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 07 SEPTEMBER 2015 - 08 SEPTEMBER 2015

(Section Animal Nutrition)

CIRCABC Link: *https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/55b2edd3-069e-40fd-ad4a-8b163f54ff1f*

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

Documents were distributed.

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

A.2.1. Cylactin® (Enterococcus faecium NCIMB 10415) as a feed additive for pigs for fattening, piglets and sows.

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

A.2.2. VevoVitall® (benzoic acid) as a feed additive for pigs for reproduction (gestating and lactating sows, boars and gilts)

Following the discussion, an Annex will be proposed at a future meeting.

A.2.3. Lignosulphonate as a feed additive for all animal species.

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

A.2.4. Enzy Phostar® (6-phytase) as a feed additive for avian and porcine species.

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

A.2.5. Biosprint® (Saccharomyces cerevisiae MUCL 39885) for minor ruminant species for meat and milk production.

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

A.2.6. Optiphos® (6-phytase) as a feed additive for pigs for fattening (modification of the terms of the authorisation).

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

A.2.7. - Zinc compounds as feed additives for all species: zinc acetate, dihydrate; zinc chloride, anhydrous; zinc oxide; zinc sulphate, heptahydrate; zinc sulphate, monohydrate; zinc chelate of amino acids, hydrate; zinc chelate of glycine, hydrate - Annex.

The continuation of the discussion mainly focused on the maximum contents in the complete feed for the different target species and the different dusting potentials of the zinc compounds against the background of user safety. Annex for various products will be presented in the next meeting.

A.2.8. - L-lysine sulphate produced by fermentation with Escherichia coli CGMCC 3705 for all animal species.

The conclusive EFSA opinion was presented and the application will be further processed once the pending EFSA opinion concerning l-lysine is published.

A.2.9. - L-lysine monohydrochloride, technically pure, produced with *Escherichia coli* CGMCC 3705 and L-lysine sulphate produced with *Corynebacterium glutamicum* CGMCC 3704 for all animal species.

The EFSA opinion was presented. As it is conclusive for L-lysine monohydrochloride, this application will be further processed once the pending EFSA opinion concerning l-lysine is published. For L-lysine sulphate EFSA could not conclude on the safety of the genetic modification of the *Corynebacterium glutamicum* . Thus, the applicant will be contacted in order to clarify the follow up.

A.03 Discussion as regards the establishment of new functional groups of feed additives.

Following the discussion, a new Annex entry will be proposed at a future meeting.

A.04 Discussion on possible modification and updating of Annexes of Regulation (EC) No 429/2008.

A presentation of the major amendments of the text was done, due to the legal, technical development. It was also pointed out that EFSA will be consulted.
A working group will be organised to discuss more details.

A.05 Feed marketing Regulation (EC) N° 767/2009.

A.5.1 : Revision of Directive 2008/38/EC establishing the list of intended uses as particular nutritional purposes - Annex.

The Committee was informed about the results of the assessment undertaken by national authorities for several dossiers. The ones with a positive outcome will be added to the next draft revision of the list of intended uses.
A new application for the modernisation of the intended use "Compensation of electrolyte loss in the cases of heavy sweating" for equines had been notified to the Committee.
Furthermore, the updating of the majority of the intended uses for food producing animals with vague characterisations had been announced by stakeholders. The respective dossiers were announced to be forwarded to the Commission within the coming months.

A.5.2 : Third amendment of the EU Catalogue of feed materials

The discussion of the draft submitted by the Feed Chain Task Force was continued. Based on the written and oral comments from the Member States, all chapters could be addressed. A Commission representative invited the Member States to send supplementary comments till end of September. Subsequently, the comments of the Committee will be forwarded to the Feed Chain Task Force for updating the draft.

A.5.3 : Code of Good labelling practices for compound feed for food producing animals as presented by COPA-COGECA/FEFAC

The significantly revised draft Code of Good labelling practices for compound feed for food producing animals as elaborated by COPA-COGECA/FEFAC was discussed for the first time. The Committee stated big progress but some issues were nonetheless found at first sight. The delegations were asked to continue their assessment of the draft and have their position settled for the next meeting.

A.06 Discussion with Member States on a harmonisation of the list of feed establishments.

The Commission proposed draft technical specification for the listing of approved and registered feed establishments. The purpose is to facilitate intra-EU trade of feed by improving the understanding of the national lists, written in different languages. The technical specifications would be optional as there is no legal basis to impose them. Additional information could be added e.g. authorisations for the use of products of animal origin. Member States largely supported the initiative to better harmonise the listing. However they would have to replace national IT tools and reintroduce the lists, which is considered as a huge administrative burden. Further comments were on the level of details proposed, the need for a legal basis to impose the system, confidentiality of data, …
The Commission concluded that it will reflect if it proceeds with the specifications, study possible legal bases for the harmonisation and consider the use of TRACES as IT tool.

A.07 RASFF.

Update and exchange of views on recent RASFF notifications.

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

- a high level of ragweed seeds (*Ambrosia* spp.) in unprocessed sunflower seeds from Hungary;
- dioxins in liquid horse fat from Mexico, in leonardite (humate) from the Netherlands, in sunflower fatty acid from Serbia;
- dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in dried apple remainders from Poland due to an inappropriate direct drying process;
- aflatoxin B1 in cottonseed cake from Madagascar and in maize from Poland;
- cadmium in complete feed for dogs from Poland. The high level of cadmium in the feed for dogs is possibly related to use of a high ratio of horse meat and edible offal in the feed;
- diesel oil in sugar beet pellets from France. The contamination was caused by a fuel leak in the hold of the vessel which directly contaminated about 20 cm of feed from the floor of the hold;
- the prohibited substance chloramphenicol in mineral feed for piglets from Lithuania. It was noted that there were in June 2015 2 RASFF notifications on the presence of chloramphenicol in feed for quails, produced by the same feed business operator;
- the unauthorised presence of anthraquinone in bio beet pulp from Germany. Residues of anthraquinone are not expected to occur in any plant commodity because the pesticide use of anthraquinone is no longer authorised in the EU since 15 June 2010. The Commission representative indicated that it would be appropriate, if possible, to carry out an investigation on the source of contamination.

A.08 Nitrites and nitrates.

A.8.1 Final discussion on the provisions as regards nitrites in Directive 2002/32/EC on undesirable substances in feed

A.8.2 Discussion on possible provisions as regards nitrites and nitrates in feed as Commission Recommendation.

The point has not been discussed.

A.09 Mycotoxins.

- Provisions as regards mycotoxins in pet food.

- Endorsement of a draft Commission Recommendation amending Commission Recommendation (EC) on the presence of deoxynivalenol, zearalenone, ochratoxin A, T-2 and HT-2 toxin and fumonisins in products intended for animal feeding as regards deoxynivalenol, zearalenone and ochratoxin A (SANTE/11254/2015)

The draft Commission Recommendation was presented in which it is proposed :

- to lower the guidance value for deoxynivalenol in complementary and complete feed for dogs from the current 5 mg/kg to 2 mg/kg;
- to establish a guidance value for zearalenone in complementary and complete feed for cats and dogs of 0.1 mg/kg;
- to establish a guidance value for ochratoxin A in complementary and complete feed for cat and dogs of 0.05 mg/kg.

Comments on the proposed guidance levels were received from FEDIAF shortly before the meeting. FEDIAF proposes to differentiate the guidance level for zearalenone and proposed a level of 0.1 ppm in feed for puppies and kittens and cats and dogs for reproduction and a level of 0.2 mg/kg in feed for other adult cats and dogs. Setting a single level of 0.1 ppm of zearalenone would have a significant financial impact without health benefit for the animals. Furthermore FEDIAF is of the opinion that a reduction of the guidance value for deoxynivalenol in feed for dogs is not necessary for animal health reasons. Finally FEDIAF is of the opinion that the proposed guidance level for ochratoxin A in feed for cats and dogs is too high and proposes to establish a guidance level of 0.01 mg/kg.

The Committee agreed to maintain the proposed guidance level for deoxynivalenol in feed for dogs, to maintain the proposed guidance value for zearalenone in feed for cats and dogs, unless FEDIAF can provide concrete evidence for the adverse economic impact referred to in their comments and finally it was agreed to lower the guidance value for ochratoxin A in feed for cats and dogs to 0.01 mg/kg as proposed by FEDIAF.

With these changes, the Committee endorsed the Recommendation, pending the concrete evidence that FEDIAF can provide on the adverse economic impact of the proposed guidance level for zearalenone in feed for cats and dogs.

- Climate change and potential consequences as regards the prevalence of mycotoxins in cereals and cereal products – exchange of views.

As already mentioned at the previous meeting, it would be appropriate to elaborate a comprehensive EU mycotoxin (prevention) approach, including agricultural and environmental aspects for a sustainable solution to face the challenge of increased prevalence of mycotoxins in cereals and cereal products.
The Commission representative informed the Committee of having the intention to follow up on these conclusions and this in parallel with the regulatory follow-up to be given to the upcoming updated EFSA risk assessment on the presence of deoxynivalenol in feed and food, of which the presence in cereals and cereal products is currently probably the main problematic mycotoxin from a public and animal health point of view for the European cereal production.

A.10 Undesirable substances.

- Conclusion on follow-up to recent EFSA opinions related to undesirable substances in feed in the frame of Directive 2002/32/EC

* Nickel in feed – Recommendation on monitoring the presence of nickel in feed

Following the discussions at the previous meeting on the follow up to the EFSA opinion on nickel in feed, a Commission Recommendation on the monitoring of the presence of nickel in feed was presented in view of generating and gathering occurrence data on the presence of nickel in feed across the EU before considering the possible setting of maximum levels of nickel in (compound) feed. No comments or objections were raised on this draft Commission Recommendation.

* Tetrahydrocannabinol in feed

The EFSA panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain adopted on 5 June 2015 a Scientific Opinion on the risks for human health related to the presence of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in milk and other food of animal origin [1] .
At the previous meeting of the Committee, it was agreed that the possible consequences for feed legislation would be discussed in this Committee after the appropriateness of possible regulatory provisions on THC in food of animal origin has been discussed in the competent Committee. As this discussion has not yet taken place this point was postponed to the next meeting.
- Conclusion on follow up to be given to letter from FEDIAF as regards the maximum level for mercury in "fish, other aquatic animals and products derived thereof" intended for pet food.

FEDIAF has written a letter to the Commission requesting to increase the current maximum level for mercury of 0.5 mg/kg on wet weight basis for fish, other aquatic animals and products derived thereof intended for the production of compound feed for dogs, cats, ornamental fish and fur animals to 1.0 mg/kg. The reason for this request is that mainly the co-products of tuna, for which there is an EU maximum level of 1 mg/kg for human consumption, are used for the production of pet food. Furthermore it is confirmed that by using fish ingredients containing mercury up to 1 mg/kg fresh weight, the maximum level of 0.3 mg/kg (relative to a feed with 12 % moisture content) for mercury in pet food can be complied with. It was furthermore confirmed that the problem is only occurring with mercury and not with the other contaminants which are present in fish and fishery products.

The Commission representative informed the Committee that the maximum levels for mercury in fish for human consumption are currently under review. It is therefore proposed awaiting the outcome of these discussions before concluding on the follow-up to be given to the request from FEDIAF. No objections were raised to this proposed way forward.

- starfish meal as feed material for food producing animals

The Danish delegation requested a clarification which maximum levels laid down in Directive 2002/32/EC on undesirable substances are applicable for starfish meal. The reason for this request is that starfish belonging to Echinodermata are not included in the definition of aquatic animals in Directive 2006/88/EC of 24 October 2006 on

animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals.

The Commission representative indicated that the feed materials and categories of feed materials for which maximum levels are laid down in Commission Directive 2002/32/EC on undesirable substances in feed refer to the feed materials and categories of feed materials as described/defined in Commission Regulation (EU) No 68/2013 of 16 January 2013 on the Catalogue of feed materials. The category "fish, other aquatic animals and products derived thereof" as mentioned in the Annex to the Directive 2002/32/EC refers to all feed materials falling within the category "10. Fish, other aquatic animals and products derived thereof" of the list of feed materials provided in Part C of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 68/2013. As starfish is a marine invertebrate, starfish meal belongs to the category of "fish, other aquatic animals and products derived thereof".

The Committee agreed with this interpretation.

[1] EFSA CONTAM Panel (EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain), 2015. Scientific Opinion on the risks for human health related to the presence of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in milk and other food of animal origin. EFSA Journal 2015;13(6):4141, 125 pp. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2015.4141 Available online: www.efsa.europa.eu/efsajournal

B.01 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 378/2005 as regards Community Reference Laboratory reports, fees and the laboratories listed in Annex II thereto.

The proposal concerns the requirements applicable to samples of additives in applications for renewal of authorisations. A discussion took place.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.02 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No 26/2011 concerning the authorisation of vitamin E as feed additive for all animal species

The proposal corrects Regulation (EU) No 26/2011 to clarify the use of preparations and the name of the additive. A discussion took place.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

C.01 Exchange of views of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of menadione sodium bisulphite and menadione nicotinamide bisulphite as feed additives for all animal species.

The Commission representative will submit for the next meeting a revised text for discussion and possible opinion.

C.02 Exchange of views of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of L-cysteine hydrochloride monohydrate as a feed additive for cats and dogs.

The Commission representative will submit for the next meeting a revised text for discussion and possible opinion.

C.03 Exchange of views of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of formaldehyde as a feed additive for chickens for fattening, laying hens, piglets and pigs for fattening

A draft Implementing Regulation was submitted for discussion. Due the comments of the Member States, a new draft will be proposed in a future meeting.

M.01 Discussion on sample issues related to the detection of the presence of illegal Ruminant PAPs in fish feed.

Further to a question raised by a delegation concerning the use of premixtures of silage additives, it was confirmed that this use falls under conditions of Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005.