SUMMARY REPORT OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FOOD CHAIN AND ANIMAL HEALTH
HELD IN BRUSSELS ON 13 DECEMBER 2012 - 14 DECEMBER 2012
(Section Animal Nutrition)

A.1 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) N° 1831/2003 Art. 4 or 13
Documents were distributed.

A.2 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) N° 1831/2003 Art. 9 - Discussion on EFSA Scientific Opinions on:

A.2.1. the efficacy and safety of Toyocerin (Bacillus cereus) for sows, piglets, pigs for fattening, calves for rearing, cattle for fattening, chickens for fattening and rabbits for fattening.

The EFSA opinion was further discussed in the presence of representatives of EFSA who presented the opinion to the Member States and responded to questions.

A.2.2. the safety and efficacy of Roxazyme® G2 G/L (endo-1,4-beta-glucanase, endo-1,(3)4-beta-glucanase and endo-1,4-beta-xylanase) for chickens and turkeys for fattening, laying hens, ducks, poultry and piglets (weaned). Annex

Following the discussion, a new Annex will be submitted to a future meeting.

A.2.3. the safety and efficacy of Bacillus subtilis BP6 as feed additive for weaned piglets and minor porcine species. Annex

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

A.2.4. sodium benzoate, propionic acid and sodium propionate as preservative for pigs, poultry, bovines, sheep, rabbits and horses. Annex

Following the discussion, a new Annex will be submitted to a future meeting.

A.2.5. Bactocell as a feed additive for use in water for drinking for weaned piglets, pigs for fattening, laying hens and chickens for fattening. Annex
Following the discussion, a new Annex will be submitted to a future meeting.

A.2.6. ammonium chloride for bovine, sheep, dogs and cats. Annex

Following the discussion, a new Annex will be submitted to a future meeting.

A.2.7. biotin as a feed additive for all species

The EFSA opinions on the two applications concerning this additive were discussed, and also details of the conditions of use of this additive. The discussion will be finalised once the full opinions are available as currently only the summaries are available.

A.2.8. the safety and efficacy of copper compounds (E4) as feed additives for all animal species: cupric sulphate pentahydrate

A discussion of the EFSA opinion took place in particular regarding the chapter on consumer safety. Further reflections are needed about the FEEDAP recommendation to increase the MRLs for copper in certain animal tissues. The re-authorisation act will be part of a package containing several forms of copper to be proposed at a later stage.

A.2.9. the safety and efficacy of zinc compounds (E6) as feed additive for all animal species: Zinc oxide

An initial discussion of the EFSA opinion took place. The re-authorisation act will be part of a package containing several forms of zinc to be proposed at a later stage.

A.2.10. DL-methionine, DL-methionine sodium salt, the hydroxyl analogue of methionine and the calcium salt of methionine hydroxy analogue in all animal species; on the isopropyl ester of methionine hydroxy analogue and DL-methionine technically pure protected with copolymer vinylpyridine/styrene in dairy cows; and on DL-methionine technically pure protected with ethylcellulose in ruminants. Annex entry

Based on the last discussion and received comments in the meanwhile from the applicants and stakeholders, an annex entry was tabled. Considering the broad general agreement on the proposed text, a draft Regulation will be prepared for vote in one of the next Committees.

A.2.11. the safety and efficacy of cobalt carbonate as feed additive for ruminants, horses and rabbits, the 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 the safety and on efficacy of coated granulated cobaltous carbonate monohydrate as feed additive for all species. Annex entry
Based on the last discussion and received comments in the meanwhile from the applicants and stakeholders, an annex entry was tabled. Considering the broad general agreement on the proposed text, a draft Regulation will be prepared for vote in one of the next Committees.

A.2.12. Discussion on bentonite as technological additive. New information on analytical methods.

It was announced that an analytical method for the detection on the binding capability for specific mycotoxin was submitted by an applicant and would be subject to the procedure of evaluation.

A.3  Carry-over of Feed Additives

Exchange of views on the Report of the European Union Reference Laboratory on Feed Additives (control) on the collaborative trial on determination of authorised coccidiostats in compound feed and related matters.

The EU Reference Laboratory on Feed Additives presented the results of the collaborative trial on the determination of coccidiostats for which there are carry over limits established under Directive 32/2002/EEC. This trial took place during 2012 and was funded by the Commission's Directorate General for Health and Consumers (DG SANCO). Thirty laboratories from 22 countries participated in the trial. This was the first time such a trial on this matter was carried out. The overall outcome was very satisfactory. Some improvements on the basis of the experience gained were also possible. It is likely that a similar activity will be carried out in 2013.

A.4  Update and exchange of views on recent RASFF notifications related to undesirable substances in feed

A.4.1. Recent RASFF notifications

Attention was drawn to the following RASFF notifications:

• one notification on aflatoxins in corn from Italy;
• one notification on dioxins in fish meal;
• one notification on too high levels of dioxins (2.8 ng/kg) in dried alfalfa pellets from France. The congener pattern of the dioxin contamination provides indication that the source of contamination is possibly linked to the drying process. The French delegation confirmed that the drying was done with a direct drying process and that the company during a certain period used other burning wood material than usual. Therefore, the burning process was not optimal or was incomplete resulting in higher level of dioxins in the combustion gases which come in direct contact with the alfalfa to be dried. In the meantime, the company has again changed the wood and, the burning process is again optimal and does not result in unacceptable levels of dioxins. All lots which have been dried during the critical period are being traced and the customers are informed thereof to withdraw the product from the market;
two notifications on too high levels of cadmium (23.5 mg/kg and 48.7 mg/kg) in zinc sulphate from China. The Committee was reminded that very high levels of cadmium in zinc sulphate from China were found in 2006. Following these findings trace elements from China were listed for increased frequency of controls (50 % of all incoming years) for the presence of lead and cadmium from the entry into force in January 2010 of Regulation (EC) N° 669/2009 of 24 July 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) N° 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the increased level of official controls on imports of certain feed and food of non-animal origin and amending Decision 2006/504/EC. During the period of listing for increased control until April 2011, no non-compliances have been found and therefore it was decided that the increased frequency of control was no longer necessary. However these findings clearly demonstrate the need for continued attention.

A.4.2. Guidelines for the measures to be taken following the finding of non-compliant feed in particular the case of feed already distributed (in small quantities) over a very large number of establishments. Continuation of the discussion.

The document was presented and the guidance for specific situations takes into account if the non-compliance is related to a risk for public health, animal health or environment. A discussion and comments were made by some delegations. The Commission's representative committed to take the comments into account and to present a revised document at the next meeting.

A.5 Maximum levels of undesirable substances in high concentration - slow release formulations.

This concerns a product form, the Golus, which is clearly distinguishable from other complementary feed. The slow release form of complementary feed has only to be fed e.g. every 100/180 days.

Consequently these special forms of complementary feed contain certain compounds such as e.g. trace elements in much higher concentration than the normal complementary feed. In case there are significantly higher maximum levels established for the compounds which are present at high concentration in the special form of complementary feed, this poses a problem of compliance with the maximum level established for these undesirable substance in complementary feed.

Therefore it seems appropriate in these situations to set a higher maximum level for these special forms of complementary feed. There is no risk for animal or public health expected following such increase of the maximum level as the exposure of the animal to the undesirable substance is on a daily basis lower than in the case of feeding with normal complementary feed.

Therefore it is proposed to consider the setting of a specific higher level of undesirable substances for this high concentrated slow release formulation. The Commission's representative indicated that they would propose several options for consideration at the next meeting of this Committee.
A.6 Exchange of views on the work of the Task Force on Animal Feeding of the Codex Alimentarius.

The situation following the sending of the final EU comments to Codex was outlined by the Commission services. The next stages in the preparation of the participation to this Codex Alimentarius Task Force were also mentioned. In particular this item will be rediscussed at the Standing Committee in January to consider comments submitted by other delegations and consider further steps. The EU coordination will take place at the scheduled meeting in the Council of Ministers in January under the Irish Presidency of the Council of European Union. Further coordination will take place on the spot in Berne.

A.7 Feed Marketing under Regulation (EC) N° 767/2009

A.7.1. State of play and discussion of applications for high concentrate products under Article 32(2) and proposals for the revision of Directive 2008/38/EC

Progress was made on the proposed annex entries. With respect to the existing particular nutritional purposes with vague or just very general essential nutritional characteristics, the proposal from the European Pet Food Industry Federation (FEDIAF) for a better description of the entry for "support of heart function in the case of chronic cardiac insufficiency" was well received. It was agreed to delete from the annex to the Directive those entries, for which vague or just very general essential nutritional characteristics exist. Feed business operators would consequently be free to label, outside Directive 2008/38/EC, using the provisions of Article 13. Finally, it is always possible to apply for a particular nutritional purpose with proper essential nutritional characteristics.


- state of play on procedure

The Committee was informed that the publication of the revised Catalogue is expected for January 2013.

- implementation concerning fatty oil derivatives and by-products

Discussion took place on practical consequences for the listing of soapstocks as feed material. The Committee will come back on the issue in one of the next meetings.

A.8 Discussion on a draft Recommendation on the presence of T-2 and HT-toxin in cereal products (SANCO/11225/2012 - rev. 4)

The Commission presented the document indicating that the technical discussion with the food experts are finalised. The main changes were presented (e.g. introduction of a limit of quantification for the analysis of T-2 and HT-2 toxin). A short exchange of views has taken place. No major comments were raised and
the delegations were invited to provide their comments in advance or at the next meeting as it is the intention of the Commission to finalise the discussions on this Recommendation in January 2013.

A.9  Feed Marketing under Regulation (EC) N° 767/2009

A.9.1. 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".

Postponed pending the outcome of the Member States' assessment.


Postponed pending the outcome of the Member States' assessment.

A.10  Call for Experts on the Evaluation of EU Guides

The Commission informed the Committee that draft EU guides for good hygiene practices at primary productions and a revision of the EU guide for compound feed production have been submitted by EU stakeholders’ organisations. They will be evaluated in a restricted working group meeting on 30 January 2013. Experts from Member States wishing to participate should forward their coordinates before the end of 2012.

B.1  Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of a preparation of Lactobacillus buchneri NCIMB 30139 and of a preparation of Lactobacillus casei ATTC PTA 6135 as feed additives for all animal species

A discussion took place.

Vote taken: unanimous in favour.

B.2  Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of Pediococcus acidilactici CNCM MA 18/5M as a feed additive for all fish other than salmonids (holder of authorisation Lallemand SAS)

A discussion took place.

Vote taken: unanimous in favour.

B.3  Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 786/2007 as regards the holder of the authorisation of endo-1,4-beta-mannanase EC 3.2.1.78 (Hemicell)
A discussion took place.

**Vote taken:** unanimous in favour.

### B.4 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 371/2011 as regards the holder of the authorisation of the preparation dimethylglycine sodium salt

A discussion took place.

**Vote taken:** unanimous in favour.


An increased frequency of official controls on import has been established for approximately two years on, amongst others, groundnuts from India as regards aflatoxins, curry leaves and okras from India as regards pesticide residues, groundnuts from Ghana as regards aflatoxins and melon seeds from Nigeria as regards aflatoxins.

The results from these controls show a continuous high frequency of non-compliance with maximum levels of aflatoxins and pesticide residues established in EU legislation and several times very high levels were observed.

These results provide evidence that the import of these foods and feeds constitute a risk for animal and human health. No improvement of the situation could be observed during this period of increased frequency of controls at EU borders. Furthermore, no concrete and satisfactory action plan to remedy the shortcomings and deficiencies in the production and control systems was received from the Indian, Nigerian and Ghanaian authorities, despite the explicit request from the European Commission.

To protect human and animal health in the EU, it is necessary that the authorities of India, Ghana and Nigeria set up an effective control system combined with a 100 % pre-export testing. All consignments of groundnuts from India and Ghana, melon seeds from Nigeria and curry leaves and okras from India should therefore be accompanied by a certificate stating that the products have been sampled and analysed for the presence of, according to the case, aflatoxins or pesticide residues and have been found compliant with EU legislation.

The Commission's representative indicated that the vote will not be taken as an internal consultation process within the Commission is still ongoing.

Several delegations took the floor indicating inter-alia that they are of the opinion that this draft Regulation is discussed in more detail in a more appropriate section.
of the Standing Committee. The Commission's representative indicated that it is foreseen to discuss it also in the meeting of the section Controls and Import Conditions of the committee on 15 January 2013.


The Commission's representative presented the document and highlighted the fact that it is the first substantial change in Union legislation on feed sampling since 1976. The changes have been discussed in detail with experts of all Member States during 5 working group meetings in the past year. The technical discussions are now finalised and the document is presented to the Standing Committee for approval. The proposed sampling plans meets the objectives of rationalisation and simplification and is adapted to the recent developments in the way feed are produced, stored, transported and marketed.

Several delegations welcomed the document.

The Commission's representative invited the Member States to send their comments, if any, as soon as possible so that the document could be submitted for an opinion in early 2013.

M.1 Any Other Business

• A Member State raised the use of carbon-dioxide ice/ carbonic ice/dry ice in feed. It was concluded that carbon-dioxide ice as a tool to secure the temperature of feed is considered a valid treatment under the scope of the feed hygiene regulation.

• A Member State asked for clarification whether products labelled to be placed as feed on the market might also contain on their labelling other intended uses, e.g. urea or meat- and bone meal as fertiliser. A Commission representative responded that there is no prohibition in the EU feed law that products labelled in compliance with the feed law cannot also be labelled and used for other uses. Paragraph 8 of point 3 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 225/2012 applies only to products that are explicitly "not intended for feed or food use".

• A Member State noted that the level of volatile mustard oil in Camelina seed expeller is much higher than the level of 100 mg/kg established for feed materials other than rape seed cake. An initial assessment indicates that the maximum level of 4000 mg/kg established for rape seed cake would also be appropriate for Camelina seed expeller and other derived products of Camelina. The Commission's representative indicated that this issue would be discussed in detail at the next meeting of the Committee.