1. Discussion and possible opinion on a draft Commission Regulation concerning the provisional authorisation of new uses of additives in feedingstuffs.

The draft Commission Regulation was presented and discussed. It concerned the extensions to new animal categories of the provisional authorisations for a blend of three enzymes: endo-1, 4-beta-glucanase EC 3.2.1.4, endo-1, 3(4)-beta-glucanase EC 3.2.1.6, endo-1, 4-beta-xylanase (N°11). It also concerned two preparations of endo-1, 4-beta-xylanase EC 3.2.1.8 (N°51), one being the extension to a new animal category, the other a new physical form.

A vote was taken: unanimous approval.

2. Discussion and possible opinion on a draft Commission Regulation as regards certain conditions of use of canthaxanthin in feedingstuffs.

The vote was withdrawn from the agenda.

3. Discussion on a draft Commission Regulation concerning the ten years authorization of an additive (Diclazuril) in feedingstuffs.

The draft annex entry (animal category: chicken reared for laying) was presented and discussed. It concerns the passage from the provisional authorisation to 10 years authorisation. No particular comment was raised.

4. Discussion on a draft Commission Regulation concerning the ten years authorization of an additive (Avilamycin) in feedingstuffs.

The draft annex entry (animal category: turkeys) was presented and discussed. It concerns the passage from the provisional authorisation to 10 years authorisation. No particular comment was raised.

4a. Hydrogen peroxyde

A discussion took place regarding the use of hydrogen peroxide in feed.

5. SETTING TIMETABLE FOR ADDITIVES (ARTICLE 4 DIRECTIVE 70/524/EEC)
5.1 Micro-organism

“Reuteri™ Pig Powder” *Lactobacillus reuteri* 1063S application for a new additive, animal category piglets (Day 0: 31.07.02 end of 60-days period for formal check as provided for by Article 4(4) of Dir. 70/524/EEC: 29.09.02) Rapp.: SW – The first evaluation period (Clock 3 as laid down in Article 4(6) started on 14 November 2002.

“MLB” *Lactobacillus acidophilus* DSM 13241, animal category: dogs (Day O: 17 September - end of sixty-days period for formal check as provided for by Article 4(4) of Dir. 70/524/EEC: 16 November 2002) Rapp.: DK.


5.2 Coccidiostats


5.3 Antibiotics


The Commission representatives presented the draft proposal of a recommendation for a co-ordinated inspection programme for 2003. Two types of checks were proposed: restrictions on the production and use of feed materials of animal origin and the contamination of certain by-products of industries with dioxins as a result of processing.

The Member States welcomed the amendments that had been added to the checks on feed materials of animal origin, mainly allowing for own targeting of the premises to be inspected. Further discussions were held as to the minimum number of samples and inspections proposed. The method of analysis and limit of tolerance were also clarified.
In relation to dioxins, some Member States suggested extending the scope of the proposal to other feed materials, apart from by-products of industries, and also including drying processes.

7) Dioxins

- Consultation on a draft Commission Recommendation on the monitoring of background levels of dioxins, furans and dioxin-like PCBs in feedingstuffs

Council Directive 2001/102/EC of 27 November 2001 amending Directive 1999/29/EC on the undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition establishes maximum levels for dioxins in feed materials and compound feedingstuffs. Although from a toxicological point of view, any level should apply to dioxins, furans and dioxin-like PCBs, maximum levels have been set only for dioxins and furans and not for dioxin-like PCBs, given the very limited data available on the prevalence of the latter. The Directive states that the maximum levels shall be reviewed for the first time by 31 December 2004 at the latest in the light of new data on the presence of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs, in particular with a view to the inclusion of dioxin-like PCBs in the levels to be set. Directive 2001/102/EC provides for a further review of the maximum levels by 31 December 2006 at the latest, with the aim of significantly reducing the maximum levels.

For the review aimed at including dioxin-like PCBs in the levels to be set, and for the later review with the aim of reducing significantly the maximum levels, it is necessary to generate reliable data across the European Union on the background presence of dioxin-like PCBs in the widest range of products intended for animal feed.

This draft Recommendation is in execution of the undertaking made by the Commission in its declaration on the occasion of the adoption of Council Directive 2001/102/EC and accommodating the declaration made by the Council on the same occasion, whereby the Council considered it of major importance that an adequate monitoring programme be carried out for the protection of public and animal health and in particular that a comprehensive set of data be collected for a revision of the maximum levels for dioxin. The Council invited the Member States to attach the highest priority and importance to implementing such monitoring programmes.

This draft Recommendation contains detailed guidelines concerning the minimum frequency and the format of reporting of the results. The Commission will ensure that all data submitted are compiled into one comprehensive database.

The Committee welcomed this Recommendation, although some delegations remarked on the difficulties relating to the funding of this monitoring programme.


It is of major importance for public and animal health protection that the maximum levels for dioxins established by Council Directive 2001/102/EC of 27 November 2001, and which have been in application since 1 July 2002, remain in force.


As the scope of Directive 2002/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council has been extended from that of Council Directive 1999/29/EC to cover additives, it is appropriate to incorporate the maximum levels of the additives belonging to the group ‘binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants’ in the Annex. Furthermore, additives belonging to the group ‘trace elements’ authorised for use in feedingstuffs have been found contaminated by dioxins at levels endangering public and animal health. The establishment of a maximum level for dioxins in these additives is necessary to protect public and animal health.

The Committee welcomed this draft Directive. Comments were made concerning the inclusion of trace elements as well on the proposed level. The Commission representative invited the Committee to examine in detail the monitoring results obtained through the co-ordinated inspection programme for the year 2001.

- Carbosan and SQM products: Update of the situation

The Commission representative indicated that the official report from the US authorities on the source of contamination and measures taken to avoid future contamination was still awaited.

The company had submitted new detailed information outlining the reasons why it considered that the Carbosan and SQM products were to be regarded as the authorised sulphate forms of the trace elements in question and did not require separate authorisation. However some delegations maintained their doubts and said they needed to examine in detail the explanation provided before being able to provide a definitive opinion on this issue. In order to check compliance with Council Directive 70/524, a survey needed to be carried out in all Member States on the form in which the different authorised additives were put into circulation and on the advertised claims. A definitive conclusion would be reached on this issue at the next meeting.

With regard to the status of SQM/Carbosan products with peat mixtures, the discussion was postponed until the next meeting, pending the receipt of written justification from some delegations on their position.

- **Fish protein hydrolysates:** With the information provided by the company, the Committee agreed to consider fish protein hydrolysates as a feed material.

- **List of laboratories:** A list of European laboratories capable of performing dioxin analysis was distributed for information and comments. Comments from the competent authorities were awaited before the end of November before finalisation of the list.

- **Analytical uncertainty:** A document outlining the concept of analytical uncertainty was distributed for consideration. The issue would be discussed in detail at a future meeting.

- **Limit of quantification:** The Commission representative undertook to provide a document clarifying the concept of “limit of quantification”


The Scientific Committee on Animal Nutrition is currently discussing an opinion on undesirable substances in feed. The opinion, expected to become available in the coming months, will provide a general assessment of the risks for animal and public health and the environment of the undesirable substances listed in the Annex to the above-mentioned Directive. The opinion will also provide a general assessment of the risks for animal and public health and the environment of substances not yet included in the Annex but which should be considered for inclusion.

From 1 August 2003 the dilution of non-complying feed materials is prohibited. A point of attention for the Standing Committee will be the identification of the feed materials of which normal background levels for a certain undesirable substance regularly exceed the maximum levels established in Annex I. Such cases, e.g. arsenic in seaweed meal, heavy metals in some minerals, have been already brought to the attention of the Commission services.

The Commission representative invited the Member States to begin identifying such situations already and to provide the justification data and inform the Commission services thereof.
Other business

- The recently appointed Deputy Director-General for Health and Consumer Protection was present for the first time at a meeting of the Animal Nutrition section of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health. Dr. Jaana Husu-Kallio underlined the good co-operation between the Member States and the Commission in animal nutrition and public health issues. She noted that this section had difficult tasks to deal with, but she recognised the experience of its members. She also mentioned the importance of scientific advice as a tool for supporting the decision-making process.

Dr. Willem Penning