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

Documents were distributed.

A.2 Applications under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 9 - Discussion on EFSA Scientific Opinions on:

A.2.1. the safety and efficacy of orthophosphoric acid for all animal species - annex

Presentation and discussion of draft annex to authorise this additive. Vote will be taken in a future meeting.

A.2.2. the withdrawal period for Coxidin (monensin sodium) for chickens for fattening and chickens reared for laying

Discussion on EFSA opinion (not recommending change to withdrawal period). Member States were informed that the company is withdrawing the application in the light of the EFSA opinion.

A.2.3. the safety and efficacy of clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin for all animal species - annex

Vote will be taken in a future meeting.

A.2.4. the safety and efficacy of Biomin C3 (Enterococcus faecium, Bifidobacterium animalis and Lactobacillus salivarius) for chickens for fattening - annex

Presentation and discussion of draft annex to authorise this additive. Vote will be taken in a future meeting.

A.2.5. the safety and efficacy of Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (NCIMB 30229) as a silage feed additive for all species
Discussion of EFSA opinion. Commission will contact the applicant about their intentions.

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

Presentation and discussion of draft annex to authorise this additive. Vote will be taken in a future meeting.

A.2.7. Bactocell as a feed additive for use in water for drinking for weaned piglets, pigs for fattening, laying hens and chickens for fattening - annex

Presentation and discussion of draft annex to authorise this additive. Vote will be taken in a future meeting.

A.2.8. 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

Presentation and discussion of draft annex to authorise this additive. Vote will be taken in a future meeting.

A.2.9. the safety and efficacy of methionine-zinc, technically pure as amino acid for ruminants and as compound of trace element for all species

A discussion of the EFSA opinion took place. A draft annex entry will be presented at a future meeting.

A.2.10. the safety and efficacy of hydroxy-analogue of selenomethionine as feed additive for all species - annex entry

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

A.2.11. the safety and efficacy of Carophyll® Red 10% (preparation of canthaxanthin) for all poultry for breeding purposes (chickens, turkeys and other poultry)

An initial discussion took place on the basis of the summary of the opinion. Several aspects were considered so when the full opinion is available, an in depth discussion will take place in order to consider the conditions of authorisation of this product.

A.2.12. the safety and efficacy of vitamin A (retinyl acetate, retinyl palmitate and retinyl propionate) as a feed additive for all animal species and categories

A preliminary discussion took place on the basis of the published summary of the opinion, the earlier opinions of EFSA and the current regulation on this nutritional additive. A number of issues were identified for consideration in the discussion on the conditions of use of vitamin A when the full opinion will be
made available.


Discussion relates to applications for new uses and also the consequences of the changes to the biocides directive. Discussion and views of Member States.


A.4.1 Discussion of applications for high concentrate products under Article 3 2(2) and other proposals for the revision of Directive 2008/38/EC

Further discussion of the proposed annex entries took place. The updated document will be forwarded. With respect to the existing particular nutritional purposes with vague or just very general essential nutritional characteristics, the delegations are asked to screen the annex to the Directive for such entries and communicate to the Commission services the results with the candidates for deletion. Depending on the information received from the Delegations the Commission services will prepare a draft proposal for a substantial revision of Directive 200/38.

A.4.2 Register of feed material according to Article 24(6)

A list with products notified to the Register that are, according to the owners of the Register ("the Task Force"), not considered to be feed materials has been discussed. The Committee appreciated the work done by the Task Force. It was noted that, apart from the listings transmitted, the Register contains further entries that are not considered to be feed materials. It was agreed as an immediate action that the competent authorities of the Member State in which a feed business operator notified a dubious feed material launch an investigation against such operators in order to achieve the delisting of the products if appropriate and to ensure that the products are not placed as feed materials on the EU market. If appropriate, the Commission might envisage decisions based on Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) 1831/2003 or Article 7(2) of Regulation (EC) 767/2009 with the aim to have a harmonised application in the EU.

A.4.3 Revision of Annex III with materials prohibited or restricted as feed

A Commission representative reported about reflections to update the point 1 of chapter 1 of Annex III in order to take into account that some animals might naturally be grown on such materials or they are naturally used as substrate for production of certain animal species. Secondly he explained with respect to packaging residues from former foodstuff (point 7), that the analytical detection methods and a limit of detection are in the focus of the on-going work. Finally, the revision will also include the issues of certain parts of the hemp plant and specific high risk products from the refinement of oils and fats. The Committee will come back to the issue.
A.5 Update and exchange of views on recent RASFF notifications related to undesirable substances in feed.

A.5.1. Recent RASFF notifications

There were 5 notifications on aflatoxins: one in coconut expeller from Indonesia, one in maize from Greece, two in groundnuts from Brazil and one in groundnuts from India. On this last notification the Commission informed the Committee of the recent adoption of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 91/2013 of 31 January 2013 laying down specific conditions applicable to the import of groundnuts from Ghana and India, okra and curry leaves from India and watermelon seeds from Nigeria and amending Regulations (EC) No 669/2009 and (EC) No 1152/2009. The regulation applies as from 18 February 2013 and requires that all groundnuts from India are sampled, tested and certified before export to the EU.

The Bulgarian delegation informed the Committee on the follow-up investigations as regards notification 2013.0005 on non-compliant levels of aflatoxins in maize from Bulgaria. Special attention was paid to the notification RASFF 2013.0078 on high levels of dioxins in mixed vegetable acid oils from Italy. In application of the Commission Regulation (EU) No 225/2012 as regards the approval of establishments placing on the market, for feed use, products derived from vegetable oils and blended fats and as regards the specific requirements for production, storage, transport and dioxin testing of oils, fats and products derived thereof, a dioxin contamination (more than 10 times the maximum level) in mixed vegetable acid oils for feed was reported by Austria to the RASFF on 22 January 2013. The contaminated feed was delivered from a feed business operator (FBO) in Italy. The consignment was blocked and returned to the supplier, thus the contaminated feed material did not enter the feed chain. The source of contamination is possibly related to a contamination with chlorophenols but the origin of the chlorophenols is for the time being unclear. The Italian delegation provided information on the contamination incident, the investigations undertaken for the time being and confirmed that the source of contamination is still unclear. According to the information available to the Commission services, several infringements to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 225/2012 could be observed: 1. No official approval of the fat blending establishment. 2. No physical separation of technical products from feed. 3. No testing for dioxin according to the sampling rules. 4. No correct reporting of the positive laboratory-finding to the respective competent authorities. The Italian authorities are requested to investigate further on those issues, in particular the origin of all compounds of the oil blend and the exact processing of the compounds done by the feed business operator. The outcome of the investigations should be presented in a well arranged form.

The Commission representative announced also the organisation of a working group meeting foresee on 18 March 2013 to discuss practical aspects of the implementation of Regulation (EU) 225/2012.
A.5.2. 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 large number of establishments. Finalisation of the discussion.

Following the discussions at the last Committee further comments were received from two delegations which were integrated in the text as far as possible. Some further comments were made at the meeting. The Commission representative reminded the Committee that the work on these guidelines was started at the request of one delegation in the Committee and supported by other delegations in the Committee. No delegation raised a reservation at that time to commence this work.

The overall majority of the Committee agreed with the 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 large number of establishments. One delegation expressed a reservation. The agreed guidelines are attached to the report of the meeting.

A.5.3. Follow up to RASFF notifications. The example of DDAC. Discussion.

Following the request of Spain, the follow-up actions by the affected member States on the 3 RASFF notifications (2012.0931, 2012.1001 and 2012.1003) related to high levels of didecydimethylammonium chloride (DDAC) in different formulations of Citrex, premixtures containing Citrex and compound feed were examined in detail. The Committee was provided with the notification details and the RASFF report on countries flagged for notification of the three notifications. It can be noted from these reports that certain countries are still flagged "for follow-up". This can mean that the requested follow-up was not carried out or that the provided follow-up was carried out but not notified to the RASFF; also it was mentioned that in case of the return of the recalled products to the supplier or producer that the Competent Authority was not informed of the quantity, the date of the return and the exact place where the goods were returned. Indeed in application of Article 6 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 16/2011 of 10 January 2011 laying down implementing measures for the Rapid alert system for food and feed, the Member State taking action on the return of the product shall provide all relevant information about the returned product by way of a follow-up notification and the Member State to which the products were returned shall inform RASFF on the action taken on the returned products by way of follow-up notification (which can only be done if they have received all detailed information on the returned products); furthermore it could be observed that on request of a Member State, a company provided a detailed list of deliveries to that Member State of a premixture containing Citrex and consequently high levels of DDAC. No information was provided on possible distribution of this contaminated premixture to other Member States, nor was a statement provided that it was not distributed to other Member States/countries.

The Committee agreed that it would be appropriate and very useful for the Member States that in case of such widespread contamination incidents, involving
several product and several Member States that the competent authority of the Member State of origin (the country of which the initially contaminated product was produced) provides regularly through the RASFF an sequence of events in which all relevant information and outcome of investigations are gathered in one document and regularly updated. Such a document would provide a clear overview of the contamination incident and would also highlight the eventual tasks for the competent authorities of the Member States.

A.6 Feed additives

The Commission noted that the CAS number in Regulation N° 839/2012, re-authorising Urea is incorrect.

A corrigendum will be presented for vote at a future meeting.

B.1 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of a preparation of Bacillus subtilis (ATCC PTA-6737) for weaned piglets and weaned Suidae other than Sus scrofa domesticus (holder of authorisation Kemin Europa N.V.).

This draft Regulation involves the approval of a preparation of Bacillus subtilis for use as a feed additive (gut flora stabiliser) in certain categories of pigs. The additive is already approved for use in chickens and some other avian species.

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 a preparation of Lactobacillus plantarum NCIMB 30083 and of a preparation of Lactobacillus plantarum NCIMB 30084 as feed additives for all animal species.

This draft Regulation involves the approval of a two preparation of different strains of Lactobacillus plantarum for use as feed additives (silage additives) for all animal species. The additives are already approved and this reauthorisation will be valid for 10 years.

Vote taken: unanimous in favour.


The document was presented. It was stressed that the sampling regime is applicable for the official control of feed in all relevant areas with the exception of the control of the presence of pathogenic organisms. The document has been subject of an extensive discussion with the experts from the Member States during several meetings of the working group "Feed sampling" and has been also subject to stakeholder consultation. The document provides now for a sampling method
which takes into account the recent developments in the way feed are produced, stored, transported and marketed. Some comments were made which were to a large extent taken into account.

It was also stressed that, in addition to the legal provisions, a guidance document will be elaborated as a complement which will provide guidance /specific technical details on certain sampling topics. Topics on which such a guidance need to be worked out is on sampling of silages and also certain aspects of the sampling of fats. The list is however not exhaustive and other topics on sampling for which more detailed guidance is appropriate might be included in the guidance document. For the elaboration of the guidance document the working group on feed sampling will be reconvened. It is the intention of the Commission services to finalise this guidance document sufficiently in time before the date of application of the new Regulation (1st January 2014).

**Vote taken:** unanimous in favour.


The purpose of the draft measure is to suspend the existing authorisations of the additive concerned, pending the submission by the applicant of supplementary data and their assessment by the EFSA. Those data will be forwarded to the EFSA as soon as they are received by the Commission.

**Vote taken:** unanimous in favour.

**C.1 Exchange of views of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of selenomethionine produced by Saccharomyces cerevisiae NCYC R646 as a feed additive and amending Commission Regulations (EC) No 1750/2006, No 634/2007 and No 900/2009 as regards the maximum content of selenium from selenised yeast for all animal species.**

A revised text, taking into account the outcome of the discussions will be presented for vote at the next meeting of the Standing Committee.

**C.2 Exchange of views of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of seven sources of methionine as feed additives.**

A revised text, taking into account the outcome of the discussions will be presented for vote at the next meeting of the Standing Committee.
A revised text, taking into account the outcome of the discussions will be presented for vote at the next meeting of the Standing Committee.

Certain feed is produced in specific slow release formulations containing high concentrations of trace elements. Such feed falls under the definition of complementary feed and the maximum levels of undesirable substances in complementary feeds apply. Trace elements contain unavoidably a certain amount of heavy metals and therefore maximum levels have been established for these heavy metals in trace elements. As these specific slow release formulations contain high concentrations of trace elements, the levels of heavy metals in these formulations exceed the maximum levels in certain situations although the levels of heavy metals in the trace elements comply with Union legislation. Therefore it is appropriate to establish specific higher maximum levels for certain heavy metals for such slow release formulations, containing high levels of trace elements. The setting of specific higher maximum levels does not entail a risk for animal or public health or the environment as the exposure of the animals to the heavy metals by making use of these specific slow release formulations is significantly lower than in the case of making use of normal complementary feeds containing trace elements to satisfy the physiological needs of the animal.

Data have been received indicating that the level of arsenic in the feed additive iron carbonate following change of area of production exceeds in certain cases the current maximum levels. In order to guarantee the supply of iron carbonate on the European market it is appropriate to increase the maximum level of arsenic in iron carbonate. This increase does not adversely affect the animal and public health or the environment as the maximum level established for arsenic in complementary feed and complete feed remains unchanged.

Previously it was established in EU legislation that the maximum levels of heavy metals in feed relate "to an analytical determination of lead, whereby extraction is performed in nitric acid (5 % w/w) for 30 minutes at boiling temperature. Equivalent extraction procedures can be applied for which it can be demonstrated that the used extraction procedure has an equal extraction efficiency". The European Union Reference Laboratory for heavy metals informed the Commission in 2010 that comparative tests showed no difference between the different extraction methods. It was therefore decided to delete the provision on extraction method to be used. However, information has recently been provided indicating that there is a significant difference between different extraction methods in the determination of lead in kaolinitic clay and feed containing kaolinitic clay. These findings have been confirmed by the European Union Reference Laboratory for heavy metals. It is therefore appropriate to provide again for the same previous provision on the method of extraction to be used for the
determination of lead in kaolinitic clay and feed containing kaolinitic clay.

The Brassica species have been listed under harmful botanical impurities because of their high volatile mustard oil (expressed as allyl isothiocyanates) content. Processing enables the volatile mustard oil to be removed to a certain extent. The scientific panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain from the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), concluded in its opinion on glucosinolates (allyl isothiocyanates) as undesirable substances in animal feed [1] that adverse effects in animals have been generally correlated to the amount of total glucosinolates in the diet. If the amount of total glucosinolates is measured, impurities caused by the presence of Brassica juncea, Brassica nigra and Brassica carinata, would be detected as well. It seems therefore appropriate to consider to delete the Brassica species from the section of harmful botanical impurities and to establish for all the derived products of Brassica sp. and Camelina sp. the same maximum level of volatile mustard oil as established for rapeseed cakes.

One delegation requested that for the provisions on nitrite that it would be appropriate to provide for an exemption of the maximum level for products and by-products from alcohol production in line with the already foreseen exemption for products and by-products from sugar beet and sugarcane and from starch production. The Commission representative agreed to include this in the draft Regulation.

The Committee generally welcomed the proposed changes to Directive 2002/32/EC but indicated that some of the proposed changes need further reflection, discussion and consultation with stakeholders. The Committee representative indicated that the proposed changes will be re-discussed at the next meeting of the Committee.


M.1 Any Other Business.

Outcome of the work of the Codex Alimentarius Task Force on Animal Feeding.

Following the meeting of this Codex Task Force, the Committee took note of the outcome of the work of the Task Force as the two documents object of the terms of reference were being submitted for adoption at step 5/8 by the Codex Alimentarius Commission at its meeting in June/July.