President: Mr Willem PENNING

All Member States were represented, except Malta

1. Feed Additives

1.1. Application under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 4

1.1.1. New applications

1.2. Application under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 25


A discussion took place.

1.2.2. Enterococcus faecium NCIMB 10415 (Microorganisms No 10) Application for permanent authorisation for animal category: cats and dogs. Expiry of temporary authorisation: 06.03.2009. Rapp: DE

A discussion took place.

2. Export to third countries of non-authorised feed additives

Point was postponed to a next meeting.

3. Statistics on control and monitoring activities: the controls database

A representative of Eurostat made a presentation about the state of collection of statistics from Member States reports on official control of feedingstuffs and related information. Progress had been made in order to improve data comparability and the
main difficulties associated to the task of rendering the information comparable were evoked. A very useful exchange of information took place.

4. **FEFAC Guidelines for medicated feed**

It was proposed to organise a Working Group to examine the FEFAC guideline for medicated feed. DE, NL, FR, SP, BE, HU, SE, PT, LV and DK confirmed their interest to be part in the Working Group. It was decided that FEFAC will be invited to present their guide to the Working Group. A date end of April has to be fixed. The definition of medicated feed as well some Member States's different interpretation of the legislation will be discussed in this Working Group.

5. **Use of anodic water for the treatment of feed materials of vegetable origin**

Use of anodic water for the treatment of feed materials of plant origin was discussed following the request of one Member State. Delegates needed more information about the manufacturing process, the concentration of the active principle and the efficacy the product in order to be able to classify the product. A further discussion will be necessary, in particular when the additional information has been obtained.


First of all, a Commission representative informed the Committee that the codification of Directive 94/39/EC has just been finalised and that the new Directive has the No 2008/38/EC. Then, a CD was distributed with supplementary data on the application that was already sent to the Member States for a new feed for the support of renal function in case of chronic renal insufficiency. Some Member States indicated in their first reaction on the application that a request for an EFSA-opinion is not deemed to be necessary because the new product contains as essential nutritional characteristic Lanthanum carbonate octahydrate, which was just recently authorised as feed additive on the basis of an extensive EFSA-evaluation. The annex entry will be discussed in the next meeting of the Committee.

7. **Situation in the Member States on the prescription of medicated feed (request from Norway)**

On the occasion of a letter of the Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs, the issue of prescription of medicated feed was discussed. The vast majority of the Member States reported about the national practice of the prescription of medicated feed for aquaculture but as well for land animals. They all require in their national law that a veterinarian issues the prescription of medicated feed. Nevertheless, the Member States suggested a revision of Directive 90/167/EEC on medicated feed. The Commission representative confirmed that this would be envisaged.
8. **Information on the envisaged EU measures as regards guar gum originating in or consigned from India related to the contamination incident with pentachlorophenol and dioxins**

The Commission representative informed the Committee on the envisaged measures imposing special conditions on the first placing on the market of guar gum and products containing more than 10% of guar gum originating from India intended for animal and human consumption.

The measures are taken following the finding of high levels of pentachlorophenol and dioxins in certain batches of guar gum originating in or consigned from India. Such contamination constitutes a threat to public health within the Community if no measures are taken to avoid the presence of pentachlorophenol (PCP) and dioxins in guar gum. In response to this finding of elevated levels of PCP and dioxins, the Commission carried out an urgent inspection visit to India from 5 to 11 October 2007. The objective was to gather information on the possible source of the contamination and to assess the control measures put in place by the Indian authorities to avoid the re-occurrence of this contamination. The inspection team concluded that there is to date insufficient evidence of the cause of the contamination incident, and the investigation carried out by the Indian authorities has been inadequate to provide any conclusions. With availability of sodium pentachlorophenate and its use in the guar gum industry, and with a largely self-regulated industry, there are inadequate controls in place to ensure that this contamination does not occur again.

The draft Commission Decision requires that all consignments of guar gum or products containing guar gum at significant amounts originating in or consigned from India and imported into the Community intended for human or animal consumption, should be accompanied by an analytical report issued by a laboratory accredited according EN ISO/IEC 17025 for the analysis of PCP in food and feed or by a laboratory that is pursuing the necessary accreditation procedures and which has adequate quality control schemes in place and endorsed by the competent authority from the country where the laboratory is located. In order to reduce the administrative burden, it was agreed that a list of laboratories within the EU authorised to perform the PCP analysis would be established and put on the SANCO website. Analytical reports from these laboratories are considered to be endorsed automatically by the competent authority.

It is expected that the Commission will adopt this measure early April 2008 and the special conditions will apply to consignments which left India from 3 days after the publication in the Official Journal onwards.

9. **Exchange of views and possible opinion on a draft Regulation (EC) concerning the authorisation of a preparation of Natuphos (3-phytase) as feed additive** *(Document SANCO/00036/2008)*

A discussion took place. The vote was taken. The draft Regulation received a favourable opinion by qualified majority.

A discussion took place.
The vote was taken. The draft Regulation received a favourable opinion by qualified majority.

11. Exchange of views and possible opinion on a draft Regulation (EC) concerning the authorisation of a preparation of astaxanthin dimethylsuccinate as feed additive (Document SANCO/460/2008)

A discussion took place.
The vote was taken. The draft Regulation received a favourable opinion by qualified majority.


The draft Commission Directive was presented and contains following draft changes to the Annex of Directive 2002/32/EC on undesirable substances in feed:
- increase of the maximum level for fluorine in fish feed from 150 ppm to 350 ppm following recent developments in formulating fish feed with the increasing use of marine crustaceans such as marine krill as feed material in fish feed.
- deletion of the specific reference to *Lolium temulentum* and *Lolium remotum* in the provisions limiting the presence of weed seeds and ungrounded and uncushed fruits containing alkaloids, glucosides or other toxic substances taking into account the EFSA opinion on pyrrolizidine alkaloids
- replacement of TDE by DDD in the residue definition of DDT, as DDD is a more common name for the metabolite dichlorodiphenyl-dichloroethane than TDE.
- deletion of apricots – *Prunus armeniaca* and bitter almond – *Prunus dulcis var. amara* and this based on the EFSA opinion indicating that the requirement for absence of quantifiable amounts of apricots and bitter almond is not necessary for the protection of animal and public health and that it is sufficient to apply the general maximum levels for hydrocyanic acid.
- deletion of Camelina – *Camelina sativa* and this based on the EFSA opinion indicating that the requirement for absence of quantifiable amounts of *Camelina sativa* and their derivatives is not necessary for the protection of animal and public health provided that the total amount of volatile mustard oil in the diet does not endanger animal and public health.

The Commission representative indicated that the discussions on the possible setting of a maximum level for arsenic in trace elements will be pursued but that it was at this stage premature to already include provisions on maximum levels for arsenic in trace elements.
elements in the current amendment to Directive 2002/32/EC as this issue requires more in depth examination in particular the possible presence of arsenic in organic trace elements.

The Commission representative furthermore stressed that the deletion of some botanical impurities does not mean that the presence of these plant species in animal feed is no longer subject to restrictions. The EFSA opinions clearly outline the restrictions and the possible dangers for animal and public health in case of too high exposure of some animal species to these plant species but indicate also clearly examining the characteristics of these plant species, the requirement of absolute absence is no longer justified.

One delegation could not agree on the fact that no provisions for arsenic in trace elements were yet presented.

Two delegations could not agree on the deletion of Camelina sativa. Following an intervention from a delegation indicating that Camelina sativa was never found at level higher than 5 %, the Commission representative clarified that the requirement for absence of quantifiable amounts in Directive 2002/32/EC is a complete different requirement than the requirement of botanical purity of feed materials of 95 % as provided for in Council Directive 96/25/EC of 29 April 1996 on the circulation and use of feed materials where the botanical impurities may only consist of natural but harmless impurities (Annex, part A, II, 2).

The vote was taken. The Committee expressed a favourable opinion by qualified majority.

The delegation of Germany made following declaration:

The delegation of Italy made following declaration:
"La delegazione italiana vota contro il documento SANCO/3875/2007 rev. 2 perché è stato stralciato dal primo documento oil tenore di arsenico (30ppm) negli oligoelementi. Il rinvio per la fissazione di tale limite per l'arsenico negli oligoelementi, elemento indesiderabile che ha una riconosciuta tossicità di accumulo non consente di intraprendere i normali controlli sulle partite importate e non è in linea con quanto auspicato dall'EFSA con il parere del 31 gennaio 2005. L'opinione dell'EFSA, adottata il 31 gennaio 2005, sull'arsenico nei mangimi, sosteneva che tutte le specie animali sono suscettibili agli effetti tossici dell'arsenico inorganico, per cui è necessario un livello massimo per l'arsenico negli oligoelementi impiegati nei mangimi".
13. **Exchange of views and possible opinion on a draft Commission Regulation laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feedingstuffs**  
(Document SANCO/5423/2006 – rev. 2)

The proposed draft Commission Regulation will replace 18 existing Commission directives. Moreover, several of these Directives have been amended substantially. Some of the methods are no longer valid in the light of advances in scientific and technological knowledge or no longer valid for their intended purpose and should therefore be deleted.

The Commission representative indicated that the remaining methods were assessed by governmental analytical experts and were found to still valid for use in official control. Some of the methods are empirical methods which entails that they have to remain in Community legislation in order to enable enforcing some Community provisions as regards composition of feedingstuffs.

The bringing together of the sampling method and the valid methods of analysis to be used for the official control of feedingstuffs into one single legal act constitutes a significant rationalisation and simplification of EU legislation and improves significantly the readability and applicability of EU legislation on methods of analysis for the official control of feedingstuffs.

The Commission representative confirmed that it is foreseen to update the sampling provisions to take into account the developments in the way feedingstuffs are produced, stored, transported and marketed before this Regulation will apply.

Some comments were made by delegations. The comments were accepted.

The vote was taken. The Committee expressed a favourable opinion by qualified majority.

14. **Discussion on a draft Regulation (EC) concerning the authorisation of a preparation of Quantum Phytase 5000 L and Quantum Phytase 2500 D (6-phytase) as feed additive**  
(Document SANCO/543/2008) - Annex entry

A discussion took place. The document will be submitted to the vote at the next Standing Committee.

15. **Reporting of the outcome of the discussions in the Expert Committee on subjects related to undesirable substances in particular as regards the unavoidable carry-over of coccidiostats into non-target feed and follow-up on recent EFSA opinions. Discussion and endorsement of conclusions**

The Committee endorsed following outcome from the Expert Committee as regards unavoidable carry-over of coccidiostats into non-target feed:
- These maximum levels will be largely differentiated into two different groups for the ratio of unavoidable carry-over in order to enable the feed manufacturer to manage the "unavoidable carry-over"

  * feed for non-sensitive non-target animal species (carry-over rate of approx 3 % compared to authorised maximum concentration)
  * feed for sensitive non-target animal species and withdrawal feed (finishing feed) (carry over rate of approx 1 % compared to authorised maximum concentration)

The issue was raised as regards the classification of non-target feed "continuous food producing animals" (such as laying hens, dairy cows). It was agreed to consider this in more detail at the next meeting.


The Commission representative confirmed that simultaneously with the setting of maximum levels (tolerances) in non-target feed, maximum levels for these coccidiostats in food of animal origin originating from non-target feeds and as a result of the presence of (allowable) unavoidable carry-over in feed will be established insofar there is no MRL yet fixed for that specific food of animal origin in order to ensure legal security.

**The Committee endorsed following outcome from the Expert Committee as regards follow-up on recent EFSA opinions in addition to the provisions foreseen by the envisaged amendment of Directive 2002/32/EC (see point 12 of this report)**

- **heptachlor**: possible future inclusion of photoheptachlor in residue definition (significant for feed from marine origin)

**Actions to be undertaken**:

  * method of analysis needs to include photoheptachlor – validation of the method for photoheptachlor required
  * data need to be collected
  * assessment of the data to verify the appropriateness of the current levels after inclusion of photoheptachlor into the residue definition
- **chlor dane**: feed materials of marine origin may also contain *cis- and trans* nonachlor at levels comparable with those of chlordane. Analysis of feed samples should also include the determination of *cis* and *trans* nonachlor.

**Actions to be undertaken**:

* to verify if current method for chlordane can also be used for the analysis of *cis- and trans* nonachlor or if a separate method needs to be applied
* data need to be collected
* assessment of the data to verify the appropriateness of the current levels after the eventual inclusion of *cis- and trans* nonachlor into the residue definition

- **pyrrolizidine alkaloids (PA)**

**Actions to be undertaken**:

* validation of method of analysis for individual PA and total PA
* compounds to be monitored
* Senecio alkaloids: senecionine, seneciophulline and erucifoline
* Crotalaria alkaloids: monocrotaline and trichdesmine
* Heliotropium alkaloids: Heliotrine and indicine
* intermedine and lycopsamine
* assessment of the obtained monitoring results

- **glucosinolates**

**Actions to be undertaken**:

* validation of method of analysis for total glucosinolates in feed
* collection of data on total glucosinolates
* legal measures should be in future related to total glucosinolates instead of the current provisions for volatile mustard all (expressed as allyl isothiocyanates)
* the appropriateness of the provisions 5-VOT (5-vinlyoxazolidone-2-thiobe) needs to be considered, as the compound is volatile and not formed as cleavage product by all glucosinolates

- **cyanogenic compounds**

**Actions to be undertaken**:

* reliable method of analysis needs to be validated
* collection of data
* assessment of the data in relation with the current maximum levels

- **DDT and hexachlorobenzene**

**Actions to be undertaken**:
As the current provisions are, considering the conclusions and recommendations of the EFSA opinions on these substances, still appropriate to protect animal and public health, no further specific action is needed.

On the request of a delegation the Commission representative indicated that the development of the abovementioned methods of analysis and the validation will be undertaken in the frame of a recently approved research project funded by the DG Research, Technology and development of the European Commission and by CEN/TC 327 under a mandate ordered by the European Commission (DG Health and Consumer Protection).

16.1. Discussion on a draft Regulation (EC) concerning the authorisation of a preparation of red carotenoid-rich bacterium Paracoccus carotinifaciens with trade name Panaferd as feed additive - Annex entry

Substantial progress was made concerning the discussions about the identification and conditions of use to be included in the authorisation of this product as a feed additive.

16.2. Discussion on the existing authorisations for canthaxanthin as a feed additive

The amendment of the existing authorisation for cathaxanthin to take into account the recent opinion of European Food Safety Authority relating to setting MRLs for this product in seeral products of animal origin was further discussed in detail and substantial progress made.


A revised version of the document taking into account earlier discussions was discussed. The document will be further discussed at the Codex coordination meeting in the Council with a view to send the final reply to Codex.

18. A.O.B.

Bernard VAN GOETHEM,
Director (signed)