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Health and Food Safety Directorate General

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**Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed**  
**Section *Animal Nutrition***  
**20 - 22 September 2021**

**CIRCABC Link:** <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/6fa6727c-810c-4911-97f4-cf4bbd7b57e7>

**SUMMARY REPORT**

As mentioned in the invitation to the meeting sent out on 2 September 2021, the meeting was **held via videoconference** due to the situation derived from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The invitation provided relevant information concerning the modalities of the meeting and referred to the use of the written procedure for the delivery of the Committee opinions on the draft implementing acts under Section B of the meeting's agenda.

During the meeting, the following introductory statements were made by a Commission representative:

- The confidentiality obligations required by Article 13 of the Standard Rules of Procedure for Committees and referred to in the invitation to the meeting, were recalled.
- The modalities for the delivery of the Committee opinions on the draft acts under Section B of the meeting's agenda by written procedure, were explained.

**Section A Information and/or discussion**

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

The relevant documents were sent to the Member States.

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

**A.02.01 Safety and efficacy of Coxar® (nicarbazin) for turkeys for fattening**

A discussion was held. Since some aspects on efficacy are still under EFSA evaluation, a final discussion will take place at a future meeting following the new EFSA opinion.

**A.02.02 Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of a dried extract from the roots of *Panax ginseng* C.A. Meyer (*P. ginseng* dry extract) for use in cats and dogs (C.I.A.M.)**

A discussion was held. It was agreed to ask the applicant for supplementary information to clarify the issues expressed in the EFSA opinion. In addition, the applicant will be requested to provide information that demonstrate that at the level proposed, the

additive may not have an effect related to the functional group ‘physiological condition stabilisers’.

**A.02.03 Assessment of the feed additive consisting of *Lentilactobacillus buchneri* (formerly *Lactobacillus buchneri*) DSM 16774 for all animal species for the renewal of its authorisation (Lactosan GmbH & Co.KG) – Annex**

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

**A.02.04 Assessment of the feed additive consisting of *Pediococcus acidilactici* DSM 16243 for all animal species for the renewal of its authorisation (Lactosan GmbH & Co.KG) – Annex**

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 *Pediococcus pentosaceus* DSM 12834 for all animal species for the renewal of its authorisation (Lactosan GmbH & Co KG) – Annex**

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

**A.02.06 Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) for use in cats (FEDIAF) – 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 a flavonoid-rich dried extract of *Citrus x aurantium* L. fruit (bitter orange extract) 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.02.08 Safety and efficacy of a feed additive consisting of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* MUCL 39885 (Biosprint®) for all pigs (other than sows and weaned piglets) and other minor porcine species (Prosol S.p.A.) and dogs and cats – Annex**

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

**A.02.09 Safety and efficacy of the following feed additives consisting of: *Pediococcus pentosaceus* IMI 507024, *Pediococcus pentosaceus* IMI 507025, *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* (formerly *Lactobacillus plantarum*) IMI 507026, *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* (formerly *Lactobacillus plantarum*) IMI 507027, *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* (formerly *Lactobacillus plantarum*) IMI 507028 and *Lacticaseibacillus rhamnosus* (formerly *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*) IMI 507023 for all animal species (ALL-TECHNOLOGY (IRELAND) LIMITED [Alltech Ireland]) – Annex**

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

**A.02.10 Safety of a feed additive consisting of a tincture derived from *Verbascum Thapsus* L. (great mullein tincture) for use in all animal species (MANGHEBATI5 SAS) – Annex**

A discussion was held. The EFSA opinion was discussed and further discussions will be required at a future meeting.

**A.02.11 Safety and efficacy of an additive consisting of xanthan gum produced by *Xanthomonas campestris* strains ATCC SD 7012, DSM 23730, CNCM I-48611 and CIP 74.23 for all animal species (Biopolymer International)**

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

**A.02.12 Safety of the feed additives consisting of L-lysine sulfate produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80227 for all animal species (FAD-2020-0082) – Annex**

The EFSA opinion was discussed, which concluded that the additive is safe and efficacious, and an Annex entry was presented. The additive will be included into the next authorisation act for L-lysine.

**A.03 Information point on import-export issues between the EU and UK (GB)**

The Member States were invited before the meeting to submit in written form any questions they had relating to actions needed to implement the EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement. On this occasion, several Member States raised the issue of Feed Business Operators ('FBO') from third countries setting up companies in the EU using PO Boxes (letterboxes) as their representative in the EU for the authorisation of feed additives. A discussion took place and the Committee agreed that a letterbox cannot be considered as the representative established in the EU of a FBO from a third country, since it cannot be considered as an 'establishment' in accordance with Article 3(d) of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 and the exemption under Article 17 of the same Regulation for feed businesses acting only as traders cannot apply to this situation.

**A.04 Status of certain products with regard to the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 and feed additives to be withdrawn from the market – New lists**

A Commission representative presented a slightly updated version of the working documents transmitted to the Committee members in advance of the meeting.

A short discussion took place and no objection was raised concerning the submitted documents. Member States were requested to communicate as soon as possible any further comments or suggestions they might have, in particular as regards the status of products as feed additives or not, in order to allow the preparation of the corresponding draft act.

**A.05 Update on the evaluation of flavourings**

A discussion was held as regards the two letters (dated 04/05/2021 and 19/07/2021) submitted by FEFANA (ex-FFAC consortium). The majority of Member States agreed on the principle to deny the authorisation of nine flavourings for which FEFANA did not yet provide any supplementary information, subject to further examination for those cases where consumer safety was an issue of concern.

**A.06 Feed marketing Regulation (EC) No 767/2009**

**A.06.01 Revision of Regulation (EU) No 68/2013 on the Catalogue of feed materials**

The Committee discussed the version of the draft to revise the Catalogue of feed materials, which was also published for the ‘feedback mechanism’. With respect to some hemp entries, the risk assessment for animal and consumer health indicates that for these feed materials, maximum contents of THC would need to be established. Considering the enforcement problems of such limits, it is envisaged to delete these entries from the Catalogue and prohibit them generally as feed materials by means of another legal act.

As a consequence of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/758 on the status of certain products as feed additives within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 and on the withdrawal from the market of certain feed additives, several feed materials should be delisted from the Catalogue, as their feed additive status was clarified. A phase out period as feed material is provided for, aligned to the transition period laid down in the said Implementing Regulation, in order to allow interested parties to obtain authorisation as feed additives for such products.

The draft Regulation might be submitted to the Committee’s opinion on the occasion of the next meeting.

#### **A.06.02 Revision of Annexes I, II, III, V, VI, VII and VIII**

The Committee discussed the establishment of maximum contents of nutritional feed additives, naturally present in feed materials. Moreover, it continued the exchange of views on a provision for the labelling of feed for pet rabbits and koi carps. As regards Annex III, the main discussions was about a prohibition and restrictions for hemp derived feed materials due to their CBD and THC content. Furthermore, some amendments of Annexes V, VI, VII and VIII in order to facilitate the enforcement of the Regulation were discussed. The Committee will continue the work on this text at the next Committee meeting.

#### **A.06.03 State of play on applications for feed for particular nutritional purposes**

No new developments were notified to the Committee.

A Commission representative announced to compile a list of applications that are based on Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2020/354 and distribute it to the Member States.

#### **A.06.04 Discussion of borderline products, including arbitrary entries in the Register of feed materials**

- **FCTF proposal for deletion of 40 entries in the Register:**

The Committee agreed to the deletion of the 40 entries in the Register of feed materials listed by the FCTF and distributed to the Committee for its June meeting.

- **Vaseline and paraffin**

The Committee agreed that the products from the mineral oil industry vaseline and paraffin should not be considered as feed materials.

- **Gnawing toys for rodents**

A Member State sought clarity about the legal status of toys for rodents. They are made of wood or luffa (plant of the cucumber family) and contain additives, such as colorants. Their function is to wear down the teeth of the rodents and they usually end up being ingested. After an exchange of views, a Commission representative concluded that the legal definition of ‘oral feeding of animals’, which is part of the legal definition of ‘feed’ may cover such products, which are then to be considered as ‘feed’, because they

are intended to maintain the physiological condition of normally healthy animals. Moreover, it is important that safety conditions of feed legislation apply to such - finally ingested -products, in order to ensure animal health.

- **Food additives in former foodstuffs**

Based on a request of a Member State, a Commission representative clarified that a substance, which would fall in itself under the scope of the Feed Additives Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, is however not to be considered as a feed additive if this substance is incorporated in a former foodstuff, which was manufactured for human consumption in full compliance with the Union food law, because it is not ‘intentionally added to feed or water in order to perform, in particular, one or more of the functions mentioned in Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003’ (as referred to in the legal definition of ‘feed additives’). The feed safety requirements as regards the former foodstuff apply, when further processed as feed.

- **Manufacturing procedures for oligosaccharides**

Based on an inquiry from a company, the Committee discussed the legal status of oligosaccharides produced with genetically modified microorganisms (GMM). The GMM is removed during the manufacturing with the result that no viable cells nor rDNA from the GMM is present in the final product, which has a purity of the oligosaccharide > 90%. The remaining constituents are mainly other sugars and ash.

The oligosaccharides can be classified as prebiotics, which have no nutritional value for the animal, are fermented by the gut microbiota and support overall welfare/health of the animal through improving the microbiota. The Catalogue of feed materials already lists several oligosaccharides; for some of them, manufacturing by fermentation is established.

The Committee agreed that such products could be considered as feed materials. Further reflections about assurance for the safety of the fermentation process, whether by GMM or not, are necessary before a comprehensive conclusion can be drawn. The Committee will come back on the issue.

#### **A.06.05 New access rights to the Register of feed materials**

A Commission representative informed about the new access codes to the Register of feed materials for the competent control authorities.

#### **A.07 Unauthorised additives in feed for rabbits**

A Member State representative reported about findings in market controls of feed labelled for pet rabbits, which contained additives (mainly colorants) not authorised for rabbits.

A Commission representative clarified that the authorisation of an additive for non-food producing animals, such as cats or dogs, does not include the authorisation for rabbits, even if they do not enter the food chain. According to the legal definition of ‘food-producing animal’ laid down in Regulation (EC) No 767/2009, rabbits are food-producing animals and feed for rabbits may only contain additives, which are explicitly authorised for rabbits. A future potential modification of Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 concerning the labelling of feed for pet rabbits would not have any impact on the obligation that all additives used in rabbit feed must be authorised for rabbits.

## A.08 RASFF

### Update and exchange of views on recent RASFF notifications

The Commission representative informed the Committee on the RASFF notifications related to undesirable substances in animal feed, issued since the meeting of the Committee in June 2021.

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

- ambrosia seeds in complete feed for small parrots from Italy (455 mg/kg), in sorghum from France (508 mg/kg) and in white millet from France (852 mg/kg)
- arsenic (25.5 mg/kg) in the feed material *Equisetum arvense* from China
- cadmium in seaweed meal from Iceland (1.17 mg/kg), in manganese sulphate monohydrate from India (39 mg/kg), in seaweed-based feed material from France (6.0 mg/kg)
- lead in feed for dogs from Germany (39.5 mg/kg)
- dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in apple pomace from Poland (6.65 ng WHO TEQ PCDD/F/kg, 7.02 ng WHO TEQ PCDD/F + DL-PCBs), in fish meal from Latvia (1.6 ng WHO TEQ PCDD/F/kg), in calcium butyrate from India (3.45 ng WHO TEQ PCDD/F/kg)
- aflatoxin B1 in peanut kernels from Argentina (2 notifications: 35.3 µg/kg and 51.8 µg/kg)
- hydrocyanic acid in linseed from the Netherlands (363 mg/kg), in linseed from Belgium (331 mg/kg)
- salinomycin (2.4 mg/kg) in complementary feed for chickens from Belgium, possibly due to unacceptable avoidable cross-contamination.

Furthermore, the attention was drawn to the notifications on the unauthorised presence of ethylene oxide in xanthan gum from China used for the production of feed for pets, in organic moringa powder from India, used for the production of pet food. The Committee was informed of a dedicated meeting on ethylene oxide taking place on 4 October 2021 to discuss regulatory and technical aspects. The presence of ethylene oxide in feed is foreseen to be discussed in detail at that meeting (*a posteriori* information: [Minutes of the meeting of 4 October](#)).

Too high level of pesticide residues were reported in 3 notifications: iodofenphos (0.062 mg/kg) in barley from France, biphenyl (0.074 mg/kg) and chlorpyrifos (0.029 mg/kg) in sesame seeds and chlorpyrifos in wheat bran from Hungary (0.042 mg/kg).

Finally, the Committee was informed of a [statement from Australian authorities](#) as regards the presence of indospicine in pet food (pet food produced from horse meat/camel meat), causing dead and illness of dogs. Indospicine is a toxin found in native plants of the *Indigofera* species across Australia, but the species that produces high levels of the toxin is found in northern Australia. Indospicine has been previously shown to build up in the tissue of some grazing animals when they continue to eat these plants and dogs are especially sensitive to the toxin.

## **A.09 Undesirable substances (FV)**

### **- Continuation of the discussion on foreseen provisions on deoxynivalenol, zearalenone, fumonisins, T-2 and HT-2 toxin and ochratoxin A.**

A continuation of the exchange of views has taken place. Although no final conclusion has been reached, there was the general view that in case maximum levels in complete feeds are established for mycotoxins it is important to ensure that there are also legal obligations for the producers/suppliers of feed materials so that the burden to ensure compliance is shared amongst the different feed business operators in the feed chain.

An overview of available methods of analysis for the control of mycotoxins in feed has been provided as prepared by the EURL on Mycotoxins and plant toxins in feed and food. An analysis of the EFSA data providing information on the year-to-year and geographical variation is still to be provided.

EFSA has been requested to assess the additional information provided by certain delegations indicating that the establishment of a reference point for adverse animal health effects lower than the one established by EFSA would be appropriate. In the meantime, the maximum levels are established on the basis of the EFSA reference point for adverse animal health effects.

### **- Continuation of the discussion on provisions on other undesirable substances**

**a) Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS):** it was confirmed by the EURL that further work needs to be done on the method of analysis for analysing PFAS in feed to increase sensitivity and to build up capacity. It was therefore concluded that it is appropriate to have later in time a monitoring recommendation on the presence of PFAS in feed separate from food to enable Member States to build up analytical capacity for the monitoring of PFAS in feed with sufficient sensitivity. In the draft Commission Recommendation on the monitoring of PFAS in food, reference will be made to the appropriateness of analysing PFAS in feed/soil/drinking water in case of significant findings in food of animal origin to be able to establish relationships between presence in feed and in food of animal origin.

**b) maximum levels (ML) for THC in feed materials from hemp:** the possible MLs for delta-9-THC refer to the sum of delta-9-THC and delta-9-THCA. The majority of the Committee was in favour of establishing the same MLs for hemp seeds and hemp seed derived feed materials as for food. Further discussion is needed for hemp feed materials produced from parts of the hemp plant other than hemp seeds.

**c) MLs for organochlorine compounds:** for heptachlor the factor between the ML for feed materials and compound feed (0.01 mg/kg) and the MLs for fats and oils (0.2 mg/kg) is 20. For all other organochlorine compounds this factor is 10 and it is concluded that it is appropriate to have the same factor, *i.e.* to change the ML for heptachlor in fats and oils from 0.2 mg/kg to 0.1 mg/kg. For hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH) – gamma isomers, the ML for feed materials and compound feed is 0.2 mg/kg and for fats and oils 2.0 mg/kg. These levels are higher than what is established in Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. It was agreed to align the current ML in Directive 2002/32/EC to the MRL Regulation (EC) No 396/2005.

**d) ergot sclerotia and ergot alkaloids:** the lowering of the maximum level of ergot sclerotia in unground cereals of currently 1000 mg/kg to 500 mg/kg, with the exception for rye where the lowering would be limited to 750 mg/kg, was considered needed for continuing to ensure a high level of animal health and acceptable from a feasibility point of view. As regards ergot alkaloids, EFSA has been requested to update their risk assessment as regards the presence of ergot alkaloids in feed and the risk for animal health. In the meantime the available data on occurrence of ergot alkaloids in feed will be examined to identify possible gaps for further monitoring.

**e) dioxins and PCBs:** awaiting the comprehensive review of maximum levels/action levels once the review of TEF values by WHO has been finalised a limited review of certain maximum levels / action levels based on current TEF values is foreseen.

It was also clarified that following a request for clarification from the Market Advisory Council (MAC) as regards the required frequency for analysis for dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in fish oil exclusively produced from aquaculture fish, the frequency is one representative analysis per 2000 tonnes of fish oil, as defined in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, point 2 (c) (iii) under the heading “Dioxin monitoring for oils, fats and derived products”.

**f) nitrates and nitrites:** the discussion will be continued on the basis of the information to be provided by the relevant stakeholder associations on the presence and mitigation of nitrite in wet feed materials (as co-product).

**g) tropane alkaloids:** based on the reference point of adverse health effects of tropane alkaloids in pigs and the typical content of tropane alkaloids in seeds from *Datura stramonium*, it can be concluded that the current maximum level of 1 gram of seeds of *Datura sp* might not be protective enough for pigs and the maximum level should be lowered.

**h) pyrrolizidine alkaloids:** the EURL will be requested to provide advice on the relevant pyrrolizidine alkaloids in feed and the availability of methods of analysis for the analysis of pyrrolizidine alkaloids in feed.

**i) quinolizidine alkaloids in lupins and lupin derived feed materials:** based on the information available it might be appropriate to establish a maximum level for quinolizidine alkaloids in feed to ensure a high level of animal health protection but further discussion is needed.

**j) p-phenitidine:** based on the information provided by the EURL for feed additives, an LOQ of 125 ng/kg for determining p-phenitidine in fish meal and compound feed is achievable and could be set as ML in Directive 2002/32/EC to enforce the suspension of use of ethoxyquin in feed.

**k) other amendments:** a change of the maximum level of lead in game meat for use in pet food from 10 to 25 mg/kg, of lead in humic acid from 10 to 15 mg/kg and total arsenic in fish meal from 25 to 40 mg/kg (with stronger provisions as regards compliance with the maximum level of 2 mg/kg for inorganic arsenic) is considered and foreseen.



## **A.10 Methods of analysis**

### **Finalisation of the technical discussion on the review of Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 as discussed at the Working Group Methods of Analysis in feed.**

The Committee was informed on the outcome of the working group meetings that took place on 9 July 2021 and 17 September 2021, in particular as regards

- procedure for macroscopic analysis
- performance criteria for the determination of urea in compound feed for ruminants
- some additional changes to the method of analysis for vitamin A and E, amino acids and diclazuril.

Further discussion is needed to determine to which extent there has to be a reference to EN standards in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 for the analysis of certain analytes for which no method is foreseen in that Regulation.

## **Section B Drafts presented for discussion prior to an opinion by written procedure**

The documents concerning the items under this section were communicated to the Committee members in advance of the meeting for possible comments.

During the meeting, an exchange of views took place on the draft measures referred to under items B.01, B.02, B.03, B.04, B.09, B.10, B.11, B.12, B.13, B.14, B.15, B.16, B.17, B.18 and B.19 of the meeting's agenda, in order to reach an agreement on the content of the respective documents. However, it was agreed that the Committee's opinion on the draft acts referred to under items B.01, B.05, B.06, B.07, B.08 and B.12 will be sought at a later stage, due to the need for further verifications related to the content of those draft measures.

After the meeting, a final version of the documents resulting from the discussions held during the meeting, except concerning the draft acts not to be submitted to the Committee's opinion, was sent to the Committee members for possible rectification or editorial comments, with a deadline for reply set on 29 September 2021.

In accordance with Article 3(5) of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011, the written procedure for the delivery of the Committee opinion on the 13 draft Implementing Regulations concerned was launched on 1 October 2021 with a deadline set on 8 October 2021.

Member States representatives were informed on the outcome of the written procedure by a note sent on 12 October 2021. The Committee opinion delivered on each draft measure is mentioned below in relation to items B.02, B.03, B.04, B.09, B.10, B.11, B.13, B.14, B.15, B.16, B.17, B.18 and B.19.

### **B.01 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of malic acid, citric acid produced by *Aspergillus niger* DSM 25794 or CGMCC 4513/CGMCC 5751 or CICC 40347/CGMCC 5343, sorbic acid and potassium sorbate, acetic acid, sodium diacetate and calcium acetate, propionic acid, sodium propionate, calcium propionate and ammonium propionate, formic acid, sodium formate, calcium formate and ammonium formate, and lactic acid produced by *Bacillus coagulans* (LMG S-26145 or DSM 23965), or *Bacillus smithii* (LMG S-27890) or *Bacillus subtilis* (LMG S-27889) and calcium lactate as feed additives for all animal species**

The draft refers to the re-authorisation of organic acids as preservatives and as acidity regulators.

**Vote Postponed**

**B.02 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of amprolium hydrochloride (COXAM) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening and chickens reared for laying (holder of authorisation: HuvePharma NV)**

The draft refers to the authorisation of a new coccidiostat for poultry.

**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 decoquinate (Deccox and Avi-Deccox 60G) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening (holder of authorisation Zoetis Belgium SA) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1289/2004**

The draft refers to the re-authorisation of a coccidiostat for poultry.

**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 a preparation of *Bacillus velezensis* PTA-6507, *Bacillus velezensis* NRRL B-50013 and *Bacillus velezensis* NRRL B-50104 as a feed additive for turkeys for fattening (holder of authorisation: Danisco Animal Nutrition represented by Genencor International B.V.)**

The draft refers to the authorisation of a zootechnical feed additive for turkeys for fattening.

**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 litsea berry essential oil as a feed additive for all animal species**

The draft was not discussed as new comments were raised that require further examination in order to allow a coherent approach for all botanical flavourings.

**Vote Postponed**

**B.06 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of petitgrain bigarade essential oil as a feed additive for all animal species**

The draft was not discussed as new comments were raised that require further examination in order to allow a coherent approach for all botanical flavourings.

**Vote Postponed**

**B.07 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of mandarin essential oil as a feed additive for poultry, pigs, ruminants, horses, rabbits and salmonids**

The draft was not discussed as new comments were raised that require further examination in order to allow a coherent approach for all botanical flavourings.

**Vote Postponed**

**B.08 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of lemon essential oil, residual fraction from the distillation of lemon essential oil, distillate of lemon essential oil and lime essential oil as feed additives in all animal species**

The draft was not discussed as new comments were raised that require further examination in order to allow a coherent approach for all botanical flavourings.

**Vote Postponed**

**B.09 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of disodium 5'-guanylate as a feed additive for all animal species**

The draft refers to the authorisation of a flavouring compound as a feed additive for all 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 the preparation of *Bacillus velezensis* CECT 5940 as a feed additive for turkeys for fattening, turkeys reared for breeding, minor poultry species for fattening and reared for breeding and ornamental birds (except for reproduction) (holder of authorisation: Evonik Operations GmbH)**

The draft refers to the authorisation of a zootechnical feed additive for turkeys for fattening, turkeys reared for breeding, minor poultry species for fattening and reared for breeding and ornamental birds (except for reproduction).

**Vote taken:** Favourable opinion.

**B.11 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of potassium diformate as a feed additive for pigs for fattening and weaned piglets**

The draft refers to the authorisation of an acidity regulator as a feed additive for pigs for fattening and weaned piglet.

**Vote taken:** Favourable opinion.

**B.12 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation on the denial of authorisation of tincture from roots of *Gentiana Lutea* L. as a feed additive belonging to the functional group “flavouring compounds”**

The draft refers to the denial of authorisation of a flavouring compound as a feed additive.

During the exchange of views, a representative of the Commission indicated that further verification was ongoing concerning the status of the product for food use.

**Vote Postponed**

**B.13 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the denial of authorisation of titanium dioxide as a feed additive for all animal species**

The draft refers to the denial of authorisation of a colourant as a feed additive.

Further to the exchange of views during the meeting and comments received on the draft act, in particular in relation to the draft measure concerning titanium dioxide for food use and the proposed transitional measures, additional clarification was provided in a document transmitted to the Committee after the meeting.

The representative of Poland made the following declaration:

*“position: PL **abstain** from voting on the draft regulation.*

*justification: the above mentioned position results from the information sent by the National Association of Pet Food Producers, according to which producers have already started activities aimed to removing TiO<sub>2</sub> from the recipes of marketed products. Due to the lack of an sufficient alternative to this additive and its widespread use, the process is complicated and time-consuming. Stakeholders suggested a transitional periods of 6 and 12 months, for the additive/premixtures and for feed materials/compound feed, respectively. The transition periods proposed by the European Commission do not guarantee a smooth adjustment of FeBOs to the new realities. At the same time, please be aware that PL is not against the general concept of the draft regulation, which results from obvious safety reasons.”*

**Vote taken:** Favourable opinion.

**B.14 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of L-histidine monohydrochloride monohydrate produced by fermentation with *Escherichia coli* NITE SD 00268 as a feed additive for all animal species except finfish**

The draft refers to the authorisation of a feed additive both as an amino-acid for all animal species except finfish, and as a flavouring compound for all animal species.

**Vote taken:** Favourable opinion.

**B.15 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of L-tryptophan produced by *Escherichia coli* KCCM 80210 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.16 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of L-valine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* CGMCC 7.366 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.17 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of L-lysine base, L-lysine monohydrochloride and L-lysine sulphate 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.18 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 reesei* CBS 143953 as a feed additive for all poultry species, pigs for fattening, piglets and all minor porcine species (holder of the authorisation: Danisco (UK) Ltd, represented in the Union by Genencor International B.V.)**

The draft refers to the authorisation of a zootechnical feed additive for all poultry species, pigs for fattening, piglets and all minor porcine 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 the preparation of benzoic acid, calcium formate and fumaric acid as feed additive for turkeys for fattening and turkeys reared for breeding (holder of the authorisation Novus Europe NV)**

The draft refers to the authorisation of a zootechnical feed additive for turkeys for fattening and turkeys reared for breeding.

**Vote taken:** Favourable opinion.

**M.01 Update on the impact assessment of the Feed Additives Regulation**

The delegations of the Member States were informed on the publication of the factual summary report of the open public consultation and on targeted survey for national competent authorities. The Commission intends to publish a pre-registration procedure for the survey in SANTE WEB. Member states will be informed via the CIRCABC platform on this procedure. Once the NCA is pre-registered, it will receive a link to participate in the survey when ready. The duration of the consultation will be six weeks. The Commission stressed the importance of participating in the survey and informed on the timing and the intention to invite to participate other national competent authorities responsible for customs, animal health, animal welfare and/or aquaculture.