



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

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**SUMMARY REPORT OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PLANTS, ANIMALS, FOOD AND FEED
HELD IN BRUSSELS ON 26 FEBRUARY 2015 - 27 FEBRUARY 2015
(Section Animal Nutrition)**

CIRCABC Link: <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/e360a1b3-c86e-4696-8122-f8c95d0412c5>

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

Documents were distributed.

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

A.2.1. Sodium bisulphate (SBS) for all species as preservative and silage additive – Annex.

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

A.2.2. Formaldehyde for pigs and poultry – Annex.

The discussion was focused on worker safety, related condition of use and possible alternatives. Following the discussion, a new Annex will be proposed at a future meeting.

A.2.3. Bacillus subtilis PB6 (Bacillus subtilis) as a feed additive for laying hens and minor poultry species for laying.

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

A.2.4. Biomin®C3 (Bifidobacterium animalis ssp. animalis, Lactobacillus salivarius ssp. salivarius and Enterococcus faecium) as feed additive for chickens for fattening, chickens reared for laying and minor avian species other than laying species.

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

A.2.5. Coxiril® (diclazuril) for rabbits for fattening and breeding – Annex.

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

A.2.6. Lenziaren (iron, aqua carbonate hydroxyl oxo starch sucrose complex) as a feed additive for cats – Annex

Following the discussion, a new Annex will be proposed for possible vote at a future meeting.

A.2.7. Hostazym X as a feed additive for poultry and pigs – Annex.

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

A.2.8. Suilectin (Phaseolus vulgaris lectins) as a zootechnical additive for suckling piglets (performance enhancer).

Following the discussion, it was concluded the applicant will be requested to provide supplementary information to complete the assessment.

A.2.9 CRINA® Poultry Plus (benzoic acid, thymol, eugenol and piperine) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening, chickens reared for laying and minor poultry species for fattening and reared for laying – Annex.

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

A.2.10. L-valine produced by Escherichia coli (NITE SD 00066) for all animal species

The EFSA opinion was presented. An Annex will be prepared for the next Committee.

A.2.11. Iodine compounds : calcium iodate anhydrous and potassium iodide based on a dossier submitted by Ajay Europe, calcium iodate anhydrous and potassium iodide, based on a dossier submitted by Helm, calcium iodate anhydrous based on a dossier submitted by Calibre Europe and calcium iodate anhydrous (coated granulated preparation) based on a dossier submitted by Doxal Italia - Annex

The Annex was discussed and some modifications have been suggested. The revised Annex will be presented in the next Committee.

A.2.12. Oralin® (Enterococcus faecium) as a feed additive for calves for rearing, piglets, chickens for fattening, turkeys for fattening and dogs – Annex.

No discussion took place.

A.2.13. Oralin® (Enterococcus faecium) when used as a feed additive for cats.

No discussion took place.

A.2.14. *Solanum glaucophyllum* standardised leaves as feed material.

The EFSA opinion was discussed. The product assessed by EFSA were not the leaves of *Solanum glaucophyllum* which could be considered a feed material but a standardised mixture of such leaves with another feed material. Several Member States raised the issue that safety was only concluded for piglets and poultry but not for other target species. Furthermore, user safety has to be further scrutinized. The Commission will contact the applicant to discuss the way forward.

A.03 Update and exchange of views on recent RASFF notifications.

The Committee was informed on recent RASFF notifications related to the presence of :

- dioxins in zinc oxide from Germany. The German delegation explained that a human error has occurred in the production process whereby raw materials were mixed with finished products, resulting in high levels of dioxins in the marketed zinc oxide. In the meantime the furnaces have been cleaned and the produced zinc oxide is again compliant with EU legislation;
- ragweed (*Ambrosia* spp.) in bird feed from Germany (1 notification) and from Austria (1 notification) and in sunflower seeds from Germany (1 notification). The Commission representative proposed to discuss the issue more in detail at the next meeting as most RASFF notifications as regards the presence of ragweed originate from Denmark and Germany, and to discuss to which extent the problem occurs in other Member States or if there are specific enforcement problems;
- aflatoxins in shelled groundnuts for birdfeed from Brazil (1 notification) and from Gambia (1 notification);
- arsenic in complementary feed from Canada;
- sareptian mustard seed (*Brassica juncea* ssp. *Juncea*) in organic rapeseed from Estonia.

Finally the attention was drawn to two notifications related to too high levels of pesticide residues (tebuconazole in spelt hulls from Germany and metalaxyl in organic sunflower cake from Ukraine).

A.04 Discussion on the provisions as regards nitrites in Directive 2002/32/EC on undesirable substances in feed.

Given the time constraints the point was only shortly addressed. The Commission representative indicated that a position paper will be prepared for discussion at the next meeting.

A.05 Discussion as regards the contamination of maize harvest 2014 by Fusarium toxins.

The weather conditions that preceded and accompanied the 2014 maize crop have been characterized by an unprecedented warm winter followed by an exceptionally wet spring and abundant rain in summer.

The level of Fusarium toxins (deoxynivalenol, fumonisins and zearalenone) found in the raw maize crop is significantly high and very often above the maximum regulatory limits prescribed for mycotoxins presence in raw materials and food products. The occurrence of mycotoxins is extended to a large portion of the European territory (EU and non-EU countries).

As a consequence, up to 60 % of the maize that was initially destined for the milling industry exceeds the regulatory levels for at least one mycotoxin.

Maize millers use maize varieties that have particular and essential quality characteristics. For these reasons, milling maize varieties are produced under supply chain contracts to respond to the needs of the maize milling industries. The reduced availability of milling maize in the EU related to exceeding regulatory limits for mycotoxins causes a supply problem.

Therefore a request for a temporary derogation was introduced by a major EU stakeholder organisation.

The request does not relate to maize and maize products intended for animal feed, but the Commission representative indicated that it was found appropriate to inform the Committee thereof as it might be expected that increased levels of deoxynivalenol, zearalenone and fumonisins might also be found in maize and maize products intended for animal feed (but according to the data provided still below the guideline levels provided for in Commission Recommendation 2006/576/EC).

A.06 Discussion on other issues related to the presence of undesirable substances in feed.

a) A delegation asked to discuss the issue of levels of mycotoxins in pet food. The Commission indicated to put it on the agenda of the next meeting of the Committee.

b) The Committee was informed that the EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM) adopted on 25 November 2014 a Scientific Opinion on the risks for human and animal health related to the presence of modified forms of certain mycotoxins in food and feed.

The CONTAM Panel considered it appropriate to assess human and animal exposure to modified forms of the various toxins in addition to the parent compounds, because many modified forms are hydrolysed into the parent compounds or released from the matrix during digestion. For modified forms of zearalenone, nivalenol, T-2 and HT-2 toxins and fumonisins, 100 %, 30 %, 10 % and 60 % were added, respectively based on reports on the relative contribution of modified forms. In the absence of specific

toxicity data, toxicity equal to the parent compounds was assumed for modified mycotoxins.

As regards deoxynivalenol, a separate opinion is expected to be adopted by the EFSA CONTAM Panel in the second half of this year.

The Committee was informed that it is foreseen to include the organisation of proficiency test with a multi-mycotoxin method of analysis for the analysis of a wide range of Fusarium toxins and their modified forms in the work programme 2016 for the EURL for mycotoxins in feed and food.

c) Hydrocyanic acid in apricot kernels.

In order to manage the potential risks of consumption of raw apricot kernels, Australia and New-Zealand have prepared a draft food regulatory measure to prohibit the sale of raw apricot kernels both unhulled (with skin) and hulled (without skin). This prohibition would also apply to any substance derived from raw apricot kernels (ground, milled, cracked, chopped) with an exemption for apricots containing raw apricot kernels, alcoholic beverages, oil, flavourings, stone fruit juices, marzipan, cakes, biscuits and confectionery.

There has been a number of poisoning incidences in both Australia and New Zealand following consumption of raw apricot kernels that contained high levels of hydrocyanic acid (HCN). This poses an ongoing risk for Australian and New Zealand consumers that need to be managed to avoid future poisoning incidences.

In the Expert Committee “Agricultural contaminants” on 15 January 2015 the presence of hydrocyanic acid in apricot kernels was acknowledged to be a potential acute health risk and therefore restrictive measures at EU level might also be appropriate. Therefore EFSA shall be requested to assess the acute health risk from the presence of hydrocyanic acid in apricot kernels and derived products.

A.07 Maximum content of copper in animal feed and the revision of the MRLs for copper in food of animal origin in the pesticide legislation.

The Committee examined a draft Evaluation Report concerning the “Review of the existing MRLs for Copper” prepared under Article 12.1 of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005. It was appreciated that the MRLs are reviewed for animal tissues but some methodological issues were unclear. The Commission indicated that it would clarify those issues later.

A.08 Feed marketing Regulation (EC) N° 767/2009.

Applications for amending Directive 2008/38/EC by modifying the list of intended uses as particular nutritional purposes.

A Commission representative informed the Committee about the progress on certain applications. Based on the supplementary information on the remaining six high concentrate applications, the inclusion of the intended uses can now be envisaged.

A.09 Revision of the dioxin testing requirements as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 225/2012.

A Commission representative informed about additional amendments to the working paper considering contributions from the stakeholders. The Member States commented about the definitions and the revised monitoring scheme. A revised working document will be prepared for the next Committee.

A.10 Draft on amending Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 : new functional groups.

The proposal was related to the use in water of some additives and on the introduction of new functional groups under technological additives. The opinion of the Legal Service on this modification of Regulation on feed additives was also explained. Following the discussion, a new draft will be proposed at a future meeting.

B.01 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Regulation concerning the authorisation of selenomethionine produced by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* NCYC R645 as a feed additive for all animal species.

The draft proposes to authorise selenomethionine produced by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* NCYC R645 as a new organic form of selenium for all animal species. A discussion took place.

Vote taken: Favourable opinion.

B.02 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of a preparation of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* NCYC R404 as a feed additive for dairy cows (holder of the authorisation Micro Bio-system).

A discussion took place.

Vote taken: Unanimity.

B.03 Exchange of views and possible opinion of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of *Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415 as a feed additive for chickens reared for laying, minor poultry species for fattening and reared for laying and amending Regulation (EU) No 361/2011 as regards the compatibility with coccidiostats (holder of the authorisation DSM Nutritional Products Ltd represented by DSM Nutritional products Sp. Z o.o).

A discussion took place.

Vote taken: Unanimity.

C.01 Exchange of views of the Committee on a draft Commission Implementing Regulation concerning the authorisation of vitamin A (retinyl acetate, retinyl palmitate and retinyl propionate) as a feed additives for all animal species.

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

M.01 AOB

- One delegation requested to discuss on interpretation of the incertitude of the analytical method for the detection of the contamination of the cotton beans by some not authorized Genetically Modified food. Since this issue is strictly related to the Genetically Modified food issues, it was decided to move the subject to the next Standing Committee on Genetically Modified food and feed and environmental risks.
- On request of one Member State, a Commission representative clarified that it is still planned to tackle the issue of packaging residues in feed.