



Schulprogramm  
der Europäischen Union  
für Obst, Gemüse  
und Milch.



Schulprogramm Obst, Gemüse und Milch

**Strategy for the implementation of the School scheme in Germany  
FROM 2017/2018 TO 2022/2023 SCHOOL YEAR  
REGION: SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN**

**DATE: 27.06.2017, AMENDED ON 01.08.2018 AND 01.08.2021**

**Federal State:** Schleswig-Holstein

**Amendment of the strategy from:** 01.08.2021

**Short justification of the amendments** For the first time, the Schleswig-Holstein State Parliament is providing state funds for deliveries of fruit, vegetables and milk for the school year 2021/22 in order to compensate for the lack of reallocation of funds due to Brexit.

**Involvement of authorities and stakeholders (see Number 7.7 of the strategy):** The changes were discussed and decided in the steering group for the EU school scheme (inter-ministerial working group on the school scheme).

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## 1. ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL

Article 23(8) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2016/791 (hereafter, the basic act) and Article 2(1)a of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/39 (hereafter, implementing regulation)

National	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Regional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>1) In Germany, 15 of the 16 Federal States are participating in either one or both components of the EU school scheme from the 2017/2018 school year onwards.</p> <p>In addition to the provisions of European law, the German Act for the Implementation of Provisions of Union Law on the School Fruit, Vegetables and Milk Scheme (Agricultural products - School Scheme Act - LwErzgSchulproG) and the Regulation Implementing Participation by the Federal States in the School Agricultural Product Scheme (Agricultural products - School scheme - Participation Regulation - LwErzgSchulpro - TeilnV) have been adopted as a legal basis for the participation of Federal States and coordination of the EU school scheme in Germany.</p> <p>Regular meetings of experts are also held at Federal and State level under the chairmanship of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture to clarify issues over the implementation and performance of the EU school scheme and ensure that information is shared between Federal States.</p> <p>The Federal States submit their regional strategies to the EU Commission via the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture.</p> <p>2) <i>Central contact for relations with the Commission:</i> Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture Department 212</p> <p>Rochusstraße 1, 53123 Bonn Tel.: +49 228 / 99 529 4543 Fax: +49 228 / 99 529-55 4269 E-mail: 212@<a href="mailto:212@bmel.bund.de">bmel.bund.de</a></p>

## **2. NEEDS AND RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED**

### **2.1. Identified needs**

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)b of the implementing regulation

1. The recommended quantities of fruit and vegetables consumed by primary school children are 200 g a day for 6-year-olds and 220 g a day for 7- to 9-year-olds. According to current studies (the EsKiMo nutrition module of the KiGGS study), the overwhelming majority of children fail to eat the recommended quantities of fruit or vegetables. Providing each schoolchild with 100 g of school fruit or vegetables on two schooldays a week is an essential part of a healthy diet, particularly on account, firstly, of the low energy density and, secondly, of the high nutrient density of fruit and vegetables.
2. Milk is an important part of a healthy diet. 4-6 year-old primary school children need 350 ml a day, 7- to 9-year-olds need 400 ml a day and 10-12 year-olds need 420 ml a day. Offering 200 ml of milk twice a week makes a valuable contribution towards meeting children's calcium requirement while they are growing.<sup>1</sup>

### **2.2. Objectives and indicators**

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)c of the implementing regulation

Implementing the EU school scheme for fruit, vegetables and milk aims to achieve the following general objectives:

1. making a positive and long-lasting change to children's habits in terms of the consumption of fruit, vegetables and milk by making them available in schools and increasing children's acceptance of these products (increasing the consumption and increasing the variety consumed),
2. making a contribution to a healthy school life through the improved provision of nutrients in fruit, vegetables and milk,
3. increasing children's awareness of a healthy diet with fruit, vegetables and milk.

The broadest possible cross-section of all socio-economic strata should be included here, particularly because bad eating habits are particularly common among the socially deprived.

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<sup>1</sup> aid Infodienst Ernährung, Landwirtschaft, Verbraucherschutz e.V., Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährung e.V. (DGE) (ed.): *Das beste Essen für Kinder – Empfehlungen für die Ernährung von Kindern*, Bonn 2011

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährung: *Bedeutung von Obst und Gemüse in der Ernährung des Menschen*. DGEinfo (08/2011) 114-118

Mensink G, Kleiser C, Richter A: *Lebensmittelverzehr bei Kindern und Jugendlichen in Deutschland. Ergebnisse des Kinder- und Jugendgesundheits surveys (KiGGS)*. Bundesgesundheitsbl – Gesundheitsforsch – Gesundheitsschutz 50 (2007) 609–23

The effects of the school scheme are intended to last as long as possible beyond a child's primary school years.

Specific objectives of the school scheme:

The aim, using the budget available, is for the school scheme to provide fruit, vegetables and milk to at least a quarter of primary schools and special centres and their pupils throughout the Federal State.

In the case of the group of products consisting of fruit and vegetables, the daily frequency of consumption is to be increased two- or three-fold by the scheme. In the case of milk, the aim is to increase the proportion of pupils who drink milk once a day to 80%.

The variety of fruit and vegetables consumed is to be increased so that 25% of children eat at least 5 different kinds of fruit and vegetables.

The school scheme aims to increase children's knowledge of the different kinds of fruit and vegetables.

The school scheme also aims, by offering them in an attractive way, to increase children's preference for kinds of fruit and vegetables that have not been particularly popular in the past. These include vegetables such as radishes, kohlrabi and asparagus, and fruit such as melon, currants, pineapple and gooseberries.

Given the fact that vegetables and fruit often have to be prepared before they can be eaten, a further objective of the school scheme is to increase the proportion of children who enjoy preparing fruit and vegetables themselves. This could be achieved by the joint preparation of products in school for school breakfast.

A further objective of the school scheme is for over 70% of children to be able to answer questions about nutrition correctly.

The following indicators are to be used in baseline and follow-up evaluations to measure whether objectives have been achieved:

- Frequency of consumption of fruit, vegetables and milk
- Quantity of fruit, vegetables and milk consumed
- Proportion of fruit, vegetables and milk in the overall diet
- Variety consumed – measured by counting
- Knowledge of different varieties – measured by the number of varieties correctly named
- Knowledge of where food comes from – measured by the number of correct answers given
- Knowledge of recommendations relating to the quantities of specific food groups consumed
- Number of hours spent on the subjects of food and nutrition in school
- Regularity of the time spent on the subjects of food and nutrition in school
- Variety of accompanying nutritional education measures
- Consumption and knowledge among the different socio-economic strata
- Consumption and knowledge after children leave primary school (subsequent survey necessary).

### 2.3. Baseline

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)d of the implementing regulation

The number of overweight and obese children and young people represents a growing health problem in Germany. As part of the Robert Koch Institute's health monitoring programme, data are regularly collected in the KiGGS Health Survey for Children and Adolescents in Germany. The results of a study looking at the period between 2003 and 2006 showed that a total of 15% of children and young people in Germany aged between 3 and 17 were overweight or obese. It was also found that 50% of obese children were also still obese as adolescents and about 80% of obese adolescents were also obese as adults (SCHIENKIEWITZ et al., 2016)<sup>2</sup>. According to WABITSCH (2004)<sup>3</sup>, the risk, for example, of diabetes increases in overweight adults.

In Schleswig-Holstein, a summary of the "research carried out into doctors' and dentists' services for children and young people in Schleswig-Holstein" is published each year as a report by the Ministry for Social Affairs, Health, Science and Equality. According to the report, as a State average in the 2014/2015 school year, a total of 4.2% of boys and 4.5% of girls of school age were obese (a body mass index [BMI] above the 97th percentile is defined as obese and between the 90th and 97th percentile as overweight). 5.4% of boys and 6.4% of girls are already overweight. There are indications of considerable regional differences here, which can be explained, amongst other things, by socio-demographic and cultural differences (THYEN et al., 2014/2015)<sup>4</sup>.

SCHIENKIEWITZ et al. (2016) report that the particularly critical phase in terms of children becoming overweight is when they move from nursery to primary school. To prevent health issues, preventive measures should therefore be taken in good time. Information on children's food consumption was also collected in the KiGGS study. According to this, daily consumption of confectionery and sugary drinks is relatively high. With increasing age, the proportion of fruit and vegetables in children's daily diets decreases (MENSINK et al., 2007)<sup>5</sup>.

In Germany, only 12.2% of girls and 9.4% of boys eat the recommended 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day (BORRMANN et al., 2015)<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Schienkiewicz et al. (2016): *Übergewicht und Adipositas bei Kindern und Jugendlichen in Deutschland: Ergebnisse des bundesweiten Kinder- und Jugendgesundheits surveys (KiGGS)*. Haug Verlag in Georg Thieme Verlag KG Stuttgart.

<sup>3</sup> Wabitsch (2004): *Kinder und Jugendliche mit Adipositas in Deutschland*. Bundesgesundheitsblatt – Gesundheitsforschung - Gesundheitsschutz, DOI: 10.1007/s00103-003-0795-y. Springer-Verlag.

<sup>4</sup> Thyen et al. (2014/2015): *Bericht Untersuchungen der Kinder- und Jugendärztlichen Dienste und der Zahnärztlichen Dienste in Schleswig-Holstein für das Schuljahr 2014/2015*. Legal notice: On behalf of the Federal State of Schleswig-Holstein, represented by the Ministry for Social Affairs, Health, Science and Equality of the Federal State of Schleswig-Holstein, Adolf-Westphal-Straße 4, 24143 Kiel.

<sup>5</sup> Mensink et al. (2007): *Lebensmittelverzehr bei Kindern und Jugendlichen in Deutschland; Ergebnisse des Kinder- und Jugendgesundheits surveys (KiGGS)*. Bundesgesundheitsblatt – Gesundheitsforschung - Gesundheitsschutz, DOI: 10.1007/s00103-007-0222-x. Steinkopf-Verlag.

<sup>6</sup> Borrmann et al. (2015): KiGGS Study Group. *Obst- und Gemüsekonsum von Kindern und Jugendlichen in Deutschland. Ergebnisse der KiGGS-Welle 1*. Bundesgesundheitsblatt – Gesundheitsforschung - Gesundheitsschutz, DOI: 10.1007/s00103-015-2208-4. Springer Berlin Heidelberg.



Based on the results of the DONALD study carried out by the Research Institute of Child Nutrition Dortmund (FKE), which examined, amongst other things, the interactions between diet, growth, metabolism and development in healthy children, KERSTING and BERGMANN (2008)<sup>7</sup> investigated the consumption of milk products and the supply of selected nutrients. Milk products are important sources, amongst other things, of calcium and vitamin D. Vitamin D is closely associated with calcium metabolism.

KERSTING and BERGMANN's results show that, with increasing age, the quantities consumed fall ever further below the levels needed for the ideal mixed diet appropriate to a person's age. This leads to a reduced calcium intake in children. Overall, about a third of children fail to reach the daily intake of calcium recommended by the German Nutrition Society (DGE e.V.). In addition, about 80% of children do not get enough vitamin D. According to KERSTING and BERGMANN (2008), this deficit could be eliminated in many children if they drank an additional glass of milk a day.

It is clear from the summary of the results of the evaluation of those Federal States participating in the EU school fruit and vegetable scheme in the Federal Republic of Germany in the 2011/2012 – 2015/2016 school years, that, in Germany, there is a connection between children in difficult social situations and low consumption of fruit and vegetables (BMEL, 2016). BORRMANN et al. (2015) also say that the consumption of fruit and vegetables by children increases with rising social status and depends on their socio-demographic background.

A current baseline survey carried out in primary schools in Schleswig-Holstein under the school scheme in preparation for an evaluation by Dr Silke Thiele of ife Institut für Ernährungswirtschaft e.V. in June 2017 has reached the following initial conclusions after questioning pupils:

- On the frequency of consumption of fruit, vegetables and milk: The baseline survey showed that the average daily frequency of consumption by children was 1.04 times for vegetables, 0.93 times for fruit and 0.53 times for milk (including milk on cereals etc.). 33.5% of children admitted that they had not eaten any vegetables, 38.9% that they had not eaten any fruit and 60.8% that they had not had any milk.
- On the variety of fruit and vegetables: An examination of how frequently individual kinds of vegetables and fruit were eaten by children showed that the vegetables most frequently eaten by children were cucumbers, tomatoes, carrots and peppers and the fruit most frequently eaten by children was apples. All other kinds of fruit and vegetables were eaten by less than 10% of children.
- On children's awareness of different kinds of fruit and vegetables: On average, children were able to name about 8 out of 12 kinds of both fruit and vegetables shown to them. About 10 of the 12 kinds had been tried before. The kinds of vegetables that were more frequently unknown included asparagus, courgettes, cauliflower and kohlrabi and the kinds of fruit that were more frequently unknown included plums, melon, currants and gooseberries.
- On children's preference for different kinds of fruit and vegetables and for milk (products): Children were asked to grade their preferences using a 3-point scale (1=like very much, 2=average, 3=do not like). It was found that the average scores for vegetables, fruit and drinking milk were 1.62, 1.41 and 1.29 respectively.
- On the form in which fruit and vegetables are offered: When children were asked in what form they preferred fruit and vegetables it was revealed that about 70% of

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<sup>7</sup> Kersting and Bergmann (2008): *Die Kalzium- und Vitamin-D-Zufuhr von Kindern - Ausgewählte Ergebnisse der DONALD Studie mit dem Fokus auf den Verzehr von Milchprodukten*. Ernährungs - Umschau 55 (2008) pp. 523–527.

children preferred vegetables and fruit that was cut up whereas less than 30% preferred to cut these foods up themselves.

- On knowledge of diet and food: It was found that knowledge of where food comes from and what kinds of fruit grow in Germany, with 73% to 95% correct answers, was comparatively high. Less was known about a healthy diet. Only 11% of children knew that five portions of fruit and vegetables were supposed to be eaten each day and could rank different foods from most to least healthy.

### 3. BUDGET

#### 3.1. Union aid for the school scheme

Article 23a of the basic act and Article 2(1)e of the implementing regulation

EU aid for the school scheme (in EUR)	Period 1/8/2017 to 31/7/2023		
	School fruit and vegetables	School milk	Common elements if applicable
Distribution of school fruit and vegetables/school milk	4 884 063	1 923 977	
Accompanying educational measures	0	0	0
Monitoring, evaluation, publicity	0	0	0
Total	4 884 063	1 923 977	0
Overall total	6 808 040		

### 3.2. National aid granted, in addition to Union aid, to finance the school scheme

Article 23a(6) of the basic act and Article 2(2)d of the implementing regulation

<b>No</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Yes</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
If yes, amount (in national currency)	<b>Fruit/vegetables</b>	<b>Milk/milk products</b>	
		Milk/milk products other than Annex V	Annex V products
	Supply/distribution	€300 000 a year	
	Accompanying educational measures	€60 000 a year	
	Monitoring, evaluation, publicity	€30 000 a year	
<b>Total</b>		€390 000 a year	
<p>Comment/explanatory text:</p> <p>For the first time, the Schleswig-Holstein State Parliament is providing state funds for deliveries of fruit, vegetables and milk for the school year 2021/22 in order to compensate for the lower reallocation of funds due to Brexit. In order to be able to implement accompanying educational measures, amongst other things, funds are made available from the Federal State budget in order to provide financial support to cover the costs of the service centre that is to be set up, the package of materials and subsidies, for example, for the travel costs incurred by pupils to get to the places where the accompanying educational measures are carried out. The funds are available for corresponding measures in respect of both groups of products. Funds are also available from the Federal State budget to finance a baseline survey, ongoing evaluation, the design and provision of a poster for publicity purposes and the calculation of flat rates per portion. These funds are subject to a final and binding decision being made by the Schleswig-Holstein State Parliament.</p>			

<b>3.3. Existing national schemes</b>	
Article 23a(5) of the basic act and Article 2(2)e of the implementing regulation	
<b>No</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Yes</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If yes:</i>	
- Extension of the target group	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Extension of the range of products	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Increased frequency or duration of distribution of products	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Enhanced educational measures (increased number or frequency or duration or target group of those measures)	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Other: please specify (e.g. if products originally not free of charge and that are provided free of charge) ....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comment/explanatory text none	

#### 4. TARGET GROUP/S

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)f of the implementing regulation

School level	Age range of children	School fruit and vegetables	School milk
Nurseries		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pre-schools		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Primary	6-10 years of age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Secondary		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

The beneficiaries are pupils at primary schools and special centres at primary level in Years 1-4. Decisions may be made on whether to provide funding for pupils at other levels or in other years owing to special circumstances on a case-by-case basis (e.g. inter-year teaching, social hardship, etc.).

In a preliminary process carried out in consultation with the highest Federal State authority responsible for schools, the schools participating in the scheme are chosen in light of the available budget. To participate in the EU school scheme for fruit, vegetables and milk, interested schools in Schleswig-Holstein have to apply to the highest Federal State authority responsible for agriculture using the application process set out on the “[www.schleswig-holstein.de/Schulobst](http://www.schleswig-holstein.de/Schulobst)” web page within the timeframe specified there. Schools are chosen based on social criteria and the planned programme of educational measures accompanying the scheme. Previous efforts made by schools to teach about diet and their activities relating to promoting health are also viewed positively.

## 5. LIST OF PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTED UNDER THE SCHOOL SCHEME

Article 23(9) of the basic act and Article 2(1)g of the implementing regulation

Fresh fruit and vegetables, including bananas, and (heat-treated) drinking milk are eligible for funding. Products from the local region and seasonal and organic products should be considered wherever possible here.

Approval for use of the products has been obtained from the highest Federal State authority responsible for health and nutrition (see list of eligible products in Annex 1).

The products listed in Annex V of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 are excluded, i.e. processed products with:

- added sugar,
- added fat,
- added salt,
- added sweeteners,

and food containing the artificial flavour enhancers E 620 to E 650 as specified in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008.

### 5.1. Fruit and vegetables

#### 5.1.1. Fresh fruit and vegetables - Article 23(3)a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013

The fruit and vegetables have to be fresh, ripe enough to eat, undamaged and free of foreign bodies and have to meet the relevant marketing standards and hygiene requirements. Regional and seasonal varieties of fruit and vegetables and organic products should be considered wherever possible.

Apricots, cherries, peaches, nectarines, plums	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and other edible roots	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Apples, pears, quinces	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cabbages, cauliflowers and other edible brassicas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bananas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Berries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cucumbers, gherkins	
Figs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lettuces, chicory and other leaf vegetables	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Grapes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lentils, peas, other pulses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Melons, watermelons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tomatoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Citrus fruit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other vegetables: Aubergines, peppers, courgettes, fennel, asparagus, avocado. See annex I for the list of products.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tropical fruit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	.....	
Other fruit: please specify: Kiwi, persimmon, date, fige, pomegranate. See Annex I for the list of products.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

5.1.2. Processed fruit and vegetables – Article 23(4)a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013

No processed products according to Article 23(4)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 are included.

Products distributed under the school scheme		Added salt			Added fat			Comments (optional)
		No	Yes		No	Yes		
Fruit juices	<input type="checkbox"/>							
Fruit purées, compotes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If yes, please indicate the limited quantity</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If yes, please indicate the limited quantity</i>	
Jams, marmalades	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
Dried fruits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
Vegetable juices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
Vegetable soups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
Other: please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
.....								



## 5.2. Milk and milk products

### 5.2.1. Milk - Article 23(3)b of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013

Drinking milk and lactose-free versions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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### 5.2.2. Milk products - Article 23(4)b of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013

No milk products according to Article 23(4)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 are included.

Products distributed under the school scheme		Added salt			Added fat			Comments (optional)
		No	Yes		No	Yes		
Cheese and curd	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If yes, please indicate the limited quantity</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If yes, please indicate the limited quantity</i>	
Plain yoghurt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Fermented or acidified milk products without added sugar, flavouring, fruits, nuts or cocoa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			

### 5.2.3. Milk products - Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013

No milk products according to Annex V of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 are included.

Products to be distributed under the school scheme		Added salt			Added fat			Added sugar
		No	Yes		No	Yes		
Category I (milk component $\geq 90\%$ ). Fermented milk products without fruit juice, naturally flavoured	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If yes, please indicate the limited quantity</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>If yes, please indicate the limited quantity</i>	%
Category I (milk component $\geq 90\%$ ). Fermented milk products with fruit juice, naturally flavoured or non-flavoured	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		%
Category I (milk component $\geq 90\%$ ). Milk-based drinks with cocoa, with fruit juice or naturally flavoured	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		%
Category II (milk component $\geq 75\%$ ). Fermented or non-fermented milk products with fruit, naturally flavoured or non-flavoured	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		%

### 5.2.4. Prioritisation of fresh fruit and vegetables and drinking milk

Article 23(3) of the basic act

Since only fresh unprocessed fruit and vegetables (Section 5.1.1 of the strategy) and heat-treated drinking milk – including lactose-free milk – (Section 5.2.1 of the strategy) are included, there is no need for any explanation of the prioritisation or preference in the strategy.

### 5.3. Other agricultural products in the educational measures

Article 23(7) of the basic act and Article 2(1)g of the implementing regulation

Yes		No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Please list the products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### 5.4. Criteria for the choice of products distributed under the school scheme and any priorities for the choice of those products

Article 23(11) of the basic act and Article 2(2)a of the implementing regulation

Health considerations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental considerations	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seasonality	<input type="checkbox"/>
Variety of products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Availability of local or regional produce	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any comments – including e.g. on the required quality of products	
<b>Any priority/ies for the choice of products:</b>	
Local or regional purchasing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organic products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Short supply chains	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental benefits (please specify: <i>e.g. food miles, packaging ...</i> )	<input type="checkbox"/>
Products recognised under the quality schemes established by Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fair-trade	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: no	
Any comments: none	

## **6. ACCOMPANYING EDUCATIONAL MEASURES**

Article 23(10) of the basic act and Article 2(1)j of the implementing regulation

The aim of educational measures is to introduce schoolchildren to a healthy diet and give them an understanding of local food chains and regional agriculture. This includes, for example, children learning something about sustainable food production and avoiding food waste.

When they apply, schools participating in the school scheme undertake to carry out accompanying educational measures (list in Annex 2).

In primary schools and special schools in Schleswig-Holstein, everyday teaching already includes the widest variety of educational measures that correspond to the range of topics covered under the school scheme.

In primary schools in Schleswig-Holstein, the subject of a healthy diet is included in local studies, world studies and general studies.

The guiding principle underlying the subject is the exploratory and formative examination by children of their own surroundings and social environment. In activity-focused learning, practical activities and reflection are linked. Building the foundations of ecological education is of considerable importance. Through first impressions, memorable experiences and early, powerful exposure, teaching is intended to help pupils develop a life-long interest in and positive attitude towards environmental action.

These basic education design categories make it possible for primary school children to develop and expand, in local studies and general studies, their understanding of themselves, their technical understanding and their understanding of the world and how to act responsibly in relation to society, nature and the environment.

The obtaining of natural resources as a pre-requisite for people's health is regarded as an important task in all school years. This also includes ecological education and basic environmental education.

The curriculum for local studies, world studies and general studies seeks, in an interdisciplinary topic, to ensure that primary school children examine various aspects of nutrition. The prescribed topics are as follows: From seed to bread or Wholefood diet.

The accompanying educational measures specified in Annex 2 are linked in here.

In many schools, children in the 1<sup>st</sup> school year, for example, eat breakfast together in the mornings or project days or weeks on diet and health are offered and work in the school garden is taught.

In Schleswig-Holstein, the networking agency "Schulverpflegung Schleswig-Holstein von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Ernährung e. V., Sektion Schleswig-Holstein" is setting up a service centre in order, amongst other things, to help schools with accompanying educational measures.

The service centre provides basic information on the implementation of educational subjects offered, such as sets of materials on the subjects of fruit, vegetables and milk. Using these materials, participating schools can arrange their teaching and breaks to implement the school scheme. The service centre also draws up and updates, amongst other things, a list of external suppliers of educational measures.

In addition to many other free materials, the package offered to participating schools by the service centre includes:

- a free set of materials on practical education on the subject of nutrition at primary school (aid Nutrition Licence),
- free teaching material for “Vegetable researchers and fruit detectives”, specially developed to accompany the EU school fruit scheme,
- and basic material for organising school breakfast, focusing on milk, milk products, fruit, vegetables and cereals.

Another important task of the service centre is staging information and discussion events to provide technical support for the designing of educational measures. Participating schools are given the opportunity to look at and discuss how they might organise their teaching in practical terms, at the arrangement of project days and activities in school and, not least, at using learning centres outside school.

Participating schools are responsible for choosing the accompanying educational scheme concerned. One option might be, for example, for a school class to visit a farm or a dairy. The educational framework should also be linked to existing projects such as the “My food does not grow in the supermarket, schoolchildren on the farm” project. A large number of farms that have said they are prepared to welcome school classes to their farms and let them see what they do have been listed as part of the “Zukunftskompass” action initiated by the Schleswig-Holstein State Government.

## **7. ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

### **7.1. Price of school fruit and vegetables/milk**

Article 24(6) of the basic act and Article 2(1)h of the implementing regulation

The school fruit and vegetables and the school milk that are distributed under the EU school scheme are provided to children that are included in the scheme free of charge.

## 7.2. Frequency and duration of distribution of school fruit and vegetables/milk and of accompanying educational measures

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(2)b of the implementing regulation

Envisaged frequency of distribution:

	School fruit and vegetables	School milk
Once per week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Twice per week	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Three times per week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Four times per week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Daily	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any comments:		

Envisaged duration of distribution:

	School fruit and vegetables	School milk
$\leq 2$ weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$> 2$ and $\leq 4$ weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$> 4$ and $\leq 12$ weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$> 12$ and $\leq 24$ weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$> 24$ and $\leq 36$ weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Entire school year	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Any comment:		

Envisaged duration of accompanying educational measures during the school year:

Owing to the variety of accompanying educational measures and the freedom of educational establishments to choose them, it is difficult to estimate and this can only be commented upon afterwards on the basis of the evaluation.

### 7.3. Timing of distribution of school fruit and vegetables/milk

Article 23(8) – and 23a(8) if supply in relation to the provision of other meals – of the basic act and Article 2(2)b of the implementing regulation

Envisaged timing of distribution during the:

	School fruit and vegetables	School milk
Morning/morning break(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lunchtime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Afternoon/afternoon break(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments: none		

### 7.4. Distribution of milk products in Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013

Article 23(5) of the basic act, Article 5(3) of the fixing regulation (No 1370/2013), Article 2(2)f of the implementing regulation

☒ **No**

☐ **Yes**

## **7.5. Selection of suppliers**

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)l of the implementing regulation

In a preliminary process carried out in consultation with the highest Federal State authority responsible for schools, the schools participating in the scheme are chosen in light of the available budget. Participating schools themselves choose a suitable supplier for the product groups of fruit, vegetables and milk and the latter supplies them at the calculated flat-rate prices/reimbursement rates. Participating schools and interested suppliers can find one another on the Internet using a database on the online portal. By means of a decentralised process, local suppliers such as direct marketers, which are ideally also involved in the school's accompanying educational measures, also get the chance to be suppliers. The suppliers of fruit, vegetables and drinking milk then have to submit an application for a licence to the relevant Schleswig-Holstein Federal State Office for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development according to Art. 6 of the Delegated Regulation and reach an agreement with the school to be supplied. Licensed suppliers then apply for a grant for the schools being supplied each year and subsequently make payment applications for the reimbursement of costs/aid for the products supplied.

## **7.6. Eligible costs**

### **7.6.1. Reimbursement rules**

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)i of the implementing regulation

The costs incurred through implementation of the school scheme are reimbursed on the basis of simplified cost options, that is to say flat-rate sums per portion of fruit and vegetables or drinking milk. The amount of aid is measured on the basis of the portion price (free to the educational establishment excluding value added tax) per consumption day per benefiting child, portion sizes being set at 100 g for fruit and vegetables and at 200 ml for drinking milk. A higher portion price is granted for organic products provided the educational establishment has decided on this at the beginning of the school year and has concluded a corresponding agreement with the supplier.

AMI (Agrarmarkt Informations-Gesellschaft mbH) has calculated reimbursement rates/flat rates per portion for the school scheme on behalf of the highest agricultural authority in the State of Schleswig-Holstein responsible. The portion prices for school fruit, vegetables and milk are calculated using a straightforward two-step method: First of all, the portion prices or the net production costs ex works are derived for the various portions. Then, based on a model, the logistical costs of delivering the products to schools are determined. On this basis, an overall assessment is made of the derived results and the flat rates per portion/reimbursement rates are finally set. The flat rates per portion are set annually before the start of the school year by the highest agricultural authority responsible for implementing the EU school scheme and are published on the Internet on the [www.schleswig-holstein.de/Schulobst](http://www.schleswig-holstein.de/Schulobst) web page.



#### 7.6.2. Eligibility of certain costs

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(2)b of the implementing regulation

Funding using EU resources is limited to the free provision of products from the product groups of fruit, vegetables and milk. No further costs according to Art. 28(8) of the Basic Act and Article 2(2)(b) of the Implementing Regulation are covered.

#### 7.7. Involvement of authorities and stakeholders

Article 23(6) and (9) of the basic act and Article 2(1)k of the implementing regulation

The following jurisdictional rule has been established in Schleswig-Holstein:

- Unless otherwise specified, the highest Federal State authority responsible for agriculture is responsible for implementing the EU school scheme for fruit, vegetables and milk.
- The regional strategy for carrying out the EU school scheme is drawn up and the selection of participating schools is carried out in consultation with the highest Federal State authority responsible for schools.
- The highest Federal State authority responsible for schools is also responsible for the implementation of accompanying educational measures.
- The Federal State Office for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development is the authority responsible for licensing applicants and carrying out the aid procedure and for following up and punishing offences according to Article 36 of the German Market Organisation Act as published on 24 June 2005 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1847), last amended by act of 13 April 2017 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 872).
- A list of products eligible for funding is drawn up by the highest Federal State authority responsible for agriculture with the collaboration of the highest Federal State authority responsible health and nutrition.
- An inter-ministerial working group, IMAG-Schulprogramm, has been set up as a regularly meeting steering committee. Alongside representatives of the highest Federal State authorities for agriculture, schools and health and nutrition, it is also made up of representatives of the teacher training institution (IQSH), the Schleswig-Holstein School Catering Networking Agency of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährung e. V., Schleswig-Holstein Section and the newly established service centre for the school scheme in Schleswig-Holstein.
- Information events for and with education providers on the subject of educational support are also being planned.

## **7.8. Information and publicity**

Article 23a(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)m of the implementing regulation

The decision has been made in Schleswig-Holstein, in accordance with its obligation under Art. 23(a)(8), to inform the public of the Union's financial involvement in the school scheme using a poster according to Art. 12 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/40, the poster, of size DIN A1, being made available to participating schools which thereby indicate their participation in the school scheme (Annex 3).

Reference to and information on the school scheme and the Union's involvement in its financing is also provided on the Schleswig-Holstein State website: [www.schleswig-holstein.de/schulobst](http://www.schleswig-holstein.de/schulobst).

Regular regional meetings with educational establishments and suppliers are also planned. Information on the school scheme has been and will continue to be provided in the Ministry of Education bulletin, and there are also publicity events such as milk day to raise awareness of the school scheme.

### **7.9. Administrative and on-the-spot checks**

Article 2(2)g of the implementing regulation

The EU school scheme is being carried out in Schleswig-Holstein for the first time in the 2017/2018 school year. Control measures consist, according to the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 2017/39, of administrative checks and on-the-spot checks. Both educational establishments and suppliers are examined in on-the-spot checks. The implementation of the EU school scheme is also supported and monitored through supervision, technical inspection and internal audit. The checks cover the areas of performance, organisation and implementation. The authority responsible for carrying out the licensing and aid process in Schleswig-Holstein is the Schleswig-Holstein State Office for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development (LLUR). Technical inspection is carried out by the highest agricultural authority and, with respect to the accompanying educational measures, by the highest Federal State authority responsible for schools.

### **7.10. Monitoring and evaluation**

Article 2(2)g of the implementing regulation

The scheme is assessed over the entire term. To do this, collected data, surveys and evaluations are assessed. The plan is to carry out a continual annual evaluation that is based on a baseline survey and leads to the assessment report prescribed under Art. 8(2) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2017/39. Regular regional conferences with educational establishments on the school scheme will also be organised by the service centre that is to be set up, these not only giving an opportunity for experience to be shared, but also for feedback to be given quickly.

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