

**STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHOOL SCHEME IN GERMANY  
REGION: SAARLAND  
FROM 2017/2018 TO 2022/2023 SCHOOL YEAR**

**DATE: 09.06.2017, AMENDED ON 20.12.2017**



Ministerium für  
Umwelt und  
Verbraucherschutz

**SAARLAND**



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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 - Nutritional Prevention, Nutritional Information</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) Funding of the recommended daily requirement of fruit and vegetables
- 2) Teaching about fruit and vegetables
- 3) Promoting sales of regionally produced products

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

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

The present strategy serves as a basis for the implementation of a school scheme in Saarland from 1 August 2017 to 31 July 2023.

The objective of the school fruit and vegetable component of the EU school scheme is to increase the consumption of fruit and vegetables by children of primary school age, but also by children of pre-school age and by older children at special schools and in the lower years of secondary schools by regularly offering them a variety of fruit and vegetables in addition to the lunch already provided, and thereby to establish their life-long habit of ensuring a healthy and balanced diet. At the same time, the scheme serves to promote the sale of fruit and vegetables, where possible regional and organic fruit and vegetables.

Schools and pre-schools are suitable places to learn about “nutrition”. Knowledge and handling of food can be taught and food can be eaten together. It has been proven that, from as early as pre-school age onwards, children are increasingly influenced by role models from their social group (parents and teachers) and their peer group. In school, it is also possible to reach children who are at a disadvantage in terms of health on account of their social status and who are not included in health promotion measures. Attitudes towards diet and exercise are also engrained during childhood. Habits formed during childhood turn into beliefs and opinions in youth and adulthood. A school scheme which regularly provides children with fresh fruit or vegetables in addition to lunch is therefore a good way of increasing their consumption of fruit and vegetables in the long term.

EsKiMo, the nutrition study of the Health Survey for Children and Adolescents (KiGGS) module, was carried out as part of KiGGS. 25.3% of girls between the ages of 12 and 17 met the recommendations for fruit and 29.4% met the recommendations for vegetables. Overall, for both food groups combined, 47.3% of girls met the recommendations. 15.6% of boys met the recommendations for fruit and 18.2% for vegetables. Overall, for both food groups, 28.9% of boys met the recommendations.

The figures show that there is a need for appropriate action to increase the consumption of fruit and vegetables by this age group. The school scheme, for example, could be a suitable means of doing this. The SchmExperten concept can be cited here as a very good scheme when it comes to nutritional education. It is particularly suitable for this age group. There are also numerous other concepts.

Extending the school fruit and vegetable component of the EU school scheme to secondary schools in Years 5 and 6 is preferable to extending it to nurseries because, since education is compulsory in the latter, all children have the opportunity to benefit from the provision. A survey of nurseries in Saarland carried out by the Nursery Catering Networking Agency in 2013 showed that, in around 91% of establishments that took part in the survey, raw food in the form of fruit or vegetables was offered at breakfast in the nursery. 87% of establishments said that raw food was provided as an afternoon snack. As a result, children at nursery appear to be well provided for as far as fruit and vegetables are concerned. In schools, it was found that, in practice, fruit and vegetables were rarely offered at tuck shops.

In light of the above, fruit and vegetables are agricultural products that are worthy of support.

<b>General objective(s)</b>	<b>Impact indicator(s)</b>	<b>Specific objective(s)</b>	<b>Result Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Output Indicator(s)</b>
<p>Increasing the proportion of fruit/vegetables in children's diets and developing healthy eating habits</p> <p>Increasing knowledge of food</p> <p>Valuing agricultural products</p>	<p>Change in the direct and indirect consumption of fruit/vegetables by children after the age of 6.</p> <p>Over the entire period, ~25% of the Saarland children in the defined target group, 2-13 years, should be supplied with fruit and vegetables. This is intended to ensure that eating habits are stabilized and the food is valued. In addition, the children are learning about production processes and the thoughtful care and handling of animals and nature.</p>	<p>Increasing the consumption of fruit/vegetables by children</p>	<p>Use of all available financial resources</p>	<p>Use of all available financial resources</p>
			<p><i>Approximately 25% of the Saarland children benefit from the support programme. These are spread over approximately 30% of the educational institutions.</i></p>	<p><i>Between 26.000 and 27.000 children can participate in the scheme per school year. This is linked to the costs per portion determined, following a Europe-wide call for tenders. A child receives an average of 90 portions of 100g per year.</i></p>
		<p>Average quantity of fruit/vegetables consumed per child per school year</p>	<p>Number of children participating in accompanying educational measures per school year</p> <p>Expenditure on educational measures per school year</p>	
		<p>Increasing school children's knowledge of the variety of agricultural products and of healthy eating habits</p>	<p>Percentage of children participating in accompanying educational measures per school year compared to the total number of children in the target group</p>	

### 2.3. Baseline

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

A number of evaluations carried out in Saarland have shown that, as a result of the school fruit and vegetable component of the EU school scheme, a group dynamic is created in which children who were not originally familiar with fruit or vegetables also eat them and therefore also become familiar with them. It has generally been observed that the level of familiarity of individual kinds of fruit and vegetables has risen.

Approximately 90 portions of fruit and vegetables are delivered per child per school year. About 25% of the defined children of the target group in Saarland benefit from this. The aim is to maintain the current situation with the funds made available by the Commission and by Saarland. As a result of the fact that Saarland has been participating in the EU School Fruit and Vegetable Scheme since 2009, several generations have already benefited from healthier diet. The fact that each year children are leaving the defined target group and new ones are coming, increases annually the knowledge and thus is constantly passed on to the next generation. We would like to reach all children in pre-school and school establishments, but due to the limited financial resources and to the defined supply of three times a week and a school year, this is unfortunately not possible. Nevertheless, the EU school scheme has been enriching eating habits for many years and children have been reached through the scheme for many years. It is also clearly recognisable that through the EU school scheme educators and teachers rethink the nutritional education of children.

In Saarland, therefore, efforts are being made to continue to reach as many children as possible, despite declining EU funding, and thereby to continue the success of the scheme. Through the school scheme the appreciation of food will be increased and also show the variety of foods available on the market. At the same time, the scheme contributes to a healthy diet and expects long-term changes in eating habits.



### 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

<b>EU aid for the school scheme (in EUR)</b>	<b>Period 1/8/2017 to 31/7/2023</b>		
	School fruit and vegetables	School milk	Common elements if applicable
Distribution of school fruit and vegetables/school milk	1 509 057	0	
Accompanying educational measures	0	0	
Monitoring, evaluation, publicity	0	0	
Total	1 509 057	0	
Overall total	1 509 057		

**3.2. National aid granted, in addition to Union aid, to finance the school scheme<sup>1</sup>**

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>Milk/milk products</b>	
	<b>Fruit/vegetables</b>	Milk/milk products other than Annex V	Annex V products
Supply/distribution	3 480 000		
Accompanying educational measures	300 000		
Monitoring, evaluation, publicity	240 000		
Total	4 020 000		
Comment/explanatory text (e.g. name of the national aid, legal basis, duration).			

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<sup>1</sup> National or regional level

<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 (=existing national schemes extended or made more effective through Union aid under the school scheme), please indicate the arrangements to ensure added value of the school scheme through<sup>2</sup>:</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	

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<sup>2</sup> One or more

#### 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	2 - 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pre-schools	5 - 6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Primary	6 - 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secondary	10 - 13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

In Saarland, the kindergartens, primary and special-needs schools, as well as the fifth and sixth grade of the secondary schools are beneficiaries of the scheme. At special-needs schools, children from the first to the tenth grade can benefit from the aid.

##### Primary school target group:

EsKiMo, the nutrition study of the Health Survey for Children and Adolescents (KiGGS) module, which was carried out as part of KiGGS, found that only a fraction of children of primary school age ate enough fruit and vegetables. 18.8% of girls between the ages of 6 and 11 met the recommendations for fruit and 7.4% met the recommendations for vegetables. For both food groups combined, 33% of girls met the intake recommendations. 15.1% of boys between the ages of 6 and 11 met the recommendations for fruit and 5.5% met the recommendations for vegetables. For both food groups, 26.5% met the intake recommendations.

##### Special school target group:

The entire school falls within the defined target group in the case of Saarland's special schools. For pupils at special schools, a shared breakfast is often an essential element of both social learning and regular nutrition. The task therefore facing special schools in particular, in terms of promoting health and preventing bad habits for example, is to get pupils used to eating fruit and/or vegetables every day. That is why the scheme is not to be limited to Year 4, but is instead to benefit all pupils at special schools.

##### Secondary school target group:

EsKiMo, the nutrition study of the Health Survey for Children and Adolescents (KiGGS) module, which was carried out as part of KiGGS, found that children beyond primary school age were not eating enough fruit and vegetables either. Overall, for both food groups combined, 47.3% of girls met the recommendations. 15.6% of boys met the recommendations for fruit and 18.2% for vegetables. Overall, for both food groups, 28.9% of boys met the recommendations.

The figures show that there is a need for appropriate action to increase the consumption of fruit and vegetable by this age group.

### Nursery target group:

The VELS study (a study of consumption seeking to determine the food intake by infants and young children) broke down the average food consumption of infants and young children by age group. It was striking here that, unlike all of the other food groups, the consumption of fruit and vegetables did not rise with increasing age, but instead remained about the same or saw only a very slight increase or even a decrease. Among 2- to 4-year-olds, 29% of boys and 37% of girls consumed less than half the recommended amount of fruit, and among 4- to 5-year-olds these figures rose to 46% of boys and 49% of girls. In infancy, close attention is obviously paid to the nutritional requirements of infants, but this does not lead to established eating habits when they become young children.

70% of boys and 72% of girls aged between 1 and 5 eat less than half the recommended amount of vegetables a day and only 4% eat the recommended amounts.

The results show that eating habits as far as the consumption of fruit and vegetables in infancy is concerned are not carried over into early childhood in the long term. Positive effects on shaping fruit and vegetable consumption are expected here under the school fruit and vegetable component of the EU school scheme.

Accompanying educational measures in nurseries can take various forms, for example shared breakfast activities, activity days, farm visits or special nutritional education concepts. Eating together plays a much greater role in nurseries than in schools, so the eating habits of children can be influenced far more here.

## 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

### 5.1. Fruit and vegetables

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

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 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 type="checkbox"/>
Melons, watermelons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tomatoes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Citrus fruit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other vegetables: please specify <sup>3</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tropical fruit <sup>4</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Other fruit: kiwis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Fresh, unprocessed fruit and vegetables which can be eaten raw are eligible for funding. In detail: apples, pineapple, oranges, apricots, bananas, pears, blackberries, clementines, strawberries, blueberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, kiwifruit, kohlrabi, mandarins, melon, mirabelles, carrots, nectarines, peppers, peaches, plums, radishes, cucumbers, gooseberries, tomatoes, seedless grapes, damsons.

By agreement with the Ministry for the Environment and Consumer Protection, suppliers can also supply other fresh fruit and vegetables, as listed in Annex I, part IX of Regulation (EU) 1308/2013, which can be eaten raw.

When deciding which products are eligible for funding, the primary consideration is that children become familiar with the widest and most varied possible range of fruit and vegetables. The emphasis is placed on regionality and seasonality here, firstly, by taking account of ecological considerations (minimising long-distance transportation) and, secondly, by familiarising children as early as possible with the fruit that grows locally. Only unprocessed fruit is used to teach children life skills such as, amongst other things, growing food, cutting it up and preparing it in other ways.

<sup>3</sup> Other agricultural products than fruit and vegetables, as referred to in Article 23(7) of the basic act (e.g. olives), should not be reported here but under section 5.3.1

<sup>4</sup> Pineapples, Avocados, Guavas, Mangos and Mangostines

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

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 type="checkbox"/>
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### 5.2.2. Milk products - Article 23(4)b of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013

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

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

Only fresh, unprocessed fruits and vegetables are distributed to establishments. No alternatives are made available to children/pupils.

### 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"/>		<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Seasonality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Variety of products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Availability of local or regional produce	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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: please specify	
Any comments	

#### 6. ACCOMPANYING EDUCATIONAL MEASURES

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

Title	Objective	Content
School gardens	Familiarising children with where food comes from and processes used to produce it	Creation and tending of a school garden by children with educators
Visits to farms/farmers' markets/fields etc.	Familiarising children with where food comes from and processes used to produce it	Learning about production sites and conditions
Tasting classes/cooking workshops, etc.	Learning a wide range of tastes and possible ways of preparing food	Learning a wide range of tastes and possible ways of preparing food
Lessons, lectures, workshops taken by Saarland farmers	Providing basic knowledge of nutrition both to teachers/educators and to	Providing basic knowledge of nutrition both to teachers/educators and to children

	children	
“Too good for the bin” campaign	Increasing children’s appreciation of food and illustrating it to them	Increasing children’s appreciation of food and illustrating it to them

## **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

All products are distributed to children and establishments free of charge.

Prices are set once a year by an EU-wide invitation to tender and are binding on participating suppliers for the whole school year.

**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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Three times per week	<input checked="" 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 <sup>5</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any comments:		

Envisaged duration of distribution:

	School fruit and vegetables	School milk
≤ 2 weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
> 2 and ≤ 4 weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
> 4 and ≤ 12 weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
> 12 and ≤ 24 weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
> 24 and ≤ 36 weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Entire school year	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any comment: 100 g per child per day		

Envisaged duration of accompanying educational measures during the school year:

Throughout the school year. The individual institutions have many options available for accompanying measures as regards the nature and scope of the measures. Many institutions have a healthy breakfast, food pyramid, etc. throughout the funding period.

<sup>5</sup> E.g. Distribution once every two weeks

Farms and agricultural holdings are visited. The institutions also have the opportunity to have external staff carry out nutritional education. The implementation of these measures varies from one institution to another, and takes place at different times. The institutions shall inform the competent Ministry in writing of the measures carried out. These are checked on a random basis during on-the-spot checks.

(please indicate the number of hours or shortly explain/comment)

### 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 day (*please tick one or more of the checkboxes below*):

	School fruit and vegetables	School milk
Morning/morning break(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lunchtime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Afternoon/afternoon break(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

The products are distributed in the classrooms of the individual Years and are prepared and eaten together before the main break. This creates a sense of togetherness and the children encourage one another to try the products offered.

**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

An EU-wide invitation to tender is carried out in Saarland each year. This is used to identify a supplier to supply all of the participating schools in Saarland in the school year concerned. The contract is awarded by the Ministry for the Environment and Consumer Protection.

## **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 most favourable supplier identified through the invitation to tender delivers 100 g of fruit and vegetables (mixed calculation) per child per delivery day. The trader that is awarded the contract is notified of the precise number of children by each participating site. Each month, the trader provides the Ministry with the delivery notes for all establishments and an overall invoice for the delivery month. These are settled and, if applicable, corrected by the Ministry according to the children registered. The establishments are obliged to inform the Ministry of any changes in pupil numbers immediately. Days on which the school is closed and on which school trips are made are also to be notified. The supplier is informed thereof and correspondingly only receives the funds for children actually present.

### **7.6.2. Eligibility of certain costs**

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

Not applicable

## **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

Implementation of the EU school scheme is provided with technical support by an inter-ministerial working group made up of representatives of the departments of the Environment, Consumer Protection, Education, the Interior and Health. Health authorities, educators, farmers, trade and trade associations, consumer associations and parents' associations are also involved in implementation according to their regional relevance and interest.

## **7.8. Information and publicity**

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

In Saarland, the school scheme is presented on the homepage of the [www.umwelt.saarland.de](http://www.umwelt.saarland.de) website. Each child is also handed an information leaflet for their parents providing details of the scheme and the EU funding. Reference is also regularly made to the scheme at events and in publications of the Nursery and School Catering Networking Agency in Saarland. Each establishment is obliged to put a DIN



A3-sized poster up in their main entrance referring to the scheme and its financing by the EU.

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

Article 2(2)g of the implementing regulation

Two employees from the Ministry for the Environment and Consumer Protection are responsible for administrative checks. The latter check the substantive and arithmetic accuracy of the delivery notes and invoices received. On-the-spot checks of establishments and suppliers are carried out by another employee from the Ministry.

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

Article 2(2)g of the implementing regulation

Beneficiaries submit a verifiable invoice together with delivery notes for each delivery month. These are checked in the administrative check. In the on-the-spot check, the original invoices for the purchase of goods are looked at again, boxes are re-weighed and the checker looks out for reused boxes.

The payment office for EU funds re-checks the invoices that have been submitted before any payment is made to the trader.

The certifying body for EU funds checks the EU-wide award process once a year, checks the administrative check by random sampling and monitors on-the-spot checks.

#### Evaluation

An evaluation, by an external person or institute, has been carried out in Saarland continually since the beginning of the school fruit and vegetable scheme. The evaluation has not been carried out for exactly the same group of people each year but has changed. This is because the scheme is optional in Saarland and the same establishments do not take part in the scheme each year. This makes it very difficult for evaluators to follow an individual child.

An external company will also be carrying out an evaluation for the new funding phase for which tenders are still being invited. As soon as the company has been decided upon, the basic parameters / contents of the order, which will be based on the evaluation report drawn up by the Federal Government, will be discussed with the contractor and the key points, including in terms of the expected number and type of establishments, will be determined.