



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Ares 3310672

**SUMMARY REPORT OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PLANTS, ANIMALS, FOOD AND FEED
HELD IN BRUSSELS ON 17 DECEMBER 2014 - 18 DECEMBER 2014
(Section Animal Nutrition)**

CIRCABC Link: <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/ffc8f54-5653-4170-bc19-c3390869b9e6>

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

Documents were distributed.

A.02 Feed Additives - Application under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 9. - discussion on EFSA Scientific Opinions on the safety and efficacy of :

A.02.1. Rovabio® Spiky (endo-1,4-beta-xylanase and endo-1,3(4)-beta-glucanase) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening, chickens reared for laying and other minor poultry species (for fattening and reared for laying) - Annex

Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting.

A.02.2. Avi-Deccox® 60G (decoquinate) for chickens for fattening Annex.

Following the discussion, a new Annex will be submitted to a future meeting.

A.02.3. Friedland clay (montmorillonite–illite mixed layer clay) when used as technological additive for all animal species.

Following a short discussion, the new data provided by the applicant will be submitted to EFSA.

A.02.4. Sodium bisulphate (SBS) for all species as preservative and silage additive - Annex

Following the discussion, a new Annex will be submitted to a future meeting.

A.02.5. Lactobacillus plantarum (NCIMB 30238) and Pediococcus pentosaceus (NCIMB 30237) as silage additives- Annex.

Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting.

A.02.6. Formaldehyde for pigs and poultry.

The user's safety and the possible alternative were the major discussion points. The issue will be discussed in the future meeting.

A.02.7. Toyocerin® (Bacillus toyonensis NCIMB 14858T) for chickens for fattening, weaned piglets, pigs for fattening, sows for reproduction, cattle for fattening, calves for rearing and rabbits for fattening.

In order to clarify the legal and administrative situation concerning that additive, a representative of the Commission presented the current state of play of the authorisation procedure. A discussion took place and follow-up shall be given at the next meeting of the Committee.

A.02.8 Ethoxiquin: updated on EFSA assessment.

Following the preliminary and general information provided by EFSA, the Member States recognised the complexity of the issues and the concerns due to the use of this product, not just in EU, but by the worldwide use. So it was agreed to ask to the applicant to provide the essential data on the safety (genotoxicity) of the product by 6 months, in agreement with the EFSA request.

A.02.9. Cassia gum for dogs and cats based on a dossier submitted by Intercolloid (UK) Ltd. Annex.

There was a common discussion on all dossiers. Due the EFSA conclusions on the characterisation of the additive, in terms of safety level of impurity (anthraquinones), and following the discussion, it will be proposed to the applicants to submit new study to support a different level of impurity.

A.02.10. Cassia gum (Galactogum) for dogs and cats based on a dossier submitted by Galacto Naturstoffe GmbH. Annex.

There was a common discussion on all dossiers. Due the EFSA conclusions on the characterisation of the additive, in terms of safety level of impurity (anthraquinones), and following the discussion, it will be proposed to the applicants to submit new study to support a different level of impurity.

A.02.11. Cassia gum (Diagum CS) for dogs and cats based on a dossier submitted by Lubrizol Advance Materials Europe B.V.B.A. Annex A.2.9 Cassia gum for dogs and cats based on a dossier submitted by Intercolloid (UK) Ltd. Annex.

There was a common discussion on all dossiers. Due the EFSA conclusions on the characterisation of the additive, in terms of safety level of impurity (anthraquinones), and following the discussion, it will be proposed to the applicants to submit new study to support a different level of impurity.

A.02.12. Cassia gum for dogs and cats based on a dossier submitted by Glycomer GmbH. Annex

There was a common discussion on all dossiers. Due the EFSA conclusions on the characterisation of the additive, in terms of safety level of impurity (anthraquinones), and following the discussion, it will be proposed to the applicants to submit new study to support a different level of impurity.

A.02.13. CRINA® Poultry Plus (benzoic acid, thymol, eugenol and piperine) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening, chickens reared for laying and minor poultry species for fattening and reared for laying. Annex.

Following the discussion, a new Annex will be submitted to a future meeting.

A.02.14. AGal-Pro BL-L (alpha-galactosidase and endo-1,4-beta-glucanase) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening. Annex.

Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting.

A.02.15. Cylactin® (Enterococcus faecium NCIMB 10415) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening, chickens reared for laying, minor poultry species for fattening and minor poultry species reared for laying. Annex.

Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting.

A.02.16. concentrated liquid L-lysine (base), concentrated liquid L-lysine monohydrochloride and L-lysine monohydrochloride technically pure produced using Escherichia coli FERM BP-10941 or FERM BP-11355 for all animal species based on dossiers submitted by Ajinomoto Eurolysine S.A.S.

The two EFSA opinions were presented to the Committee. They will be addressed in detail once all re-evaluation opinions on lysine are available.

A.02.17. Iodine compounds - calcium iodate anhydrous and potassium iodide based on a dossier submitted by Ajay Europe, calcium iodate anhydrous and potassium iodide, based on a dossier submitted by Helm, calcium iodate anhydrous based on a dossier submitted by Calibre Europe and calcium iodate anhydrous (coated granulated preparation) based on a dossier submitted by Doxal Italia – Annex

The Annex was discussed and good progress was made on the open issues. The Committee will come back on the revised Annex in its next meeting.

A.02.18. L-cysteine hydrochloride monohydrate as a flavouring additive for pets based on a dossier submitted by March (FAD 2010-0153).

The company provided complementary information to clarify certain aspects raised by the FEEDAP Panel in its opinion. After a short discussion, it was decided to take this issue to the next meeting for further discussion.

A.02.19. Tannic acid as feed flavouring additive for all animal species - Annex Entry

The group agreed to discuss this item together with the rest of flavourings.

A.03 Update on new voting system under Lisbon Treaty.

No discussion took place.

A.04 Feed marketing Regulation (EC) N° 767/2009.

A.04.1. Placing on the market of Maxammon

After receiving supplementary information on the product, the Committee came back on the initial discussion earlier this year. It was concluded that - a priori - Maxammon on its own could be considered a complementary feed. For a potential claim to preserve feed materials or improve silage Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 applies.

Concerning the combined use of Maxammon and urea, it was highlighted that urea is not a technological feed additive and that it can be only used for ruminant feed as a nutritional additive. For use of urea as a technological additive, a pre-market authorization according to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 is required. Finally, a potential risk for user safety due to the release of ammonia was stressed.

Revision 1 of the FEDIAF Code of Good Labelling Practice for Pet Food

The Committee finalized the scrutiny of the draft revision of the FEDIAF Code. The comments will be forwarded to FEDIAF in order to allow them the respective amendments which are a pre-requisite for a final endorsement of the Code by the Committee.

A.05 Revision of the dioxin testing requirements as laid down in Regulation (EU) N° 225/2012.

Based on a working document for the revision of Regulation (EU) N° 225/2012, the Committee made progress with respect to clarification of the definitions, the monitoring plan and the testing certificate. It is intended to have an explicit paragraph on testing of imports.

In the light of the discussions, a draft Regulation will be elaborated for discussion in the next Committee. It is intended to send the draft Regulation before adoption to the SPS partners for comments.

A.06 Update and exchange of views on recent RASFF notifications.

The Committee was informed on recent RASFF notifications related to the presence of:

- gossypol in cottonseed from Senegal;

- DDT in complete feed for trout from the Netherlands;
- arsenic in manganese oxide from India;
- mercury in processed animal protein from Mauritius;
- aflatoxins in groundnut kernels from Gambia (2 notifications).

The Austrian representative provided also information on the RASFF news notification 14-766 on the presence of hexachlorobenzene in feed and food products from Austria. It was clarified that the contamination of feed and food was very local due to the contamination of the environmental contamination following emissions of a cement factory. No feed and food from the affected region are traded to other Member States. All measures are taken to avoid a further contamination of the environment and to ensure a high level of human and animal health protection.

A.07 Discussion on the provisions as regards nitrites in Directive 2002/32/EC on undesirable substances in feed.

The Commission representative reiterated the discussions that have taken place in 2009 in the Committee as regards the maximum levels for nitrites in feed established in Directive 2002/32/EC as a follow up to the EFSA opinion on nitrite as undesirable substance in animal feed [1] . These discussions resulted in changes to the maximum levels for nitrites in feed which were adopted by the Commission on 9 February 2010 by Commission Directive 2010/6/EU amending Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards mercury, free gossypol, nitrites and *Mohraw, Bassia, Madhuca* [2] .

A position paper from ADAS UK Ltd on nitrite in feed provided by the UK delegation concluded that there seems to be no need for setting maximum levels for nitrite in feed materials but that it might be appropriate to consider the setting of nitrate levels as the levels of nitrate in the diet are likely to have the greatest impact on nitrite exposure following endogenous conversion.

The French delegation informed the Committee of an opinion from ANSES as regards the presence of nitrites and nitrates in feed. ANSES concluded that:

- * the possible deletion of the maximum level for nitrites would not lead to a risk for animal health, public health or environment (either for feed materials or compound feed);
- * there is no need for a maximum level for nitrates.

A short exchange of views has taken place. The Commission representative committed to prepare a position/discussion paper on the issue based upon available information for discussion at the next meeting of the Committee.

[1] Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain on a request from the European Commission on nitrite as undesirable substances in animal feed. *The EFSA Journal* (2009) 1017, 1-47. Available at: <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/1017.pdf>

[2] OJ L 37, 10.2.2010, p. 29

A.08 Priorities for the implementation of co-funded programmes for the EURLs.

Work Programme 2016 should contain the actions to be financed and the budget breakdown for year 2015 for grants awarded to the European Reference Laboratories as the Union financial participation for the implementation of functions and duties provided for in Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 (controls). These activities are related to the functioning, performance and fulfilment of the obligations and duties of the EURLs in the fields of food and feed safety and animal health and live animals.

EU has been co-financing the EURLs with the aim to ensure uniform high quality testing within the EU and to support Commission's activities in relation to risk management (and to risk assessment).

In order to obtain co-financing, the EURLs shall submit for prior approval their programmes contributing to the present Commission's Work Programme. Once approved, the EURLs shall implement their programmes and one year after their implementation shall submit their financial and technical report of their activities.

A representative of the Commission asked the delegations which can be the priorities for 2016. There were two options: fat soluble vitamins or selenium. Few delegations expressed their views in favour of fat soluble vitamins. Other were invited to send their opinions as soon as possible.

The Commission intends to propose the option having the biggest support by the Member States.

A.09 Legal status for micro-tracers - question raised by Denmark.

Denmark submitted a letter asking for the clarification of the legal status of these substances. They are concerned about the possible use of non-authorized colourants and about the labelling provisions that apply to these substances.

The commission presented a draft document trying to define the meaning of tracers and its functions in feed processing.

This issue was discussed in two meetings of the Standing Committee ("Animal Nutrition" section) in 2008.

Microtracers can be regarded as substances composed of particles of uniform size that are coated with colorants and contain a precisely defined number of particles per unit of weight.

There are also another type of-substances that allow to trace a substance with a reliable and accurate method of analysis that can be regarded as markers that may be used to distinguish between originals and counterfeits.

Iron particles are often used in the feed industry but there are other substances. Particles can also be also tailor-made on request. Depending on the product, one gram of microtracer may contain different number of particles. They are available in a wide range of individually selected colours.

Microtracers are used to ensure that the ingredients are present/not present at the formulated and desired levels. There may be different cases:

- Ingredients that should not be present or should be present below a threshold (e.g. undesirable substances or traces of medicated feed).

- Ingredients that should be present to a certain level in a homogeneous way, normally microingredients: e.g. a vitamin that it is relevant of a specific specie or category of animal or a trace element that must be incorporated in low levels. The homogenisation and the minimum content prescribed in the feed formula must be guaranteed.

Main uses:

- Check the homogeneity of premixtures, feed materials containing additives and compound feeds: Microtracers particles allow to check the homogeneity of these feeds quickly and cost-effectively and optimise the mixing process. Excess mixing wastes labour, energy, production capacity, and can cause degradation of critical ingredients. Incomplete mixing on the other hand reduces the productivity of the feed and may pose a feed safety problem for animals.

- Carry-over /cross contamination tests: for example to prevent the presence of non authorised ingredients or to ensure that they present below the authorised thresholds. This carryover may occur for example as a result of utilizing equipment common to the manufacture of both medicated and non-medicated feed. It may be due to design and construction of the equipment, poor dust control, or inadequate clean-out procedures between sequential batches of feed.

In accordance with the definition of feed of Regulation 178/2003 tracers can be regarded as feed. For this reasons the amendments to the Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 may 2002 on undesirable substances in animal feed as regards maximum levels for arsenic in iron particles as tracers , only mentioned the iron particle as a tracer but did not refer to any category of feed such as feed materials or additive.

The Commission's representative informed that some of those tracers remain on the final product thus cannot be regarded as processing aids.

After a short discussion it was not possible to conclude about the status: whether it is a feed material, a processing aid or an additive, as it is not clearly specified in the EU legislation.

B.01 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) concerning the authorisation of Quinoline Yellow as a feed additive for non food-producing animals.

The draft proposed to authorise Quinoline Yellow as feed (colourant) for non-food producing animals. A discussion took place.

Vote taken: unanimous in favour.

B.02 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) concerning the authorisation of neohesperidine dihydrochalcone as feed additive for pigs, calves, sheep, fish and dogs.

The draft concerning the authorisation of neohesperidine dihydrochalcone (flavouring) as a feed additive for sheep, fish, dogs, calves and certain categories of pigs.

Vote taken: unanimous in favour.

B.03 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation defining acceptability criteria for detoxification processes in application of Article 8 of Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 May 2002 on undesirable substances in animal feed.

The revised text was presented taking into account the discussions held at the last meeting and the comments received during the internal consultation within the Commission.

Some minor editorial comments were made and accepted.

Vote taken: unanimous in favour.

M.01

- A delegation requested clarification as regards the scope of Commission Regulation (EU) No 691/2013 of 19 July 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 as regards methods of sampling and analysis. It was clarified and confirmed that the sampling provisions provided for in Commission Regulation (EU) No 691/2013 do not cover the sampling of feed to control the presence of micro-organisms although it is not explicitly excluded in Article 1 of that Regulation. An amendment to the Regulation to rectify this will be prepared. The guidance document for the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 691/2013, which will be published very shortly, shall clearly mention that the sampling of feed to control the presence of micro-organisms is not covered by and not within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 691/2013.

- Following the request from a delegation, the Commission's representative confirmed that the guidance document for the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 691/2013 shall be published before mid-January 2015 on the Commission's website.