SUMMARY REPORT OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FOOD CHAIN AND ANIMAL HEALTH
HELD IN BRUSSELS ON 21 MARCH 2013 - 22 MARCH 2013
(Section Animal Nutrition)

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

Discussion on EFSA opinions on:

A.2.1. the safety and efficacy of clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin for all animal species - annex
Following the discussion, a new Annex will be submitted to a future meeting.

A.2.2. the safety and efficacy of fumaric acid as a feed preservative for all animal species - annex
Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting.

A.2.3. the safety and efficacy of Cylactin (Enterococcus faecium) as a feed additive for cats and dogs - annex
Following the discussion, a new Annex will be submitted to a future meeting.

A.2.4. the safety and efficacy of Cylactin (Enterococcus faecium) as a feed additive for calves, lambs and kids for rearing and for fattening - annex
Following the discussion, a new Annex will be submitted to a future meeting.

A.2.5. the safety and efficacy of Hostazyme X (endo-1,4-beta-xylanase) for poultry and pigs for fattening
The company was requested to provide new data to support the application.

A.2.6. the safety and efficacy of diclazuril (Clinacox 0.5%) for chickens reared for laying - annex
Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting.

A.2.7. Bentonite (dioctahedral montmorillonite) - annex

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

A.2.8. orthophosphoric acid for all animal species - annex

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 iodine compounds (E2) as feed additives for all animal species: calcium iodate anhydrous and potassium iodide; the safety and efficacy of iodine compounds (E2) as feed additives for all animal species: calcium iodate anhydrous; the safety and efficacy of iodine compounds (E2) as feed additive for all species: calcium iodate anhydrous and potassium iodide

The Committee took note of the three opinions. They will be discussed once the pending opinion on iodine is available.

A.2.10. the safety and efficacy of Copper as feed additive for all species: Cupric chelate of amino acids hydrate

The Committee took note of the opinion. It will be discussed once the pending opinion on copper is available.

A.2.11. the safety and efficacy of methionine-zinc, technically pure as amino acid for ruminants and as compound of trace element for all species - annex entry

The annex entry was discussed. A draft Regulation will be prepared for one of the next meetings.

A.2.12. Safety and efficacy Choline chloride for all animal species - revised annex

A number of details concerning the conditions of use of this additive were discussed following the EFSA opinion and the earlier discussions on this application.

A draft Regulation will be submitted at a forthcoming meeting.

A.2.13. Safety and efficacy Folic acid as a feed additive for all animal species - revised annex

A number of details concerning the conditions of use of this additive were discussed following the EFSA opinion and the earlier discussions on this application.
A draft Regulation will be submitted at a forthcoming meeting.

A.2.14. Safety and efficacy Nicotinic acid and nicotinamide as feed additive for all animal species - revised annex

A number of details concerning the conditions of use of this additive were discussed following the several EFSA opinions and the earlier discussions on the corresponding applications. A draft Regulation will be submitted at a forthcoming meeting.

A.2.15. Safety and efficacy of vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening, turkeys, other poultry, pigs, piglets (suckling), calves for rearing, calves for fattening, bovines, ovines, equines, fish and other animal species or categories, based on a dossier submitted by DSM Nutritional Products Ltd

The EFSA opinion on this vitamin was discussed. The revision of the conditions of use were examined in detail. However, as there are additional applications on the same additive and for which the EFSA is likely to deliver an opinion soon, it was decided to examine the revised conditions of use once all the opinions on all applications concerning this additive were available.

A.2.16. Safety and efficacy of vitamin C forms (ascorbic acid and sodium calcium ascorbyl phosphate) as a feed additive for all animal species based on a dossier submitted by VITAC EEIG

A.2.17. Safety and efficacy vitamin C forms (ascorbic acid, sodium ascorbate, calcium ascorbate, ascorbyl palmitate, sodium calcium ascorbyl phosphate and sodium ascorbyl phosphate) as a feed additive for all animal species based on a dossier submitted by DSM Nutritional Products Ltd

The two EFSA opinions on the two applications concerning the different forms of vitamin C and related compounds were discussed. The discussion will continue in order to finalise the details of the conditions of use for these additives.

A.2.18. Safety and efficacy of Patent Blue V (E 131) as feed additive for non food-producing animals.

The EFSA opinion on this colourant was discussed. A revised annex entry following the discussions will be discussed at the next meeting.


It was decided to better specify the quantitative indications in the column "essential nutritional characteristics". The experts that evaluated the respective
applications were asked to provide input in this respect.

A.3.2. Discussion of the application for a new particular nutritional purpose "Reduction of the risk of hypophosphataemia/phosphorus deficiency"

Member States indicated that their evaluation is ongoing.

A.3.3. Discussion of the application for a new particular nutritional purpose "The Stabilisation of water and electrolyte balance as well as the Stabilisation of physiological digestion"

It was discussed whether the 2 existing entries in Directive 2008/38/EC can be used simultaneously on a feed label if the feed complies with the respective 2 essential nutritional characteristics. This seems to be the case but the issue of different target species has still to be further examined.

A.3.4. Application for a new particular nutritional purpose "Reduction of recurrent exertional rhabdomyolysis"

The Committee took note of the application. The applicant will be asked to modify the intended use in order to clarify that it is not a veterinary medicine.

A.3.5. Revision of Annex III with materials prohibited or restricted as feed

With respect to residues of packaging material in feed this was broadly seen as a constructive approach to maintain the prohibition in the legislation, establish a limit of detection and foresee an obligation for feed business operators processing packaged former foodstuff for feed use to be approved.

A.3.6. Discussion of the application for a new entry (minimum content of Trypsin hydrolyzed bovine casein) for the particular nutritional purpose "Reduction of stress reactions" for cats and dogs.

A Commission representative informed the Committee that the applicant announced that they would redraft the dossier. The current application must therefore not be evaluated.

A.4 Update and exchange of views on recent Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) notifications related to undesirable substances in feed in particular the findings of aflatoxin in maize.

The Italian delegation provided an update on the findings and investigations as regards RASFF notification 2013.0078 on the presence of dioxins in plant oils. As the investigations are still ongoing and there are still a number issues to be clarified in particular as regards the source of contamination, a further update will be provided at the next meeting of the Committee.

There was also a RASFF notification on the presence of dioxins in Hydrated Sodium Calcium Alumino Silicate (HSCAS - E554) from the United States
and picking stone for pigeons from the Netherlands (RASFF notification 2013.0363). Furthermore there was notification on a too high level of aflatoxins in groundnuts for birdfeed from Argentina.

Special attention was paid to several notifications on high levels of aflatoxin in maize intended for feed originating mainly from Serbia but also from Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary. The delegations of Belgium and the Netherlands made a presentation on their follow up reactions on the different findings of the non-compliance. Also Germany provided an update on their follow-up actions.

Following issues were highlighted: the complexity of the traceability, the variability of the aflatoxin results, the non-timely notification of non-compliance by the feed business operators (traders), the representativeness of the samples taken by the traders at loading, the need for an early warning.

The Commission representative indicated that as regards an early warning, the problem of increased presence of aflatoxins in maize from South East Europe was already discussed in the meeting of this Committee in September 2012. It was stressed that increased vigilance as regards the presence of aflatoxins in maize originating from South East Europe is absolutely necessary.

As regards sampling by the feed business operator (trader), it was mentioned that it is important that sufficient incremental samples are taken from the lot, besides the sampling procedure as provided for in Regulation (EC) N° 152/2009, the sampling procedure as provided for in the draft Regulation (EE) amending Regulation (EC) N° 152/2009 and the sampling procedure as foreseen in the ISO/CEN Standard 24333 on sampling of cereals and cereal products (at least 25 incremental samples of 400 to 3000 grammes each per 1500 tonnes).

As regards the variability of the presence of aflatoxins in a lot of maize, the importance of representative sampling was underlined (see above). Furthermore, for lots with significant presence of aflatoxins at levels compliant with legislation (i.e. <20 µg/kg aflatoxin B1) it was recommended to use this maize preferably for production of feed for non-dairy animals or only at low incorporation rates in feed for dairy animals.

Maize non-compliant with the EU maximum level cannot be used as such for the production of feed. Such maize can eventually be decontaminated by a chemical treatment, but in these cases it is prudent not to use the decontaminated maize for the production of feed for dairy animals. In the case of non-compliance of very large lots of maize, if following an intensive sampling procedure, it can be demonstrated that certain parts of the large consignment are compliant with EU legislation, this part can be subject to agreement by the competent authority be used for the production of feed. Also in these cases it is prudent to use this maize for the production of feed of non-dairy animals or to use it only at low incorporation rates in feed for dairy animals.

As regards the late or non-notification by the feed business operator (trader) of non-compliance of a consignment of maize, the Commission representative indicated that this is clearly a non-compliance with Article 20 of Regulation (EC)

B.1 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of a preparation of Pediococcus acidilactici CNCM MA 18/5M as a feed additive for use in water for drinking for weaned piglets, pigs for fattening, laying hens and chickens for fattening (holder of authorisation Lallemand SAS).

A discussion took place.
This draft Implemention Regulation concerned the authorisation of a microbiological zootechnical feed additive.

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 Clostridium butyricum (FERM BP-2789) as a feed additive in feed for chickens reared for laying (holder of authorisation Miyarisan Pharmaceutical Co.Ltd. represented by Miyarisan Pharmaceutical Europe S.L.U.).

A discussion took place.
This draft Implemention Regulation concerned the authorisation of a microbiological zootechnical feed additive.

Vote taken: unanimous in favour.

B.3 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation amending Regulations (EC) No 903/2009 and (EU) No 373/2011 as regards the minimum content of a preparation of Clostridium butyricum (FERM BP-2789) as a feed additive in feed for chickens for fattening and minor avian species (excluding laying birds) (holder of authorisation Miyarisan Pharmaceutical Co.Ltd. represented by Miyarisan Pharmaceutical Europe S.L.U.).

A discussion took place.
This draft Implemention Regulation involved a change in the authorised minimum content of this zootechnical feed additive based on new data provided by the applicant.

Vote taken: unanimous in favour.

B.4 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of a preparation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase, endo-1,3(4)-beta-glucanase and endo-1,4-beta-glucanase produced by Trichoderma reesei (ATCC 74444) as a feed additive for poultry for fattening and for laying, and for weaned piglets and amending Regulations (EC) No 1259/2004, (EC) No 1206/2005 and (EC) No 1876/2006 (holder of the authorisation DSM Nutritional Products).
A discussion took place.
This draft Implementing Regulation concerned the reauthorisation of a zootechnical feed additive. The producing organism was previously known as Trichoderma longibrachiatum.

**Vote taken:** unanimous in favour.

B.5 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation concerning the authorisation of selenomethionine produced by Saccharomyces cerevisiae NCYC R646 as a feed additive for all animal species 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.

A discussion took place.
This draft Regulation involved the approval of a new additive as a source of selenium. Following the EFSA opinion, the draft also reduced the maximum level of selenium on all other authorised additives.

The UK issues the following statement:

"The United Kingdom notes that Commission proposals: SANCO/12716/2012 for the authorisation of selenomethionine produced by a species of Saccharomyces cerevisiae (agenda point B.5) ; and SANCO/100273/2013 for the hydroxy analogue of selenomethionine (agenda point B.8) would reduce the statutory maximum content for organic forms of selenium from 0.5 mg/kg complete feed to 0.2 mg/kg.

Work undertaken on behalf of the United Kingdom Government suggests that a significant proportion of our population is under-exposed to dietary selenium – a trace element that is essential for human health.

In view of the possibility that the changes to the controls for organic forms of selenium could result in lower levels of this essential trace element in the diet of consumers, the United Kingdom cannot support the European Commission’s proposals for points B.5 and B.8. Therefore, the United Kingdom abstains in the decisions taken for these two items."

**Vote taken:** qualified majority (287 in favour, 58 abstentions).

B.6 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation concerning the authorisation of DL-methionine, DL-methionine sodium salt, hydroxy analogue of methionine, calcium salt of hydroxy analogue of methionine, isopropyl ester of hydroxy analogue of methionine, DL-methionine protected with copolymer vinylpyridine/styrene and DL-methionine protected with ethylcellulose as feed additives.

A discussion took place.
This draft Regulation concerned the approval of several different sources of methionine for use as feed additives.
**B.7**

**Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation concerning the authorisation of cobaltous acetate, basic cobaltous carbonate, cobalt carbonate, cobaltous sulphate and coated granulated cobaltous carbonate as feed additives.**

A discussion took place. This text concerns the authorisation of several different forms of cobalt for use in animal nutrition. Following the discussion, the vote was postponed to a future meeting.

**B.8**

**Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation concerning the authorisation of hydroxy-analogue of selenomethionine as a feed additive for all animal species.**

A discussion took place. This draft Regulation concerned the authorisation of a new source of selenium on the same basis as item B5.

The UK issued the following statement:

"The United Kingdom notes that Commission proposals: SANCO/12716/2012 for the authorisation of selenomethionine produced by a species of Saccharomyces cerevisiae (agenda point B.5); and SANCO/100273/2013 for the hydroxy analogue of selenomethionine (agenda point B.8) would reduce the statutory maximum content for organic forms of selenium from 0.5 mg/kg complete feed to 0.2 mg/kg.

Work undertaken on behalf of the United Kingdom Government suggests that a significant proportion of our population is under-exposed to dietary selenium – a trace element that is essential for human health. In view of the possibility that the changes to the controls for organic forms of selenium could result in lower levels of this essential trace element in the diet of consumers, the United Kingdom cannot support the European Commission’s proposals for points B.5 and B.8. Therefore, the United Kingdom abstains in the decisions taken for these two items."

**Vote taken:** qualified majority (287 votes in favour, 58 abstentions).
M.1 Any Other Business

No items raised.