

~~FAMI-QS Certification Process Description~~

Rules for Operators

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Scope	3
2. Assessment and recognition by FAMI-QS Asbl of certification bodies	3
3. Requirements for certification bodies	3
4. Requirements for auditors	3
1. Application for certification and FAMI-QS associate membership.....	4
2. Assessment of operators.....	5
2.1. Audit planning.....	5
2.2. Frequency of audits and re-certification.....	7
2.3. Evaluation of compliance with the FAMI-QS Code.....	8
2.4. Nonconformities.....	8
2.5. Consequences of nonconformities.....	9
2.6. Final discussion and conclusion.....	10
2.7. Closure of nonconformities (moved to 2.5).....	11
2.8. Audit report.....	11
3. Assessment of suppliers and assured sources.....	11
7. Assessment of intra-community trading and importing activities from countries outside the European Union	13
4. Crisis management.....	13
5. Certification.....	13
5.1. Text of the certificate.....	14
5.2. Withdrawal of certificates.....	15
5.3. Expiring certificates.....	15
5.4. Exclusions on certificates.....	15
5.5. Use of logo.....	15
6. Follow-up procedures	15
7. Changes in the company	15
8. Fee system (cf. Annex 1)	15
6. Mutual recognition between FAMI-QS Asbl and other standards.....	15
Annex 1.....	17

Annex 2	17
Annex 3.....	17
Annex 4.....	17
Annex 5.....	17
Annex 6	17

Introduction

FAMI-QS certification is based on the FAMI-QS Code of Practice for Feed Additive and Premixture Operators (the 'Code'). The only valid version of the Code is the English version, published on the FAMI-QS Asbl web site (www.fami-qs.org).

The aim of this European Code of Practice is to ensure safety of feed additives and premixtures by:

- o minimizing the risk, that adulterated feed additives and premixtures enter the feed chain;
- o enabling an operator to implement the objectives of the feed hygiene regulation (183/2005/EC); and
- o providing measures to ensure that other applicable feed safety regulatory requirements are met.

Feed is considered unsafe for its intended use if it has adverse effect on human or animal health, or if the food derived from food-producing animals is unsafe for human consumption.

This Code shall apply to feed additives and premixture operators at all stages from the first placing on the market of feed additives and premixtures based on current EU legislation. Therefore it also applies to the placing on the market of feed additives and premixtures after import from third countries.

Compliance with FAMI-QS does not exonerate the operator from meeting the statutory or regulatory requirements in each country in which the operator is active. A tool for checking the regulatory status of feed additives is the Register of Feed Additives:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/food/animalnutrition/feedadditives/registeradditives_en.htm

(from section 1 Code)

FAMI-QS Asbl is an association that sets out certification of feed additives and premixtures around the globe. FAMI-QS certification verifies that any certified operator is in compliance with the FAMI-QS Code and Regulation (EC) 183/2008 laying down requirements on feed hygiene as verified by a FAMI-QS licensed and accredited certification body.

FAMI-QS certification is open to any appropriately accredited certification body established worldwide, on the basis that the body is a legal entity and will be confined to declared scopes, activities and locations. The certification body is responsible for the complete execution of the assessment of an operator seeking FAMI-QS certification, including such activities as audit planning, assessment of documents, audit visit/s, reporting and certification.

A certification body may offer FAMI-QS certification alone, or certification to other quality management systems in addition.

The certification body agrees to publication of its name and address on the official FAMI-QS listing of licensed certification bodies on the FAMI-QS web site. The terms 'FAMI-QS' and 'FAMI-QS Asbl' are used interchangeably in this document.

1. Scope

Chapter deleted and partially moved to introduction

2. Assessment and recognition by FAMI-QS Asbl of certification bodies

Chapter moved to document "Rules for certification bodies"

3. Requirements for certification bodies

Chapter moved to document "Rules for certification bodies"

4. Requirements for auditors

Chapter moved to document "Rules for certification bodies"

1. Application for certification and FAMI-QS associate membership

Any operator wishing to get FAMI-QS certified will send an application letter to FAMI-QS and to a certification body. The application form is available on the FAMI-QS website (<http://www.fami-qs.org/documents.htm>)

Upon receipt, FAMI-QS will return an invoice with details of payment of the associate membership fee. Schedule of annual fees is available on the FAMI-QS website.

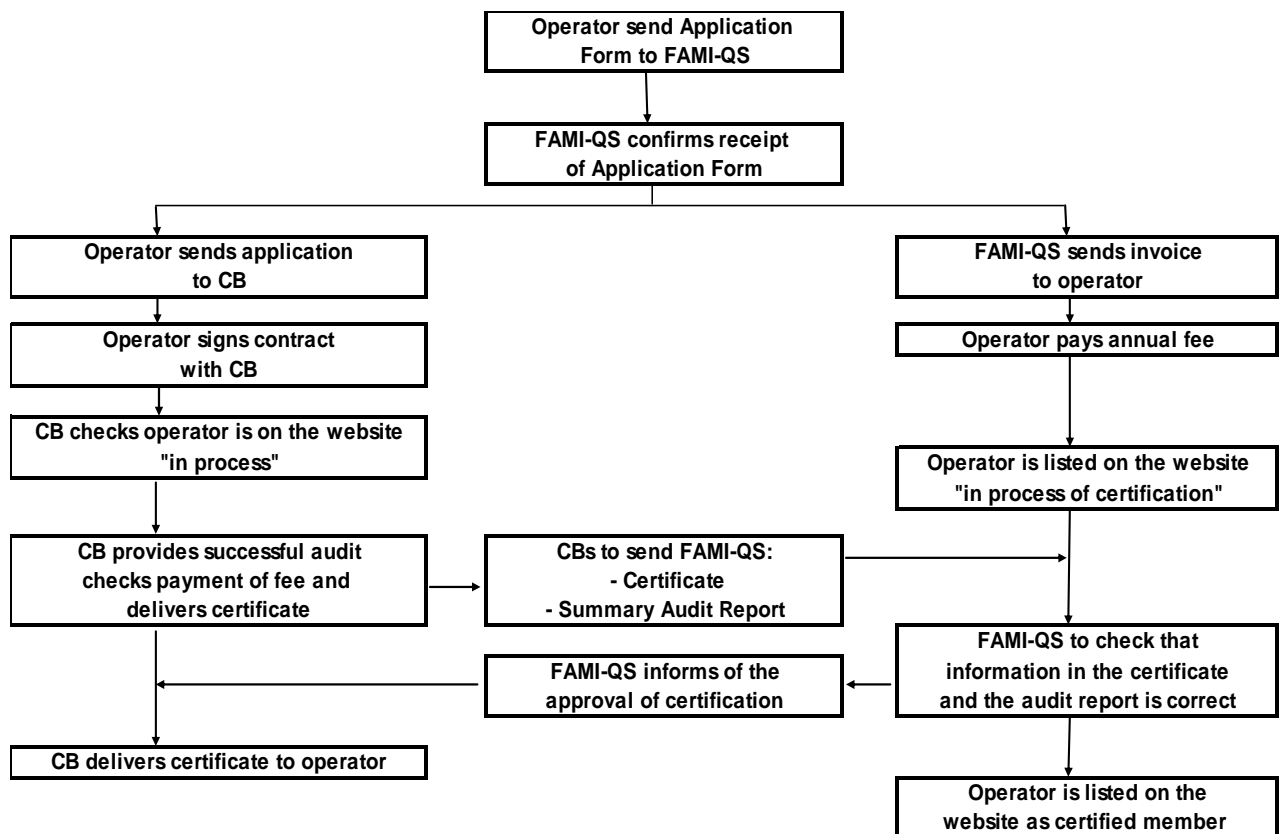
Upon confirmation of certification of an operator by a certification body, the operator should advise FAMI-QS thereof, and request that FAMI-QS Asbl register the operator in its system. The operator, as an associate member, will pay an annual fee to FAMI-QS Asbl. Then Once the payment is done, a FAMI-QS receipt will be issued and sent to the operator, which will also appear in the FAMI-QS website as a company in the process of being audited/certified. The operator should then be audited without any critical non-conformities within a period of 12 months; otherwise FAMI-QS Asbl will remove the operator from the website.

If within the 12 months after sending the application form the name and/or contact details of the applicant have changed, this should be informed to FAMI-QS.

The certification body is not allowed to issue the certificate until the payment of the annual member fee has been done. For that reason, the auditor will ask the operator to show the payment receipt as a proof of it.

Once the certification body has submitted the agreed information to FAMI-QS that shows that the operator has been successfully audited and certified, the name of the operator and the address of the certified sites will then be listed on the FAMI-QS web site in the list of certified companies.

A flowchart outlining the certification process is detailed below: contained in annex 2. A Certification Application Form is contained in annex 3.



2. Assessment of operators

Operators should contact one of the FAMI-QS licensed certification bodies as listed in the FAMI-QS website (<http://www.fami-qs.org/certificationbodies.htm>) as shown in the figure above. The certification body assesses the interested operator for compliance with FAMI-QS on the basis of initial certification audit surveillance and re-certification audits.

~~The questionnaire in Annex 6 takes into consideration all the elements of the Code and auditors should make use of it when seeking confirmation of the compliance of operators with the Code.~~

~~The taking of samples by certification bodies for product testing is not a requirement for FAMI-QS certification.~~

2.1. Audit planning

Audit planning should be based on the current organisational chart of the operator to be certified. The organisational chart should clearly display each unit of the operator, and the scope of the audit must then be determined according to defined units. Important influencing factors are:

- the structure of the unit to be certified including the number of locations (plants, branches, sales departments, etc.)
- the number of employees per organisational unit
- the number of employees having the same or similar duties (e.g. shift work)
- the range of goods and services
- the variety of processes and grade of automation
- similarities in structure of quality management systems in the case of groups
- current certification (ISO 9001:2000 or HACCP certification for example)
- requirements devolving from statutory regulations
- sophistication of the system

These factors may influence the number of interviews needed to achieve a representative survey of the organisation. The selection of executive and other personnel to be interviewed should adequately cover every functional area. If shift-work is performed, an interview sample can be planned outside regular working hours. In larger organisations auditors should ensure that all functions of an area are encompassed by interviews. In the case of a number of departments which have the same function/s, one sample which shows a 'typical situation', may be sufficient. A 'typical situation' is one that represents all departments concerned. A typical example is sales departments which organise their work in the same way.

Subcontractors are subject the same approval criteria as any supplier to a FAMIQS certified Operator. If the subcontractor is not FAMIQS certified the Operator must perform a full audit to ensure the contractor meets the requirements of FAMIQS. During the operators' certification and surveillance audits, the contractor may also be inspected by the certification body to verify compliance with FAMIQS requirements. On successful completion of the audit, certificates will be granted to the operator only.

Before the on-site audit for initial certification, the operator shall provide the auditor (in written or electronic form, or during a meeting between the operator and the auditor) with the following documentation:

- organisation chart
- quality manual (or electronic review)
- list of applicable regulatory texts
- any other information the auditor/operator may find useful/relevant

~~Before any surveillance or re-certification audit, the operator shall provide the auditor (in written or electronic form, or during a meeting between the operator and the auditor) with the following documentation:~~

- ~~changes in organisation~~
- ~~changes in quality manual~~
- ~~changes in list of applicable regulatory texts~~
- ~~changes in scope of the company, possible mergers/de-mergers, etc.~~
- ~~any other information the operator/auditor may find useful/relevant~~

~~Audit duration is dependent on the size of the operator, the number of activities requiring certification and the audit duration of the basic certification system. The audit duration is determined by the certification body / audit team according to the following: the IAF Guidance on the Application of ISO/IEC Guide 62:1996⁴ in the following way:~~

- ~~if the operator is not ISO 9001 certified, the audit duration is set according to above mentioned Guidelines;~~
- ~~if the operator is ISO 9001 certified, the audit duration for the purpose of the FAMI-QS certification will not exceed 25% of the audit duration set by the Guidelines, with a minimum of one day.~~

Initial audit:

An initial audit takes place at an applicant seeking certification against the FAMI-QS Code. It must be carried out by checking the whole sections of the FAMI-QS Code.

Basic audit time	Additional audit time	Deductible audit time
Auditing the documentary quality system (main office): min 4 hours	Auditing 1 manufacturing process ⁽¹⁾ : min 6 hours	Any reduction of time for companies certified against other standards must be negotiated between the operator and the certification body. The reduction will never be > 50% of the initial calculation time.
	Auditing 2 manufacturing processes ⁽¹⁾ : min 9 hours	
	Auditing 3 manufacturing processes ⁽¹⁾ : min 12 hours	
	Auditing 4 manufacturing processes ⁽¹⁾ : min 15 hours	
	Auditing 5 manufacturing processes ⁽¹⁾ : min 18 hours	
	Auditing a storage/distribution activity (without any manufacturing process involved): min 2 hours	

⁽¹⁾ According to classification of sections b) to f), Annex 1, FAMI-QS Guidance on Implementation.

It is the responsibility of the certification body to increase the audit time if the complexity of processes or the auditee's organisation calls for this.

Surveillance audit:

A surveillance audit is a periodic audit performed to ensure that an organization still meets FAMI-QS requirements.

Audit time for surveillance visits is set on 1/3 of initial audit time. A minimum time of 4 hours shall be applied.

⁴ This Guidance is a view to harmonise the application of ISO/IEC Guide 62/EN 45012.

Re-certification audit:

An re-certification audit takes place at the end of a certification period. It must be carried out by checking the whole sections of the FAMI-QS Code.

Audit time for re-certification visits is set on 2/3 of initial audit time. A minimum time of 4 hours shall be applied.

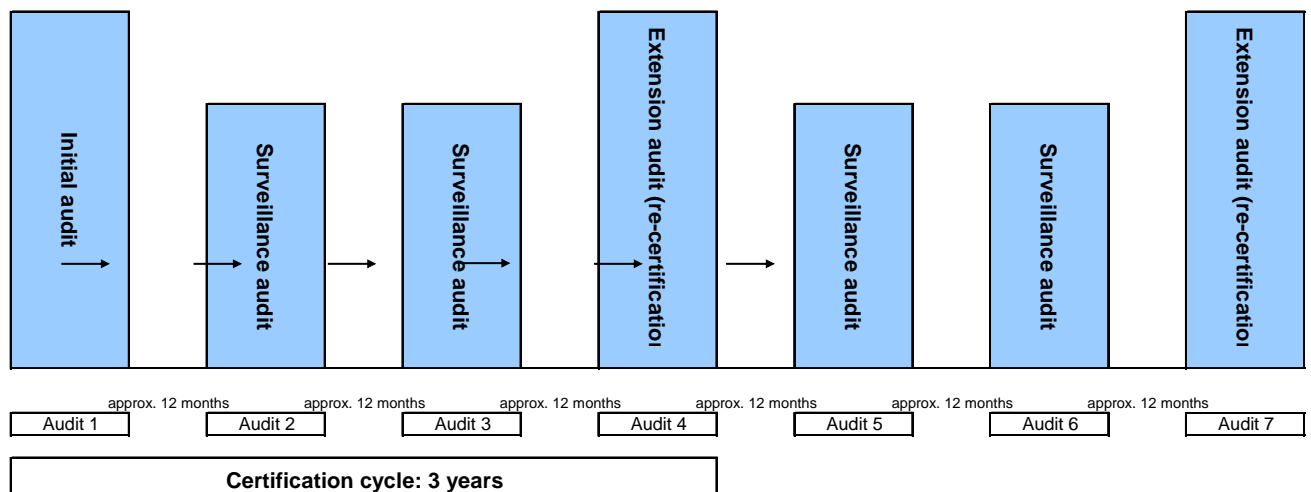
It is the responsibility of the certification body to increase the audit time if the complexity of processes or the auditee’s organisation calls for this.

2.2. Frequency of audits and re-certification

Certification, re-certification and surveillance audits may be combined with audits of other management systems. ~~For an ISO 9000 series certified company, the frequency of surveillance audits shall be determined by the frequency of the ISO auditing scheme. This will never be below one audit per year. or, in case of multi-site companies, per sample, considering the sample calculation of the Multi-Site Guideline (IAF Guidance on the Application of ISO/IEC Guide 62:1996).~~

~~For non-ISO certified companies, a minimum of one audit per year should be conducted. Refer to IAF Guidance on the Application of ISO/IEC Guide 62:1996.~~

Re-certification is carried out at the end of a certification period (3 years) in order to assess whether the operator continues to meet the requirements of the Code.



Multi-site certification under consideration of IAF Mandatory Document for the Certification of Multiple Sites Based Sampling (IAF MD 1:2007) and in consultation with the certification body is permitted. The resulting program of audits agreed between the operator and the certification body shall be communicated to FAMI-QS.

~~Once the operator has paid the annual fee to FAMI-QS Asbl, a site-specific receipt will be provided so that associate memberships can be re-certified.~~

In case of modification of the Code, certified companies must comply with the modifications within 1 year, unless otherwise advised by FAMI-QS Asbl. All modifications to the Code will be notified to the approved certification bodies and included in the FAMI-QS Asbl homepage information.

2.3. Evaluation of compliance with the FAMI-QS Code

The certification bodies will check compliance of the operator's quality management system and HACCP system with each clause of the FAMI-QS Code of Practice.

In evaluating operators for compliance with the Code, auditors should use an audit schedule which includes:

- review of the implementation of corrective actions for previous nonconformities and their effectiveness
- presentation of any organisational changes
- evaluation of process descriptions/documented procedures for conformity with the standard requirements
- evaluation of practical implementation of the Code

The commitment of top management is estimated on the strength of its understanding of the quality management system in place and of the FAMI-QS Code. The level of understanding of the system is determined in the course of a presentation by, and discussion with, top management. Any nonconformities established are to be discussed with top management and the management representative. The same applies to the agreement of the corrective action.

Documents consulted for audit purposes, including during interviews, should be identified in the audit record. Clearly identified document samples and any additional remarks are recorded to serve as a basis for evaluation of the operator by the auditor following the interviews. Only one audit record is needed when the audit is performed jointly by two or more auditors in a team.

Where auditors operate separately during an audit, each auditor shall keep his own audit record. Evaluation is undertaken on completion of separate stages or, where nonconformities are established, immediately after the assessment of the management element concerned by both auditors jointly. At the end of the assessment, the lead auditor receives the sections of the audit record completed by the co-auditor/s. There is ultimately only one audit record for each assessment.

If the auditors wish to see confidential documents such as formulas or special job processes they must have the approval of the management representative. Such documents are, however, not normally consulted.

2.4. Nonconformities

Prior to completion of the audit record and in preparation for final discussion between the operator and auditor, the observations of the auditor are to be evaluated. In the course of this evaluation, any nonconformities detected are to be classified as follows:

Critical non-conformity

A critical non-conformity exists where the auditor observes a regulatory violation or a feed safety failure which requires that the operator:

- a) immediately interrupts production;
- b) holds products in quarantine;
- c) discontinues shipping to customers; or
- d) recalls product.

Examples could include:

- Violations of European and/or national legislation.
- Direct observation of products being produced, packed or held in a manner which poses a clear threat to animal and/or human health, e.g. Safety of raw material/product cannot be assured.

- Discovery of records showing that products are being or have been produced in a manner, which poses a clear threat to animal and/or human health.
- The product is adulterated such that it contains an added poisonous or deleterious substance; e.g. Pesticides are being used inconsistently with the labelled directions.

~~In case of a critical non-conformity, the auditor shall request (in writing) that the operator report it to the relevant authorities, as required by EU Regulation 178/2002. (moved to 2.5)~~

Major non-conformity

A major non-conformity is a complete failure to implement a requirement of the Code.

Examples could include:

- Failure to implement HACCP principles or a recall procedure.
- Failure to establish a recall procedure.
- An imminent feed/food safety hazard exists.

Minor non-conformity

A minor non-conformity exists where a requirement of the Code has been addressed, but there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate it has been properly controlled or implemented.

Examples could include:

- Adequate cleaning is clearly taking place but records to evidence this are not available.
- The HACCP plan is obviously effective but a documenter review has not taken place in the last year.

Recommendation

In addition to non-conformities, recommendations may be made by an auditor based on their observations, with a view to aiding the continuous improvement of the operator's quality management system.

When evaluating non-conformities and recommendations, the following points should be considered:

- the general presentation of the assessed area or company
- implemented HACCP principles for ongoing improvement of feed safety
- the motivation of the management and employees
- elimination of former nonconformities
- understanding of the system within the different corporate levels
- behaviour of participants (open-mindedness, honesty, etc.)

2.5. Consequences of nonconformities

Critical: In case of a critical non-conformity, the auditor shall request (in writing) that the operator report it to the relevant authorities, as required by EU Regulation 178/2002 (from section 2.4). Critical nonconformities automatically trigger a full audit to be performed before closure.

Major: closed upon evidence of correction (sometimes triggering a partial audit).

Minor: closed by the acceptance of the action plan by the auditor.

Recommendation: no closure necessary.

2.6. Final discussion and conclusion

The result of assessment may be the conclusion that the management system:

- A. fulfils the requirements of the Code and therefore the certificate can be granted; or
- B. has one or more nonconformities which jeopardise the functioning of both the management system and the Code. and therefore the certificate cannot be granted until these nonconformities have been resolved according to the following table:

Consequences and close-out:

Non-conformity	Initial audit	Surveillance or Re-certification audit
Critical	Certification cannot be granted until the non-conformities have been closed out.	Certification will be temporarily suspended ⁽¹⁾ and cannot be re-instated until the non-conformities have been closed out. In case the non-conformities are not resolved within the maximum suspension period of 72 calendar days, certification will be withdrawn.
Major	Certification cannot be granted until the non-conformities have been closed out.	Certification continues. The action plan must be presented to the certification body the latest 14 calendar days after the audit date. Evidence that non-conformities have been closed out will be checked 28 days after the presentation of the action plan the latest. In case non-conformity is not resolved and closed-out by then, it becomes a critical non-conformity.
Minor	Certification can be granted after receipt of the action plan. An agreement on the action plan must be taken between the certification body and the operator; deadline for this agreement is 28 calendar days after the certification body has received the action plan from the operator. Evidence that non-conformities have been closed out will be checked during the next audit the latest. In case non-conformity is not resolved and closed-out by then, it becomes a major non-conformity.	Certification continues. An agreement on the action plan must be taken between the certification body and the operator; deadline for this agreement is 28 calendar days after the certification body has received the action plan from the operator. Evidence that non-conformities have been closed out will be checked during the next audit the latest. In case non-conformity is not resolved and closed-out by then, it becomes a major non-conformity.

⁽¹⁾ The suspension will be published in the "register of certificates under review" on the FAMI-QS website (<http://www.fami-qs.org/certifiedcompanies.htm>)

The management representative is entitled to comment on the results of the audit. The goal is to reach agreement about the weaknesses and strengths of the implemented quality management system and if there are any nonconformities, their scale and the corrective actions to be taken. The aim should be to document corrective actions directly following the audit.

Nonconformities and corrective actions to be taken are documented in the action plan, and must be signed by the lead auditor and the management representative. The management representative receives the original copy of the action plan and makes a copy for the auditor.

This also serves as the basis for determining the work involved in the next assessment. The result shall be agreed with corporate management during the final discussion and the details of the agreement reached shall be recorded in the report.

The lead auditor prepares the presentation for the final discussion in line with the observations and agreements reached. The following points should be considered:

- Complete record of participants present
- Presentation of the assessment results. Indication that the certification body's management takes the final decision on the award of the certificate
- ~~Explanation of weaknesses and strengths~~
- Explanation of further steps (follow-up assessment, if applicable)
- Fixing a date for next assessment
- Closing remarks by the co-auditor, if desired
- Closing remarks by the management representative
- Exchange of views, if desired

A draft of the audit report should be discussed with the operator and the final audit report sent to the operator within 6 weeks of the audit. ~~The lead auditor should use the questionnaire within Annex 6 to indicate those elements of the quality management system which were applicable and audited. A non-conformity is indicated by marking in the column headed 'No'. In the column headed 'Remark' the status (Critical/Major/Minor) of each non-conformity should be noted. This column may also be used to record observations and recommendations.~~

~~2.7. Closure of nonconformities (moved to 2.5)~~

The consequences of nonconformities are outlined below:

Critical: ~~automatically triggers a full audit to be performed before closure.~~

Major: ~~closed upon evidence of correction (sometimes triggering a partial audit).~~

Minor: ~~closed by the acceptance of the action plan by the auditor.~~

Recommendation: ~~no closure necessary.~~

~~A non-conformity which has not been closed prevents the granting of a FAMI-QS certificate (whereas a recommendation does not).~~

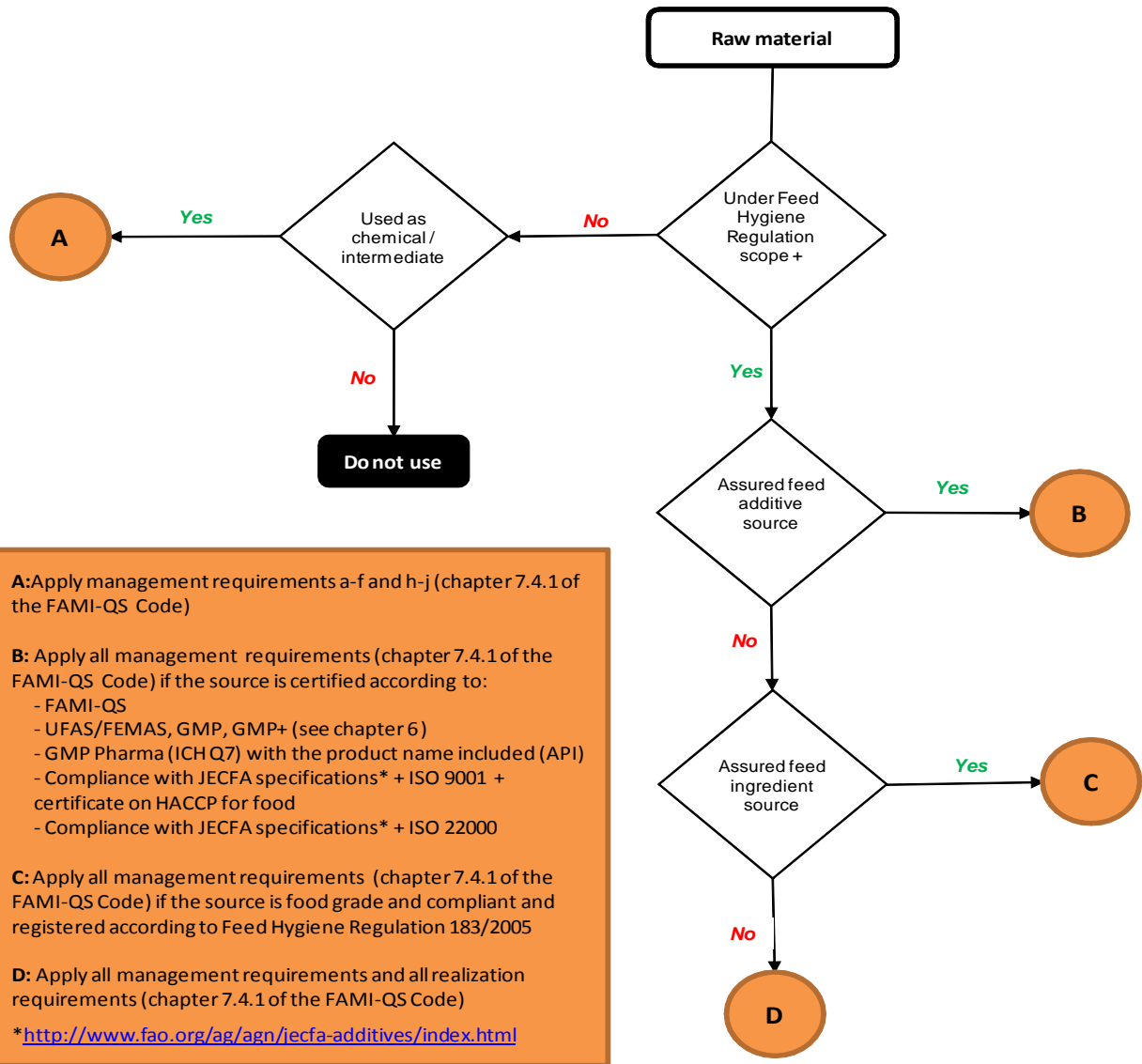
~~2.8. Audit report~~

Chapter moved to document "Rules for certification bodies"

3. Assessment of suppliers and assured sources

This assessment shall be done according to chapter 7.4.1 of the FAMI-QS Code.

Depending on the nature of the product and the certification status of the supplier, the list of requirements (management requirements, realization requirements or other) will be different. Decision shall be made according to the following chart:



It is the FAMI-QS auditor's responsibility to check the requirements set according to the previous flowchart and chapter 7.4.1 of the FAMI-QS Code are met. Failure from the operator to demonstrate compliance would constitute a critical non-conformity and consequently certification would be denied, or would result in withdrawal of a FAMI-QS certificate already issued to the operator.

Audit guidelines:

- In case realization requirements are requested, and audit at the supplier's location shall take place.
- The frequency of the audits shall be every 3 years.
- The first audit has to be executed no later than 6 months after the first delivery.
- Audits have to be executed by experienced employees (according companies procedures) or capable 3rd party auditor (according to the selection criteria established in chapter 4 of the document "Rules for certification bodies".)
- According to the FAMI-QS requirements (checklist in Annex of the document "Rules for certification bodies" as a tool for auditing)
- Reports must be available and follow-up procedures on actions.

7. Assessment of intra community trading and importing activities from countries outside the European Union

Chapter deleted

4. Crisis management

Referring to Section 9.4 of the Code and Annex 9 of the Guidance, specific actions and responsibilities as defined on the table below are to be followed:

	Step 1 Crisis occurred	Step 2 Stabilization	Step 3 Evaluation and Follow-up
Operator	<p>Notify simultaneously external communication, at least</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local authorities - customers - Fami-QS (contact persons from the website) - CB - Other relevant stakeholders <p>Implement actions to prevent further escalation of the crisis identified. Initiate actions like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recall is started - assemble a crisis team - internal communication - put the product in quarantine - stop use of specific raw materials - stop production of products affected 	<p>Ensure that all information is available to identify root cause identification.</p> <p>Implement Corrective and Preventive Actions</p> <p>Keep customers and all stakeholders informed.</p>	<p>Verify Corrective and Preventive Actions</p> <p>Send written feed-back to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CB - FAMI-QS <p>Ensure feed-back to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authorities - customers - internal info <p>Ensure that the entire case is recorded.</p>
Fami-Qs	<p>Notify</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other branch associations 	<p>Statement on the FAMI-QS website</p> <p>Link to the official Rapid Alert System website</p> <p>Follow up on developments</p>	<p>Receive feed-back (the case is closed)</p>
Certification body			<p>Receive feed-back.</p> <p>Follow-up on next audit.</p> <p>Lessons learnt</p>

5. Certification

Certification shall only take place where sufficient evidence to demonstrate compliance with the Code exists. The decision to deliver the certificate remains on the certification body. A certificate is valid for a period of 3 years.

~~A certification body may issue certificates on the basis of an assessment carried out by another body provided that the agreement with the subcontracted body or personnel requires it to comply with all the relevant requirements.~~

5.1. Text of the certificate

The certificate has to be issued with the text:

(...)

hereby certifies that the company

(...)

has implemented and maintains a Quality Management System in compliance with the FAMI-QS Code of Practice for Feed Additive and Premixture Operators (Date:..., Version:...)

on the following site(s)

(...)

for the placing on the market of feed additives belonging to the following category(ies) and functional group(s)

(...)

Audits, documented in a report, have verified that the Management System fulfils the requirements of this Code.

This certificate is valid until: (...)

The categories and functional groups of additives shall be indicated as they appear in Annex I of Regulation (EC) 1831/2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition and the Community Register of Feed Additives. Otherwise, the whole name of category and functional group can be replaced by the corresponding number of category and letter of functional group as they appear in these reference documents.

There are few cases when feed additives appear unclassified into categories or functional groups in the Community Register:

- Additives that are classified into a category but have not been given a functional group.
Alternatively, these products have been assigned a “subclassification”. In these cases, the category and the subclassification shall be indicated in the certificate.
- Additives that have been not classified neither into a category nor a functional group.
The mention “zootechnical enzymes” or “zootechnical microorganisms”, depending on the product, shall be indicated in the certificate.

In relation to premixtures, information about feed additive categories and the corresponding list is not relevant and should not be included on the certificate.

This text may be combined with other phrases in case of combined audits.

The certificate may also list more than one site from the same company.

The names and addresses of certified companies are gathered by FAMI-QS Asbl in a public register, available via the FAMI-QS Asbl homepage.

5.2. Withdrawal of certificates

The withdrawal of the certificate remains the responsibility of the certification body. Once withdrawal is confirmed, the name of the company will be removed from the FAMI-QS register on the website (<http://www.fami-qs/certifiedcompanies.htm>)

~~In the event that a non-conformity is identified during periodical audits, the operator will establish a correction plan, concurrent with the severity of the non-conformity. The action plan must be accepted by the certification body.~~

~~If the non-conformity identified presents a serious threat to animal or human safety, the certification body will immediately withdraw the certificate and inform FAMI-QS Asbl thereof. The operator will be removed from the list of certified operators. The operator remains eligible to reapply for certification.~~

5.3. Expiring certificates

When the validity date of the certificate has expired, the name of the company will still remain on the FAMI-QS register on the website (<http://www.fami-qs/certifiedcompanies.htm>) for a further period of one month. If, after this period, a renewed certificate has not been submitted to FAMI-QS Asbl, the name of the company will be removed from the FAMI-QS register on the website.

5.4. Exclusions on certificates

It is the obligation of the FAMI-QS certified operator not to mislead stakeholders and authorities regarding the scope of their certification.

5.5. Use of logo

The FAMI-QS name and logo may only be used by operators that have obtained certification from a certification body recognised by FAMI-QS Asbl. The right to use the FAMI-QS logo and/or name is exclusively granted by FAMI-QS Asbl, and can be withdrawn at any moment in the event of non-compliance with certification requirements.

Certified operators may display the FAMI-QS logo for the period of validity of their certificate. Use or display of the FAMI-QS logo does not constitute proof that the operator is certified.

The FAMI-QS logo is available upon request made to FAMI-QS Asbl and/or to the relevant certification body. It may be used only in its original colours and proportions.

The FAMI-QS name and logo shall not be used on products, packaging, labels, means of transport, but may be used on certificates, advertisements and brochures.

~~**6. Follow-up procedures**~~

Chapter moved to document "Rules for certification bodies"

~~**7. Changes in the company**~~

Chapter deleted

~~**8. Fee system (cf. Annex 1)**~~

To be found on the FAMI-QS website

6. Mutual recognition between FAMI-QS Asbl and other standards

FAMI-QS Asbl has established an agreement with other organizations which seal the mutual recognition between their schemes, pursuing similar safety aims.

These organizations, their standards and origin are:

Organization	Standard / system	Origin
AIC Services	UFAS and FEMAS (includes FEMAS intermediate suppliers)	United Kingdom
OVOCOM	GMP	Belgium
PDV	GMP+	The Netherlands

The scope of the mutual recognition covers both additives and premixtures.

On the basis of this, certificates obtained in either of the schemes are fully equivalent and will allow the participant to buy from operators certified under the other scheme without any additional requirements. These systems do not require from each other's operators any other formality or step than the proof they are holding a valid certificate in order to consider them as "assured supplies".

Annex 1

FEE LIST - To be found on the FAMI-QS website

Annex 2

FLOWCHART OF INFORMATION IN CERTIFICATION PROCESS - Chapter moved to section 1

Annex 3

APPLICATION LETTER - To be found on the FAMI-QS website

Annex 4

APPLICATION LETTER for FAMI-QS FULL MEMBERS - To be found on the FAMI-QS website

Annex 5

REQUEST OF PERMISSION TO USE THE GATEKEEPER PRINCIPLE - Chapter deleted

Annex 6

MODEL OF AUDIT REPORT - Chapter moved to document "Rules for certification bodies"