SUMMARY REPORT OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FOOD CHAIN AND ANIMAL HEALTH
HELD IN BRUSSELS ON 16 JUNE 2014 - 17 JUNE 2014
(Section Animal Nutrition)

A.01 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 4 or 13.
Documents were distributed.

A.02 Feed Additives - Applications under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 Art. 9

A.2.1. Lactobacillus paracasei (NCIMB 30151) as a silage additive for all animal species – Annex.
A discussion took place and a draft Regulation will be submitted in a future meeting.

A.2.2. Lactobacillus plantarum (DSMZ 16627) as a silage additive for all animal species – Annex.
A discussion took place and a draft Regulation will be submitted in a future meeting.

A.2.3. Pediococcus acidilactici (NCIMB 30005) as a silage additive for all animal species – Annex.
A discussion took place and a draft Regulation will be submitted in a future meeting.

A.2.4. Oralin (Enterococcus faecium) when used as a feed additive for cats.
No discussion took place.

A.2.5 Oralin (Enterococcus faecium) as a feed additive for calves for rearing, piglets, chickens for fattening, turkeys for fattening and dogs.
No discussion took place.

A.2.6. Malic acid and a mixture of sodium and calcium malate when used as technological additives for all animal species.
A discussion took place and a draft Regulation will be submitted in a future meeting.

A.2.7. Bentonite-and sepiolite (Toxfin® Dry) as feed additive for all species.
A discussion took place and a draft Regulation will be submitted in a future meeting.

A discussion took place and a draft Regulation will be submitted in a future meeting.

A.2.9. Potential reduction of the currently authorised maximum zinc content in complete feed.

The continued discussion of the EFSA opinion focused on the significance of dietary zinc uptake considering also other parameters for Zn residues in the excrements of the animals. Veterinary medicines based on Zn but also the native Zn content of feed materials should be taken into account in this context. Also the different feeding systems (complete feed or home mixing) can influence significantly the Zn levels in the excrements. In addition, the emerging use of organic forms of Zn as additives with an assumed higher bioavailability should be considered. The Committee will come back on the issue in autumn.

A.2.10. Rectifications of the opinions on iodine compounds.

The Commission representative explained the amendments of the former opinions about the iodine compounds for re-evaluation. Several Member States raised the concern that EFSA has not taken into account all supplementary information forwarded by the Commission and announced further scrutiny of the EFSA recommendations.


Following the discussion a new Annex will be submitted for vote once the discussion on preparations will be concluded.


A discussion took place and a draft Regulation will be submitted in a future meeting.


A discussion took place and a draft Regulation will be submitted in a future meeting.


After the discussion a new Annex will be submitted to a next meeting.

A.2.15. Canthaxanthin as feed additive for poultry for ornamental birds and ornamental fish – Annex.
A discussion took place and a draft Regulation will be submitted in a future meeting.


A discussion took place and a draft Regulation will be submitted in a future meeting.


After the discussion a new Annex will be submitted to a next meeting.

A.2.18. Astaxanthin for salmon and trout, other fish, crustaceans, ornamental fish, ornamental birds.

The Annex was submitted without discussion.

A.2.19. Astaxanthin for salmonids and ornamental fish (Carphoyll Pink).

The Annex was submitted without discussion.

A.03 Vitamins in water - Working paper.

A revised working paper with the comments from delegations was presented for discussion. After the discussion a new version will be presented at a next meeting.

A.04 Preparations of Feed Additives - Working paper.

The Commission presented a working paper that was the basis to agree on the main aspects related to the authorisations of additives consisting of preparations. A new version will be presented with a view to get an agreement at the next meeting.

A revised proposal for a Regulation laying down provision for labelling additives consisting of preparations was discussed. There was a majority of Member States in favour of the proposal. The Commission stated that consideration should be given to some issues raised by Member States.

A.05 Discussion on classification of some additives

A discussion took place on some additives to be submitted for re-evaluation. All of them were recognized to have all characteristics as feed additives.

A.06 Discussion on the status of certain borderline products for which applications for re-authorisation have been introduced.

A discussion took place on a classification under conditions of Annex I of Regulation 1831/2003 of a product to be requested as feed additive: PepSoyGen-C. It was
decided that the product can be considered as feed additive under the category of the technological additives.

A.07  Feed marketing Regulation (EC) Nº 767/2009

A.7.1. Revised COPA-COGECA / FEFAC Code of Good labelling practices for compound feed for food producing animals.

The Committee discussed the draft Code mainly based on comments from Member States. About the descending order of feed materials on a weight basis it was suggested to align it with the FEDIAF Code. Concerning claims a “long standing well recognised use” is not considered a scientific substantiation in line with Article 13. Several expressions in the chapter on claims were rejected as being not objective and verifiable. Furthermore, the “5%-threshold” in Annex V should be better justified. Several MS announced their comments for end of June. The Committee will come back on the issue in its July meeting.

A.7.2. Register of feed materials according to Article 24(6).

A Commission representative brought the three lists with arbitrary products to the attention of the Committee. He asked the Member States to check the lists, in particular for entries notified from feed business operators in their territory and to launch an investigation in case of doubts about the listing. The Committee will come back on the issue once the Member States have scrutinised the lists.

A.7.3. State of play on applications for amending Directive 2008/38/EC by modifying the list of intended uses as particular nutritional purposes.

The Commission representative gave an update on the pending applications; an overview will be uploaded on CIRCABC. Furthermore, he brought the attention of the Committee to the new application “Support dogs and cats coping with stressful situations, which will lead to the reduction of associated behavior” (uploaded in CIRCABC under No 39) and asked the MS to start their evaluation.

A.7.4. Revision of Annexes VI and VII to modernise the labelling of feed additives in feed materials and compound feed including pet food.

Based on the 4 year-experience with the implementation of the labelling rules in practice, the Commission representative outlined the project of revising certain provisions aimed at modernisation and a smooth functioning of the feed market. It is envisaged to have a consultation with the stakeholders after the summer break.

A.08  Revision of the dioxin testing requirements as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 225/2012.

As foreseen in Regulation (EU) No 225/2012, the revision of the dioxin testing has been launched. A Commission representative summarised the findings of the FVO inspections on the implementation of the Regulation in 9 Member States. The
different industries will present the results of their dioxin sampling to the Member States in the margins of the July Committee.

A.09 Update and exchange of views on recent RASFF notifications.

Information was provided on recent RASFF notifications as regards undesirable substances in feed:

- 2 notifications of a non-compliant level of dioxins in palm fatty acid distillates from Indonesia and in hydrogenated palm fatty acids from Spain.
- 1 notification on the presence of significant levels of dioxins in corn from Ukraine. It was highlighted that similar contamination incidents were reported with feed materials originating from Ukraine as the consequence of probably inappropriate direct drying techniques (use of burning material with presence of traces of PCBs): in 2010, corn and in 2013, pea seeds and rapeseed.
- 1 notification on the presence of meadow saffron (Colchicum autumnale) in hay from Germany.
- Frequent findings by Spain of high levels of T-2 and HT-2 toxin in corn originating from Ukraine. The levels found were up to the double of the indicative value provided for in Commission Recommendation 2013/165/EU of 27 March 2013 on the presence of T-2 and HT-2 toxin in cereals and cereal products. Although not necessarily a safety concern, it is an indication of an unusual level of contamination.

- The Polish delegation reported extensively on the measures taken in Poland to avoid further contamination by dioxins following the findings of dioxins in dried apple pomace pellets and molassed sugar beet pellets from Poland as the consequence of an inappropriate direct drying process. These measures should ensure that only dried feed materials compliant with EU legislation as regards dioxins and PCBs are placed on the market.

A.10 Undesirable substances in feed.

The point was not discussed.


The guidance document was discussed and few comments were made. As regards the guidance on sampled portion, it was agreed to keep the provided guidance in the document but to put a disclaimer that the sampling inspector can deviate from this if appropriate as the determination of the size of the sampled portion is ultimately the responsibility of the inspector.

The guidance document, as amended following the discussions, was endorsed. The document will be published on the Commission’s website.
B.01 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the denial of authorisation of Pediococcus pentosaceus (NCIMB 30068) and Pediococcus pentosaceus (NCIMB 30044) as feed additives.

The draft proposes to deny the authorisation of the above substances as silage additives. A discussion took place.

Vote taken: favourable opinion.


The proposed amendments relate to the

- maximum level for arsenic, fluorine and lead in calcareous marine shells
- maximum level for mercury in fish, aquatic animals and products derived thereof intended for the production of compound feed for dogs, cats and fur animals
- maximum level for endosulfan in maize and maize products and oilseeds and products derived thereof (with the exception of soybeans)
- Re-insertion of the footnote related to the presence of Ambrosia seeds defining the conditions under which there is no cleaning of the grains required in case of non-compliance. The conditions are significantly strengthened.

No comments were made as regards these proposed amendments. The Commission representative indicated that it is foreseen to submit the text for opinion in the first meeting after the summer break after having finalised the internal Commission consultation procedure.


Directive 2002/32/EC provides that Member States shall ensure that measures are taken to guarantee the correct application of any acceptable detoxification process on products intended for animal feed and the conformity of those detoxified products with the provisions of Annex I of that Directive. In order to ensure a uniform assessment across the European Union, it is appropriate that acceptability criteria for detoxification processes are established at Union level.

The acceptability criteria should ensure that the detoxified feed should not endanger animal and public health and the environment and that the characteristics of the feed should not be adversely altered by the detoxification process. It is foreseen that the detoxification process has to be performed in an establishment approved for that purpose in accordance with Article 10 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 January 2005 laying down requirements for feed hygiene.
The detoxification process has to be approved by the competent authority, which may require an independent expert's advice to be made available for that purpose. The physical detoxification process through which the contamination by an undesirable substance is reduced or eliminated solely by cleaning, sorting or mechanical removal of certain parts is excluded from the scope as such a process is in many cases part of the usual production process. A few comments were made which will be taken into account. The Commission representative indicated that it is foreseen to submit the text for opinion in the first meeting after the summer break after having finalised the internal Commission consultation procedure.

M.01 Any Other Business

• Intra-E.U. transfers of unauthorised feed additives intended to be exported to third countries.

Further to a request from a delegation for a clarification of the summary report of the Committee meeting of 20-21 March 2014 on this subject, the representative of the Commission indicated that the exclusion from the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of operations concerning products intended for exports covers the transfer of unauthorised additives within the E.U., for instance in order to be further processed in another establishment before export to third countries.

As previously mentioned, those products are to be clearly shown, at least by an appropriate indication, to be for export to third countries, and not to be used as/in feed on the E.U. market. It is the responsibility of operators to provide the necessary guarantees and to ensure full traceability, in accordance with the rules laid down in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002.