

# Facts, Figures, Data 2019

## Meat and Meat Products



### Feed monitoring

Year-on-year analysis results of undesirable substances

Almost **100 %** of the **German compound feed production** is included in the QS scheme as well as a further **10,6060 farms** in the elds of feed material production, trade, transport and storage.

Parameter	2017			2018			2019			Trend	
	Number of analyses	** Value detected	Values ≥ 50 % of the strictest limit value	Number of analyses	** Value detected	Values ≥ 50 % of the strictest limit value	Number of analyses	** Value detected	Values ≥ 50 % of the strictest limit value	** Value detected	Values ≥ 50 % of the strictest limit value
Dioxine	4,642	90.41%	4.62%	4,234	86.35%	4.18%	4,265	90.60%	2.96%	=	-
dl PCB	4,497	89.44%	5.40%	4,101	85.49%	4.51%	4,124	89.57%	2.79%	=	-
Total of dioxin and dl PCB	2,073	89.77%	4.35%	1,830	88.80%	2.28%	2,059	90.14%	0.81%	=	-
ndl PCB	4,285	75.03%	1.65%	3,704	76.65%	1.48%	3,877	80.53%	3.88%	+	+
Arsen	6,341	30.83%	20.87%	5,607	31.50%	20.89%	5,915	31.24%	21.97%	=	=
Lead	6,379	45.27%	9.07%	5,662	44.58%	8.16%	5,940	41.68%	9.49%	-	=
Cadmium	6,378	65.27%	4.28%	5,656	67.36%	4.02%	5,938	63.93%	3.85%	=	-
Mercury	6,341	7.00%	11.26%	5,600	6.93%	8.51%	5,914	7.68%	9.25%	=	+
Salmonella*	10,472	0.23%	-	9,739	0.18%	-	10,005	0.21%	-	=	-
AwS <sup>a*</sup>	970	0.62%	-	827	3.02%	-	820	9.27%	-	+	-
Pirimiphos-methyl (PPP) <sup>b</sup>	4,974	10.55%	100.00%	4,593	11.06%	100.00%	4,881	11.99%	100.00%	=	=
Chlorpyrifos-methyl (PPP) <sup>b</sup>	4,974	2.92%	67.59%	4,593	2.66%	54.92%	4,881	1.02%	50.00%	-	-

\*\*Value above detection/determination limit  
\*only positive/negative results

a Antibiotically active substances  
b Plant protection product

⊕ Trend increasing  
= Trend constant  
⊖ Trend decreasing



## Current number of scheme participants

	Total	Germany	Other countries
	160,999	138,806	22,193
<b>Feed sector</b>	<b>12,001</b>	<b>7,323</b>	<b>4,678</b>
- feed material production	2,088	1,192	896
- compound feed production	1,395	935	460
- trade, transport, storage	8,518	5,196	3,322
<b>Agricultural production</b>	<b>120,439</b>	<b>104,149</b>	<b>16,290</b>
- cattle farming	72,180	72,163	17
- pig farming	42,565	28,754	13,811
- poultry farming/hatcheries	5,694	3,232	2,462
<b>Livestock transport</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>442</b>
<b>Slaughtering/deboning</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Processing</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Food retail</b>	<b>25,747</b>	<b>25,177</b>	<b>570</b>

**13.5 %** of the **120,439** cattle, pig and poultry farms eligible to deliver into the **QS scheme** come from **neighbouring European countries**.

**1.53 million** samples were tested in the **QS salmonella monitoring** by **28 QS accredited laboratories** in 2019.

**95** abattoirs transferred **diagnostic data** from **51.2 million slaughter pigs** into the **QS database** in 2019.

**299** auditors and **27** certification bodies are currently **trained or approved for auditing**.

Approximately **8 million** products with the **QS certification mark** end up in consumers' shopping carts every day.



## Sanction procedures

	2019 (previous year)
<b>Total sanction procedures</b>	<b>351 (289)</b>
<b>Agricultural production</b>	<b>257 (219)</b>
- Cattle	108 (84)
- Pig	135 (126)
- Poultry	14 (9)
<b>Feed sector</b>	<b>16 (12)</b>
<b>Slaughtering/Deboning, Meat wholesale</b>	<b>15 (6)</b>
<b>Processing</b>	<b>3 (0)</b>
<b>Food retail</b>	<b>21 (49)</b>
<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>1 (1)</b>
<b>Certification bodies</b>	<b>1 (0)</b>
<b>Laboratory feed monitoring</b>	<b>1 (0)</b>

### Common causes for sanction procedures

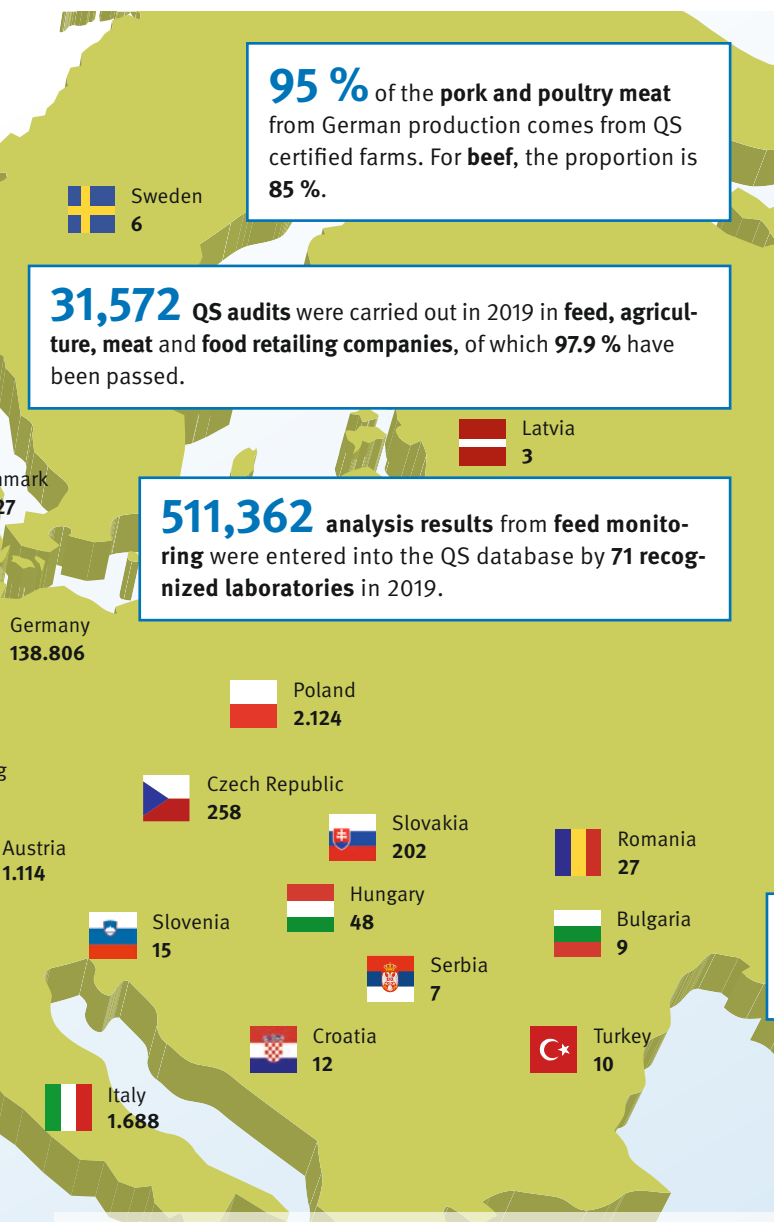
- Insufficient water supply
- Insufficient documentation of medication
- Insufficient calf farming
- Veterinary stock care
- Space allowances (Overcrowding)
- Incorrect selection/separation of animals

- Insufficient conduct of feed monitoring
- Insufficient pest control

- Insufficient cleaning and disinfection
- Incorrect labelling of QS goods

- Deficient temperature recording and monitoring
- Insufficient monitoring of best-before date and use-by date

- Incorrect labelling of QS animals
- Animal welfare violations during emergency killing



## Regular audits

	Number	Of which not passed
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,916</b>	<b>665 (2.2%)</b>
<b>Coordinators</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2 (1.8%)</b>
<b>Feed sector</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>22 (2.2%)</b>
Small scale feed material production	234	6 (2.6%)
Mobile milling and mixing plants	195	1 (0.5%)
<b>Agricultural production</b>	<b>23,155</b>	<b>356 (1.5%)</b>
Cattle farming	11,599	197 (1.7%)
Pig farming	9,223	143 (1.6%)
Poultry farming	2,333	16 (0.7%)
<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Livestock transport</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>18 (1.7%)</b>
<b>Slaughtering/deboning</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>9 (4.1%)</b>
<b>Processing</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1 (0.4%)</b>
<b>Meat wholesale</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2 (1.4%)</b>
<b>Food retail</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>247 (7.2%)</b>

Since 2018, the QS scheme has also included **diagnostic data in poultry**. At present, data are already available for over **2.5 billion** of slaughtered broiler and poultry.

**679** QS audits were not passed in 2019, **315 cases** were considered by the **sanction board**. This imposed sanction penalties amounting to **251,400 €**.



## Audits of special purpose

In addition to the regular audits, QS carries out unannounced audits of special purpose – especially in suspicious situations and with concrete information on violations of QS requirements. In 2019, **115** special audits were carried out in the meat and meat products supply chain.

### Event and crisis management

QS actively supports its scheme participants in coping with incidents and crises – on an operational and communicative level. For this purpose, QS determines the facts of the case, monitors the flow of goods and informs the economic operators. In 2019, the event and crisis management in the QS scheme was confronted with **156** cases. These cases were brought to QS by scheme participants, third parties or the media. 16 cases were classified as so-called incidents\*. 3 of the 16 incidents concerned animal welfare.

\*The incident has relevance to the QS scheme. Other QS scheme participants or the QS scheme as a whole (reputation) may also be affected. The authorities have been informed and measures by the authorities are imminent or have already been initiated.

	Number	Of which not passed
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>31 (27.0%)</b>
<b>Coordinators</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Feed sector</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 (100.0%)</b>
Small scale feed material production	-	-
Mobile milling and mixing plants	-	-
<b>Agricultural production</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>27 (26.0%)</b>
Cattle farming	19	6 (31.6%)
Pig farming	70	19 (27.1%)
Poultry farming	15	2 (13.3%)
<b>Hatchery</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Livestock transport</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Slaughtering/deboning</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2 (100.0%)</b>
<b>Processing</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Meat wholesale</b>	<b>1<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Food retail</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 (20.0%)</b>

a of which 1 audit combination meat and FVP wholesale (central storage)

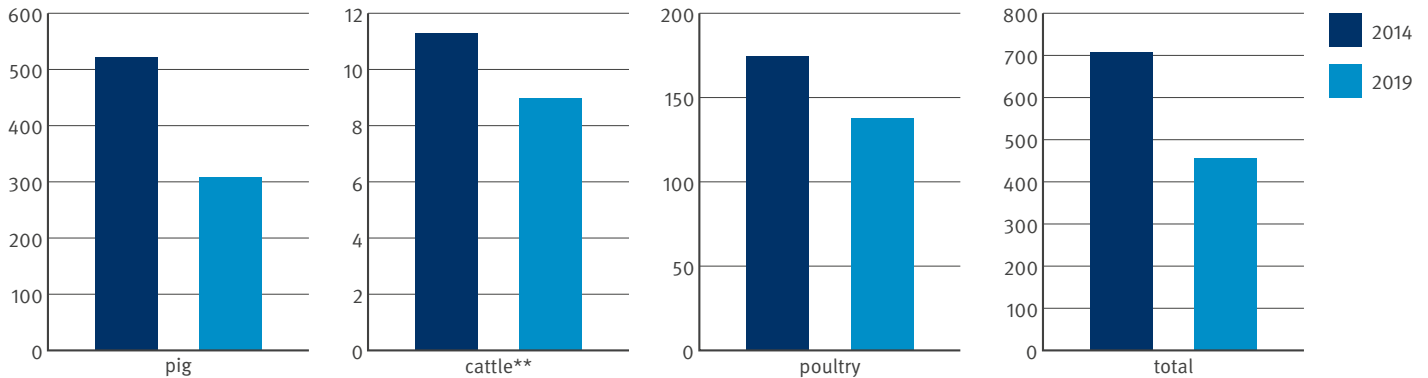


## Antibiotics monitoring

The antibiotic quantities are recorded by **2,534** domestic and **166** foreign veterinarians. For this purpose, **621** domestic and **695** foreign preparations are stored in the QS antibiotics database.

Since 2014, the **amount of antibiotics** used in the QS scheme has been **reduced by 35.5 %**. The largest decrease was in pig farming with **41.4 %**.

### Comparison of the antibiotic quantities (in tonnes) used in 2014 and 2019\*



\*Data refers to antibiotic quantities in Germany

\*\*includes data for the 2nd half of each year

### Development of the QS therapy indices poultry and pig (3rd quartile)\*\*\*

