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Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed

Section *Animal Nutrition*

28 - 30 June 2022

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SUMMARY REPORT

As mentioned in the invitation to the meeting sent out on 14/06/2022, the meeting was **held in a hybrid format (physical meeting and via videoconference)**.

The invitation provided relevant information concerning the modalities of the meeting and referred to the delivery of the Committee opinions on the submitted draft implementing acts during the Committee meeting.

A representative of the Commission recalled the confidentiality obligations required by Article 13 of the Standard Rules of Procedure for Committees, and referred to in the invitation to the meeting, in particular for participants attending the meeting via videoconference.

Section A Information and/or discussion

A.01 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 4, 14 or 13

A.01.01 Discussion on classification of C(M)IT/MIT (5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one)/ 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one).

A discussion was held on the classification of this product. Future discussion is necessary to clarify the matter.

A.01.02 Discussion on classification related to the application of synthetic CBD as feed additive.

Following the discussion, Member States agreed to proceed to forward the application to EFSA for an evaluation as feed additive.

A.02 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 9. Discussion on the following documents:

A.02.01. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of *Bacillus velezensis* ATCC PTA-6737 (*Bacillus velezensis* PB6) for turkeys for fattening, turkeys reared for breeding, laying hens, minor poultry species for laying, piglets (weaned), weaned minor porcine species and sows (Kemin Europe N.V.) – ANNEX

A discussion was held. A draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed at a future meeting.

A.02.02. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of *Enterococcus faecium* NBIMCC 8270, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* NBIMCC 8242, *Lactobacillus helveticus* NBIMCC 8269, *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* ssp. *lactis* NBIMCC 8250, *L. delbrueckii* ssp. *bulgaricus* NBIMCC 8244 and *Streptococcus thermophilus* NBIMCC 8253 (Probiotic Lactina®) for chickens for fattening and suckling and weaned rabbits (Lactina Ltd.)

A discussion was held. Supplementary information will be requested to the applicant to complete the evaluation.

A.02.03. Safety of feed additives consisting of β -4 damascone [07.083] and (E)- β -damascone [07.224] belonging to chemical group 8 for use in all animal species (FEFANA asbl) – ANNEX

A discussion was held. A draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed at a future meeting.

A.02.04. Safety of 37 feed additives consisting of flavouring compounds belonging to different chemical groups for use in all animal species (FEFANA asbl)

A discussion was held. A draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed at a future meeting.

A.02.05. Assessment of the feed additive consisting of *Lactococcus lactis* NCIMB 30117 for all animal species for the renewal of its authorisation (Chr. Hansen A/S) – ANNEX

A discussion was held. A draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed at a future meeting.

A.02.06. Assessment of the feed additive consisting of *Lactococcus lactis* DSM 11037 for all animal species for the renewal of its authorisation (Chr. Hansen A/S) – ANNEX

A discussion was held. A draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed at a future meeting.

A.02.07. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of Sunset Yellow FCF for cats and dogs, ornamental fish, grain-eating ornamental birds and small rodents (Sensient Colours Europe GmbH) – ANNEX

A discussion was held. A draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed at a future meeting.

A.02.08. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of sepiolite for all animal species (Sepiol S.A and Tolsa, S.A)

A discussion was held. Supplementary information will be requested to the applicant to complete the evaluation.

A.02.09. Assessment of the feed additive consisting of naringin for all animal species for the renewal of its authorisation (HealthTech Bio Actives, S.L.U. (HTBA)) – ANNEX

A discussion was held. A draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed at a future meeting.

A.02.10. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) for all animal species (Katyon Technologies Limited)

A discussion was held. Supplementary information will be requested to the applicant to complete the evaluation.

A.02.11. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) for all animal species (Lanxess Deutschland GmbH)

A discussion was held. Supplementary information will be requested to the applicant to complete the evaluation.

A.02.12. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of acacia gum (gum Arabic) for all animal species (A.I.P.G. Association for International Promotion of Gums)

A discussion was held. Supplementary information will be requested to the applicant to complete the evaluation.

A.02.13. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of lactic acid produced by *Weizmannia coagulans* (synonym *Bacillus coagulans*) DSM 32789 for all animal species except for fish (Jungbunzlauer SA)

A discussion was held. Supplementary information will be requested to the applicant to complete the evaluation.

A.02.14. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of guar gum for all animal species (A.I.P.G. Association for International Promotion of Gums)

A discussion was held. Supplementary information will be requested to the applicant to complete the evaluation.

A.02.15. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of agar for pets and non-food producing animals (Hispanagar)

A discussion was held. Supplementary information will be requested to the applicant to complete the evaluation.

A.02.16. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of carrageenan for pets and other non-food producing animals (Marinalg International)

A discussion was held. Supplementary information will be requested to the applicant to complete the evaluation.

A.02.17. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of Sepiolitic clay for all animal species (Mineriy Tecnologia de Arcillas SA - MYTA)

A discussion was held. Supplementary information will be requested to the applicant to complete the evaluation.

A.02.18. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of *Bacillus subtilis* FERM BP-07462, *Enterococcus lactis* FERM BP-10867 and *Clostridium butyricum* FERM BP-10866 (BIO-THREE®) for chickens for fattening, chickens reared for laying, turkeys for fattening, turkeys reared for breeding, all avian species for rearing/fattening to slaughter and all avian species reared for laying or breeding to point of lay (TOA BIOPHARMA Co., Ltd.)

A discussion was held. Supplementary information will be requested to the applicant to complete the evaluation.

A.02.19. Safety and efficacy of the feed additive consisting of 6-phytase (produced by *Komagataella phaffii* CGMCC 7.19) (Nutrase P) for chickens for fattening, other poultry for fattening or reared for laying and ornamental birds (Nutrex N.V.) – ANNEX

A discussion was held on the draft Annex. A draft Implementing Regulation will be presented at a future meeting.

A.02.20. Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of chromium propionate (KemTRACETMChromium) for all growing poultry species (Kemin Europa NV). Addendum to the EURL evaluation report. – ANNEX

A discussion was held on the draft Annex. A new version of the draft Annex will be submitted at a future meeting.

A.03 Guides to good practice:

A.03.01. IPIFF Guide on Good Hygiene Practices for producers of insects as food & feed. Exchange of views and possible endorsement

A discussion was held. Member States requested some changes in the draft document. They were required to provide to the Commission written comments on the document by the end of July.

A.03.02. APAG's EU Guide to Good Practice for the industrial manufacture of safe feed materials

A discussion was held. Member States were required to provide written comments on the document by the end of October.

A.03.03. Guidance document for the evaluation of homogeneity of feed and the cross-contamination of undesirable substances

A discussion was held. Member States were required to provide written comments on the document by the end of October.

A.04 Letter from FEFANA concerning the practical implementation of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/652 of 20 April 2022 concerning the authorisation of bitter orange extract as a feed additive for certain animal species (“other provisions”)

A discussion was held. Some Member States required further information. A Commission's representative proposed the amendment of the legal act.

A.05 Status of certain products with regard to the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 and feed additives to be withdrawn from the market – Update/new lists

On the basis of the last version of the two working documents that have been distributed to the Committee, a discussion was held on which products should be subject to the status measure.

In order to go ahead with the procedure concerning the draft implementing regulation, it has been concluded that the part of the draft act related to the status of products will focus on attapulgite only, while further discussion would be needed on the status of leonardite and cristobalite. To that end, Member States were invited to submit their contribution and position on the status of those two products.

A.06 Possible update on issues concerning feed in relation to the situation in Ukraine

A discussion was held. The Member States representatives shared updates on the situation in their respective countries.

A.07 Feed marketing Regulation (EC) No 767/2009

A discussion was held. No new developments were notified to the Committee.

A.08 Update on certain topics related to undesirable substances in feed

a) RASFF notifications

The representative of the Commission informed the Committee on the RASFF notifications related to undesirable substances in animal feed, issued since the meeting of the Committee in May 2022.

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

- aflatoxin B1 in groundnuts for feed (36.4 µg/kg) from Argentina
- dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in refined fish oil from China (8.46 ng TEQ/kg of dioxins and 21.0 ng TEQ/kg of the sum of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs)
- nitrites (34.86 mg/kg) in dehydrated spinach from India
- lead in supplementary feed for dogs (560 mg/kg) from Czech Republic.

Too high level of chlorpyrifos (0.053 mg/kg) and bifenthrin (0.12 mg/kg) in maize from Brazil and of glyphosate (1.56 mg/kg) in buckwheat from Poland have been notified. Also, the presence of diclazuril (0.036 mg/kg) in rabbit feed from Hungary and of ivermectin (0.07 mg/kg) in frozen mice from the Netherlands was mentioned.

Finally, the notification on the presence of ethylene oxide (in fact 2-chloroethanol) at a level of 0.04-0.07 mg/kg in wheat protein from France was highlighted.

b) Detoxification of feed grain with a higher content of deoxynivalenol using sodium sulphite or sodium bisulphite

On the request of a delegation and based on information provided by that delegation, an exchange of views has taken place on the legal status of the detoxification process. Further discussions are needed before being able to conclude on this.

c) Report on the outcome of the discussions in the Working group Undesirable Substances in Feed.

A meeting of the Working Group Undesirable substances in Feed was held on 21 June 2022. The Committee was informed on the outcome of the discussions at the working group and the following topics discussed at the working group were specifically mentioned.

- As regards the envisaged amendment to Directive 2002/32/EC:
 - o no specific maximum level for lead in humic acid;
 - o the maximum level for Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ 9-THC) in hemp flour and hemp fibre is set at 7.5 mg/kg in line with the maximum level for hemp seed oil and this in the absence of specific data and in complete feed the maximum level is established at 0.5 mg/kg;
 - o the maximum level for dioxins in fish oil is set at 3.5 ng TEQ/kg and for the sum of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs at 12 ng TEQ/kg. The action levels are

modified accordingly (*i.e.* 2.5 ng/TEQ/kg for dioxins and 8.0 ng/kg for the sum of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs);

- addition of salt of lactylates of fatty acid to the list of feed materials to which the maximum level of 20 mg/kg for nickel applies;
 - addition of seaweed/algae species to the footnote in which the presence of inorganic arsenic is relevant and for which the responsible operator must perform an analysis to demonstrate that the level of inorganic arsenic is lower than 2 mg/kg;
 - In the section concerning authorised feed additives present in non-target feed following unavoidable carry-over, a footnote is replacing and clarifying the term “and other categories within an animal species”.
- The [EFSA scientific opinion on the risks for animal health related to the presence of hydroxymethylfurfural \(HMF\) in feed for honeybees](#) was presented by a representative from EFSA. Regulatory (maximum) levels for hydroxymethylfurfural in bee feed is to be considered/discussed.
- EFSA has been requested to update the opinion on the risk for animal health related to the presence of ergot alkaloids in feed (Available at: <https://open.efsa.europa.eu/questions/EFSA-Q-2021-00697>). A recommendation for monitoring the presence of ergot alkaloids (12: ergometrine, ergosine, ergocornine, ergotamine, ergocristine, ergocryptine (α - and β -isomers) and their corresponding –inine epimers) in feed materials at risk (cereals and grasses and products derived thereof) with information on processing factors to be provided will be elaborated.
- A recommendation to monitor the presence of pyrrolizidine alkaloids is also to be elaborated. Besides the pyrrolizidine alkaloids identified to be relevant for food (see [Regulation EU 2020/2040](#)), 6 additional pyrrolizidine alkaloids are recommended for monitoring in feed, in particular in grass silage and hay: jacobine, jacobine N-oxide, jaconine, jaconine N-oxide, erucifoline and erucifoline N-oxide. These pyrrolizidine alkaloids are present in some ragwort species (e.g. *Jacobea vulgaris*, *J. erucifolia*, *J. vernalis*, *J. aquatica*, *J. alpina*) which are problematic weeds in different regions of Europe, and that may particularly affect grass fields.
- The EURL Mycotoxins and Plant toxins has published an analytical method for pyrrolizidine alkaloids at its website (https://www.wur.nl/en/show/EURL-MP-Method_002-Pyrrolizidine-alkaloids-by-LC-MSMS-vs.htm). This method is applicable for feed commodities such as alfalfa, hay, silage, compound feeds. Furthermore, there is a EN/ISO method in preparation (prEN 17683 – Determination of pyrrolizidine alkaloids in animal feeding stuff by LC-MS/MS). The Limit of Quantification (LOQ) to be achieved is 10 μ g/kg per pyrrolizidine alkaloid.
- The most relevant commodities to be monitored/regulated are raw materials such as grass silage, hay, (dried) herbal products such as alfalfa (lucerne), sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia*) and other herbals that may be used as ingredients of feed materials.
- More data are urgently needed on the factors influencing the presence of quinolizidine alkaloids in lupins, difference in varieties, quinolizidine alkaloid “congener” pattern, etc. In the meantime, awaiting more information from monitoring and data collection, the possible setting of a regulatory level for total quinolizidine alkaloids in lupin seeds should be considered to provide a high level of animal health protection and this based on the outcome of the [EFSA opinion on quinolizidine alkaloids](#).

- Further discussion is needed on the appropriateness to set a lower maximum level of hydrocyanic acid in linseed destined for bird feed.
- As regards the review of the regulatory provisions on mycotoxins in feed (deoxynivalenol, zearalenone, fumonisins, T2-HT-2 toxin and ochratoxin A), the Committee was informed that the discussion will be continued in order to achieve a common view on the regulatory provisions needed to ensure a high level of animal health protection whilst not endangering the supply of feed.
- The publication of the [Commission Recommendation of 20 May 2022 on monitoring the presence of inorganic arsenic in feed \(2022/C 206/01\)](#). In that context, the information provided by Norway of high levels of inorganic arsenic in certain algae/seaweed species was highlighted.
- The report of the EURL on metals and nitrogenous compounds on the analytical aspects related to the presence of bromine, bromide ion and organic forms of bromine in feed.
- On overview of the findings of 2-chlorethanol in wheat gluten/wheat protein as reported through the RASFF has been provided. It can be observed that a large majority of the available data indicate a presence 2-chloroethaol expressed as ethylene oxide below 0.1 mg/kg.
- The possible regulatory follow-up as regards the presence of tropane alkaloids in feed will be discussed at a next meeting of the Working Group Undesirable Substances in Feed.

The Commission informed the Committee that the section Novel Food and Toxicological Safety of the Committee expressed in its recent meeting a favourable opinion on a [draft Regulation](#) setting maximum levels for perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in certain food, a [draft Implementing Regulation](#) on sampling and analysis of PFAS in food and endorsed a draft Commission Recommendation on the monitoring of perfluoroalkyl substances in food.

A.09 Update on the draft Implementing Regulation replacing Regulation (EC) 152/2009 as regards method of analysis in feed

The Committee was informed that a meeting of the Working Group Methods of Analysis will still be scheduled before the summer break to finalise the discussions.

The main point for discussion will be the reference to EN standards for the analysis of certain analytes for which no method is foreseen in Regulation (EC) 152/2009.

Furthermore, it is expected to confirm at that meeting the changes as agreed at the meetings of the working group on 09/07/2021 and 17/09/2021 in particular as regards:

- Procedure for macroscopic analysis;
- Performance characteristics urea;
- Scope of the method of analysis for Vitamins A and E;
- Scope of the method of amino acids;
- Method of analysis for diclazuril;
- Provisions on preparation of final samples.

A.10 Discussion on some issues related to medicated feed. Regulation (EU) 2019/4

Following the request from a Member State, certain representatives gave a general overview on the implementation of the rules on medicated feed for pet animals and on

discard systems. Member States reiterated the request for the establishment of a specific working group on medicated feed.

Section B Drafts presented for an opinion

B.01 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of a preparation of *Propionibacterium freudenreichii* DSM 33189 and *Lentilactobacillus buchneri* DSM 12856 as a feed additive for all animal species

The draft refers to the authorisation of a preparation of *Propionibacterium freudenreichii* DSM 33189 and *Lentilactobacillus buchneri* DSM 12856 as a silage additive for all animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.02 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the renewal of the authorisation of potassium diformate as a feed additive for weaned piglets, pigs for fattening and sows, and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) No 333/2012

The draft refers to the renewal of the authorisation of potassium diformate as a preservative for weaned piglets, pigs for fattening and sows, and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) No 333/2012.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.03 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of olibanum extract from *Boswellia serrata* Roxb.ex Colebr. as a feed additive for horses and dogs

The draft refers to the authorisation of olibanum extract from *Boswellia serrata* Roxb.ex Colebr. as a flavouring compound for horses and dogs.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.04 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of buchu leaf essential oil from *Agathosma betulina* (P.J. Bergius) Pillans as a feed additive for all animal species

The draft refers to the authorisation of buchu leaf essential oil from *Agathosma betulina* (P.J. Bergius) Pillans as a flavouring compound for all animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.05 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of ylang ylang essential oil from *Cananga odorata* (Lam) Hook f. & Thomson as a feed additive for all animal species

The draft refers to the authorisation of ylang ylang essential oil from *Cananga odorata* (Lam) Hook f. & Thomson as a flavouring compound for all animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.06 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of a preparation of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* CECT 4529 as a feed additive for all poultry species and categories other than laying hens and chickens for fattening, and ornamental birds (holder of authorisation: Centro Sperimentale del Latte S.r.l.)

The draft refers to the authorisation of a preparation of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* CECT 4529 as a gut flora stabiliser for all poultry species and categories other than laying hens and chickens for fattening, and ornamental birds.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.07 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of L-glutamic acid and monosodium glutamate produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* NITE BP-01681 as feed additives for all animal species

The draft refers to the authorisation of L-glutamic acid and monosodium glutamate produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* NITE BP-01681 as amino acids for all animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.08 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of expressed orange essential oil, distilled orange essential oil and folded orange oils from *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck as feed additives for all animal species

The draft refers to the authorisation of expressed orange essential oil, distilled orange essential oil and folded orange oils from *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck as flavouring compounds for all animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.09 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of 3-ethylcyclopentan-1,2-dione, 4-hydroxy-2,5-dimethylfuran-3(2H)-one, 4,5-dihydro-2-methylfuran-3(2H)-one, eugenol, 1-methoxy-4-(prop-1(trans)-enyl)benzene, α -pentylcinnamaldehyde, α -hexylcinnamaldehyde and 2-acetylpyridine as feed additives for certain animal species

The draft refers to the authorisation of 3-ethylcyclopentan-1,2-dione, 4-hydroxy-2,5-dimethylfuran-3(2H)-one, 4,5-dihydro-2-methylfuran-3(2H)-one, eugenol, 1-methoxy-4-(prop-1(trans)-enyl)benzene, α -pentylcinnamaldehyde, α -hexylcinnamaldehyde and 2-acetylpyridine as flavouring compounds for certain animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.10 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of camphor white essential oil from *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl. and cinnamon tincture from *Cinnamomum verum* J. Presl. as feed additives for all animal species

The draft refers to the authorisation of camphor white essential oil from *Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J. Presl. and cinnamon tincture from *Cinnamomum verum* J. Presl. as flavouring compounds for all animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.11 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the denial of authorisation of ethoxyquin as a feed additive belonging to the functional group of antioxidants and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/962

The draft refers to the denial of authorisation of ethoxyquin as an antioxidant, reviewing the suspension of the authorisation of that feed additive which had been decided by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/962.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.12 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1039 as regards the terms of authorisation of copper (II) chelate of amino acids hydrate as feed additive for all animal species

An exchange of views took place. The draft refers to the amendment of the authorisation of a nutritional feed additive (compound of trace elements) for all animal species.

The representative of Poland made the following declaration: “position: PL abstain from voting on the draft regulation.

Justification: “*Scientific opinion on feed additives (chelates) indicates that protein hydrolysates of plant origin and feather meals can be used for their production. In view of this fact, [a] delegation proposed that in the column "other provisions" of the authorization act, the obligation of producers of the feed additive and premixture to add the name of the additive with the indication of the animal species from which the hydrolyzate used for chelate production was derived. The Polish delegation indicated that it is unnecessary due to the following facts:*

- *indicating the species in the case of mixed feathers can be extremely difficult (this comment caused the wording of the proposed wording to be changed to include the necessity to indicate that the hydrolyzate was produced from bird feathers);*

- *the proposed provision does not add value for the feed users, the supervisory authorities or the feed additive producers;*

- *for the manufacturer of the feed additive, it means different labeling rules depending on the starting ingredient used (plant and animal origin). This means additional unjustified costs and also makes the change of the starting component less flexible. In the opinion of the Polish delegation, especially in view of any shortage of raw materials on the market we are dealing with, it is very desirable to provide flexible options for changing raw materials.*

- *the proposed changes do not provide an indication that the hydrolyzate used is of vegetable origin. This means that the absence of such an information could mean two possible situations, ie. a vegetable protein hydrolyzate was used as the starting material or the producer who used an animal hydrolyzate failed to fulfill the "new" obligation. So, in the latter case, should the additive / feed be withdrawn from the market as non-compliant?*

- *the appearance of an information about "feathers origin" in the name of an additive indicating its animal (poultry) origin may cause unnecessary confusion and be confusing to feed users and supervisory authorities, causing unnecessary doubts as to whether, due to the use of an "ingredient of poultry origin", the feed may be used in nutrition poultry in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.*

Due to the fact that such significant changes to the voted document were already added at the meeting and the Polish delegation did not have the disposal of such wording and the negative position of the Polish delegation expressed at the meeting was not taken into account, after telephone consultation with a representative of the Department of Food Safety and Veterinary Medicine, the Polish delegation abstained."

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.13 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2330 as regards the terms of authorisation of iron (II) chelate of amino acids hydrate as a feed additive for all animal species

The draft refers to the amendment of the authorisation of a nutritional feed additive (compound of trace elements) for all animal species.

The representative of Poland made the following declaration: "position: PL abstain from voting on the draft regulation.

Justification: "*Scientific opinion on feed additives (chelates) indicates that protein hydrolysates of plant origin and feather meals can be used for their production. In view of this fact, [a] delegation proposed that in the column "other provisions" of the authorization act, the obligation of producers of the feed additive and premixture to add the name of the additive with the indication of the animal species from which the hydrolyzate used for chelate production was derived. The Polish delegation indicated that it is unnecessary due to the following facts:*

- *indicating the species in the case of mixed feathers can be extremely difficult (this comment caused the wording of the proposed wording to be changed to include the necessity to indicate that the hydrolyzate was produced from bird feathers);*

- *the proposed provision does not add value for the feed users, the supervisory authorities or the feed additive producers;*

- *for the manufacturer of the feed additive, it means different labeling rules depending on the starting ingredient used (plant and animal origin). This means additional unjustified costs and also makes the change of the starting component less flexible. In the opinion of the Polish delegation, especially in view of any shortage of raw materials on the market we are dealing with, it is very desirable to provide flexible options for changing raw materials.*

- *the proposed changes do not provide an indication that the hydrolyzate used is of vegetable origin. This means that the absence of such an information could mean two*

possible situations, ie. a vegetable protein hydrolyzate was used as the starting material or the producer who used an animal hydrolyzate failed to fulfill the "new" obligation. So, in the latter case, should the additive / feed be withdrawn from the market as non-compliant?

- the appearance of an information about "feathers origin" in the name of an additive indicating its animal (poultry) origin may cause unnecessary confusion and be confusing to feed users and supervisory authorities, causing unnecessary doubts as to whether, due to the use of an "ingredient of poultry origin", the feed may be used in nutrition poultry in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Due to the fact that such significant changes to the voted document were already added at the meeting and the Polish delegation did not have the disposal of such wording and the negative position of the Polish delegation expressed at the meeting was not taken into account, after telephone consultation with a representative of the Department of Food Safety and Veterinary Medicine, the Polish delegation abstained."

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.14 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1490 as regards the terms of authorisation of manganese chelate of amino acids hydrate as a feed additive for all animal species

The draft refers to the amendment of the authorisation of a nutritional feed additive (compound of trace elements) for all animal species.

The representative of Poland made the following declaration: "position: PL abstain from voting on the draft regulation.

Justification: "*Scientific opinion on feed additives (chelates) indicates that protein hydrolysates of plant origin and feather meals can be used for their production. In view of this fact, [a] delegation proposed that in the column "other provisions" of the authorization act, the obligation of producers of the feed additive and premixture to add the name of the additive with the indication of the animal species from which the hydrolyzate used for chelate production was derived. The Polish delegation indicated that it is unnecessary due to the following facts:*

- indicating the species in the case of mixed feathers can be extremely difficult (this comment caused the wording of the proposed wording to be changed to include the necessity to indicate that the hydrolyzate was produced from bird feathers);

- the proposed provision does not add value for the feed users, the supervisory authorities or the feed additive producers;

- for the manufacturer of the feed additive, it means different labeling rules depending on the starting ingredient used (plant and animal origin). This means additional unjustified costs and also makes the change of the starting component less flexible. In the opinion of the Polish delegation, especially in view of any shortage of raw materials on the market we are dealing with, it is very desirable to provide flexible options for changing raw materials.

- the proposed changes do not provide an indication that the hydrolyzate used is of vegetable origin. This means that the absence of such an information could mean two possible situations, ie. a vegetable protein hydrolyzate was used as the starting material or the producer who used an animal hydrolyzate failed to fulfill the "new" obligation.

So, in the latter case, should the additive / feed be withdrawn from the market as non-compliant?

- the appearance of an information about "feathers origin" in the name of an additive indicating its animal (poultry) origin may cause unnecessary confusion and be confusing to feed users and supervisory authorities, causing unnecessary doubts as to whether, due to the use of an "ingredient of poultry origin", the feed may be used in nutrition poultry in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Due to the fact that such significant changes to the voted document were already added at the meeting and the Polish delegation did not have the disposal of such wording and the negative position of the Polish delegation expressed at the meeting was not taken into account, after telephone consultation with a representative of the Department of Food Safety and Veterinary Medicine, the Polish delegation abstained."

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.15 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1095 as regards the terms of authorisation of zinc chelate of amino acids hydrate as a feed additive for all animal species

The draft refers to the amendment of the authorisation of a nutritional feed additive (compound of trace elements) for all animal species.

The representative of Poland made the following declaration: "position: PL abstain from voting on the draft regulation.

Justification: "*Scientific opinion on feed additives (chelates) indicates that protein hydrolysates of plant origin and feather meals can be used for their production. In view of this fact, [a] delegation proposed that in the column "other provisions" of the authorization act, the obligation of producers of the feed additive and premixture to add the name of the additive with the indication of the animal species from which the hydrolyzate used for chelate production was derived. The Polish delegation indicated that it is unnecessary due to the following facts:*

- indicating the species in the case of mixed feathers can be extremely difficult (this comment caused the wording of the proposed wording to be changed to include the necessity to indicate that the hydrolyzate was produced from bird feathers);

- the proposed provision does not add value for the feed users, the supervisory authorities or the feed additive producers;

- for the manufacturer of the feed additive, it means different labeling rules depending on the starting ingredient used (plant and animal origin). This means additional unjustified costs and also makes the change of the starting component less flexible. In the opinion of the Polish delegation, especially in view of any shortage of raw materials on the market we are dealing with, it is very desirable to provide flexible options for changing raw materials.

- the proposed changes do not provide an indication that the hydrolyzate used is of vegetable origin. This means that the absence of such an information could mean two possible situations, ie. a vegetable protein hydrolyzate was used as the starting material or the producer who used an animal hydrolyzate failed to fulfill the "new" obligation. So, in the latter case, should the additive / feed be withdrawn from the market as non-compliant?

- the appearance of an information about “feathers origin” in the name of an additive indicating its animal (poultry) origin may cause unnecessary confusion and be confusing to feed users and supervisory authorities, causing unnecessary doubts as to whether, due to the use of an “ingredient of poultry origin”, the feed may be used in nutrition poultry in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Due to the fact that such significant changes to the voted document were already added at the meeting and the Polish delegation did not have the disposal of such wording and the negative position of the Polish delegation expressed at the meeting was not taken into account, after telephone consultation with a representative of the Department of Food Safety and Veterinary Medicine, the Polish delegation abstained.”

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.16 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of 6-phytase produced by *Komagataella pastoris* (DSM 23036) as a feed additive for all avian species and for all pigs and repealing Regulation (EU) No 98/2012 (holder of authorisation Huvepharma EOOD)

The draft refers to the authorisation of an enzyme as a digestibility enhancer for all avian species and pigs.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.17 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/804 as regards the terms of authorisation of the organic form of selenium produced by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* CNCM I-3060 as feed additive for all animal species

The draft refers to the modification of the authorisation of an organic selenium as a nutritional feed additive (compound of trace elements) for all animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.18 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of L-lysine sulphate produced by *Escherichia coli* CGMCC 7.398 as a feed additive for all animal species

The draft refers to the authorisation of an amino acid as a feed additive for all animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.19 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase produced by *Trichoderma longibrachiatum* CBS 139997 and alpha-galactosidase produced by *Aspergillus tubingensis* ATCC SD 6740 as a feed additive for chickens for fattening, chickens reared for laying, minor poultry species for fattening and reared for laying, and ornamental birds (holder of the authorisation Industrial Técnica Pecuaria S.A.)

The draft refers to the authorisation of an enzyme as a digestibility enhancer for certain avian species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.20 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of L-lysine monohydrochloride and L-lysine sulfate produced by fermentation with *Corynebacterium glutamicum* CGMCC 14498 as feed additives for all animal species

The draft refers to the authorisation of amino acids as feed additives for all animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.21 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of lanthanum carbonate octahydrate as a feed additive for cats (holder of authorisation Porus GmbH)

The draft refers to the authorisation of a salt of lanthanum as a zootechnical feed additive for cats.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.22 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of manganese lysinate sulphate as a feed additive for all animal species

The draft refers to the authorisation of a nutritional feed additive (compound of trace elements) for all animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.23 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of L-valine produced by *Escherichia coli* CCTCC M2020321 as a feed additive for all animal species

The draft refers to the authorisation of an amino acid as a feed additive for all animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.24 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of L-methionine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80245 and *Escherichia coli* KCCM 80246 as feed additives for all animal species

The draft refers to the authorisation of amino acids as feed additives for all animal species.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.