

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS**

**64th Meeting of ACAF on 9 May 2014**

**Information Paper**

**EU AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS**

**Secretariat  
April 2014**

## EU AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

1. This paper outlines the main developments in relation to EU legislation and related matters since the ACAF meeting held on 26 February 2014.

### **Proposal from the European Commission to update the Official Controls Regulation (Reg. 882/2004)**

2. Since the last update given to ACAF on 26 February 2014, there have been two working party meetings in the Council of the European Union to discuss the text and its implications. The latest meeting was held in Brussels on 14 and 15 April 2014 and completed the first technical read-through of the official controls proposal. The meeting also began discussion on proposed revisions to the text by the Greek Presidency.
3. Charging, perhaps unsurprisingly, has been the topic generating most comment. Whilst there is general support for the requirement to ensure sufficient resources, the vast majority of delegations are against achieving this by mandatory fees in all sectors. The Greek Presidency responded to these comments by circulating a questionnaire on charging so that each delegation could note its position as a means to allow progress. This was submitted by the UK in March 2014.
4. The next Council working party meeting is scheduled to be held in May 2014, where discussion will continue on redrafted Articles. The European Parliament is, in parallel, considering its views on the proposal towards adopting a First Reading position at its session on the 14 April 2014.
5. As negotiations proceed, detailed positions will be established by the European Parliament and Ministers at the European Council. Due to the complexity of the proposals, it is unlikely that a final text will be agreed for some time and it is highly unlikely that this will be before 2015.
6. The formal public consultation on the proposal closed on 9 January 2014, with over 100 contributions received from a wide range of stakeholders, including groups representing the animal feed industry. The consultation summary report was published on 2 April 2014 and can be viewed using the link below:

<http://www.food.gov.uk/news-updates/consultations/consultations-uk/2013/officialcontrols-consult>

### **European Commission Regulation 225/2012**

7. Commission Regulation 225/2012 controls on oils and fat-derived products used in the feed sector contains a provision that the controls for mandatory monitoring of feed products should be reviewed after two years of

operation. This review should have commenced in March 2014. However, due to pressure of other work, the Commission's review has not yet started. The Secretariat will keep the Committee informed of developments.

### **Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCoFCAH): Animal Nutrition Section**

#### Feed additive authorisations February to March 2014 from SCoFCAH (Animal Nutrition Section)

8. There were six votes in favour of European Commission proposals for feed additive authorisations at the February 2014 Standing Committee meeting. These are summarised in Annex I.

#### Feed for particular nutritional purposes (PARNUTS)

9. Directive 2008/387/EC establishes a list of intended uses and claims to be made about animal feedingstuffs for particular nutritional purposes (PARNUTs). The Directive is being used together with Articles 8-10 and 32 of Regulation 767/2009 to authorise complementary feeds with high additive concentrations. It is expected that a number of new and revised PARNUT authorisations will be made at the May meeting of the Committee.

#### Undesirable substances in feed

10. Changes to the controls in Commission Directive 2002/32/EC on the maximum permitted limits for the banned pesticide endosulfan, arsenic and seeds of Ambrosia species are to be made. The change to the controls for arsenic involves a slight increase in the limit for calcareous shells used as a feed material. The amendment for Ambrosia seeds concerns the reinstatement of a footnote that had been accidentally omitted in a previous amendment to Directive 2002/32. After consultation with stakeholders it was decided to restrict changes for endosulfan controls to certain feeds derived from cotton seed and from soya. The changes concerning endosulfan are summarised in Annex II.

### **European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)**

11. EFSA's FEEDAP<sup>1</sup> Panel continues to assess feed additive applications for authorisation and re-authorisation. The Panel's assessments are published as scientific opinions on FEEDAP's webpage:

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/feedap.htm>

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<sup>1</sup> The Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed.

12. FEEDAP has recently published two opinions on the use of formaldehyde as a feed preservative for all species. Whilst the Panel was essentially in agreement that the use of the substance would not present a significant risk to consumers, it expressed its concerns about worker safety; formaldehyde is a carcinogen via the respiratory route. Any new authorisation for this substance would need to include effective controls to maintain worker safety.

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/140218.htm>

13. The CONTAM Panel<sup>2</sup> of EFSA provides scientific advice concerning the presence of contaminants in both feed and food. The Panel's advice can be obtained via its webpage:

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/panels/contam.htm>

14. Member States have been requested to monitor the presence of brominated flame retardants (BFRs) in food over the next two years. This is in response to EFSA's request that more data on the levels of BFRs in the food chain should be obtained to help with an assessment of the risk:

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/140311.htm>

15. The Committee will be aware that it has considered these substances in December 2011, and that the Food Standards Agency is commissioning work to determine levels of BFRs in a range of food and feed products.

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<sup>2</sup> The Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain.

## ANNEX I – SCOFCAH FEED ADDITIVE AUTHORISATIONS

## Feed additive votes – February 2014

Additive	Additive type	Proposal number	Authorisation type
endo-1,4-beta-xylanase and endo-1,3(4)-beta-glucanase produced by <i>Talaromyces versatilis</i> IMI 378536	digestibility enhancer	SANCO/11958/2013	new
6- phytase produced by <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> (CBS 126897)	digestibility enhancer	SANCO/12504/2013	new
endo-1,3(4)-beta-glucanase produced by <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> (CBS 126896)	digestibility enhancer	SANCO/12808/2013	new
decoquinate	coccidiostat	SANCO/12503/2013	amendment
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> NCIMB 10415, <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> DSM 22502, and <i>Pediococcus acidilactici</i> CNCM I-3237	silage agents	SANCO/12806/2013	new
propionic acid, sodium propionate and ammonium propionate	silage agents	SANCO/10068/2014	new

## ANNEX II –. PROPOSED CONTORLS FOR ENDOSULFAN

Undesirable substance	Products intended for animal feed	Maximum content in mg/kg (ppm) relative to a feed with a moisture content of 12 %
Endosulfan (sum of alpha- and beta-isomers and of endosulfan sulphate expressed as endosulfan)	Feed materials and compound feed with the exception of:	0.1
	- <b>cotton seed and products derived from the processing thereof, except crude cotton seed oil</b>	<b>0.3</b>
	- <b>soybean and products derived from the processing thereof, except crude soybean oil</b>	<b>0.5</b>
	- crude vegetable oil	1.0
	- complete feed for fish except for <i>Salmonids</i>	0.005
	- complete feed for <i>Salmonids</i>	0.05

Changes to current controls are shown in **bold text**

ACAF Secretariat  
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