



Minimum Requirements Negative List

GMP+ BA 3

Version EN: 1 January 2022

GMP+ Feed Certification scheme



History of the document

Revision no. - Date of approval	Amendment	Concerns	Final implementation date
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0.4 / 06-2014	Editorial changes: All editorial changes are put together in a factsheet	Entire Document	01-01-2015
	Requirements for feeding of animal proteins as mentioned in Regulation (EC) no. 999/2001 are updated in compliance with Regulation (EC) no. 56/2013.	4.1	01-01-2015
0.5 / 11-2015	Correction name Ovocom GMP in Feed Chain Alliance (FCA)	4.2	01-04-2016
1.0 / 04-2017	POME is added to the "Forbidden fat & oil products"	4.2	01-07-2017
	Use of petcoke as fuel during the calcination process.	5 / Annex 1	
2.0 / 11-2017	Modification in Used cooking oil (UCO)	4.2	08.03.2018
3.0 / 10-2021	Animal proteins: requirements modified and added	4.1	01.01.2023

Editorial note:

All changes in this version of the document are made visible. This is how you can recognize:

- New text
- Old text

The changes must be implemented by the participant latest at the final implementation date.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The GMP+ Feed Certification scheme was initiated and developed in 1992 by the Dutch feed industry in response to various more or less serious incidents involving contamination in feed materials. Although it started as a national scheme, it has developed to become an international scheme that is managed by GMP+ International in collaboration with various international stakeholders.

Even though the GMP+ Feed Certification scheme originated from a feed safety perspective, in 2013 the first feed responsibility standard has been published. For this purpose, two modules are created: GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance (focussed on feed safety) and GMP+ Feed Responsibility Assurance (focussed on responsible feed).

GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance is a complete module with standards for the assurance of feed safety in all the links of the feed chain. Demonstrable assurance of feed safety is a 'license to sell' in many countries and markets and participation in the GMP+ FSA module can facilitate this excellently. Based on needs in practice, multiple components have been integrated into the GMP+ FSA standards, such as requirements for a feed safety management system, for application of HACCP principles, for traceability, monitoring, prerequisites programmes, chain approach and the Early Warning System.

With the development of the GMP+ Feed Responsibility Assurance module, GMP+ International is responding to requests from GMP+ participants. The animal feed sector is confronted with requests to operate more responsible. This includes, for example, the sourcing of soy and fishmeal which are produced and traded with respect for humans, animals and the environment. In order to demonstrate responsible production and trade, a company can get certified for the GMP+ Feed Responsibility Assurance. GMP+ International facilitates via independent certification the demands from the market.

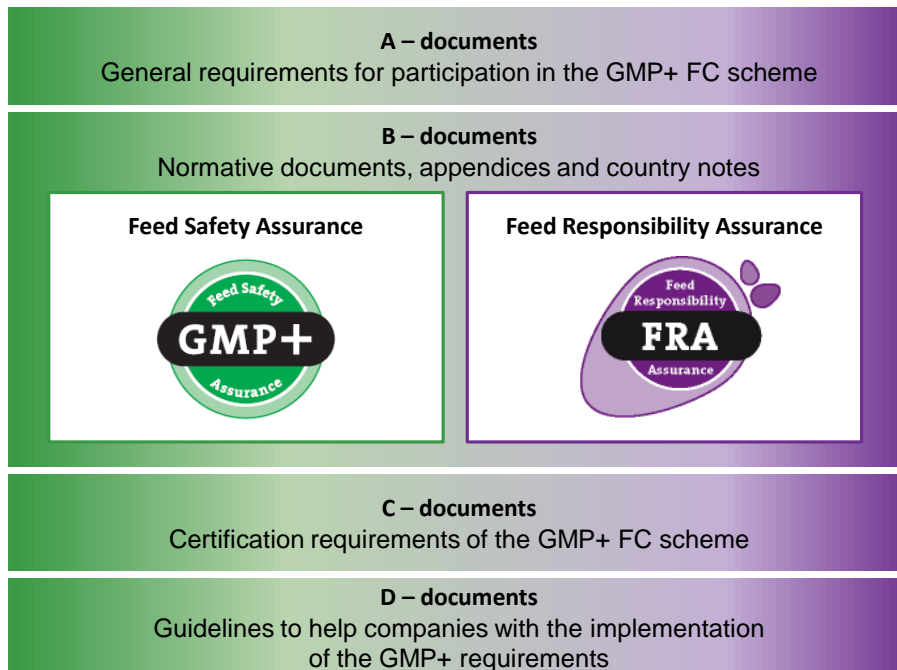
Together with the GMP+ partners, GMP+ International transparently lays down clear requirements in the Feed Certification scheme. Certification bodies are able to carry out GMP+ certification independently.

GMP+ International supports the GMP+ participants with useful and practical information by way of a number of guidance documents, databases, newsletters, Q&A lists and seminars.

1.2 Structure of the GMP+ Feed Certification scheme

The documents within the GMP+ Feed Certification scheme are subdivided into a number of series. The next page shows a schematic representation of the content of the GMP+ Feed Certification scheme:

GMP+ Feed Certification scheme



All these documents are available via the website of GMP+ International (www.gmpplus.org).

This document is referred to as GMP+ BA3 *Minimum Requirements Negative List* and is part of the GMP+ FSA module.

2 Requirements

The GMP+ Feed Safety Assurance module requires that all products should comply with the applicable animal feed legislation and with the requirements of the GMP+ Feed Certification scheme. Products listed on the negative list may not be used in the preparation of animal feed by companies certified under the GMP+ FSA module.

Products which can nor or may not be fed to or processed in the preparation of animal feed (and which must be placed on the negative list) are products:

- a. which are forbidden under animal feed legislation (EU legislation and national legislation)¹
- b. for which there is no generic risk assessment in the Feed Support Products of GMP+ International.
- c. for which there is a generic risk assessment but for which it is estimated that the risks are not controllable or only to an extent
- d. for which the risks cannot be estimated (also not by the manufacturer, treater or processor).

¹ GMP+ International pays the utmost attention to the accuracy, completeness and topicality of the legislation reflected in this document. Since legislation is continuously revised, the information in this document may temporarily be inconsistent with applicable legislation. However, the participant is to comply with the applicable (= prevailing) legislation at all times.

3 Assessment procedure

Products which are eligible for placing on the negative list may be provided by third parties or may be the result of a risk assessment.

The following steps will be gone through before a product is placed on the negative list:

- a. Drawing up of a fact sheet including the name, composition of the product and a risk assessment (in accordance with the HACCP manual);
- b. Assessment by the GMP+ International (Technical Committee Feed Support Products) on the basis of the criteria described above;
- c. If necessary, a second opinion from external expert(s);
- d. Decision by the International Expert Committee;
- e. Adoption by the GMP+ International;
- f. Publication of the decision.

4 Feed materials negative list

4.1 Forbidden products, based on EU legislation.

Prohibited product	Description & explanation	Source
Animal proteins	<p>Article 7</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The feeding to ruminants of protein derived from animals shall be prohibited. 2. The prohibition provided for in paragraph 1 shall be extended to animals other than ruminants and restricted, as regards the feeding of those animals with products of animal origin, in accordance with Annex IV. <p>ANNEX IV CHAPTER I Extensions of the prohibition provided for in Article 7(1) In accordance with Article 7(2), the prohibition provided for in Article 7(1) shall be extended to the feeding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) to ruminants of dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin and compound feed containing these products; b) to non-ruminant farmed animals, other than fur animals, of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. processed animal protein; ii. collagen and gelatine of ruminant origin; ii. blood products; iii. hydrolysed protein of animal origin; iv. dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin; v. feed containing the products listed in points (i) to (iv). <p>CHAPTER II Derogations from the prohibitions provided for in Article 7(1) and in Chapter I In accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 7(3), the prohibitions provided for in Article 7(1) and in Chapter I shall not apply to the feeding to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) ruminants of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. milk, milk-based products, milk-derived products, colostrum and colostrum products; ii. eggs and egg products; iii. collagen and gelatine derived from non-ruminants; iv. hydrolysed proteins derived from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — parts of non-ruminants, or — ruminant hides and skins; 	Regulation (EC) no. 999/2001 (Amended by 1292/2005, 163/2009 and 56/2013 and 2021/1372)

Prohibited product	Description & explanation	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. compound feed containing the products listed in points (i) to (iv) above; b) non-ruminant farmed animals of the following feed materials and compound feed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. hydrolysed proteins derived from parts of non-ruminants or from ruminant hides and skins; ii. fishmeal and compound feed containing fishmeal which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with the general conditions laid down in Chapter III and the specific conditions laid down in Section A of Chapter IV; iii. dicalcium phosphate and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin and compound feed containing such phosphates which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with the general conditions laid down in Chapter III and the specific conditions laid down in Section B of Chapter IV; iv. blood products derived from non-ruminants and compound feed containing such blood products which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with the general conditions laid down in Chapter III and the specific conditions laid down in Section C of Chapter IV; c) aquaculture animals of processed animal protein, other than fishmeal, derived from non-ruminants and compound feed containing such processed animal protein which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with the general conditions laid down in Chapter III and the specific conditions laid down in Section D of Chapter IV; d) unweaned ruminants of milk replacers containing fishmeal and which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with specific conditions laid down in Section E of Chapter IV; e) farmed animals of feed materials of plant origin and compound feed containing such feed materials contaminated with insignificant amount of bone spicules derived from unauthorised animal species. Member States may only use this derogation if they have carried out a risk assessment beforehand which has confirmed there is a negligible risk for animal health. That risk assessment must take into account at least the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the level of the contamination; 	

Prohibited product	Description & explanation	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. the nature and the source of the contamination; iii. the intended use of the contaminated feed. <p>f) poultry of the following feed materials and compound feed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. processed animal protein derived from porcine animals and compound feed containing such processed animal protein, which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with the general conditions laid down in Chapter III and the specific conditions laid down in Chapter IV, Section G; ii. processed animal protein derived from farmed insects, and compound feed containing such processed animal protein, which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with the general conditions laid down in Chapter III and the specific conditions laid down in Chapter IV, Section F; <p>g) porcine animals of the following feed materials and compound feed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. processed animal protein derived from poultry and compound feed containing such processed animal protein, which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with the general conditions laid down in Chapter III and the specific conditions laid down in Chapter IV, Section H; ii. processed animal protein derived from farmed insects, and compound feed containing such processed animal protein, which are produced, placed on the market and used in accordance with the general conditions laid down in Chapter III and the specific conditions laid down in Chapter IV, Section F. 	
Animal proteins	<p>It is forbidden to feed terrestrial animals of a given species other than fur animals with processed animal protein derived from the bodies or parts of bodies of animals of the same species</p> <p>It is forbidden to feed farmed fish with processed animal protein derived from the bodies or parts of bodies of farmed fish of the same species.</p>	Regulation (EC) no. 1069/2009
Animal fats, derived from category 1 and 2 material	Fat derivatives produced from melted fat from Category 1 and 2 materials are not allowed in feed, cosmetics and medicinal products.	Reg. (EC) no. 142/2011, Appendix XIII, Chapter XI



Prohibited product	Description & explanation	Source
Candida, protein products of the yeast	Protein products obtained from yeast of the Candida variety brewed on n-alkanes.	Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009
Catering waste and food leftovers	All waste and food leftovers all food remains including used cooking oil originating in restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens including central kitchens and household kitchens; It is forbidden to feed farmed animals other than fur animals with catering waste or feed material containing or derived from catering waste.	Regulation (EC) no. 1069/2009 Regulation (EC) no. 142/2011
Faeces, urine	Faeces, urine and separated digestive tract content resulting from the emptying or removal of digestive tract, irrespective of any form of treatment or admixture.	Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III
Packaging materials	The packaging and parts of packaging from the use of products from the agri-food industry	Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III
Seeds and plant material treated with plant protection products	Seeds and other plant-propagating materials which, after harvest, have undergone specific treatment with plant protection products for their intended use (propagation), and any by-products derived there from.	Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III
Skins treated with tanning extracts	Hide treated with tanning substances, including its waste.	Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III
Sludge from the processing of urban, domestic and industrial waste water.	All wastes obtained from the various phases of the urban, domestic and industrial waste water as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC (2) treatment process, irrespective of any further processing of these wastes and irrespective also of the origin of the waste waters The term “waste water” does not refer to “process water” which is water from independent circuits in foodstuffs or animal feed companies; these circuits may only be filled with water; in the animal feed there may only be use made of clean, healthy water (as specified in Article 4 of Directive 98/83/EG). In the fisheries sector the circuits may also be filled with clean sea water as defined in Article 2 of Reg. (EG) no. 852/2004 of the European parliament and the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs. Process water may only be used in animal feeds if it contains material from animal feeds or from foodstuffs and must be technically free from cleaning agents and disinfectants or other components which are not permitted under the animal feed legislation.	Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III

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Prohibited product	Description & explanation	Source
Urban waste, solid	<p>Solid urban waste, such as household waste.</p> <p>The definition “solid urban waste” does not refer to kitchen waste and food waste as defined in Reg. (EC) no. 1069/2009.</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III</p>
Wood, treated with wood preservative	<p>Wood, including sawdust or other products derived from wood, which has been treated with wood preservatives as defined in Appendix V of Directive 98/8/EG from the European Parliament and the Council of 16 February 1998 concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market.</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) no. 767/2009, Appendix III</p>

4.2 Forbidden fat & oil products

The next list with products from the fat & oil industry is forbidden to use for companies participating in the GMP+ FSA module.

 	<p>Note: This list has been prepared in close cooperation with Ovocom vzw, and is also part of the Feed Chain Alliance (FCA)</p>
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Forbidden product	Description & explanation
Fatty by-products from the oleo chemical industry	Fatty by-products from the oleo chemical industry, produced from or with products mentioned in this negative list
Deodistillates	<p>Deodistillates from chemical refining is the by-product of the deodorisation of crude oils that have undergone chemical refining. The production process of the product is described in the document "The safe feed application of deodistillates" (cf. www.fediol.eu)</p> <p>Deodistillates from chemical refining are forbidden for use in feed unless they have been treated so as to ensure that contaminants levels are conform the maximum content in place and particularly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - those for dioxin and pesticide residues in Directive 2002/32 « Undesirable Substances », and its amendments, - and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) as laid down in the GMP (cf. BT-01) and GMP+ FSA module. <p>These treated deodistillates from chemical refining can only be marketed under positive release (GMP+ BA4, 2.2.4./cf. GMP BT-15 point 5).</p> <p><i>Note: Treatment of these deodistillates must be covered under the scope Production of a feed material.</i></p>
Drainage fats	<p>Drainage fats, once out of a closed system.</p> <p>Possible contamination with waste water or technical agents cannot be excluded.</p>
Fat products from biodiesel production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refinery by products (acid oils, fatty acid distillates and deodistillates), produced during biodiesel production from or with products mentioned in this negative list • Glycerol, produced during biodiesel production, from or with products mentioned in this negative list. • Fatty acids with methyl esters (also called fatty matter), collected after methanol recovery at biodiesel production
Fat products released during the cleaning of ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tankers • domestic waterway barges ('slops') • storage tanks ('tank bottoms') • seagoing ships and coasters

Forbidden product	Description & explanation
Oils recovered from used bleaching earth or other filter material with active carbon	Oils recovered from used bleaching earth or other filter material, from stand-alone refineries
POME (Palm Oil Mill Effluent; Sludge)	Pome is the waste water generated at the Palm oil mills. All products derived thereof or produced from POME are forbidden.
Used cooking oil (UCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used fats & oils from households and restaurants (= catering waste) • Used fats & oils from meat processing industry. • Used vegetable fats and oils-with the exception of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non-heated oils recovered during a production process, e.g. the production of lecithin; - vegetable oils having been used by food business operators in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 for cooking purposes and which have not been in contact with meat, animal fats, fish or aquatic animals.

4.3 Other forbidden products

In the next table other products are listed which are forbidden to be uses within the GMP+ FSA module

Forbidden product	Description & explanation
Mushroom trimmings, mushroom pomace	<p>Mushroom trimmings are products from the mushroom processing industry. During the mechanical harvesting of mushrooms these are cut off just above the compost bed. The remaining trimmings are then removed from the bed and the compost is removed or the bed is made ready for a second or third harvest. The intensive cultivation of mushrooms is sensitive to damage by, among other things, moulds, insects, Clostridia and requires the use of soil decontaminants and relatively many crop protection agents, including Prochloraz.</p> <p>For mushroom pomace, daily fresh mushroom trimmings are assumed. At the production company the compost attached is removed as much as possible by shaking and vibration. The product must then be mashed and treated (with lactic acid bacteria) to achieve a pH lower than 4.</p>

5 Negative list of fuels

In case of direct drying of feed the following products are not allowed as fuels:

Prohibited product	Description & explanation	Source
Lubricating oil, engine oil and hydraulic oil	Lubricating oil, engine oil and hydraulic oil are not intended for use as a fuel. Not as such and not as "waste oil"	'Study of drying processes of Feed Raw Materials and HACCP', CCL Research, 2004
Mixed urban waste, mixed industrial waste and dried purification sludge	Mixed urban waste, mixed industrial waste and dried purification sludge are and will remain formally waste products (report "Refuse Derived Fuel; current practice and perspectives, 2003). Member states of the EU may only issue a licence in special cases and for specific purposes to use this as fuel. These waste materials may unintentionally have high levels of persistently contaminating substances. The use of these in a direct may, because of the risks and also from the point of view of GMP and HACCP, may not be tolerated.	'Study of drying processes of Feed Raw Materials and HACCP', CCL Research, 2004
Petcoke (Petroleum coke)	Petcoke is a residue of distillation from petroleum refinery. It is unsuitable as a fuel for direct dryers. Note: Petcoke may be used as a fuel in calcination processes (> 850 °C). Feed safety risks must be controlled and included in the HACCP system. It is important to register evidences of calcined temperatures and analysis results of undesirable substances (dioxins, pcb's, heavy metals and PAH's) in end-product. The dust entrained by the combustion gases and collected in the filters, cannot be destined for animal feed purpose.	'Study of drying processes of Feed Raw Materials and HACCP', CCL Research, 2004 "Technical report about the use of petroleum coke in calcination process COMBUSTION CONTROL IN THE MAGNESITE CALCINATION PROCESS IN ROTARY KILNS" Febr. 2017
Plastic	PVC / plastic, PET bottles etc.	"Emissions of hazardous compounds from fires", RIVM, 2007
Recycling oils (used oils, etc.)	Recycling oils (used oils, etc.) are often mixtures of unknown origin and within an unknown composition. Deliberate mixing with combustible chemical	'Study of drying processes of Feed Raw Materials and

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	residues was observed regularly in the past (including the TCR affair).	HACCP', CCL Research, 2004
Recycling products.	Recycling products. These include, for example, preserved wood and demolition wood. Vegetable materials contaminated with preservation agents, insecticides or which are contaminated with oil or chemicals (for example sawdust).	'Study of drying processes of Feed Raw Materials and HACCP', CCL Research, 2004
Tires	(Used) tires from cars, trucks, etc. whole or shredded.	"Emissions of hazardous compounds from fires", RIVM, 2007
Wood, preserved	Wood whose lifespan is extended by adding biocides or treated with paint, stain, creosote or wolman salts. Wood which may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coating.	Study of drying processes of Feed Raw Materials and HACCP', CCL Research, 2004; Directive 2000/76/EC

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