SUMMARY MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON THE FOOD CHAIN AND ANIMAL HEALTH
SECTION ANIMAL NUTRITION
19 MARCH 2002

1. SETTING TIMETABLES FOR ADDITIVES


Enzyme: “Avizyme 1300” – Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase; Subtilisin (N°37) – extension of use to category “laying hens” – rapporteur UK. (Clock 1, day 0 – 19 January 2002; end of sixty-day period for formal check as provided for by Article 4 (4): 20 March 2002.)


“Belfeed B 1100 MP” (No. 51) – endo-1,4-beta-xylanase (EC 3.2.1.8) produced by Bacillus subtilis – clock 3: end of first evaluation period, Article 4 (6) of Directive 70/524/EEC – rapp. B. Extension of use: pigs for fattening. The clock was stopped on 19 March 2002.


It was established that for the provisional authorisation two efficacy trials were needed with a positive outcome over the whole fattening period.


2. PRODUCTS FOR WHICH THE EVALUATION WAS STARTED UNDER DIRECTIVE 93/113/EC

2.1 Micro-organisms

2.1.1 Non-authorised products

The Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health decided to close the evaluation of the following dossiers since data were missing and/or a long time had elapsed without any supplementary dossier on the outstanding questions being submitted: “Seb volatili”, “Kluyten”, “Velab suini”, “Velab bovini” (rapp. I).

The companies were asked to complete the dossiers and to apply for an authorisation under Article 4 of Directive 70/524/EEC.
For the products “Reuteri for chicken” and “Reuteri for turkeys” the rapporteur was asked to provide a timetable for the running tests before 15 April 2002 (rapp. S).

2.1.2  Authorised products, extension of use for other animal categories not authorised

The Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health decided to close the evaluation of the dossier “Toyocerin” for turkeys, since a long time had elapsed without any supplementary dossier on the outstanding questions being submitted (rapp. ESP).

The company was asked to complete the dossiers and to apply for an authorisation under Article 4 of Directive 70/524/EEC.

For “Oralin”, for the animal category dogs, the supplementary dossier had recently been sent (rapp. D). For “Cylactin” for the animal categories dogs and cats, the supplementary dossier had been promised for the beginning of May (rapp. D).

2.2 Enzymes

2.2.1  Non-authorised products

The Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health took decisions on evaluation of the dossiers Bio Feed Pro (rapp. DK) and Lisovit E (rapp. A).

The rapporteur on the product Bio Feed Pro was asked to submit a timetable by 15 April 2002 for the test required, which was currently being conducted. The evaluation of Lisovit E was postponed.

2.2.2 Authorised products, extension of use for other animal categories not authorised

The Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health decided to close evaluation of the dossiers:

- **Allzyme BG** (N°15) – animal category: piglets – rapp. IR
- **Porzyme 9110** (N°32) – animal category: sows – rapp. UK
- **Kemzyme B Dry** – animal category: piglets – rapp. B
- **Kemzyme HF Dry** (N°57) – animal category: pigs for fattening – rapp. B [??]
- **Kemzyme W Dry** – animal category: pigs for fattening – rapp. B.

The rapporteurs on these dossiers said the companies concerned wished to suspend their applications.

A dossier for **Avizyme 1500** (rapp. UK), animal category “turkeys”, was to be submitted in April 2002. A dossier for **Wheatzyme** (rapp. UK), animal category “laying hens”, was to be submitted in May 2002.

As regards the products:

- **Endofeed DC** – animal category: turkeys – rapp. E
- **Finase** – animal categories: turkeys, laying hens, sows – rapp. FIN
- **Amylofeed** – animal category: pigs for fattening – rapp. E
- **Kemzyme W Dry** – animal category: laying hens – rapp. B

since a long time had elapsed without any supplementary dossier on the outstanding questions being submitted, the companies concerned were asked to complete the dossiers and to apply for an authorisation under Article 4 of Directive 70/524/EEC.
3. **Products for which the application was sent before Article 4 of Directive 70/524/EEC was applicable**

The Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health discussed the product status.

For the product “*Lactobacillus acidophilus*” (animal categories: chickens for fattening, laying hens), the rapporteur was asked to provide a timetable by 15 April 2002 for answers to the questions raised by the expert group of the Standing Committee for Animal Nutrition and the Scientific Committee on Animal Nutrition (rapp. I). The product was to be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the expert group of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health. Member States were asked to check their outstanding questions.

4. **Letter from the Belgian delegation on the use of polyalkyleneoxide modified heptamethyltrisiloxane as a surfactant in animal nutrition – Exchange of views**

The Commission and the Member States agreed that the substance was an additive. An authorisation for use in animal nutrition had therefore to be submitted following the rules set out in Directive 70/524/EEC.

5. **Bioproteins**

5.1 **Request for authorisation of *Clorella vulgaris* under Directive 82/471/EC**

A representative of the Commission said that *Clorella vulgaris* fell under Section 1.3 of the Annex to Directive 82/471/EC and the product could therefore be authorised under the procedure laid down in Article 13 (comitology procedure).

Since Article 7 of the Directive applied only to products in categories 1.1 and 1.2 of its Annex, the application for authorisation of *Clorella vulgaris* did not need to follow the procedure laid down in that Article.

A representative of the Commission asked the delegations to send comments on this dossier for the next meeting.

5.2 **Letter from Austria: Pilzmycel (*Aspergillus niger)*.

This product is a by-product of the production of citric acid. Glucose and sugar molasses (substrate) were fermented using *Aspergillus niger*, which converted the substrate into citric acid and mycelium. The citric acid was separated and the mycelium inactivated and treated to be used as feed material.

This product was defined under part B, number 4.4, of the Annex to Directive 96/25/EC and was therefore regarded as feed material.

5.3 **L-Lysine – HCl (70%) and L-Tryptophan (15%) and its *Escherichia coli* K-12 fermentation residue “Tryptosine 15/70” – pigs for fattening – chickens for fattening – rapporteur: D**

Evaluation of the dossier was in progress.

5.4 **Letter from Austria: *Candida utilis***

This product was obtained by fermentation with *Candida utilis* on substrates of crop origin.
The representative of the Commission stated that it is not authorised in the European Union because it is not listed in the Annex to Directive 82/471/EC. It therefore cannot be marketed or used in the EU.

To obtain authorisation, it was necessary to follow the procedure laid down in Articles 6 and 7 to Directive 82/471/EC.

5.5 Methionine analogue: request from AVENTIS – rapporteur F

A new authorisation dossier for an analogue of methionine was submitted under the procedure laid down in Directive 82/471/EC.

6. PARTICULAR NUTRITIONAL PURPOSES

6.1 Request from DK to modify the particular nutritional purpose: “Reduction of the risk of milk fever” – Dossier submitted on 4 January 2002

The Committee discussed the relationship between this application for authorisation under the procedure laid down in Directive 94/39/EC and the requirements of Directive 70/524/EC.

A representative of the Commission asked the delegations to give close consideration to the implications this request might have for implementation of Directive 70/524/EC, so that the question could be clarified for the next Standing Committee meeting.

7. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

7.1 Lists of approved and registered establishments/intermediaries in Member States and representatives of third countries’ establishments

The Commission representative reminded Member States of their obligations laid down in the legislation applicable to certain categories of establishments and intermediaries in the animal feed sector. Member States were required to send the Commission the national lists of approved and registered establishments/intermediaries (as per Directive 95/69/EC), as well as the lists of approved and registered establishments in third countries which had a representative within the Community (as per Directive 98/51/EC).

7.2 Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)

The Commission representative described the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF). The new legal basis for RASFF was Article 50 of Regulation (EC) 178/2002. While RASFF had covered contamination of foodstuffs for several years, it had now been extended to feed and to consignments rejected at border posts. The Committee discussed communication through RASFF and arrangements for accessing and receiving information.

7.3 Dioxin contamination of a premixture of additives

The representative of the Commission informed the Committee of the latest developments in this contamination case. After investigation, it had been found that the ingredient “Carbosan copper” in the premixture was highly contaminated. “Carbosan copper” was produced in the United States and distributed in Europe by a company located in France. Further analysis in the UK had confirmed that several batches of Carbosan copper were highly contaminated, indicating that the contamination was not limited to one batch.

The Commission had immediately informed the US authorities of these findings on 5 March 2002 and requested urgent clarification of the cause. On 12 March the US authorities had replied that they would carry out urgent investigations to identify the source. Furthermore, it
was confirmed that all production and distribution of the products of the company concerned had been halted pending identification of the source.

The French authorities had provided a detailed distribution list of deliveries of the different Carbosan D and ND products (Carbosan Copper (Cu), Carbosan Magnesium (Mg), Carbosan Cobalt (Co), Carbosan Iron (Fe), Carbosan manganese (Mn), Carbosan Zinc (Zn)). Analysis results had also been made available indicating that, besides the Carbosan copper, the other Carbosan products were also contaminated by dioxins, as were the SQM (= Sea-Questra-Min – polysaccharide complex organic trace elements) products from the same company in the US. SQM were protected trace elements (Fe, Cu, Mg, Mn and Zn), bound to polysaccharides to form sequestered trace mineral complexes. Peats for piglets (Baby Vig and Inotop), distributed by the company in France, were also enriched with possibly contaminated SQM products.

In the next few days, the French authorities would provide a detailed distribution list of the SQM products and SQM-enriched peats.

**Conclusions for immediate action:**

- French authorities to provide a detailed distribution list of the SQM products, including peats containing SQM products, as soon as possible
- Competent authorities of the Member States to take the necessary action (seizure) urgently so that possibly contaminated Carbosan and SQM products (including peats containing SQM products) and premixtures and feed supplements containing these products could not enter the feed chain
- No action on compound feed advised, since the incorporation rates of these products in final feed were very low
- Member States to inform the Commission and the other Member States of the outcome of investigations and action taken

7.4 Use of *Yersinia pestis* for therapeutic purposes

The representative from Germany explained that the product containing *Yersinia pestis* was a mixture of herbs. It had been sold by itinerant salesmen, but was no longer on the market. Investigations were continuing.

7.5 State of play with regard to contamination of oils and fats in Spain

The representative from Spain reported on the state of play in a case in which it was possible that industrial oils and fats had been used for the manufacture of feedingstuffs. The surveys and administrative measures had been stopped when the case was sent to the courts. Confidential investigations were currently under way in Spain.

Dr W. PENNING