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**Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed**

**Section *Animal Nutrition***

**17 - 18 December 2018**

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<b>SUMMARY REPORT</b>
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**A.01 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 4 or 13.**

Documents were distributed.

**A.02 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 9.**

A.02.1. *Lactobacillus hilgardii* CNCM I-4785 and *Lactobacillus buchneri* CNCM I-4323 as a feed additive for all animal species - Annex

A discussion was held. A draft Regulation will be presented in a future meeting.

A.02.2. Bergazym® P100 (endo-1,4-b-xylanase) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening and weaned piglets – Annex

A draft Regulation will be presented in a future meeting.

A.02.3. Hostazym® X (endo-1,4-betaxylanase) as a feed additive for sows in order to have benefit in piglets

After the discussion, supplementary information will be requested to the applicant.

A.02.4. Liderfeed (eugenol) for chickens for fattening - Annex

A draft Regulation will be presented in a future meeting.

A.02.5. Monimax® (monensin sodium and nicarbazin) for chickens for fattening and chickens reared for laying

After the discussion, supplementary information will be requested to the applicant.

A.02.6. Monteban® G100 (narasin) for chickens for fattening

After the discussion, supplementary information will be requested to the applicant.

A.02.7. Monteban® G100 (narasin) for ducks for fattening

After the discussion, supplementary information will be requested to the applicant.

A.02.8. updated on Cygro 10G and Avatec supplementary information (re-evaluation on safety and efficacy)

After the discussion, due to the delay of the submission of the requested supplementary information, the applicant will be requested to provide a shorter period.

A.02.9. updated on Bentonite from EUBA - supplementary information

The applicant provided some comments on the EFSA opinion. The request for new information to be evaluated by EFSA was reiterated.

A.02.10. 8-mercapto-p-menthan-3-one and p-menth-1-ene-8-thiol belonging to chemical group 20 when used as flavourings for all animal species

A Commission's representative informed the Member States about the opinion issued by EFSA on these two flavourings and the intention to prepare the Annex entry for the next meeting

A.02.11. environment of vitamin D3 for salmonids

A Commission's representative informed the Member States about the opinion issued by EFSA on this increase of vitamin D3 levels for salmonids and the intention to prepare the Annex entry for the next meeting.

A.02.12. Zinc chelate of methionine sulfate for all animal species (FAD-2018-0014) - Annex entry

The Annex was discussed and a draft authorisation act will be prepared for a future Committee meeting.

A.02.13. L-Threonine for all animal species (FAD-2017-0037) - Annex entry

The Annex was discussed and a draft authorisation act will be prepared for a future Committee meeting.

A.02.14. Selenomethionine produced by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* NCYC R397 for all animal species (EFSA-Q-2016-00455).

This point was not discussed as the EFSA opinion was not published in time.

### **A.03 Discussion on a possible amendment of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.**

A short presentation was done on the two new functional groups in connection with the development of Regulation (EC) No 429/2008.

### **A.04 Discussion on the amending Regulation (EC) No 429/2008.**

In conjunction with the new functional groups, a discussion was held on the demonstration of efficacy in particular for the new zootechnical one. The examination will be continued in a future meeting.

### **A.05 Discussion on the possible use of Sacox for rabbit (Article 15).**

A discussion was held on the opportunity to authorise the product. Member States were not convinced on the necessity of this kind of urgent authorisation and they requested more information.

### **A.06 List of products considered out of the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 and list of feed additives to be withdrawn from the market.**

A discussion took place on the basis of a new version of a working document which had been circulated to the Committee members.

Members of the Committee were requested to send to the Commission any further comments on the status of products listed in the working document. Taking into account

the outcome of the discussion and the comments expressed, a new document will be prepared in view of the next Committee's meeting.

## **A.07 RASFF.**

### **A.07.1. Update and exchange of views on recent RASFF notifications.**

The Commission's representative informed the Committee on the RASFF notifications related to undesirable substances in animal feed, issued since the meeting of the Committee in September 2018.

The notifications related to a too high level/content of :

- fluoride in magnesium acetate from The Netherlands;
- ragweed (*Ambrosia* spp) in bird fat balls from Poland;
- narasin and nicarbazin in complete feed for piglets from Belgium;
- dioxins in protein mix from China (protein mix composed of dried lobster (*Homarus gammarus*), dried mealworm and dried silkworm);
- aflatoxins in groundnut kernels from Argentina;
- non-dioxin-like PCBs in mixed feed from Germany (see below).

As regards the RASFF notification concerning the presence of non-dioxin-like PCBs in mixed feed from Germany, the following information was provided by the German delegation :

In the frame of the control program, a sample of meat from fattening chickens was found to contain a level of PCBs exceeding the EU maximum level (40 µg/kg fat). Following investigations, the source of the contamination was found to be a punctual contamination by paint chips from 7 concrete storage silo's from a feed manufacturer in North-Rhine Westphalia. The feed was contaminated at levels up to 10 times the EU maximum levels for non-dioxin like PCBs in feed (EU maximum level is 10 µg/kg feed). The silo's have been treated about 50 years ago with PCB-containing paint. The reason why the problem occurred in 2018 is unclear but one hypothesis is related to the long hot summer whereby the paint has come loose from the wall. Increased levels of PCBs in compound feed were detected in official feed controls carried out at the affected feed manufacturer in 2012. Extensive follow-up investigations did not allow to identify the source of contamination. Samples of feed taken since then from that feed manufacturer were found to be compliant.

Since the finding in November 2018, the affected storage silo's are renovated in the meantime to avoid re-occurrence of such contamination in the future. The contaminated feed has been distributed to several farms (mainly poultry farms) also to farms in three other Länder within Germany, but no trade has taken place to other countries. All farms which have received possibly contaminated feed have been blocked and possibly contaminated products already placed on the market have been withdrawn. No possibly contaminated food of animal origin was traded to other countries. The farms have only been released when the food of animal origin produced on these farms (eggs, poultry meat) were found to be compliant with EU legislation.

With only a few farms still blocked and no more possibly contaminated feed or food on the market, the contamination incident can be considered closed.

However, the Commission's representative indicated that PCB-containing paints could have been used in the past in other silo's or storage facilities of feed in the EU (and outside the EU) and therefore it is important to be vigilant and to be proactive to identify

such silo's and storage facilities and take the necessary remediation measures to avoid contamination of feed stored in these facilities.

#### **A.07.2 Follow-up to notification 2018.2755 (vitamin B2)**

A representative of the Commission informed the Committee on the current situation concerning the follow-up to that notification.

It was reminded, as confirmed during the meeting of 3 December 2018 of the section "Genetically Modified Food and Feed" of the Committee, that Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 applies as regards any feed additive contaminated with a non-authorized GMO and all feed produced from that additive.

In addition, the Committee was informed that the Commission was asking EFSA's technical assistance, on the basis of the data included in the RASFF notification, concerning the possible impact of the contamination on consumers' health through derived products, notably in the context of the issue of antimicrobial resistance.

Information was also given on the situation concerning the current applications for authorisation of vitamin B2 and the next steps to be considered in this regard.

A discussion took place, relating *inter alia* to the types of products concerned by the RASFF notification and to the implementation of official controls.

### **A.08 Undesirable substances.**

#### **A.08.1. Exchange of views on issues related to undesirable substances in feed (details to follow). A.11 Undesirable substances.**

##### Endosulfan in feed

The lowering of the current maximum level for complete feed for *Salmonids* from 0.05 mg/kg to 0.02 mg/kg and for compound feed other than fish feed from 0.1 mg/kg to 0.05 mg/kg was considered.

Given that the maximum level for feed materials is generally 0.1 mg/kg on a 88% dry matter and that the maximum levels established in [Regulation 396/2005](#) are generally established at the Limit of Quantification (LOQ) i.e. 0.05 mg/kg (for e.g. cereals) or at 0.1 mg/kg (e.g. oilseeds) on a fresh weight, it was noted that the scope for further lowering of the levels of endosulfan is limited.

##### Detoxification

Upon request of a delegation, the Commission's representative indicated that the applicant for the detoxification of groundnut meal by ammonia for the presence of aflatoxins has still not confirmed to pursue the application. A definitive answer before the end of January 2019 has been requested.

The Committee was informed that in case the applicant informs the Commission that the application is not pursued, feed materials which have been detoxified by ammonia are not allowed anymore for use as feed in the EU and this in application of Article 2 of [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2015/786](#), given that in such situation the transitional measures provided in Article 8 of that Regulation are no longer applicable.

##### [Recent opinion from the European Food Safety Authority \(EFSA\) on dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in feed and food](#)

Following points were highlighted :

- The current WHO2005-TEFs, (Toxic Equivalence Factors(TEF) established by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2005), on which the maximum and action levels are based, should be re-evaluated in order to take into account new *in vivo* and *in vitro* data. The Commission shall address to the WHO a formal request for a review of the WHO2005-TEF values. Contacts have already taken place with WHO and such a review could take place early 2020. EFSA shall be requested to ensure that all occurrence data currently available in the EFSA database can be within short notice converted to the new TEF values once available.
- There is a need for an updated risk-benefit assessment of fish. The Commission shall request EFSA to perform risk-benefit of fish consumption in relation to the presence of PCDD/Fs and DL-PCBs in support to Member States in defining fish consumption advice.

Possible topics to be considered as follow-up to EFSA opinion as regards feed

- Review of maximum levels and action levels: current available occurrence data indicate that a review of the maximum and action levels is appropriate. Possible review of the maximum levels only to be finalised once new TEF values are available and new revised maximum levels can be established based on the possible new TEF values. A detailed discussion shall take place in the course of 2019 as regards the feeds and feed categories of which the current available occurrence data (in particular the 95th percentile) indicate a large divergence with the current maximum levels. Furthermore, attention shall be paid to the relation of levels in feed and resulting levels in food of animal origin. A delegation mentioned that it would be important to know what levels in food would be set following the opinion in order to be able to define which levels in feed would need to be set.
- Possible reinforcement on investigations to identify the source of contamination/ measures to be taken to reduce or eliminate the source of contamination (Commission Recommendation 2013/711/EU of 3 December 2013 on the reduction of the presence of dioxins, furans and PCBs in feed and food).

[EFSA opinion on Perfluorooctane Sulfonate \(PFOS\) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid \(PFOA\)](#)

The explanatory note to the opinion was highlighted:

*“Due to the nature of the scientific uncertainties described in this opinion and in the [minutes of the expert meeting of 24 September 2018 \(EFSA/CONTAM/3503\)](#) and the possible application of the forthcoming Scientific Committee guidance on combined exposure to multiple chemicals, the conclusions of this assessment will be reviewed in parallel with the finalisation of the EFSA scientific opinion on *The risks to human health related to the presence in food of perfluoroalkylated substances other than PFOS and PFOA (EFSA-Q-2017-00549)*. The indicative timeline for this is December 2019.*

*Until such time, the conclusions and derived tolerable weekly intakes shall be considered provisional.”*

As regards the occurrence of PFOS/PFOA in food of animal origin, it is unclear to which extent this is due to the transfer from feed to food of animal origin or if the presence of PFOS/PFOA mainly related to other sources (migration from food contact

materials, from processing equipment, any other non-feed related cause). In the EFSA opinion information provided in points 1.3.5.4 and 3.3.1.4.

The aim of the future discussion is to identify to which extent the presence of PFOS/PFOA in food of animal origin is the consequence of presence in feed and to identify actions to be undertaken to address the issue of presence of PFOS/PFOA in feed, if appropriate.

#### **A.09 Outcome of the final consultation about the Commission working document - Guidance document on the implementation of certain provisions of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 on the hygiene of feedstuffs.**

The item was not discussed. The final version of the document will be presented during a future Committee meeting.

#### **A.10 Feed marketing Regulation (EC) N° 767/2009.**

##### **A. 10.1. Dietetic feed (Directive 2008/38/EC) - state of play of pending evaluations and discussion of the draft Regulation for repealing the Directive**

A revised draft Regulation was presented considering the Member States comments received. The draft will be further revised in the light of the discussions and presented in the next Committee.

##### **A. 10.2. Feed material classification - arbitrary entries in the Register of feed materials**

The Committee discussed the list of arbitrary entries in the Register of feed materials elaborated by the Feed Chain Task Force and distributed to the Delegations. The Committee concluded that all products listed are false entries and should thus be deleted from the register by its owners.

In order to support the Feed Chain Task Force with the elaboration of the subsequent list with arbitrary entries in the Register, the Commission services will forward the respective lists received from the Delegations to the Task Force.

##### **A. 10.3. Legal status of borderline substances**

No borderline substances were presented.

##### **A. 10.4. Placing on the market of live insects as feed.**

With respect to the first audit of insects intended for feed use by SANTE Dir F, the issue of live insects was discussed in the Committee. The Commission's representative clarified the following:

- Live insects for feed use are not under the scope of the legislation on animal by-products. The horizontal provisions on feed legislation apply, in particular Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 and Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009.
- The positive list of insect species established by Regulation (EU) No 2017/893 refers only to the production of processed insect protein. For other insect products, the Catalogue of feed materials lists “9.16.1 Terrestrial invertebrates, live: Live terrestrial invertebrates, in all their life stages, other than species having adverse effects on plant, animals and human health.
- The production of insects (prior to their killing) is considered primary production of feed according to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005.

- Even though placing on the market of live insects is subject to Directive 92/65/EC, there are no particular animal health requirements for insect other than bees.
- The control of the placing on the market of live insects, whether intended for food producing or non-food producing animals, is up to the national competent authority, in which territory the live insects are placed on the market (see Article 15(6) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002). This includes that the Member State authority can restrict the placing on the market if it considers for example adverse effects on the environment or animal health to be evident. In any case, specific feed safety provisions with respect to live insects for feed should be in place in the Member State in whose territory the feed is placed on the market.

Member States thanked for these clarifications. Several delegations suggested to start working on harmonised feed safety rules for live insects. The Commission Services took note of this suggestion and announced to closely follow the further developments of the insect sector.

#### **A.11 A.O.B.**

No item raised under Any Other Business.

#### **B.01 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of a preparation of 3-phytase produced by *Komagataella pastoris* (CECT 13094) as a feed additive for chickens reared for laying and minor poultry species for fattening or reared for laying or for breeding (holder of authorisation Fertinagro Nutrientes S.L.).**

The draft Implementing Regulation refers to an authorisation of an enzyme as zootechnical additive. A discussion took place.

**Vote taken:** Favourable opinion.

#### **B.02 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Commission Regulations (EC) 1356/2004, (EC) 1464/2004, (EC) 786/2007, (EC) No 971/2008 and Commission Implementing Regulations (EU) No 1118/2010, (EU) No 169/2011, (EU) No 888/2011 and (EU) 667/2013 as regards the name of the holder of the authorisation of additives in animal feed.**

The draft Regulation changes the name of the holder of authorisation for certain additives in animal feed.

**Vote taken:** Favourable opinion.

**B.03 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 785/2007, Commission Regulation (EC) No 379/2009, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1087/2009, Commission Regulation (EU) No. 9/2010, Commission Regulation (EU) No 337/2011, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 389/2011, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 528/2011, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 840/2012, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1021/2012, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2016/899, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2016/997, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2017/440 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2017/896 as regards the representative of the holder of the authorisation within the EU.**

The draft Regulation establishes a representative of the holder of authorisation for certain additives in animal feed.

**Vote taken:** Favourable opinion.

**B.04 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2015/502 of 24 March 2015 as regards the representative of the holder of the authorisation within the EU.**

The draft Regulation establishes a representative of the holder of authorisation for certain additives in animal feed.

**Vote taken:** Favourable opinion.

**B.05 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) concerning the authorisation of hop extract (*Humulus lupulus L flos*) as a feed additive for weaned piglets, pigs for fattening and minor porcine species.**

The draft Regulation authorises hop extract as a flavouring for certain animal species.

**Vote taken:** Favourable opinion.