



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

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**SUMMARY REPORT OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PLANTS, ANIMALS, FOOD AND FEED  
HELD IN BRUSSELS ON 23 MAY 2017 - 24 MAY 2017  
(Section Animal Nutrition)**

*CIRCABC Link: <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/b101c663-39ce-4b7e-8011-c926ef8285bf>*

**A.01 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) N° 1831/2003 Art. 4 or 13**

Documents were distributed.

**A.02 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) N° 1831/2003 Art. 9**

A.02.1. Sacox® microGranulate (salinomycin sodium) for chickens for fattening and chickens reared for laying – Annex

A draft Regulation will be submitted for the vote in a future meeting.

A.02.2. Levucell® SB (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* CNCM I-1079) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening and minor poultry species – Annex

A draft Regulation will be submitted for the vote in a future meeting.

A.02.3. B-Act® (*Bacillus licheniformis* DSM28710) for chickens for fattening and chickens reared for laying – Annex

A draft Regulation will be submitted for the vote in a future meeting.

A.02.4. Calsporin® (*Bacillus subtilis* DSM15544) for sows and suckling piglets – Annex

A new Annex will be submitted in a future meeting.

A.02.5. *Lactobacillus acidophilus* D2/CSL (*Lactobacillus acidophilus* CECT 4529) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening

An Annex will be presented in a future meeting.

A.02.6. Probion Forte® (Bacillus subtilis KCCM 10941P and Bacillus coagulans KCCM 11093P) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening

Supplementary information will be requested to the applicant.

A.02.7. Pediococcus parvulus DSM 28875 as a silage additive for all animal species – Annex

A draft Regulation will be submitted for the vote in a future meeting.

A.02.8. OPTIPHOS® (6-phytase) as a feed additive for finfish – Annex

A new Annex will be submitted in a future meeting.

A.02.9. Lactobacillus hilgardii CNCM I-4785 as a silage additive for all animal species – Annex

This item was not discussed.

A.02.10. Cis-norbixin di-potassium salt 1 (annatto F) for cats and dogs

The Commission's representative informed that a letter has been sent to the applicant to request supplementary information.

A.02.11. Erythrosine - submission of complementary information – update

The Commission's representative updated Member States on the complementary information that the applicant has submitted and intends to submit for this dossier.

**A.03 Official controls of feed additives, such as threonine, for which a list of manufacturing microorganisms is authorised whereas the additive does not contain residues of these microorganisms.**

The practical implementation of authorisation acts for additives for which a list of manufacturing microorganisms is established whereas the additive does not contain residues of these microorganisms was exemplarily discussed based on Regulation (EU) 2016/1220 authorising L-threonine as nutritional feed additive. It was concluded that :

- the operator placing the additive on the market (manufacturer or importer) shall guarantee that one of the eligible microorganisms had been used in the manufacturing;
- the operator incorporating such additives into feed (premixtures, compound feed, feed materials) shall, as part of the traceability obligation, adequately document the source of the additive for the specific batch of feed, in order to allow the competent control authority the tracing back the microorganism used for the manufacturing of the additive in the feed ("document/paper control");
- Directorate F of DG SANTE will cover this issue in their inspections and
- the Committee will come back onto the issue once some experience in the control practice is available.

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

A.04.1. Dietetic feed (Directive 2008/38/EC) - state of play of pending evaluations, new applications and draft Regulation for repealing the Directive

The Commission's representative presented the revised draft for the new dietetic feed Regulation. In the light of the comments received, the draft will be further revised. Some new entries might be included subsequent to constructive comments from Member States experts.

A.04.2. Guidelines for the use of former foodstuffs as feed

The revised working document concerning Guidelines for the use of former foodstuffs as feed was presented. The main discussion points were the question where the feed chain starts and considerations on former food containing animal products. The draft will be further improved and the Committee will subsequently come back on the issue.

A.04.3. Revision "Code of Good Labelling Practice for Pet Food (FEDIAF).

The Committee considered the draft revised "Code of Good Labelling Practice for Pet Food" which was elaborated by FEDIAF based on the Committee's comments from 2016. With respect to the concrete question whether rehydration factors for claims purposes could be applied to dehydrated feed materials only or also to all dehydrated/concentrated materials, including meat meals that are typically de-fatted as well as dehydrated. The Committee was open to allow the application of rehydration factors to all dehydrated/concentrated materials subject to the correct labelling of the (dehydrated/concentrated) feed material (name and quantitative indication) and the application of the mixing bowl principle.

Member States commented on specific other issues of the draft and announced written contributions. The Committee will come back on the Code after the summer break.

#### **A.05 RASFF.**

The Commission's representative informed the Committee on the RASFF notifications related to undesirable substances in animal feed, issued since the meeting of the Committee in April 2017.

The notifications related to a too high level of :

- dioxins in dried minced apple pomace from Poland, in corn gluten feed from Spain and in bentonite from Brazil;
- aflatoxins in peanuts from Egypt (2), in sunflower seeds from Egypt and in peanuts from India;
- rye ergot in rye from Lithuania;
- zearalenone ion supplementary feed for dairy cows from Germany.

A delegation raised the issue that the recurrent findings of high levels of dioxins in dried feed materials indicate the need to establish conditions for the direct drying of feed materials at EU level in order to avoid the occurrence of such high levels in dried feed materials.

Furthermore attention was drawn to the recurrent findings of high levels of aflatoxins in sunflower seeds and that the finding of high levels of dioxins in bentonite provides justification for the proposed extension of the maximum level for dioxins and PCBs to all binders and anti-caking agents (see point A.06.2.)

## **A.06 Undesirable substances.**

### **A.06.1. Exchange of views on a draft Recommendation on nitrites and nitrates in feed**

A short discussion took place on the preliminary draft.

Several delegations indicated to need more time to examine all the information provided before being able to take a final position on the envisaged elements in the preliminary draft. Divergent views were expressed as regards the need to set guideline levels for nitrates and nitrites. Furthermore it was requested to have state of the art as regards the analysis of nitrites in wet feed materials. The Commission representative indicated to provide this additional information for the next meeting.

### **A.06.2. Exchange of views on the different topics for possible future amendment of the annexes of Commission Directive 2002/32/EC (arsenic in peat and leonardite, nitrites, gossypol, definition of trace amounts, dioxins and *p*-phenetidine)**

The Commission indicated not to have received yet the data demonstrating that a significant part of the arsenic present in leonardite would be in organic form.

The Committee was informed that the EFSA statement on the presence of free gossypol in whole cotton seed was adopted at the recent meeting of the Scientific Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain and shall be available for the next meeting for consideration of the appropriateness to amend current provisions on free gossypol in whole cotton seed and feed for dairy cows containing whole cotton seed.

Attention was drawn to the proposed conclusion as regards the clarification of the term "trace amounts not quantitatively determinable", i.e. in case the weight of individual fragment is 0.001 mg, the "in trace amounts quantitatively not determinable" would refer to amounts less than 10 mg/kg (10 ppm) and in case the weight of individual fragment is 0.01 mg, the "in trace amounts quantitatively not determinable" would refer to amounts less than 100 mg/kg (100 ppm) .

As regards the issue of clarifying the meaning of "trace amounts not quantitatively determinable" it was clarified that starting from the assumption of an estimated weight of a fragment visible and recognisable in a slide for examination under a compound microscope, proposals can be made on the practical application of "trace amounts not quantitatively determinable".

Member States were invited to consult their microscopic analysts for their views on the proposed conclusion.

Attention was also again drawn to the recent findings of levels of dioxins in feed additives belonging to functional group of binders and anticaking agents for which no maximum level has been established above the maximum level established for certain binders and anti-caking agents, provide evidence that the reason why in the past no maximum level for these feed additives was established is no longer valid anymore and that the application of the maximum levels should be extended to all binders and anticaking agents.

As regards *p*-phenetidine, attention was drawn to the recitals of the draft Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) suspending the authorisation of ethoxyquin as a feed additive for all animal species and categories, in particular recital 8 (Regulation in the meantime adopted and published as Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/962) : *"In addition, as the presence in the additive ethoxyquin of the impurity p-phenetidine results from the manufacturing process of the additive, the applicant committed itself to take steps in order to reduce progressively the content of that impurity in the additive to the level of 2,5 ppm p-phenetidine in ethoxyquin by June 2017. For that purpose, an appropriate method of analysis for the detection of p-phenetidine in the additive ethoxyquin and in feed containing the additive should be submitted by the applicant and accepted by the Authority on the basis of a report of the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003."*

The Commission indicated that according to the commitment of the applicant an analytical method of the analysis of *p*-phenetidine in the additive ethoxyquin and in feed containing the additive shall be made available. Once the method of analysis adopted, possible provisions as regards the presence of *p*-phenetidine in feed shall be considered in the frame of Directive 2002/32/EC on undesirable substances in feed.

#### A.06.3. Update on assessment by EFSA on detoxification processes.

A short update was provided. Following the assessment of the information provided by the applicants, requests for additional information shall be sent to the applicants by the Commission.

#### A.06.4. Other issues

No other issues were raised.

### **A.07 Issues related to Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene.**

This point was not discussed at the meeting.

### **A.08 Discussion on the declaration of botanical flavourings.**

Member States agreed on the following declaration on the differentiation between botanical flavourings as feed additives and plant extracts as feed materials.

Botanical flavourings as feed additives are :

- substances or preparations that are purified and give a certain level of standardisation guaranteed by the manufacturer of the active substance(s) and the plant constituents characteristic for that plant;
- obtained from plants or specific part(s) thereof in accordance with the manufacturing methods laid down in Appendix 3, points 2,3,4 (resinous materials, volatile products and extraction products [1] ) of the Council of Europe publication "Natural sources of flavourings Report No. 2 (2007)" and ISO Rule 9235:2013; and
- having a flavouring effect (increase smell or palatability) at low levels of use.

Plant extracts as feed materials:

- are generally resulting from physical processing of plant material such as those given in the Glossary of processes in Part B of the Feed Material Catalogue;
- extracted according to the definition of extraction in the feed material catalogue (*Removal either by organic solvent of fat/oil from certain materials or by aqueous solvent of sugar or other water-soluble components*); the extraction refers to fat/oil, sugar or other water-soluble components being the main constituents of the plant extract. On the other side, the "extracted" feed material of plant origin is the by-product of the extraction, e.g. soya meal or molasses; and
- the principal purpose of these extracts as feed materials is to supply proteins, carbohydrates, minerals, fats, dietary fibre or energy.

[1] The flavouring extract must not be confused with the "extracted" feed material of plant origin which is the by-product of the extraction.

**B.01 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Regulations (EC) No 903/2009, (EU) No 373/2011, (EU) 374/2013 and (EU) 1108/2014 as regards the name of the EU representative of the holder of the authorisation of 4b1830 Preparation of *Clostridium butyricum* FERM-BP 2789.**

Following a request from the applicant, the Regulation is implementing a change in the name of the EU representative of the applicant.

A discussion took place.

**Vote taken:** Unanimity.

**B.02 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 634/2007 as regards the characterisation of selenomethionine produced by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* NCYC R397.**

The draft Implementing Regulation concerns the characterisation of selenomethionine produced by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* NCYC R397.

**Vote taken:** Unanimity.

**B.03 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation amending Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards maximum levels for certain undesirable substances.**

The Commission's internal consultation procedure was not finalised. A short discussion took place.

**Vote postponed**

**C.01 Exchange of views of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation amending Annexes II, IV, VI, VII and VIII to Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the placing on the market and use of feed.**

The provisions on the downgrading of certain products proposed in Annex II, the labelling tolerances for feed additives in Annex IV and the scope of the new paragraph in Annex VIII were again discussed. The text will be revised in the light of the discussion and will subsequently go into the newly established feed-back mechanism. Afterwards, it will be presented for vote in the Committee.

**C.02 Exchange of views of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of cinnamyl alcohol, 3-phenylpropan-1-ol, 2-phenylpropanal, 3-(p-cumenyl)-2-methylpropionaldehyde, alpha-methylcinnamyl aldehyde, 3-phenylpropanal, cinnamic acid, cinnamyl acetate, cinnamyl butyrate, 3-phenylpropyl isobutyrate, cinnamyl isovalerate, cinnamyl isobutyrate, ethyl cinnamate, methyl cinnamate, isopentyl cinnamate as feed additives for all animal species (CDG 022).**

Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for vote.

**C.03 Exchange of views of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of Menthol, d-carvone, menthyl acetate, d,l-Isomenthone, 3-methyl-2(pent-2-enyl)cyclopent-2-en-1-one, 3,5,5-trimethylcyclohex-2-en-1-one, d-fenchone, fenchyl alcohol, carvyl acetate, dihydrocarvyl acetate and fenchyl acetate as feed additives for all animal species (CDG 08).**

Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for vote.

**C.04 Exchange of views of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of linaol oxide as feed additive for all animal species ( CDG 013).**

The safety for the consumer needs to be clarified.

**C.05 Exchange of views of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of 2,4,5-trimethylthiazole, 2-isobutylthiazole, 5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methylthiazole, benzothiazole, 2,4, 5-trimethylthiazole, 2-acetylthiazole, 2-isopropyl-4-methylthiazole, 2-ethyl-4-methylthiazole, 5,6-dihydro-2,4,6-trans(2-methylpropyl)4H-1,3,5-dithiazine and thiamine hydrochloride (CDG 029).**

Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for vote.

**M.01 A.O.B.**

The Belgian delegation pointed out the lack of alternative in fighting the *Eimeria* spp in rabbits. Therefore they requested as possible solution the authorisation of some other coccidiostats for this species. Other Member States raised similar concerns.

The Commission's representative invited the Member States to investigate on the situation in their respective countries and at the next PAFF Committee section "Animal Nutrition" a new discussion will be held.

A delegate raised two other points under any other business as regards the presence of undesirable substances in feed :

- hemp derived feed materials can only be produced and used from hemp varieties not containing more than 0.2 % of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), determined following a specific sampling procedure provided for in EU legislation. The delegation requested information on what levels of THC can be expected in hemp seed, hemp expeller, hemp oil, hemp flour and hemp fibre. The Commission representative indicated to examine this and to provide more detailed information at the next meeting.

- presence of poppy plants (*Papaver sp*). in hay for race horses resulting in suspicion of illegal doping of race horses. The Commission's representative indicated to verify if there are possibilities to distinguish, by advanced analytical techniques, the presence of opium alkaloids as the consequence of presence of poppy plants in feed from the presence as the consequence of illegal doping.