SUMMARY REPORT OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FOOD CHAIN AND ANIMAL HEALTH
HELD IN BRUSSELS ON 17 OCTOBER 2013 - 18 OCTOBER 2013
(Section Animal Nutrition)

A.1 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) No. 1831/2013 Art. 4 or 13.

Documents were distributed.


Discussion on EFSA Scientific Opinions on the safety and efficacy of:

A.2.1. Lenziaren (iron, aqua carbonate hydroxyl oxo starch sucrose complex) as a feed additive for cats - Annex

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

A.2.2. bentonite-and sepiolite (Toxfin® Dry) as feed additive for all species - Annex

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

A.2.3. Rovabio® Excel (endo-1,3(4)-beta-glucanase and endo-1,4-beta-xylanase) as a feed additive for chickens and turkeys for fattening, laying hens, piglets (weaned) and pigs for fattening, ducks, guinea fowls, quails, geese, pheasants and pigeons - Annex

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

A.2.4. Carophyll® Red 10% (preparation of canthaxanthin) for all poultry for breeding purposes (chickens, turkeys and other poultry) - Annex

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

A.2.5. Pediococcus pentosaceus (DSM 14021, DSM 23688 and DSM 23689) as silage additives for all animal species - Annex

Following the discussion, a draft Implementing Regulation will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting.
A.2.6. Quantum Blue (6-phytase) as a feed additive for poultry (except laying hens) and pigs.

Not discussed.

A.2.7. Saccharomyces cerevisiae (NBRC 0203), Lactobacillus plantarum (NBRC 3070) and Lactobacillus casei (NBRC 3425) as a silage additive for all species

Following the discussion, supplementary information will be requested to the applicant.

A.2.8. the characterisation of zinc compound "Zinc chelate of amino acids, hydrate"

The Committee was informed about the details of the update of the initial opinion. The application will be treated together with the other compounds of zinc under re-evaluation once the last pending opinion is available.

A.2.9. L-tyrosine for all animal species - Annex entry.

The annex entry was discussed. A draft authorisation Regulation will be prepared for possible vote at one of the next meetings of the Committee.


The proposal for a new additive functional group to reduce the microbial contamination on feed was discussed. It was also mentioned the possibility to have new feed additives to reduce the environmental parasite development.


After a presentation by a stakeholder (FEFANA) of its views on the use of preservatives in water, an exchange of views took place on the general issue of the use of feed additives in water.


A discussion took place on the meaning of the terms "growth promoters" as mentioned in Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005. A representative of the Commission clarified that Annex IV refers to the categories and/or groups of additives as laid down under the legislation on feed additives. The group of "growth promoters", which was provided for under Directive 70/524/EEC but is not mentioned as such under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, does no longer include any authorised additive. The authorised ones have been already re-evaluated and allocated under new Regulation categories. Also, it has been indicated that the reference in Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 to other products groups, such as the antibiotics or the products covered by Directive
82/471/EEC is no longer consistent with the relevant legislation currently in force.

Several Member States representatives indicated that not only a formal revision – for legal clarity purpose – of Annex IV of Regulation (EC) N° 183/2005 would be appropriate, but also a substantial revision of this Annex should be considered, in order to review the list of products subject to the approval requirements for feed business operators laid down in Article 10 of that Regulation, in the light of the experience and of the last scientific and technological developments.

A.6 Update and exchange of views on recent RASFF notifications.

The attention was drawn to the following RASFF notifications:

- aflatoxin B1 in maize from Slovakia and Romania;
- aflatoxin B1 in groundnuts for birdfeed from Nigeria and Brazil;
- aflatoxin B1 in groundnut expeller from the Netherlands;
- cadmium in tuna meal from Ecuador and in complementary feed for cattle from Germany;
- dioxins in soybean meal expeller from India;
- dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in rapeseed from Ukraine and Moldova. It was highlighted that the congener pattern of the contamination in this case was identical to the congener pattern of the contamination by dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs found in dried peas from Ukraine in May 2013 and similar to the congener pattern of the contamination by dioxins in maize from Ukraine in 2010. The congener pattern points to a direct drying process using fuel with low levels of PCBs as possible source of contamination. Furthermore, a delegation highlighted the difficulties for enforcement as no maximum level for dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs is established for rapeseed in case it is intended for food. The Commission's representative committed to bring this to the attention of the responsible competent authorities and to discuss a possible solution for this situation;
- high levels of chloramphenicol in xylanase from India. The Commission's representative referred to the discussions on this issue at the last meeting and informed the Committee that still no reply was received from the Indian authorities as regards the outcome of their investigations on the possible source of the contamination of enzymes.

At the previous meeting of the Committee, the request was made as regards possible available rapid tests, sufficiently reliable and sensitive for use in auto-control. The Committee was informed that an ELISA test can be used as rapid test for the control of chloramphenicol and which is able to detect chloramphenicol at levels around 0.3 µg/kg.


- arsenic in calcareous marine shells: the Committee was informed of the findings of arsenic in calcareous marine shell and the possible need to align the maximum level for calcareous marine shells with the existing maximum levels for calcareous marine algae (maerl);
the Committee was informed that there has been reports of the spreading of common ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia) in Denmark due to the presence in bird feed. The Commission's representative informed the Committee that since the entry into application on 1 January 2012 of the maximum levels established by Directive 2002/32/EC [1] as regards the presence of seeds of common ragweed in feed materials and compound feed containing unground cereals grains and seeds, there has been 4 RASFF notifications on the presence of seeds of common ragweed in sorghum and bird feed. The Commission's representative highlighted the importance of an effective enforcement of these provisions to avoid a further spread of the common ragweed.


**A.8 Discussion of safeguard measures for the use of cobalt compounds in feed.**

A discussion of the safeguard measures for the users of certain cobalt compounds established in Regulation (EU) N° 601/2013 unveiled that more appropriate measures might be available. Furthermore it was highlighted that the withdrawal from the market of cobalt compounds for which no application for re-evaluation was received should be done as soon as possible. In addition, it became evident that the descriptions of the three authorised cobalt carbonates were not fully in line with the technical dossiers submitted with the applications. A draft Regulation considering these points will be elaborated for the next Committee meeting.

**A.9 Discussion of a draft Code of good labelling practice for compound feed for food producing animals as referred to in Article 25 of the Feed marketing Regulation (EC) N° 767/2009.**

The joint FEFAC/COPA-COGECA Code of Practice for good labelling practice for compound feed for food producing animals was intensely discussed. Several issues were raised where the draft should be improved. These will be forwarded to the initiators in order to revise the draft code.

**A.10 Report from the working group on feed for particular nutritional purposes of 18 September 2013.**

The state of play on the applications for high concentrate products and the new applications for the revision of the Annex to Directive 2008/38/EC was given. The Member States were reminded to deliver the results of their evaluations especially for the new applications. Some dossiers are at an advanced stage and could be included in a future authorisation act.

The draft consists in a corrigendum of the Slovenian version of Commission Regulation (EC) No 141/2007 concerning a requirement for approval. The other language versions are not affected by this correcting draft act. 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 amending Regulation (EC) No 1290/2008 as regards the name of the holder of the authorisation of a preparation of Lactobacillus rhamnosus (CNCM-I-3698) and Lactobacillus farcininis (CNCM-I-3699) and as regards the concentration of the feed additive.

The draft Regulation was taken off the Agenda and postponed to a future meeting.


A Commission's representative presented the draft Commission Regulation. The reason for the change is that in addition to the gas chromatography/high resolution mass spectrometry (GC-HRMS), technical progress and developments have shown that also gas chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry (GC-MS/MS) can be used as a confirmatory method. Given that this amendment requires many small changes throughout the text of the whole part B of Annex V to Regulation (EC) No 152/2009, it is necessary to replace it by a new part B.

No comments were made.

M.1 Any Other Business

• A FEFANA representative presented its point of view on the use in water of preservatives. A discussion took place.

• On request of one Member State, a Commission representative clarified that the decision as referred to in article 13(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 only applies to the respective product at stake. However, such decision could be voluntarily transferred in practice to similar cases by the competent authorities without a formal decision on the latter ones.