

December 2018 update on the Animal Nutrition Section of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed

Meeting schedule

The next meeting is confirmed for 4 - 6 February 2019.

Feed additives

The Committee voted on five Commission proposals relating to feed additive legislation; as summarised in the table below:

Agenda Item	Additive(other legislation)
B.01 SANTE/10436/2018	Zootechnical: Preparation of 3-phytase produced by <i>Komagataella pastoris</i> (CECT 13094) for chickens reared for laying and minor poultry species for fattening or reared for laying or for breeding.
B.02 SANTE/11000/2018	Administrative: Amending Commission Regulations (EC) 1356/2004, (EC) 1464/2004, (EC) 786/2007, (EC) 971/2008 and Commission Implementing Regulations (EU) 1118/2010, (EU) 169/2011, (EU) 888/2011 and (EU) 667/2013 as regards name of authorisation holder.
B.03 SANTE/11282/2018	Administrative: Amending Commission Regulations (EC) 785/2007, (EC) 379/2009, (EC) 1087/2009, (EU) No. 9/2010, (EU) 337/2011, (EU) 389/2011, (EU) 528/2011, (EU) 840/2012, (EU) 1021/2012, (EU) 2016/899, (EU) 2016/997, (EU) 2017/440 and (EU) 2017/896 as regards the representative of authorisation holder.
B.04 SANTE/11397/2018	Administrative: Amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2015/502 of 24 March 2015 as regards the representative of the holder of the authorisation.

Agenda Item	Additive(other legislation)
B.05	Technological:
SANTE/10207/2016	Hop extract (<i>Humulus lupulus</i> L flos) for weaned piglets, pigs for fattening and minor porcine species.

* Re-authorisation of existing application (1831/2003 Article 10(2)) with co-application for additional scope (Article 10(7))

** QMV = Qualified majority vote

Fifteen other feed additive applications were briefly discussed, with the usual refinements on conditions of use. Of note, discussions held on:

- progressing of a number of coccidiostats; Monteban G100, Monimax, Sacox, Cygro 10G and Avatec.
- the status of Vitamin B2 authorisations, especially given the recent interest arising from the denial of authorisation of a single vitamin B2 supply and GMO concerns. Whilst not explicitly discussed within SCoPAFF, [EFSA Opinion No.5531](#) was published on the 18 December for vitamin B2 (riboflavin 5-phosphate ester monosodium salt) produced by Ashbya gossypii.

Brief discussion held on the revised draft of Regulation (EC) 429/2008 on the preparation of feed additive dossiers, with focus on requirements for efficacy (end-points) and in vivo testing.

A revised draft Regulation was presented for the creation of new functional groups; including the re-titled and refined scope of 'physiological condition stabilisers' which replaces the previously proposed 'animal welfare enhancers' group.

With the exception of a couple of entries, the Committee generally agreed with the proposed re-classifications of feed additives now deemed out of scope (i.e. to be re-classified as feed materials).

The Committee were informed that the European Commission [public consultation on the Evaluation of the feed additives Regulation](#) was launched on 12 December 2018 with comments invited until 3 April 2019.

PARNUTS

The Commission provided an update on the draft Annex for feed PARNUTS with refined text on the requirements for use of boli (boluses). The Commission highlighted that amended Directive 2008/38/EC will be transposed into a new Regulation which will be subject to a period of public consultation in the first half of 2019 prior to adoption.

Feed hygiene

The Guidance document on provisions for the hygiene of feedstuffs is still being finalised and will be presented back to the Committee in 2019.

Continued discussion held on the validity of entries within the Register of Feed Materials, with a focus on a list of specific erroneous entries; such as those described as extracts, tinctures, amino

acids or micro-organisms.

The Commission provided a highly informative overview on the use of live insects and insect products for feed and food. Principally; insects are defined as farmed animals, reared for feed/food production or for technical applications (e.g. biofuels). Therefore, feed legislation applies and insect farmers are classified as primary producers and Feed Business Operators (FeBOs). For insects used as novel foods, primary production still falls under the scope of animal feed legislation and therefore; the substrate that insects are reared on will be controlled under animal feed legislation.

The major forms of insects used in feed are either live insects; insects treated but not processed, or processed such as insect oil or processed animal protein (PAP). PAPs are the most highly regulated form of insect material with a defined list of seven permitted insects which may be used to generate PAP with requirements for animal by-product (ABP) approvals for both the business establishment and processing methods.

Other treatments of insects are not restricted to this short-list of insects permitted for PAP; but under the requirement of the Catalogue of feed materials, insects must not be pathogenic to humans or animals. A sector code of practice for insect production by IPIFF is scheduled for finalisation in early 2019.

Undesirable substances

A brief update was provided on the many agenda items on undesirable substances, most notably:

- continued discussion on the proposed reduction of maximum residue limits (MRLs) for endosulfan; a former pesticide, in feedstuffs including a focus on MRLs in fish-feed.
- Awaiting the EFSA Opinion on detoxification efficiencies of Ambrosia seeds.
- Recent EFSA Opinions published which may be of relevance to animal feed:
 - [EFSA Opinion No.5333](#) on the Risk for animal and human health related to the presence of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in feed and food (published 20 November 2018).
 - [EFSA Opinion No.5194](#) on the Risk to human health related to the presence of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid in food (published 13 December 2018).

More about SCoPAFF and its Animal Nutrition Section

SCoPAFF is a European Commission regulatory committee that was established by Regulation 178/2002, a regulation that includes the laying down of principles and requirements of feed law. Meetings of the committee are chaired by European Commission officials, and attended by member states' representatives. The Committee can give an opinion, that is to say a vote, on certain proposed measures, prior to their possible adoption by the Commission.