SUMMARY REPORT OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FOOD CHAIN AND ANIMAL HEALTH
HELD IN BRUSSELS ON 24 SEPTEMBER 2012 - 25 SEPTEMBER 2012
(Section Animal Nutrition)

A.1 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 4 or 13.
Documents were distributed.

Discussion on EFSA Scientific Opinions on :

A.2.1. the safety and efficacy of Ronozyme RumiStar (alpha-amylase) as a feed additive for dairy cows.
Following the discussion, a supplementary evaluation will be requested to EFSA, when the Commission receives new data provided by the applicant.

A.2.2. the safety and efficacy of bentonite as a technological feed additive for all species.
This point was discussed with the following points: A.2.10 - A.2.11.
Following the discussion, a better definition of characterisation of the active substance is necessary. An analytical method to determine the capability of binding mycotoxins has to be determined. A new document will be proposed for discussion at a future meeting.

A.2.3. the safety and efficacy of Lactobacillus plantarum (DSM 3676 and DSM 3677) and Lactobacillus buchneri (DSM 13573) as a silage additive for pigs, poultry, bovines, sheep, goats, rabbits and horses.
Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting.

A.2.4. the safety and efficacy of sodium benzoate as a silage additive for pigs, poultry, bovines, ovines, goats, rabbits and horses.
This document was not discussed.

A.2.5. the safety and efficacy of Pediococcus acidilactici (CNCM I-3237, CNCM MA 18/5M—DSM 11673) and Pediococcus pentosaceus (DSM 23376,
NCIMB 12455, NCIMB 30237 and NCIMB 30168) as silage additives for all species.

Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting. New data on efficacy will be request to the applicant on the microorganisms without a conclusive EFSA opinion (Pediococcus acidilactici (CNCM I-3237) and Pediococcus pentosaceus (NCIMB 30237).

A.2.6. the safety and efficacy of VevoVitall® (benzoic acid) as feed additive for pigs for reproduction.

Following the discussion, a proposal for an annex on lactating sows and sows will be proposed for a discussion at a future meeting. New data will be requested to the company on the other target species.

A.2.7. the safety and efficacy of Ronozyme WX (endo-1,4-beta-xylanase) as a feed additive for poultry, piglets (weaned) and pigs for fattening.

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

A.2.8. the safety and efficacy of Feedlyve AXC (endo-1,4-beta-xylanase) as a feed additive for turkeys.

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

A.2.9. the safety and efficacy of Ronozyme HiPhos GT (6-phytase) as feed additive for poultry and pigs.

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

A.2.10. the efficacy of Bentonite (dioctahedral montmorillonite) for all species (02/2011).

See point A.2.2.

A.2.11. the efficacy of Bentonite (dioctahedral montmorillonite) for all species (06/2011).

See point A.2.2.

A.2.12. the safety and efficacy of cobalt carbonate as feed additive for ruminants, horses and rabbits, on safety and efficacy of cobalt compounds (E3) as feed additives for all animal species : Cobaltous acetate tetrahydrate, basic cobaltous carbonate monohydrate and cobaltous sulphate heptahydrate and on safety and on efficacy of coated granulated cobaltous carbonate monohydrate as feed additive for all species.

A Commission representative informed the Committee that, with these three opinions, all re-evaluation applications for compounds of cobalt are covered. A discussion on the EFSA conclusions took place. The Commission services will consult with the industry in the light of these discussions and will present annex
entries for the different compounds of cobalt in one of the next meetings.

A.2.13. the safety and efficacy of selenium in the form of organic compounds produced by the selenium-enriched yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae YSC 11111–646 (Selemax 1000/2000) as feed additive for all species.

A discussion of the EFSA conclusions took place. As there is no other pending application for a selenised yeast, the Commission services will prepare a document for one of the next meetings to cope with the re-iterated EFSA recommendation to lower the maximum content of selenium from selenised yeasts simultaneously with the annex entry for selenium in the form of organic compounds produced by the selenium-enriched yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae YSC 11111–R646.

A.2.14. the safety and efficacy of nicotinic acid and nicotinamide as feed additive for all animal species (06/2012, 07/2012 & 07/2012).

A discussion took place on the several EFSA opinions on the different forms of this additive. However, as there were still some applications on the same additive for which EFSA had not published its opinion, it was considered necessary to finalise the discussion and consider the regulation of this additive again once all opinions would be available.

A.2.15. the safety and efficacy of folic acid as feed additive for all animal species (06/2012).

The EFSA opinion was considered and also a draft annex entry. The issues discussed will be incorporated in a revised draft to be used for the preparation of a draft Regulation to be submitted in a forthcoming meeting.

A.2.16. the safety and efficacy of beta carotene as a feed additive for all animal species (06/2012).

The EFSA opinion was considered. The issues discussed will be incorporated in a revised draft. In view of the relationship between beta carotene and vitamin A and depending on the availability of the EFSA evaluation on vitamin A in a near future or not, it may be desirable to address the reauthorisation of beta carotene in connection with that of vitamin A in order to better ensure consistency.

A.2.17. the safety and efficacy of L-carnitine and L-carnitine tartrate for all animal species (05/2012 & 05/2012).

The item was discussed. The issues identified will be incorporated in a revised draft. Once all the EFSA evaluations on all the applications on this additive are available the discussions on carnitine and carnitine tartrate will be finalised.

A.2.18. the safety and efficacy of Synthetic alpha-tocopherol and tocopherol rich extracts of natural origin as feed additive for all animal species. (07/2012 & 07/2012).

The EFSA opinion was analysed and several issues were identified that required further consideration. The issues discussed will be incorporated in a revised draft to be used for the preparation of a Regulation to be submitted in a forthcoming meeting.
A.2.19. the safety and efficacy of taurine as feed additive for all animal species (06/2012).

The EFSA opinion was considered and also a draft annex entry. The issues discussed will be incorporated in a revised draft to be used for the preparation of a draft Regulation to be submitted in a forthcoming meeting.

A.2.20. the safety and efficacy of the chemically defined group of flavourings no. 27 (anthranilate derivatives) for all animal species (12/2012).

A.2.21. the safety and efficacy of the chemically defined group of flavourings no. 18 (allylhydroxybenzenes) for all animal species (12/2012).

A.2.22. the safety and efficacy of the chemically defined group of flavourings no. 17 (propenylhydroxybenzenes) for all animal species (01/2012).

A.2.23. the safety and efficacy of the chemically defined group of flavourings no. 25 (phenol derivatives containing ring-alkyl, ring-alkoxy and side-chains with an oxygenated functional group) for all animal species (02/2012).

A.2.24. the safety and efficacy of the chemically defined group of flavourings no. 11 (alicyclic and aromatic lactones) for all animal species (03/2012).

Regarding the points 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 a general discussion took place on the approach to take concerning these chemically defined flavourings, taking into account the complexity of the issue as there are some 600 compounds falling in this category and the EFSA evaluations are being issued over a period of time. Several alternatives were considered such as adopting one single regulation on all these compounds or establishing several target dates and also the range of available risk management options that could be undertaken. The different outcomes of the EFSA opinions were also considered. In general it was considered desirable to maintain a good separation between the risk management measures and the risk assessment carried out by EFSA. Examples of approaches were also discussed using several of the groups discussed at earlier meetings. Discussions on this large number of evaluations will continue in future meetings.

A.2.25. the safety and efficacy of the chemically defined group of flavourings no. 15 (phenyl ethyl alcohols, phenylacetic acids, related esters, phenoxyacetic acids and related esters) for all animal species (03/2012).

A.2.26. the safety and efficacy of the chemically defined group of flavourings no. 33 (aliphatic and aromatic amines) for all animal species (05/2012).

A.2.27. the safety and efficacy of the chemically defined group of flavourings no.26 (aromatic ethers including anisole derivatives) for all animal species (05/2012).

A.2.28. the safety and efficacy of the chemically defined group of flavourings no. 13 (furanones and tetrahydrofurfuryl derivatives) for all animal species (07/2012).

A.2.29. the safety and efficacy of the chemically defined group of flavourings no. 23 (benzyl alcohols, aldehydes, acids, esters and acetals) for all animal species (07/2012).
Regarding points 25, 26, 27 28 and 29, each of the different EFSA evaluations on these groups of flavourings were discussed.

The discussions will continue in future meetings grouping together new opinions on these groups of flavourings as they will be released by EFSA.

A.2.30. the safety and efficacy of Scansmoke SEF7525 (smoke flavourings) for cats and dogs (06/2012).

The EFSA opinion was considered. A number of issues were identified regarding this product which would be the first smoke flavouring authorised as a feed additive. The annex entry could be used for use in a future draft Regulation to be submitted in a forthcoming meeting.


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


A.4.1. State of play and discussion of applications for high concentrate products under Article 32(2).

Progress was made for the group of applications for which the evaluation is quite finalised. Naturally, apart from new entries it is appropriate to merge existing entries in Directive 2008/38/EC with new high concentrate applications. In this context it was agreed to phase out meaningless and vague expressions in the existing essential nutritional characteristics for reasons of consistency and good labelling. The Commission services will prepare Annex entries for the most advanced applications including the issue of vague expressions and come back on the issues in one of the next meetings.

A.4.2. Application to amend Annex I to Directive 2008/38/EC by introducing the new particular nutritional purpose "Regulation of thyroid hormone metabolism in the case of hyperthyroidism".

Some Member States have not yet finalised their evaluation of the supplementary information. The Committee will come back on the issue probably in December 2012.

A.4.3. Application to amend Annex I to Directive 2008/38/EC by introducing a new specification for the particular nutritional purpose "Support of joint function in the case of osteoarthritis".

Some Member States have not yet finalised their evaluation of the supplementary information. The Committee will come back on the issue probably in December 2012.

A Commission representative informed the Committee about this new application, for which the documents have been uploaded onto the respective data base. He stressed that the application is in fact a merge of the two existing entries "Stabilisation of water and electrolyte balance" and "Stabilisation of physiological digestion".

A.4.5. Update concerning test method to detect and quantify packaging material in former foodstuffs.

The information from the Member States showed a heterogeneous situation in the EU. Though in principle a precise and robust analytical method for the detection of packaging residues based on microscopy would exist, only one Member State has validated such a method. The detection limits of the methods are quite low and several delegates advocated to strive for slightly higher tolerance levels on the basis of good manufacturing practice in the operations. The Commission's representative again asked the Member States and the agri-food industry to deliver data for a risk assessment on the residues of different packaging materials.

A.5

A.5.1. Dodecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride (DDAC) in premixture with preservatives

The Committee was informed of three RASFF notifications in the first half of July 2012 in which very high levels of DDAC were reported in feed premixture. Given the very high level found it is evident that the source of contamination in feed is not related to cross-contamination as this is considered to be the likely source of most findings in food at much lower levels. The source is the fraudulent addition by a company in Spain of relative high concentrations of DDAC to a product which is used as a preservative in feed, including premixtures and water. The product is labelled to contain citric acid, lactic acid, ammonium propionate, ascorbic acid, sodium chloride, glycerol and water. Withdrawal and recall actions are ongoing and many Member States and third countries are involved.

The delegation of Spain provided detailed information on the actions taken as regards the company and to trace the contaminated products. The production of the last 2 years is affected by the fraud. The Commission's representative confirmed that it is appropriate to withdraw all feed containing a level of DDAC higher than 0.5 mg/kg and to safely dispose of, in accordance with the agreed guidelines (see point A.5.2).

A.5.2. Other issues related to the presence of DDAC and benzalkoniumchloride (BAC) feed

The Committee was informed on the guidelines as regards measures to be taken as regards the presence of DDAC in or on food and feed, agreed by the Standing Committee on 13 July 2012 (RASFF notification 12-681 of 19 July 2012) and as
regards the presence of BAC in or on food and feed, agreed by the Standing Committee on 25 July 2012 (RASFF notification.12-682 of 27 July 2012).

According to the agreed guidelines, it is appropriate to take the following proportionate risk management measures on a temporary basis, ensuring a high level of animal health and consumer health protection:

- food and feed of plant and animal origin with a level of DDAC or BAC higher than 0.5 mg/kg should not be placed on the market and be withdrawn from the market and safely disposed of;
- to put in place a monitoring programme with a view to have clear understanding of the levels of DDAC and BAC in all food and feed of plant and animal origin and to carry out investigations on the causes of the contamination;
- to report the results of the monitoring and investigations by the end of February 2013 to the Commission and to EFSA in view of taking any necessary risk management measures on a permanent basis.

The point was raised that the proposed level might be problematic for concentrated products such as skimmed milk powder used as animal feed as no provisions are foreseen to take into account concentration during processing. The Commission's representative informed the Committee that this issue would be discussed at the Standing Committee on 5 October 2012.

Furthermore, a delegation indicated that more problems as regards the presence of residues of biocides in feed might be identified as the consequence of the use of biocides on materials, such as equipment, coming into contact with feed.

A.6 T2 and HT-2 toxin in feed. Continuation of the discussion.

The Committee was informed that the discussions as regards possible provisions on T-2 and HT-2 in food are still ongoing. Possible measures proposed for T-2 and HT-2 in feed would be presented for discussions once the discussions for T-2 and HT-2 in feed are in a more final stage.


The Committee was informed that no further progress has taken place on this issue since last meeting but that a working group meeting would be held in the coming weeks to further discuss the sampling of feed and that the document would then be sent to stakeholder organisations for comment.


The eWG had recently finalised its work on the document concerning the second mandate of TF. The Swiss delegation made also a presentation on the aspects of the document coming out of the work of the eWG. The two documents concerning the two mandates of the TF were now open for comments in preparation of the discussions in early February 2013 in Bern.
A.9 Availability of Coccidiostats on the EU market.

The Commission informed the Committee on issues concerning the supply of coccidiostats for rabbits during the summer period caused by simultaneous lack of the two coccidiostats authorised for rabbits: robenidine and diclazuril. The Italian earthquake had damaged the factory producing robenidine and different issues affected the other factory producing diclazuril. At present the situation seems to have stabilised following the re-start of the production of robenidine in Italy and the supply of diclazuril will be resumed, at least for the next six months, by mid October. Therefore an urgent authorisation for another coccidiostat (salinomycin sodium) was considered not necessary at present. The Commission invited the Member States to monitor the situation.

B.1 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of zinc chloride hydroxide hydrate as feed additive for all animal species.

The French delegation made the following declaration:

"Dans son opinion en date du 15 mai 2012, l’AESA souligne les disparités de sensibilité des espèces aquatiques au zinc et indique que les tilapias (Oreochromis niloticus) ont une tolérance inférieure à 100 mg/kg. La demande pour ce poisson d’eau douce est en forte croissance et des élevages de tilapia se développent actuellement dans les départements français d'outre-mer.

En raison du risque pour la santé animale des tilapias du projet présenté par la Commission, qui prévoit une teneur maximale de 200 mg/kg pour les aliments complets pour poissons, la délégation française s'oppose à ce projet de règlement."

Vote taken: 316 votes in favour, 29 votes against.


Vote taken: Unanimity.
B.3 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase produced by Trichoderma reesei (MULC 49755) and endo-1,3(4)-beta-glucanase produced by Trichoderma reesei (MULC 49754) as a feed additive for laying hens and minor poultry species for fattening and laying (holder of authorisation Aveve NV)

Vote taken: Unanimity.

B.4 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of a preparation of Propionibacterium acidipropionici (CNCM MA 26/4U) as a feed additive for all animal species.

Vote taken: Unanimity.

B.5 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 1096/2009 as regards the modification of the conditions of use of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase produced by Aspergillus niger (CBS 109.713) (holder of authorisation BASF SE).

Vote taken: Unanimity.

B.6 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase produced by Trichoderma reesei (ATCC PTA 5588) as a feed additive for minor poultry species other than ducks and amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 9/2010 (holder of authorisation Danisco Animal Nutrition).

Vote taken: Unanimity.

B.7 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of preparations of Lactobacillus plantarum ( DSM 23375, CNCM I-3235, DSM 19457, DSM 16565, DSM 16568, LMG 21295, CNCM MA 18/5U, NCIMB 30094, VTT E-78076, ATCC PTSA-6139, DSM 18112, DSM 18113, DSM 18114, ATCC 55943 and ATCC 55944) as feed additives for all animal species.

Vote taken: Unanimity.

The draft Regulation proposes to change for canned wet pet food the current maximum level of 2.5 mg/kg for melamine relative to a feed with a moisture content of 12%, into an "as sold" basis and this in line with what is foreseen for food.

**Vote taken:** Unanimity.

**C.1 Exchange of views of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation on the withdrawal from the market of certain feed additives belonging to the group of flavouring and appetising substances.**

A slightly amended version of the document, taking account of the comments made at the Committee's meeting of June, was presented and discussed.

This document will be further adapted in order to take into account final comments received from the Committee members and from some stakeholders. The draft Regulation will then be submitted to the Committee for a formal opinion at a next meeting, after completion of the internal consultation procedure.

**M.1 Any Other Business.**

**Aflatoxin in maize**

The Italian delegation informed the Committee that due to extreme weather conditions (drought), there is a risk that a significant part of the corn production could contain high levels of aflatoxin and was asking if other Member States face a similar situation. Furthermore advice was asked on how to handle the issue in order to ensure that only corn compliant with the maximum level is used for the production of feed.

The Commission's representative informed the Committee that maize which is non-compliant with EU legislation cannot be placed on the market and the operator who receives such a lot can reject it and send it back to the supplier. Maize intended for feed or food which is non-compliant with the maximum levels established for maize for feed (i.e. level of aflatoxin B1 above 20 µg/kg), can in accordance with Article 8(2) and (3) of Directive 2002/32/EC undergo a detoxification process before use in feed.

Maize which is not compliant with the maximum level for aflatoxin B1 in feed can, in accordance with article 20(1) of Regulation (EC) N0 767/2009, be transported to the establishment performing the detoxification on the condition that the feed bears the labelling particulars as provided for in Annex VIII of Regulation (EC) 767/2009 (point 1 of Annex VIII for detoxification by chemical treatment, point 2 of Annex VIII for detoxification by adequate cleaning or other physical treatment).

Maize not compliant with the feed legislation can always be directed to non-feed/non-food use. However it has to be ensured that the by-products of any such use do not end up in the feed (or food) chain (unless it is ensured that these by-products comply with EU legislation).
Several delegates asked clarification on issues arising from the concrete application of the dioxin Regulation (EU) No 225/2012. They will be discussed in the Committee in October.

Possible repeal of Commission Directive 82/475/EEC

Based on request of one Member State, a Commission representative clarified that the list referred to Art 17(4) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 already exists in form of Commission Directive 82/475/EEC which has not been repealed by Regulation (EC) No 767/2009.

Chicken jerky products

The Commission services informed that US FDA had approached them recently in order to enquire about the situation in Europe regarding certain so called chicken jerky pet foods. Further information is on FDA's website [http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/NewsEvents/CVMUpdates/ucm280586.htm](http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/NewsEvents/CVMUpdates/ucm280586.htm). Delegations were asked to verify if similar issues had occurred in their Member States.

Status of coccidiostats

In response to a query, the Commission clarified the situation concerning the use of coccidiostats after 31 December 2012. The conditions set out in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) N° 1831/2003 have been complied with. The Commission will not be making any proposals to change the current situation and therefore authorised coccidiostats may continue to be placed on the market after 31 December 2012.