

Classification of countries of cultivation

The countries¹ of cultivation of maize are classified into 3 risk categories: High, Medium and Low. This classification is carried out on a regular basis by a number of feed schemes together. When determining the risk category of a country of cultivation, the results of aflatoxin analyzes available in the GMP+ Monitoring Database are taken into account, as well as the results collected by other schemes (QS, EFISC-GTP, OVOCOM, AIC). In addition to these results, other relevant information (e.g. RASFF notifications, information about weather/harvest conditions, etc.) can also be used. The criteria used during the evaluation are shown in table 2.

Table 1: Risk classification of countries of cultivation

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High	Medium	Low
Brazil Romania Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other countries which are not mentioned under 'high risk countries' or 'low risk countries' Southern France (departments: 85, 79, 86, 17, 16, 87, 23, 19, 03, 63, 15, 43, 71 + 39, 42, 69, 01, 74, 73, 38, 07, 26, 24, 33, 40, 64, 47, 46, 82, 32, 65, 31, 81, 12, 09, 48, 30, 34, 11, 66, 05, 04, 06, 83, 84 and 13) 	Austria Belgium Czech Republic Denmark Estonia Finland France (except Southern France; departments: 71, 39 , 85, 79, 86, 17, 16, 87, 23, 19, 03, 63, 15, 43, 71, 39, 42, 69, 01, 74, 73, 38, 07, 26, 24, 33, 40, 64, 47, 46, 82, 32, 65, 31, 81, 12, 09, 48, 30, 34, 11, 66, 05, 04, 06, 83, 84 and 13) Germany Iceland Ireland Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Slovakia Sweden Ukraine UK

1. If applicable, a country can be divided in different regions.

Table 2: Criteria for (Re)classification of a country of cultivation

Risk classification by country of cultivation	% of analyses per country (period: 1 September until evaluation moment)	Analysis results (x)
High	> 1%	> 20 ppb; OR
	> 10%	10ppb < x ≤ 20ppb
Medium	Any scenario not listed as High or Low	
Low	< 1%	5ppb < x ≤ 10ppb; AND
	> 90%	< 2ppb; AND
	Remaining (max 9%)	≤ 5ppb
<p>a. For upgrading a country of cultivation to a higher risk level, the number of samples to be tested is at least 1.</p> <p>b. For downgrading a country of cultivation to a lower risk level, the number of samples to be tested is at least 50 (new results).</p> <p>c. In addition to a. and b., other relevant criteria and resources can be used for reclassifying a country of origin.</p>		

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