ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS

62nd Meeting of ACAF on 9 October 2013

Information Paper

EU AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Secretariat: September 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 8 May 2013.

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

2. Discussions on a guidance document on the Sampling Regulation are currently taking place. It is expected that a draft guidance document will be produced by the Commission for discussion during October. The Commission is hoping to have the guidance in place in time for the coming into effect of the changes to the Regulation on the 14 January 2014.

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

3. At the July 2013 meeting of the SCoFCAH, Member States voted in favour of a Commission proposal to amend the Annex to Directive 2008/38 on feedingstuffs for particular nutritional purposes. The amendment will permit the use of certain types of complementary feed that contain feed additives at levels in excess of one hundred times the maximum level permitted in an equivalent compound feed. The product types authorised include some boluses intended for animals at pasture. It is expected other similar amendments will be made to Directive 2008/38 to authorise other 'high concentration' products.

Feed additive authorisations April – July 2013 from SCoFCAH (Animal Nutrition Section)

4. There were 16 votes in favour of European Commission proposals for feed additive authorisations or amendments at the April 2013, June 2013 and July 2013 Standing Committee meetings. These are summarised in the tables below.

Additive	**Additive type**	**Proposal number**	**Authorisation type**
Orthophosphoric acid	preservative	SANCO/10145/2013	re-authorisation
Bifidobacterium animalis ssp. animalis (DSM16284) *Lactobacillus salivarius spp. salivarius* (DSM16351), *Enterococcus faecium*	silage agents	SANCO/12899/2013	re-authorisation

(DSM 21913)			
Cobalt (II) acetate tetrahydrate, cobalt (II) carbonate, cobalt (II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3), cobalt (II) sulphate heptahydrate, and coated cobalt (II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3).	trace element	SANCO/10036/2013	re-authorisation

Feed additive authorisations – June 2013

Additive	**Additive type**	**Proposal number**	**Authorisation type**
Zinc chelate of methionine	Trace element	SANCO/11015/2013	new
Nicotinic acid; nicotinamide	Nutritional	SANCO/11019/2013	re-authorisation
Patent Blue V	Sensory	SANCO/11020/2013	re-authorisation
Clinoptilolite	Technological	SANCO/13000/2012	re-authorisation
Ammonium chloride	Zootechnical	SANCO/12887/2012	re-authorisation
Diclazuril	Coccidiostats	SANCO/10360/2013	re-authorisation

Feed additive votes – July 2013

Additive	**Additive type**	**Proposal number**	**Authorisation type**
Choline chloride	Vitamin	SANCO/11018/2013	re-authorisation
Folic acid	Vitamin	SANCO/11017/2013	re-authorisation
3-acetyl-2,5-dimethylthiophene	Flavouring	SANCO/11394/2013	withdrawal (on EFSA advice)
Enterococcus faecium NCIMB 11181	Zootechnical	SANCO/11422/2013	re-authorisation
Enterococcus faecium DSM 7134	Zootechnical	SANCO/10836/2013	new
Lactobacillus kefiri DSM 19455	Technological	SANCO/10837/2013	re-authorisation
Bacillus subtilis (ATCC PTA-6737)	Zootechnical	SANCO/10839/2013	rew

5. At the June meeting of SCoFCAH Member States agreed to a European Commission proposal to withdraw the authorisation for the feed flavour 3-acetyl-2,5-dimethylthiophene, as this substance appears to be mutagenic. The Opinion of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) can be obtained via this link.

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3323.htm

6. The substance has also been banned for use as a flavour in food.

7. Five cobalt-based trace element compounds were subject to re-authorisation as feed additives at the April 2013 meeting. However, following advice from EFSA, the Commission's proposal placed an obligation on compound feed manufacturers regarding three of the five substances. Essentially, compound feed containing any of these three compounds must be in pelleted form. EFSA's rationale was that feeds in this physical form would present a lower risk via inhalation to workers handing these feeds. Some feed manufacturers have objected to this change and claim that the use of unpelleted feed is necessary for certain applications (e.g.when complementary feed needs to be mixed with other feed).

Undesirable substances in feed

8. At the June 2013 meeting Member States agreed on a Commission proposal to change Annex 1 of Directive on undesirable substances in feed (Directive 2002/32) to amend controls for volatile mustard oil, arsenic, cadmium, lead and nitrite, the latter for by-products from the drinks industry. Most of the changes made were deregulatory. However, the amendments were consistent with advice from the EFSA.

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

9. EFSA's FEEDAP[1] 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

10. The FEEDAP Panel has started a consultation process on revised guidance for the assessment of the toxigenic potential of Bacillus species used in animal nutrition. Such organisms are sometimes used as in-feed probiotics or as producer strains for feed enzymes. This follows the withdrawal of the authorisation of a Bacillus-based probiotic product (Toyocerin) earlier this year due to dual concerns about possible toxin production and the possible spread of antimicrobial resistance.

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

11. The consultation ended in late September; further information can be found here:

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/consultations/call/130626a.htm

12. In addition, FEEDAP has undertaken a consultation on new guidance for the renewal of authorisation of feed additives. This is for additives that have already been authorised at least once under Regulation (EC) 1831/2003 and is controlled by Article 14 of that Regulation. This should not be confused with the process set out in Article 10 of Regulation 1831/2003 that authorises additives previously permitted under Directive 70/524/EEC. EFSA's draft guidance document for applications can be accessed via this link:

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/consultationsclosed/call/130626.pdf

13. The CONTAM Panel[2] 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. The CONTAM Panel has produced advice relating to consumer safety and animal health relating to the presence of the mycotoxin nivenalol in animal feed and in food. The view of the Panel is that nivenalol is probably not genotoxic. However, it has asked that additional studies be performed. CONTAM derived a tolerable daily intake (TDI) of 1.2 µg/kg body weight per day. Dietary exposure calculations performed by EFSA suggest that consumer exposure will be within the TDI. It follows that the Panel does not consider that current levels of nivenalol in feed and food present a significant risk to consumers. CONTAM's advice can be viewed via this link:

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3262.htm

15. EFSA's CONTAM Panel has also provided advice on the presence of the mycotoxin sterigmatocystin (STC) in food and feed. In an assessment of analytical data from 247 samples of food and 334 feed samples, the presence of STC could be found in only four samples of feed. Thus the Panel is of the view that more occurrence data from feed and food are required to facilitate exposure assessments. Due to the paucity of data CONTAM was not able to perform a risk assessment for consumers or animals. EFSA's advice can be sourced via this link: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3254.htm

[2] The Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain.

UPDATE ON BSE FEED BAN (PAP)

Recent Changes

16. EU legislation which permits the feeding of pig and poultry processed animal protein (PAP) to farmed fish came into force on 1 June 2013.

TSE Roadmap 2 – Future Changes to EU TSE Legislation

17. The Commission has circulated a draft proposal - SANCO/10471/2013 - that would permit the use of poultry PAPs in pig feeds and PAP derived from insects for feeding to non-ruminant farmed animals. This is expected to come into force in early 2015, subject to full validation of a DNA test method that can be used for performing routine controls on PAP and compound feed containing PAP intended to farmed pigs in order to verify the absence of intra-species recycling. The draft proposal and timetable for implementation were discussed at the TSE WG in Brussels on 5 July. The UK Government does not yet have an agreed position on this proposal.

18. The above proposal does not cover the use of porcine PAP in poultry feed as the necessary laboratory methods are still under validation, and this is not expected to be applied until after 2015.

Insect PAP

19. Update from TSE Working Group on 5 July 2013.

    The Commission introduced the latest version of SANCO/10471/2013 rev 1 which would permit the feeding of poultry processed animal protein (PAP) to pigs. The key change was the inclusion of insect PAP as feed for non-ruminant farmed animals.

20. Studies are on-going regarding raising insects to produce PAPs for animal feed. A detailed report is available from FAO and is available at:

    http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3253e/i3253e.pdf.

    The following issues on the inclusion of insect PAP as feed for non-ruminant farmed animals have been raised by industry:

- how they are obtained them;
- how they are reared;

- how they are fed; and
- how they are turned into PAP.

21. Under the current rules insects for rearing would only be permitted to be fed category three material. Feedback from industry suggests that Category 3 materials could be too restrictive and insects would thrive more if allowed to be fed Category 1 organic waste. The issue is still going. Another set of issues under discussion is the way insects would be turned into PAP. This includes the type of heat treatment used and compliance with the seven methods under the ABP regulations. All these methods may not be suitable for insects so further consultation with industry is necessary. Industry feedback suggests that heating method seven would be preferable as it is more flexible.

22. Most Member States (MSs) supported the inclusion of insect in SANCO/10471/2013 rev 1. There were some concerns regarding protocols for controlling the rearing and feeding of insects and preventing intra species recycling and whether there would be a specific PCR test method to check this. Some MSs also had concerns about other biological risks associated with rearing insects. The Commission's view was that there would be low risk of cannibalism but residues of feed could result in an indirect risk. This could also arise with other species such as farmed fish and is worth further scientific study. The Commission is happy to put this to EFSA when further information is available on rearing practices. The Commission will also liaise with EFSA on the potential other biological/ toxicology risks associated with insect rearing methods.

23. The Commission will work with industry and other expert groups to address all the issues raised on insect rearing/controls and circulate an insect roadmap/guide, probably around September/October 2013, which will clearly outline the rules.

ACAF Secretariat
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