

## What is new!

## 什么是新的!

Welcome!

We are pleased to bring you the first edition of the FAMI-QS Newsletter. With the holiday season nearly upon us and the year coming to an end, the FAMI-QS team wanted to take this opportunity to thank all our Members and Partners for their support this year. It's been a challenging year for many of us, but we've really enjoyed working with you and look forward to continuing to do so in 2013. With 2013 on the horizon it's a great time to continue our support and to inform you on the latest developments.

We wish you a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

FAMI-QS Team.



欢迎!

我们很高兴为您带来第一个版本的 FAMI - QS 通讯。随着节日的来临和一年即将结束，FAMI-QS 团队希望借此机会感谢我们所有的会员及合作伙伴的支持。这是一个对我们许多人充满挑战的一年，但我们真的很高兴与您合作，并期待在 2013 年继续合作。2013 年在地平线上，这是一个好时刻来继续我们的支持，并告知您最新发展。

我们祝您圣诞快乐，新年好!

FAMI-QS 团队。

## latest news

### 最新消息

### Aflatoxins: a concern for quality managers?

#### 黄曲霉毒素：质量管理人员关注的一个问题？

FAMI-QS would like to inform its CBs and members about the possibility of higher levels of aflatoxin in corn/maize.

FAMI-QS 希望告知其认证机构和成员有关玉米中黄曲霉毒素含量较高的可能性。

#### What are mycotoxins and aflatoxins?

#### 什么是霉菌毒素和黄曲霉毒素？

Mycotoxins are naturally-occurring substances produced by fungi growing on food and animal feed. Aflatoxins are the most toxic group of mycotoxins, produced by two species of fungi *Aspergillus flavus* and *A. parasiticus*, usually in areas with hot and humid climates.

霉菌毒素是由真菌在食物及动物饲料生长中所产生的天然存在的物质。黄曲霉毒素是霉菌毒素的毒性最强的一群，由真菌黄曲霉和寄生曲霉两个物种产生，通常发生在炎热和气候潮湿的地区。



Aflatoxins can be found in many crops including peanuts, corn, cottonseed, Brazil nuts, pistachios, spices and figs. Several forms of aflatoxins are known, such as aflatoxin B1, B2, G1, G2 and M1. Aflatoxin M1, a metabolite of aflatoxin B1 can be found in the milk of lactating animals and humans that consume aflatoxin B1 contaminated food or feed. In cows, around 1-6% of the aflatoxin is carried over to the milk.

黄曲霉毒素可以发现在许多作物包括花生，玉米，棉籽，巴西坚果，开心果，香料和无花果。黄曲霉毒素的几种形式是已知的，如黄曲霉毒素 B1，B2，G1，G2 和 M1。黄曲霉毒素 B1 的代谢物能在哺乳期食入黄曲霉毒素 B1 污染的食品或饲料的动物和人奶中发现。奶牛会将 1-6% 左右的黄曲霉毒素转入到牛奶中。

As summarized in table 1, the effects of aflatoxins in farm animals can be severe. Aflatoxins decrease performance (weight gain, milk and egg production), suppress the immune system, cause liver damage and reduce reproduction. Human aflatoxicosis are still of concern for the food industry.

如表 1 所概述，黄曲霉毒素对农场动物的影响可能会很严重。黄曲霉毒素降低生产性能，（体增重，产奶和产蛋量），抑制免疫系统，引起肝脏损害和降低繁殖率。人类的黄曲霉毒素中毒仍是食品行业的关注。

A severe outbreak in Kenya in 2004 resulted in 317 cases of aflatoxicosis and 125 deaths, whereby 55% of the maize food samples tested exceeded Kenya's regulatory limit. Exposure to aflatoxins through food and feed should be kept as low as possible.

2004 年在肯尼亚的一个严重的疫情导致 317 例黄曲霉毒素中毒和 125 人死亡，其中 55% 的玉米食物样本测试超过了肯尼亚的监管限制。通过食品和饲料而致的黄曲霉毒素的风险应保持在尽可能低的水平。

### Fungal contamination 真菌污染

In the past months, news have highlighted extreme hot weather and poor rainfall in the U.S. This was the most severe and extensive drought since 1956 which seriously affected U.S. agriculture with impacts on the crop and livestock sectors. Fungal growth and the ability to produce mycotoxins like aflatoxins, are dependent on climatic conditions. Heat and drought stress are known to favor the growth of *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus*, the fungi producing aflatoxins.

在过去的几个月中，新闻都在强调美国的极端炎热天气和降雨不足。这是自 1956 年以来最严重和最广泛的干旱，这严重影响了美国农业和畜牧部门。真菌的生长及产生霉菌毒素，如黄曲霉毒素的能力，取决于气候条件。众所周知高温和干旱利于产生黄曲霉毒素的黄曲霉菌和寄生曲霉的真菌的增长。

The process of aflatoxin contamination can be divided in a two critical phases. The first critical phase of infection occurs during crop development. Due to the stress caused by hot and dry weather conditions, the developing crop is more susceptible to infection. The second phase of contamination and increase of aflatoxin concentration occurs, when the mature crop is exposed to warm, moist conditions on the field, during transport and storage. Rain just before or during harvest, is associated with increased aflatoxin occurrence.

黄曲霉毒素污染的过程可以分为两个关键阶段。第一个关键的感染阶段发生在作物的生长过程中。由于炎热和干燥的天气条件造成的压力，生长中的作物更容易受到感染。黄曲霉毒素的污染和浓度增加的第二阶段是，当成熟的作物在田地，在运输和储存过程中暴露于温暖，潮湿的环境。收获之前或期间下雨，是与增加黄曲霉毒素的发生有关。

Due to changing weather patterns, even well planned crops in usually aflatoxin free areas may become exposed to conditions favorable for contamination. In 2003, an outbreak of *Aspergillus flavus*, resulted in aflatoxin in maize which was previously uncommon in Europe.

由于气候变化，即使是良好规划的作物在通常无黄曲霉毒素的地区也可能暴露于受污染的有利条件。在 2003 年，黄曲霉爆发，导致玉米中含黄曲霉毒素，这是以前在欧洲罕见的。

### Influence of climate change

#### 气候变化的影响



Aflatoxins, which are frequent in tropical and sub-tropical regions, could become a concern in parts of Europe and the USA due to climate change. EFSA's Emerging Risks Unit published a predictive model to calculate the possible impact of climate change on aflatoxin occurrence in grain in the EU-region. An increase in temperature by +2°C could shift the aflatoxin risk zones for maize towards northern areas, resulting in high aflatoxin risk in southern EU countries and low and medium aflatoxin risks in the four main maize production countries (Romania, France, Hungary and northeast Italy; 73% of the total EU-27 production). The impact of climate change was identified as an emerging issue for food and feed safety.

黄曲霉毒素，经常发生在热带和亚热带地区，由于气候变化有可能成为在欧洲和美国部分地区的关注。EFSA 的新风险部门发表了预测模式来计算气候变化可能造成在欧盟地区谷物中黄曲霉毒素发生的影响。由于温度上升 2°C 可能将玉米的黄曲霉毒素危险区转移到北部地区，引起在欧盟南部国家高黄曲霉毒素的风险及在四个主要玉米生产国低和中等黄曲霉毒素的风险（罗马尼亚，法国，匈牙利，意大利东北部，占欧盟 27 个国家 73% 的总生产量）。气候变化的影响，被认定为食品及饲料安全的新出现的问题。

### Mycotoxin Risk Management

#### 霉菌毒素风险管理

It is important to implement an effective and long lasting mycotoxin risk management in combination with appropriate farm management. Agricultural techniques have been developed to prevent mold growth and mycotoxin production, like crop rotation, tillage, weed and insect control and selecting the correct dates for planting and harvesting. The humidity level and temperature before and during storage needs to be controlled.

重要的是要实现一个有效的和长期持久的霉菌毒素风险管理，结合适当的农场管理。农业技术已经开发，以防止霉菌的生长和霉菌毒素的产生，如作物轮种，翻耕，杂草和昆虫控制和选择正确的种植和收获日期。还需要控制在储存前和储存期间的湿度水平和温度。

As prevention strategies have their limitations, intensive research was conducted in the last three decades, to deactivate mycotoxins. One of the strategies for reducing the exposure to mycotoxins, is to decrease their bioavailability by including mycotoxin-adsorbing agents in the compound feed. Aflatoxins can be adsorbed due to their high polarity by anorganic binders such as bentonite. As binders can differ widely in their selective adsorption capacity without affecting essential feed ingredients, such as vitamins and minerals, it is important to verify the quality of a binder by a broad range of experiments.

因为预防策略有其局限性，所以在过去的三十年中进行大量的失活霉菌毒素的研究。减少接触到霉菌毒素的策略之一，是在配合饲料中添加霉菌毒素吸附剂以降低其生物利用度。由于其对有机粘合剂的高极性，如膨

润土，黄曲霉毒素可被吸附。由于吸附剂的选择性吸附能力可以存在很大差异而不影响到重要的饲料原料，如维生素和矿物质，通过一系列广泛的实验验证吸附剂的质量是很重要的。

The maximum levels of aflatoxins in feed and food are strictly regulated in most of the countries worldwide. Regulations may also include detailed sampling procedures, as this is one of the most crucial steps in ensuring reliable results. The amount of aflatoxin can differ in crop coming from the same region and even from the same field. The European Commission (through the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health) has recently raised awareness that there could be higher concentrations of aflatoxin B1 in this year's maize crop from some member states of the EU.

饲料和食品中黄曲霉毒素的最高水平在世界各地的国家受到严格的控制。法规亦可能包括详细的抽样程序因为这是以确保可靠的结果的最关键步骤之一。来自同一区域的作物甚至来自同一地段的作物可能有不同的黄曲霉毒素的含量。欧盟委员会（通过食品链和动物健康常设委员会）最近提醒人们认识到今年来自一些欧盟成员国的玉米作物有可能含高浓度的黄曲霉毒素 B1。

The United Nations' forecasts for this year's harvest indicated, that world cereal production will be reduced by 2.6 %, due the drought in the U.S. , rain in Europe and erratic weather in Asia. Eroded crop conditions and crop losses along with an increase in price per bushel are forcing the agricultural industry to import corn from other regions of the world. Global trade in agricultural commodities contributes to the concern about the mycotoxin hazard and increases the awareness of potential "imported problems". Grain purchasers often reject or pay lower prices for corn tested positive for aflatoxins.

联合国对今年的收成的预测表明由于在美国的干旱，欧洲的多雨以及在亚洲的变化无常的天气，世界谷物产量将减少 2.6%。侵蚀的作物生长条件和作物损失随着其价格的上涨，迫使农产业进口来自世界其他地区的玉米。全球农产品贸易中的霉菌毒素危害的关注，增加了潜在的“进口问题”意识。粮食购买者往往拒收或对黄曲霉毒素测试呈阳性的玉米支付较低的价格。

In some US States – Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma - FDA has granted a blend agreement for corn with aflatoxin content >20 ppb for animal feed and by-products of bioethanol (limit 300 ppb). Each batch of blended corn must be analysed and only corn containing <500 ppb can be used for blending. Note, that blended corn may not be used for human food (limit 200 ppb).

在美国的一些州 - 伊利诺伊州，印第安纳州，爱荷华州，堪萨斯州，内布拉斯加州和俄克拉何马州 - 美国食品药品监督管理局已批准玉米黄曲霉毒素含量>20 ppb 的混合协议用于动物饲料和生物乙醇的副产品（限 300 ppb）。混合玉米必须每批次分析及只有玉米含有<500 ppb 的才可用于混合。注意，混合的玉米可能不可以用于人类食品（限 200 ppb）。

References are available upon request.

参考文献可根据要求提供。

Christina Schwab, PhD, Biomin Holding GmbH product manager

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Table 1 : Most important effects of aflatoxins in farm animals

表 1: 黄曲霉毒素对农场动物的最重要的影响

Animals 动物	Possible effect 可能产生的影响	
Swine 猪	Carcinogenic effect 致癌作用	Higher incidence of cancer in exposed animals 受毒动物会有较高的癌症发病率
	Immunosuppression 免疫抑制	Decreased resistance to environmental and microbial stressors increased susceptibility to diseases 对环境和微生物应激源的抵抗力下降, 增加对疾病的易感性
	Decreased performance 生产性能下降	Reduced feed intake, feed refusal and impaired FCR 减少采食量, 拒食和降低饲料转化率
	Hepatotoxin effect 肝毒性的影响	Liver damage 肝损伤
	Nephrotoxin effect 肾毒性的影响	Kidney inflammation 肾脏发炎
	Hematopoietic effect 造血的影响	Systemic hemorrhages 系统性出血
	Residues 残留物	Residues and metabolites in liver and milk 肝, 牛奶中有残留物和代谢产物
Poultry (ducklings, broilers, layers, turkeys, quails) 家禽 (小鸭, 肉鸡, 蛋鸡, 火鸡, 鹌鹑)	Hepatotoxin effect 肝毒性的影响	Jaundice (yellow skin) 黄疸 (黄皮肤)
	Teratogenic effect 致畸作用	Birth defects of the offspring 导致出生缺陷的后代
	Carcinogenic effect 致癌作用	Higher incidence of cancer in exposed animals 受毒动物会有较高的癌症发病率
	Pathological changes 病变	Enlargement of the liver, spleen and kidneys (fatty liver syndrome) Bursa of Fabricius and thymus size reduction 肿大的肝, 脾, 肾 (脂肪肝综合症) 减少法氏囊的腔上囊和胸腺
	Decreased performance 生产性能下降	Decreased feed intake (anorexia), daily weight gain, slaughtering weight, decreased egg production, inhomogeneous flocks 采食量下降 (厌食), 日增重, 屠宰体重, 产蛋量下降, 不均匀的鸡群
	Hematopoietic effects 造血的影响	Hemorrhages, anemia 出血, 贫血
	Immunosuppression 免疫抑制	increased susceptibility to diseases 增加对疾病的易感性
	Neurotoxic effects 神经毒性作用	Nervous syndrome (abnormal behavior) 神经综合征 (异常行为)
	Dermal effects 皮肤的影响	Impaired feathering 羽毛生长受障
	Residues 残留物	Residues present in the liver, meat and eggs 残留物存在于肝, 肉, 蛋
	Pale bird syndrome 鸡苍白综合症	Paleness of the mucous membranes and legs 粘膜和腿苍白
	Decreased performance 生产性能下降	Decreased hatchability of eggs 鸡蛋的孵化率下降
Ruminants 反刍动物	Carcinogenic effect 致癌作用	Higher incidence of cancer in exposed animals 受毒动物会有较高的癌症发病率
	Immunosuppression 免疫抑制	Decreased resistance to environmental and microbial stressors, increased susceptibility to diseases, acute mastitis 对环境和微生物应激源的抵抗力下降, 增加对疾病的易感性, 急性乳腺炎
	Hepatotoxin effect 肝毒性的影响	Liver damage 肝损伤
	Gastrointestinal effect 胃肠道的的影响	Impaired rumen function, decreased cellulose digestion, volatile fatty acid formation, proteolysis and rumen motility, diarrhea 瘤胃功能受损, 降低纤维素的消化, 挥发性脂肪酸的形成, 蛋白质水解和瘤胃蠕动, 腹泻
	Decreased performance 生产性能下降	Decreased feed intake and milk production, weight loss and reduced weight gain 采食量和牛奶产量下降, 体重下降, 降低体增重
	Reproductive effect 生殖效应	Decreased breeding efficiency, birth of smaller and unhealthy calves 育种效率下降, 出生小和不健康的小牛
	Residues 残留物	Residues present in the milk 牛奶中有残留物



# Newsletter

## The FAMI-QS building confidence initiative FAMI-QS 建立信誉措施

With more than 750 certificates spread in 49 countries, third party certification is becoming an important element for the sector of Specialty Feed Ingredients and their Mixtures. The FAMI -QS integrity program called "Surveillance Program" has been in place since 2009. By implementing the Surveillance Programme, we have understood that the credibility of the certification process is not based only on the performance of the conformity assessment bodies (CABs ) but also on how all of the interested parties (organizations, competent authorities, National Associations etc) perceive FAMI -QS certification.

具有分布在 49 个国家和地区的超过 750 证书，第三方认证正在成为特种饲料原料和它们的混合物行业的一个重要的元素。FAMI-QS 称为“监视计划”的完整方案以自 2009 年起建成。通过实施监察计划，我们已经认识到，认证过程的信誉不是仅基于符标评定机构(CABs)的表现，而且还取决于所有的利益相关方（组织，政府主管部门，国家协会等）如何觉察 FAMI-QS 认证。

Thus the "Building Confidence Initiative" was launched by FAMI -QS in 2012, as a holistic approach for maintaining the high value of the FAMI -QS certificate. Through the "Building Confidence Initiative", FAMI -QS provides technical support to the interested parties (CABs, Feed Business Operators, End Users, Competent Authorities, National Associations etc) and also assesses the practical performance of the conformity assessment bodies. The initiative is based on three pillars: Harmonization, Connection and Credibility.

因此，FAMI-QS 在 2012 年发起了“建立信誉倡议”，作为一个整体的保持高价值的 FAMI-QS 证书的方法。通过“建立信誉倡议”，FAMI-QS 对感兴趣的各方提供技术支持（符标评定机构，饲料业务运营商，最终用户，主管部门，国家协会等）并进行评估符标评定机构的实际表现。该倡议是基于三大支柱：协调统一，连接和信誉。

FAMI -QS started in 2004, as a European Project within FEFANA, the EU Association of Specialty Feed Ingredients and their Mixtures. Today, the global presence of FAMI -QS is reality. Thus, in order to ensure a common understanding of both the framework for FAMI -QS requirements and of the EU Feed Legislation, the FAMI -QS Secretariat carries out periodical technical training sessions, in the EU, as well as in Third Countries.

FAMI-QS 于 2004 年始建于 FEFANA 内的欧洲项目，欧盟的特种饲料原料和它们的混合物的协会。今天的现实是 FAMI-QS 在全球存在。因此，为了确保对 FAMI-QS 的要求和欧盟饲料法规的两个架构的共同理解，FAMI-QS 秘书处在欧盟，以及在第三国进行定期的技术培训

Through the "connection" pillar, FAMI -QS tries to ensure that a FAMI -QS certified feed business operator will have access to the global markets. Through the Strategic Agreements of Co-operation that have been signed with the American Feed Industry Association in the US and with Sindiracoes in Brazil, technical support and knowledge building are provided to both local feed business operators and competent authorities.

通过“连接”支柱，FAMI-QS 设法确保，FAMI-QS 认证的饲料企业经营者将有机会进入全球市场。通过已经与美国饲料工业协会和巴西饲料工业协会已签署的策略合作协议，提供给当地饲料企业经营者和主管部门技术支持和知识积累。



# Newsletter

It is important for both the industry and the competent authorities to understand how FAMI -QS certification is delivering safety. The FAMI -QS Awareness in Feed Safety training programme has been designed for the industry and is implemented in three regions: Brazil, China and the Unites States. FAMI -QS is made from the Industry to the Industry.

行业和主管部门了解 FAMI-QS 认证如何提供安全保证是很重要的。FAMI-QS 饲料安全意识的培训计划是为行业而设计并实施于三个区域：巴西，中国和美国。FAMI-QS 是来自行业回到行业。

An integrity program named 'Surveillance Program for Certification Bodies' is the main action that is carried out under the "credibility" pillar. In combination with the accreditation and the implementation of EU Feed Legislation, FAMI -QS certification provides a concrete framework of confidence and trust.

一个完整的程序，名为“对认证机构的监督程序”是在“信誉度”支柱下进行的主要的活动。结合于资格认证和欧盟饲料法规的实施，FAMI-QS 认证提供了一个信誉和信任的具体的结构。

A FAMI -QS certificate encompasses the knowledge and experience of the Specialty Feed ingredients and their Mixtures Sector. The Building Confidence Initiative is under continuous evaluation and will be adapted according to the needs of the FAMI -QS certification system, in order to ensure that knowledge and safety are delivered.

一个 FAMI-QS 证书，包含了特种饲料原料和它们的混合物行业的知识和经验。建立信誉的活动是根据适应 FAMI-QS 认证系统的需求持续评估，以确保安全和提供知识。

Manolis Geneiatakis-FAMI-QS manager

1. Conformity Assessment Body means Certification Body 符标评定机构是指认证机构

2. FAMI -QS certification does not eliminate the obligation of a feed business operator to meet the legal requirements of the country in which it intends to place its products FAMI-QS 认证不排除饲料企业操作者符合其产品拟将投放的国家的法律规定的义务

## Things you might have missed in 2012!

您可能已经在 2012 年错过了的事情！

- FAMI-QS new document: 10 steps towards FAMI-QS certificate. [Link](#)  
FAMI-QS 的新文件：FAMI-QS 认证的 10 个步骤。 [链接](#)
- FAMI-QS launches its new website! [Link](#)  
FAMI-QS 推出新的网站！ [链接](#)
- FAMI-QS is now presented on the ITC standards Map website. [Link](#)  
FAMI-QS 现在在 ITC 的标准导览网站。 [链接](#)
- FAMI-QS received formal acceptance from the European Cooperation for Accreditation (EA) . [Link](#)  
FAMI-QS 受到欧洲资格认证合作部正式认可（EA） [链接](#)
- Market withdrawal of certain 'silage additives' by commission implementing regulation (EU) No 451/2012 is now applicable. [Link](#)  
委员会实施条例（EU）No 451/2012 市场退出某些“青贮饲料添加剂”现可应用。 [链接](#)
- FAMI-QS reinforces feed safety incident management. [Link](#)  
FAMI-QS 加强饲料安全事件发生的管理。 [链接](#)

Check out our latest "news" on the official FAMI-QS website! [Link](#)

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## European Commission Corner

Here is the link pointing to the latest version of the Community Register of Feed Additives pursuant to Reg. (EC) 1831 /2003 and released on 2013-02-12 (Appendixes 3 and 4, Annex: List of additives - Rev. 154)

这里是欧共体根据条例注册的饲料添加剂的最新版本的链接。

[Community Register of Feed Additives \[Rev. 154\]](#)

## Feed additives

### 饲料添加剂

- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1019/2012 of 6 November 2012 amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 1096/2009 as regards the minimum content of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase produced by *Aspergillus niger* (CBS109.713) as a feed additive in feed for chickens for fattening and for ducks (holder of authorisation BASF SE) ([OJ L 307, 2012-11-07](#))
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1021 /2012 of 6 November 2012 concerning the authorisation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase produced by *Trichoderma reesei* (ATCC PTA 5588) as a feed additive for minor poultry species other than ducks (holder of authorisation Danisco Animal Nutrition) ([OJ L 307, 2012-11-07](#))
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1065/2012 of 13 November 2012 concerning the authorisation of preparations of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 23375, CNCM I -3235, DSM 1 9457, DSM 1 6565, DSM 1 6568, LMG 21 295, CNCM MA 1 8/5U, NCIMB 30094, VTT E-78076, ATCCPTSA-61 39, DSM 1 81 1 2, DSM 1 81 1 3, DSM 1 81 1 4, ATCC 55943 and ATCC 55944) as feed additives for all animal species ([OJ L 31 4, 2012-11-14](#))
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1119/2012 of 29 November 2012 concerning the authorisation of preparations of *Pediococcus acidilactici* CNCM MA 18/5M DSM 11673, *Pediococcus pentosaceus* DSM 23376, NCIMB 12455 and NCIMB 301 68, *Lactobacillus plantarum* DSM 3676 and DSM 3677 and *Lactobacillus buchneri* DSM 1 3573 as feed additives for all animal species ([OJ L 330, 2012-11-30](#))



## Content of micro-organisms in complete feedingstuffs

### 全饲料中的微生物含量

- COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1018/2012 of 5 November 2012 amending Regulations (EC) No 232/2009, (EC) No 188/2007, (EC) No 186/2007, (EC) No 209/2008, (EC) No 1447/2006, (EC) No 316/2003, (EC) No 1811/2005, (EC) No 1288/2004, (EC) No 2148/2004, (EC) No 1137/2007, (EC) No 1293/2008, (EC) No 226/2007, (EC) No 1444/2006, (EC) No 1876/2006, (EC) No 1847/2003, (EC) No 2036/2005, (EC) No 492/2006, (EC) No 1200/2005, and (EC) No 1520/2007 as regards the maximum content of certain micro-organisms in complete feedingstuffs ([OJ L 307, 2012-11-07](#))

委员会实施条例 (EU) 1018/2012 年 11 月 5 日 2012 年修订规例 (EC) No 232/2009, (EC) No 188/2007, (EC) No 186/2007, (EC) No 209/2008, (EC) No 1447/2006, (EC) No 316/2003, (EC) No 1811/2005, (EC) No 1288/2004, (EC) No 2148/2004, (EC) No 1137/2007, (EC) No 1293/2008, (EC) No 226/2007, (EC) No 1444/2006, (EC) No 1876/2006, (EC)



No 1847/2003, (EC) No 2036/2005, (EC) No 492/2006, (EC) No 1200/2005, and (EC) No 1520/2007 关于全饲料某些微生物的最高含量([OJ L 307, 2012-11-07](#))

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