attestation by the facility manufacturer, for example. Regardless of the operator’s risk assessment, a system purge must always be performed if more than 40% of the previous mixture consisted of feed subject to compulsory labelling (based on total mixture weight). This is also required if a complete discharge has already been performed.
- Obligation to carry out the system purge according to the manufacturer’s instructions and in a sufficiently large quantity.
- Commitment to document the grinding and mixing processes carried out based on the grinding and mixing protocol
- When purchasing oils/fats from facility operators: commitment to use oils/fats not subject to compulsory labelling for “Ohne Gentechnik” production

**b. Specific Measures to Eliminate Carryover of GMO Feed**

The business must define measures the facility description to prevent the carryover of GMO feed through the use of mobile grinding and/or mixing facilities. These measures are to be implemented, documented and checked for effectiveness within the scope of self-monitoring. If system purges from the mobile grinding and/or mixing facility remain, it is to be ensured that they are not used for “Ohne Gentechnik” production.

**c. Documentation of Feed Mixture**

For each grinding and mixing process for the “Ohne Gentechnik” production, a grinding and mixing protocol is to be prepared that is completely filled out and signed by the facility operator.

**2. Use of stationary grinding and/or mixing facilities**

**a. Use of Grinding and/or Mixing Facilities Exclusively for Feed Not Subject to Compulsory Labelling**

The exclusive use of feed not subject to compulsory labelling or “VLOG geprüft” feed must be documented in the facility description.

### **b. Dual Use of Grinding and/or Mixing Facilities for Feed Subject to Compulsory Labelling and Feed Not Subject to Compulsory Labelling**

If the grinding and/or mixing facility is used for both feeds not subject to compulsory labelling or "VLOG geprüft" feed and feed subject to compulsory labelling, the conditions specified in the following chapters must be met.

### **c. Specific Measures to Eliminate Carryover of GMO Feed**

Individual measures/requirements are to be derived, documented and implemented for each facility to prevent the carryover of GMO feed from previous mixtures during the production of mixtures for the "Ohne Gentechnik" production. Other risk factors such as the age of the facilities or repairs will be taken into account.

The proper operation of facilities is ensured. Each facility has to be cleaned in accordance with the business's cleaning schedule. Maintenance and cleaning are to be documented.

The following applies to the performance of system purges and complete discharges:

- At least one complete discharge and/or system purge must be performed after processing mixtures subject to compulsory labelling and before using the equipment for "Ohne Gentechnik" production, depending on the facility type and internal risk assessment. Regardless of the operator's risk assessment, a system purge must always be performed if more than 40% of the previous mixture consisted of feed subject to compulsory labelling (based on total mixture weight). This is also required if a complete discharge has already been performed.
- The system purge must be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and in a sufficiently large quantity. The batch size must have a transparent basis (e.g. manufacturer's specifications regarding carryover or own test results).
- The system purge is to be used outside of "Ohne Gentechnik" production.
- The manner in which complete discharge or system purges are performed has to be clearly documented.
- Removal of residues and purging are to be documented in the mixing protocol.

### **d. Documentation of Feed Mixture**

The sequence of the mixtures and the individual mixtures are documented daily for each facility.

From the documentation it must be evident which mixtures are those with feed that is subject to compulsory labelling and which ones are "VLOG mixtures".

Each completed "VLOG mixture" must be documented with a mixing protocol. This document is to be countersigned by the person preparing the mixture.

## **X. Sampling and Testing**

This chapter is not relevant for businesses of the sub-stage Animal Transport and Livestock Trade. In the business, risk-based sampling and GMO testing of risk-prone feed relevant for "Ohne Gentechnik" production is to be carried out in accordance to the following principles:

### **1. Sampling and Testing Frequency/Retention of Reference Samples**

#### **Sampling frequency:**

Sampling must take place in the following cases:

- At every delivery of risk-prone feed material and compound feed<sup>2</sup>
- When using a stationary or mobile grinding and/or mixing facility in accordance with the guidelines in Table 3
- After every change from “Ohne Gentechnik” feeding if the VLOG business facility / VLOG barn regularly switches between “Ohne Gentechnik” feed and feed subject to compulsory labelling. The corresponding sample must be taken before or at the beginning of the minimum feeding conversion period and at the location where the feed is provided.

**Retention of reference samples:**

The reference samples of the samples taken must be retained for at least two months. In addition, for each of the two relevant categories<sup>3</sup>, at least the three most recent reference samples must always be retained, even if they are more than two months old.

**Test Frequency**

All samples to be tested must be processed in a VLOG-recognised laboratory.

GMO testing of the sampled feed and feed mixtures must take place in accordance with the following requirements:

- at least once in each audit interval from the feed (delivery of risk-prone feed) or the mixed/ground feed (from a non-certified grinding and/or mixing facility) with the highest risk and also
- after every switching to “ohne Gentechnik” feeding, if a VLOG operating unit/VLOG barn regularly switches between “ohne Gentechnik” feeding and feeding with feed subject to compulsory labelling.

**Mobile and stationary grinding and mixing facilities**

In the respective audit interval, at least the testing frequencies listed in Table 3 must be implemented in the business. The samples have to be taken from the mixed/ground feed.

|  | <b>Mobile grinding and/or mixing facility is VLOG-certified<sup>4</sup></b> | <b>Mobile grinding and/or mixing facility is not VLOG-certified</b> | <b>Stationary grinding and/or mixing facility (only for feed used within the farm)</b> |
|--|---|---|--|
| <b>Facility exclusively processes feed not subject to compulsory labelling</b> | Sampling and testing not required   | 1 test result per audit interval                                    | Sampling and testing not required  |

<sup>2</sup> This also applies to the additional purchase of feed from grinding and mixing facility operators

<sup>3</sup> Delivery of risk-prone feed; switch between “Ohne Gentechnik” compliant feeding and feeding with feed subject to compulsory labelling

<sup>4</sup> Or in accordance with a recognised standard equivalent to VLOG

|   | <b>Mobile grinding and/or mixing facility is VLOG-certified<sup>4</sup></b> | <b>Mobile grinding and/or mixing facility is not VLOG-certified</b> | <b>Stationary grinding and/or mixing facility (only for feed used within the farm)</b>                   |
|---|---|---|--|
| <b>Facility also processes feed subject to compulsory labelling</b> | Sampling and testing not required   |   | 1 test result per audit interval<br>OR<br>Farmer performs a carryover test on the facility every 5 years |

**Table 3: Minimum number of tests in the sub-stage mobile/stationary grinding and/or mixing facility in the respective audit interval.**

## 2. Sampling and test plan

In individually certified businesses, a written sampling and testing plan must be available that describes the risk-based sampling and GMO testing of risk-prone feeds relevant for “Ohne Gentechnik” production in the business.

The sampling and test plan must at least contain/define the following:

- A written documented risk analysis of the risk-prone feed used and, based on this, the determination of the risk-prone feed to be sampled/tested.
- Description of the sampling procedure (type of samples, sample locations, designated sampler, creation of reference samples, sample size, sampling documentation, clear sample identification)
- Frequency and time intervals of sampling and GMO testing
- Determination of the parameters to be tested (see Guideline for Laboratories)
- Description of the testing procedure (commissioned laboratory, scope of testing).

The sampling and testing plan is to be implemented according to schedule.

## 3. Reduction of the Scope of Testing after Feed Switching in Group Organisations:

If the business regularly switches from “Ohne Gentechnik” feeding to feeding with feed subject to compulsory labelling and participates in the VLOG system via a group organiser, the scope of testing may be reduced under the conditions explained below. The reduction refers exclusively to testing after feed switching; the number of tests required for incoming goods or when using grinding and/or mixing facilities must not be reduced.

- Before the scope of testing can be reduced, the functionality of the switching system must be documented by the group:
  - At least one test result is required for each site that regularly switches feed. The test results must come from a current feeding system and meet the requirements of the current VLOG Standard.

- After submitting the test results and, if necessary, other documents, the certification body will decide whether the group may make use of the reduced scope of testing. The decision must be documented.
- The switching system must be continuously validated:
  - At least one test after each feed switch must be carried out annually for at least 25% of the sites with regular feed changes.
  - At least one sample must be taken annually by a VLOG certification body from at least 5% of the sites with regular feed switching after such feed switching has been carried out, and must be included in the test. These tests can be counted towards the 25%.
  - Each feed switch, including any measures taken to avoid commingling and carryover must be documented in writing.

If new businesses/sites join the group and also wish to take advantage of the reduced scope of testing, at least one test result of feed switching must be submitted for each new site. In the event of positive test results, the certification body (if necessary, upon agreement with VLOG) will decide in each individual case whether an individual business or the entire group may continue to use the reduced scope of testing.

## **XI. Inspection of Outgoing Goods / Labelling on Bills of Lading**

It must be ensured that only such products and animals that meet in full the requirements for “VLOG” labelling or labelling with the “Ohne GenTechnik” seal (products) leave the business.

VLOG certified products/animals must be labelled for each individual product/animal and/or group on all bills of lading using the wording “VLOG” or the “Ohne GenTechnik” seal.

If no waybills/bills of lading are produced due to the nature of the system (e.g. milk collection), an unequivocal contractual regulation is to be made concerning delivery which ensures the above-mentioned labelling.

## **C. Specific Requirements for Plant-based Feed Manufacturing**

### **I. Incoming goods inspection of seeds and plant material (KO)**

At goods receiving it must be ensured that all seeds and seed stock for the production of feed to be used within the business is GMO-free.

The feeds produced internally must be documented in the feed list.

### **II. Segregation of Flows of Goods / Exclusion of Commingling and Swapping (KO)**

GMO carryover from GMO cultivation and/or GMO experimental releases into feed produced internally must be prevented. It must be periodically verified whether GMO cultivation or GMO experimental releases are taking place in the immediate vicinity of the fields and it must be evaluated whether this is affecting the operation’s own crops and, if applicable, whether corresponding cultivation distances are met.

These individual and risk-specific process steps must be documented for each operation with a separate proof of adequate logistical measures (e.g. spatial, temporal separation) and their efficacy reviewed as part of the self-monitoring process.

## **D. Specific Requirements for Animal Transport / Livestock Trade**

In the case of livestock traders / animal carriers, the requirements of Chapter B and this chapter are checked in addition to the general requirements of the Agriculture stage.

### **I. Incoming Goods Inspection of Animals (KO)**

At goods receiving it must be ensured that all VLOG animals meet the following requirements:

- “VLOG” quality is to be confirmed for every delivery by the supplier on the waybills/animal transport documents for each individual animal and/or group.
- For every supplier, the VLOG certification and/or incorporation into a group certification (written verification by the certification body of the group organisation) for the area of applicability of the animal species / animal category is to be verified at least at initial purchase and then annually.

### **II. Risk management**

In addition, the risk management including the risk analysis must consider the following points:

- Separate handling of VLOG animals and non-VLOG animals
- If applicable: handling of feed subject to compulsory labelling and feed that is not
- Other business-specific items as necessary

### **III. Segregation of Flows of Goods / Exclusion of Commingling and Swapping of Animals (KO)**

The risk-targeted process steps for ensuring the requirements under the Standard are to be documented for each operation with separate proof of adequate logistical measures (e.g. spatial and/or temporal segregation) and their efficacy reviewed as part of the self-monitoring process.

#### **VLOG Animals**

All employees must be aware of the VLOG status of the individual animals, from acceptance through conveyance/transport, to final delivery.

VLOG animals are always conveyed and/or transported separately from animals that are not VLOG certified. The following exceptions are possible:

- Animals/animal categories with identification of individual animals (e.g., cattle ear tags with a unique ID number for each animal):
  - - When accepting animals, the animal identification must be checked; only properly identified animals are accepted.
- Animals with farm identification (e.g., pig ear tags specifying the agricultural operation’s VVVO number):
  - If only animals that are verifiably VLOG animals are accepted with a transport from an operation, the operation identification of the animals serves as sufficient verification of segregation.

If both VLOG animals as well as animals of other qualities are accepted with a transport from an operation, the different groups must be verifiably segregated during transport/conveyance. The segregation measures must be documented in the transport documents.