

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS

61st Meeting of ACAF on 8 May 2013

Information Paper

EU AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Secretariat: April 2013

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 16 January 2013.

Marketing use of feed

2. Article 24 of Regulation 767/2009 on the marketing and use of feed provides for the establishment of a Community Catalogue of feed materials, to ensure harmonised labelling and descriptions. Responsibility for agreeing the content of the Catalogue rests with the European feed industry.
3. Paragraph 1 of Annex I of the Regulation requires that feed materials be free of chemical impurities and processing aids unless a specific maximum content for these is fixed in the Catalogue. The deadline for agreement of these maximum limits was set as 1 September 2012.
4. Negotiations on, and final adoption of, these limits took place in 2012. The resulting revised Catalogue of feed materials was published in the Official Journal as Regulation 68/2013 of 16 January 2013. It is available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:029:0001:0064:EN:PDF>
5. In addition, the Commission and Member States clarified the definitions for certain feed materials.

Food and Veterinary Office General Update Audit

6. During November 2012 the UK was the subject of a general update audit to follow-up on outstanding recommendations from previous specific feed and food audits. These general audits occur every two years and on this occasion examined actions in response to the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) audits of feed controls carried out in GB in November 2011 and in Northern Ireland during May 2012.
7. The FVO was provided with a substantial amount of evidence showing the work which had been carried out since 2011 to address the individual recommendations of the audits. The Agency together with Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) also attended a meeting with the FVO auditors to answer its questions and provide further clarifications.
8. At the closing meeting the FVO declared that significant progress had been achieved in actioning the recommendations on feed. At the end of March 2013, the FVO provided the Agency with a draft version of its

report for comment and further updating as necessary. The report confirms the impression given by the auditors in November 2012 and is expected to be published on the Commission's website during May 2013.

9. The FVO has signalled its intention to return to the UK during the first quarter of 2014 to undertake a further audit of feed controls, which is expected to involve visits to individual local authorities and feed business establishments.

Review of Regulation (EU) 152/2009 on the sampling and methods of analysis of animal feed

10. The Regulation was voted into effect at the February 2013 meeting of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCoFCAH) – Animal Nutrition. The amendments to Annex I and II of the Regulation will come into effect on the 14 January 2014.

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

11. There were a total of 17 votes in favour of European Commission proposals for feed additive authorisations/amendments at the December 2012, January 2013, February 2013 and March 2013 Standing Committee meetings. These are summarised in the tables below.
12. At the December 2012 meeting, the Committee discussed an in-feed probiotic on which safety doubts had been raised by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). This is a product with a long history of use (over 30 years). However, it was noted that the strain in question carried resistance genes to two antibiotics, one of which was thought to have been acquired. In addition, analysis of the genome showed that the strain of *B. cereus* harboured genes coding for non-haemolytic and haemolytic enterotoxins. Further investigation revealed that it was possible that the bacterium had the potential to produce toxins. At the February 2013 meeting, a draft implementing Regulation suspending the use of the probiotic due to safety concerns was discussed. A vote was taken in favour of suspending the product's authorisation. However, the company has the opportunity to provide EFSA with further safety information.
13. At the January 2013 meeting, the Commission supported a recommendation to monitor the levels of T-2 and HT-2 mycotoxins in cereals and cereal products by various *Fusarium* species. It was noted that the indicative levels included have no relation to safety.

14. There was some discussion at the January 2013 SCoFCAH meeting about the feed status of house fly larvae fed on various substrates. It was agreed that Annex III of Regulation 767/2009 would prohibit the feeding of larvae on faeces, etc. Advice from Defra colleagues is that this might also contravene animal by-products legislation. In discussion it was indicated that larvae were also fed non-catering vegetable waste, and that this practice appears to be legally acceptable.
15. The revised Feed Material Catalogue was published in January 2013. This includes limits for some processing aids.
16. It was agreed at the February 2013 meeting that for existing zinc compounds, the current maximum limits would be maintained during the re-authorisation process. Changes to the maximum levels would be discussed once all the existing compounds had been re-authorised.
17. At the February 2013 meeting it was agreed that inappropriate entries in the EU Register of Feed Materials should be removed. Although the Register is not an official document, it aids transparency regarding which feed materials are on the market.
18. At the February 2013 meeting there was an initial discussion on the safety and efficacy of vitamin A as a feed additive for all animal species and categories.
19. Discussions have been held at recent meetings on the EFSA Opinion on the safety and efficacy of hydroxyl-analogue of selenomethionine. The Commission proposed limiting the concentration of organic selenium (Se) in animal feeds from 0.5 mg/kg to 0.2 mg/kg. The UK requested that limits remain as they are as the UK's population is thought to be selenium deficient. A vote was held at the March 2013 meeting and the maximum permitted level for Se in organic form was reduced from 0.5 to 0.2 mg/kg. However, a proposed restriction on the co-use of organic and inorganic forms of Se was removed from the Commission's proposal.
20. At the March 2013 meeting, further discussions were held on proposed changes to Annex 1 of Directive 2002/32 for controls for volatile mustard oil, arsenic, cadmium, lead and nitrite, the latter for by-products from the drinks industry. A Commission proposal is expected to go for a vote in April 2013.

Feed additive authorisations from SCoFCAH – 13/14 December 2012

Additive	Additive type	Proposal number	Authorisation type
<i>Lactobacillus buchneri</i> NCIMB 30139 and <i>Lactobacillus casei</i> ATTC PTA 6135	Silage additives	SANCO/12434/2012	New
<i>Pediococcus acidilactici</i> CNCM MA 18/5M as a feed additive	Zootechnical additives	SANCO/12433/2012	Extension
endo-1,4-beta-mannanase EC 3.2.1.78	Digestibility enhancers	SANCO/12609/2012	Amendment
dimethylglycine sodium salt	Zootechnical additives	SANCO/12611/2012	Amendment

Feed additive authorisations – 17/18 January 2013 SCoFCAH (Animal Nutrition Section)

Additive	Additive type	Proposal number	Authorisation type
Diclazuril	Zootechnical additives	SANCO/12610/2012	Amendment
Sodium hydroxide as a feed additive	Technological additives	SANCO/12589/2012	Extension
Sodium benzoate, propionic acid and sodium propionate	Technological additives	SANCO/11061/2012	Extension

Feed additive authorisations – 21/22 February 2013 SCoFCAH (Animal Nutrition Section)

Additive	Additive type	Proposal number	Authorisation type
Toyocerin (<i>Bacillus cereus</i> var. toyoi) NCIMB 40112/CNCM I - 1012	Micro-organisms	SANCO/12791/2012	Suspension
Lactobacillus plantarum NCIMB 30083 and Lactobacillus plantarum NCIMB 30084	Silage agents	SANCO/13001/2012	Approval
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (ATCC PTA 6737)	Micro-organisms	SANCO/12885/2012	Approval

Feed additive authorisations – 21/22 March 2013 SCoFCAH (Animal Nutrition Section)

Additive	Additive type	Proposal number	Authorisation type
<i>Pediococcus acidilactici</i> CNCM MA 18/5M	Gut flora stabiliser	SANCO/12435/2012	Extension of use
<i>Clostridium butyricum</i> (FERM BP-2789)	Gut flora stabiliser	SANCO/10156/2013	Extension of use
<i>Clostridium butyricum</i> (FERM BP-2789)	Gut flora stabiliser	SANCO/12999/2012	Revised minimum dose
Endo-1,4-beta- xylanase, endo- 1,3(4)-beta- glucanase and endo-1,4-beta- glucanase produced by <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> (ATCC 74444)	Digestibility enhancer	SANCO/12886/2012	Reauthorisation and extension of use
Selenomethionine produced by <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> NCYC	Trace element (Se)	SANCO/12716/2012	Authorisation and revision of maximum permitted level for other

R646 and from certain other strains of yeast			products.
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 co-polymer vinylpyridine / styrene and DL-methionine protected with ethylcellulose	Amino acid	SANCO/10035/2013	Reauthorisation and extension of use to water for drinking.
Hydroxy analogue of selenomethionine	Trace element (Se)	SANCO/10273/2013	Authorisation

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

21. EFSA's FEEDAP¹ Panel has continued to assess applications made for feed additive 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>

22. In February 2013, EFSA published a Scientific Opinion on the use of calcium iodate anhydrous and potassium iodide as sources of iodine (<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3101.htm>). Although EFSA established that use of these substances was safe for all animal species, a concern was raised about the exposure of consumers. It was thought that the iodine content of food of animal origin would represent a substantial risk to high consumers; the risk would originate from the consumption of milk and to a lesser extent from egg consumption. The FEEDAP Panel recommend that the maximum iodine contents in

¹ The Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed.

complete feed be reduced for dairy cows, minor dairy ruminants, laying hens, horses, cats and dogs.

23. The CONTAM Panel² 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>

**ACAF Secretariat
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² The Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain.