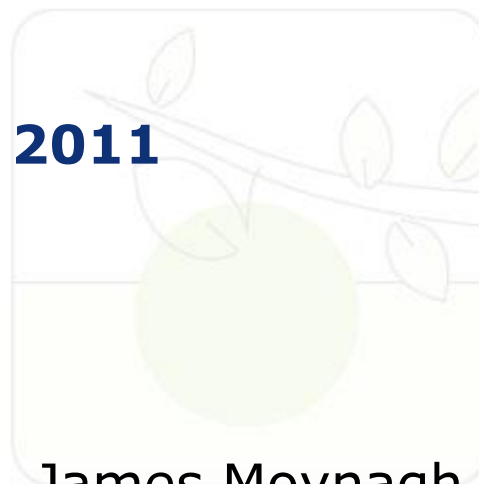


II CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL ALIMENTACIÓN ANIMAL. SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA

LLEIDA 19 October 2011

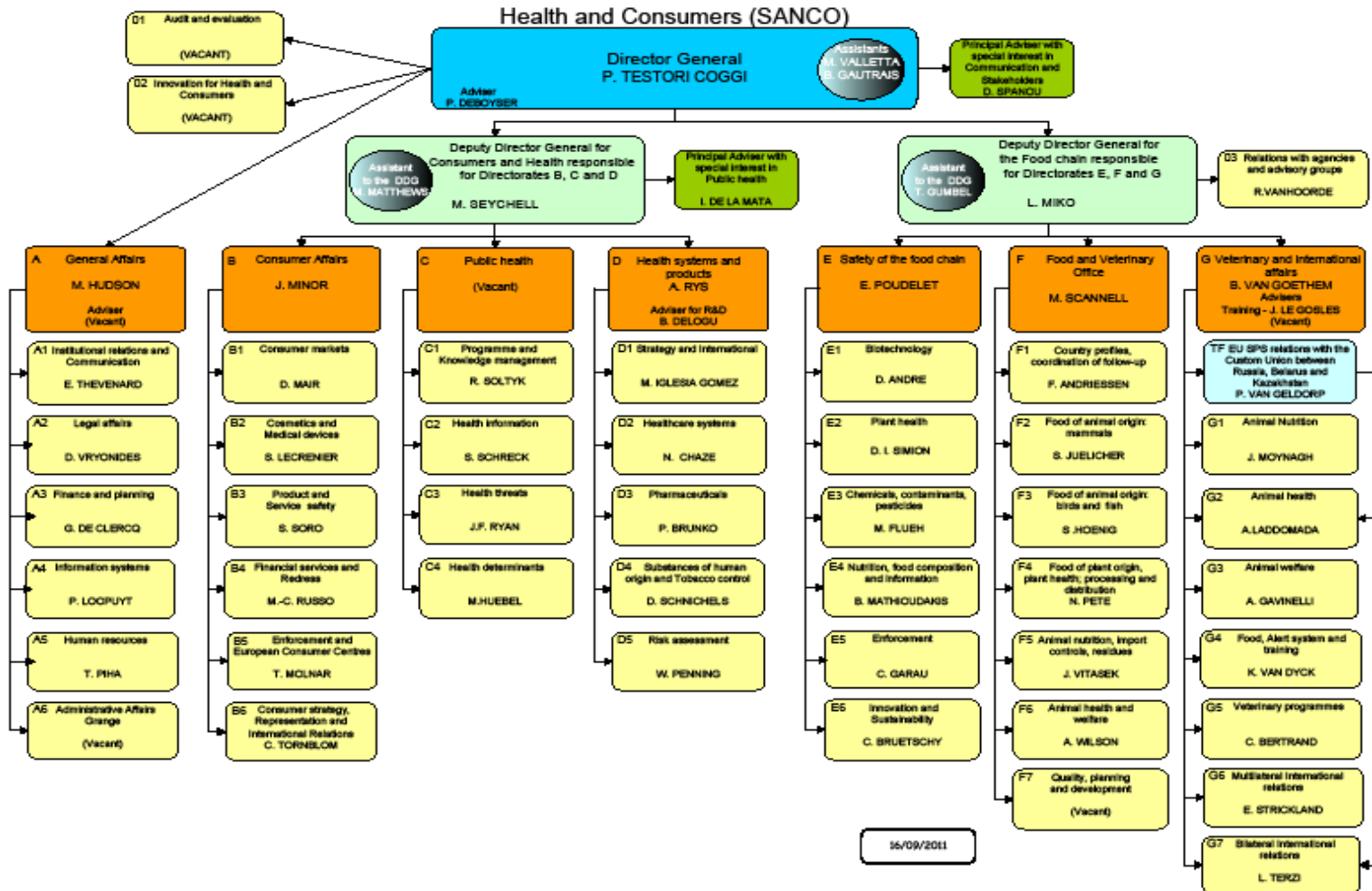


James Moynagh
Head of Unit

Animal Nutrition



- Organisation
- Additive review – state of play
- Feed Marketing, Catalogue
- Processed Animal protein
- Medicated feed
- New Dioxin measures



Feed Additives

- Regulation 1831/2003
- Re-evaluation deadline - November 2010
- Commission, EFSA, EU Reference Lab

Application breakdown

Additives in register (7.10.2011)	Additives in Art 10 applications	Number of Art 10 Applications	Single Applications
3031	1145	393	146

Additives under review

Category	Current	Under review
Technological	468	183
Sensory	2040	798
Nutritional	119	91
Zootechnical	173	87
Coccidiostats	23	5
Total	2823	1248

Additive Groups

■ Technological

- Preservatives
- Antioxidants
- Emulsifiers
- Stabilisers
- Thickeners
- Gelling agents
- Binders
- Radionuclide contam
- Anticaking
- Acidity regulators
- Silage additives
- Denaturants
- Red mycotoxins

■ Sensory

- Colourants (feed, food, animal)
- Flavourings

■ Nutritional

- Vitamins
- Trace elements
- Amino acids
- Urea

■ Zootechnical

- Digestibility enhancer
- Gut flora stabilisers
- Environmental effects
- others

Priorities

- Being sent to EFSA in five priority groups
- Based on several factors, including sensitivity or importance from safety point of view, some high priority additives mentioned by Member States, extension of usage, “age” of previous evaluation, link with ‘new’ applications etc..

In EFSA

Non grouped applications	323
Not yet launched (low priority)	115
Admin verification by EFSA	45
Additional data requested by EFSA	123
In progress (EFSA Panel)	40
Concluded (approx)	40

Groupings

Grouped applications	Groups	Applications
Proposed groups	36	111
To EFSA	19	
EFSA processed	16	
Not yet launched	17	

Groups

Groups	
Identical additives	14
Closely related	22

Applications per Group					
In group	2	3	4	5	6
Number of applications	17	7	7	2	3

Timing

- Additional information being requested by EFSA
- Deadlines
- Progress or inconclusive report.
- Confidentiality and data protection

Placing on the Market and use of Feed - Reg 767/2009

- Feed Safe, no direct adverse effects on environment or Animal Welfare, responsibilities
- Feed for Particular Nutritional Purposes
- Labelling, Presentation , Packaging
- Feed Catalogue and Codes of Good Labelling
- Most provisions entered into effect Sept 2010

Feed catalogue

- Latest revision published 17 June 2011

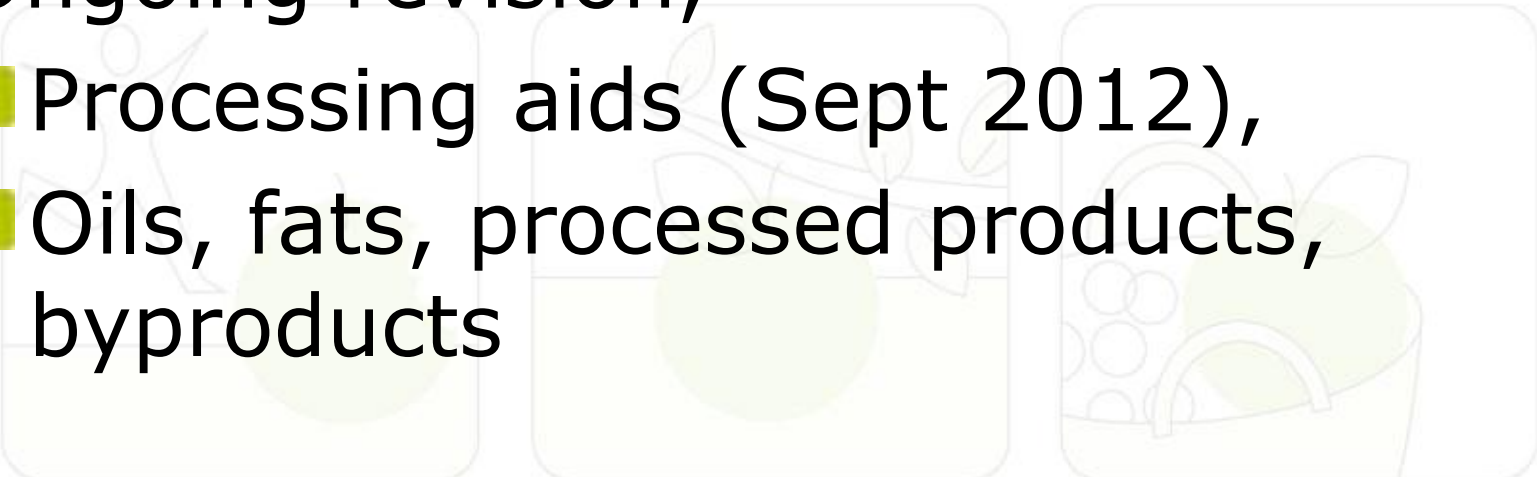
- Commission Regulation 575/2011

- Approx 700 feed materials

- Translated

Feed Catalogue - Future

Ongoing revision,

- Processing aids (Sept 2012),
 - Oils, fats, processed products, byproducts
- 
- Possible; additional information, requirements, link to undesirable substances?

Ongoing issues

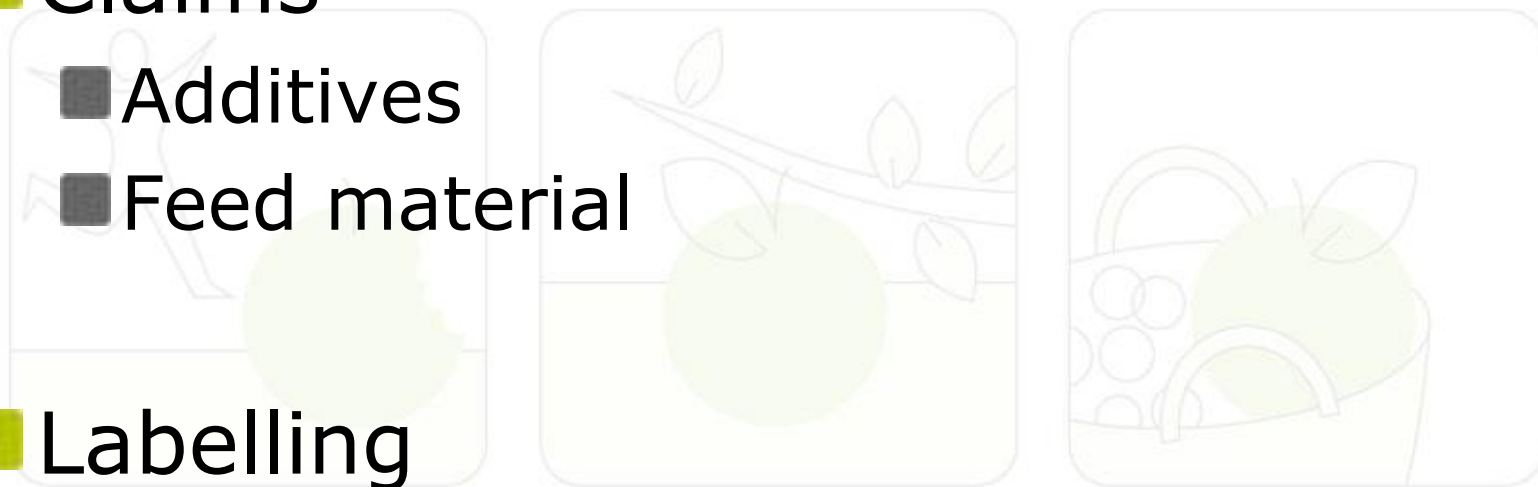
■ Claims

- Additives
- Feed material

■ Labelling

- Industry Codes of Practice

■ Waste Food/Packaging



Laboratory Network

- Important and essential role
 - Test methodologies, field experience
 - Approval of additives
 - Controls
-
- Ring trial planned for 2012
 - coccidiostats

Grey Zones

■ Commission Recommendation 2011/25

Establishing guidelines for the distinction between feed materials, feed additives, biocidal products and veterinary medicinal products

14 January 2011

Salmonella in feed

- EFSA – microbiological assessment in feedingstuffs - opinion adopted in 2008
 - Salmonella clearly indicated as hazard for feed
 - Chemical decontamination recommended
 - Microbiological criteria recommended in crushing plants, rendering plants and feed mills (environmental samples and end products)
 - as part of HACCP-based control programmes

Salmonella

- Already to be integrated in HACCP-based control programmes

- European Feed Industry to produce guidance on Salmonella control in different stages of feed production

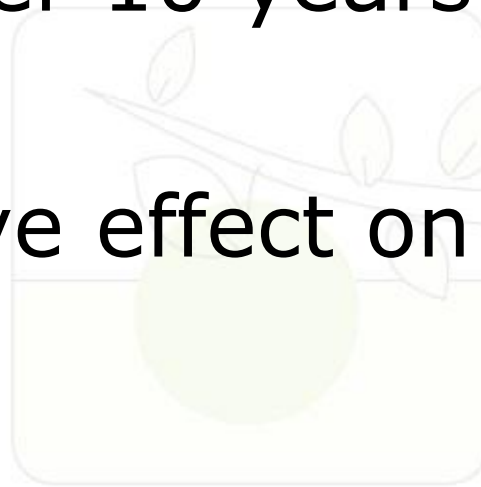
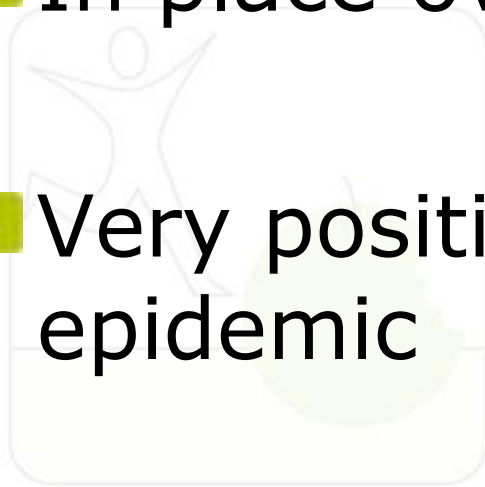
- Introduction of harmonised Salmonella criteria in EU legislation may be considered

Feed Ban - Processed animal protein

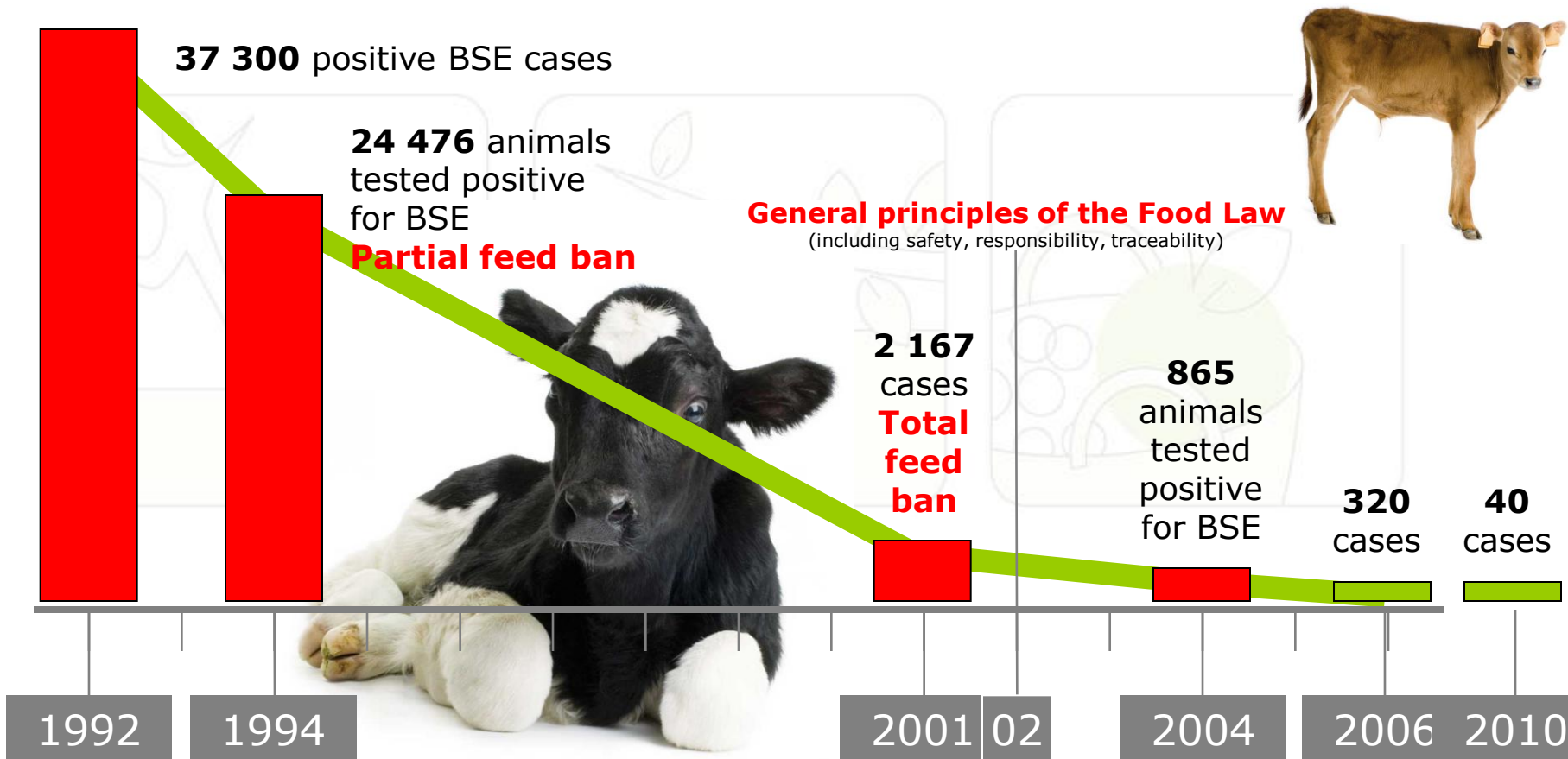
- In place over 10 years

- Very positive effect on BSE epidemic

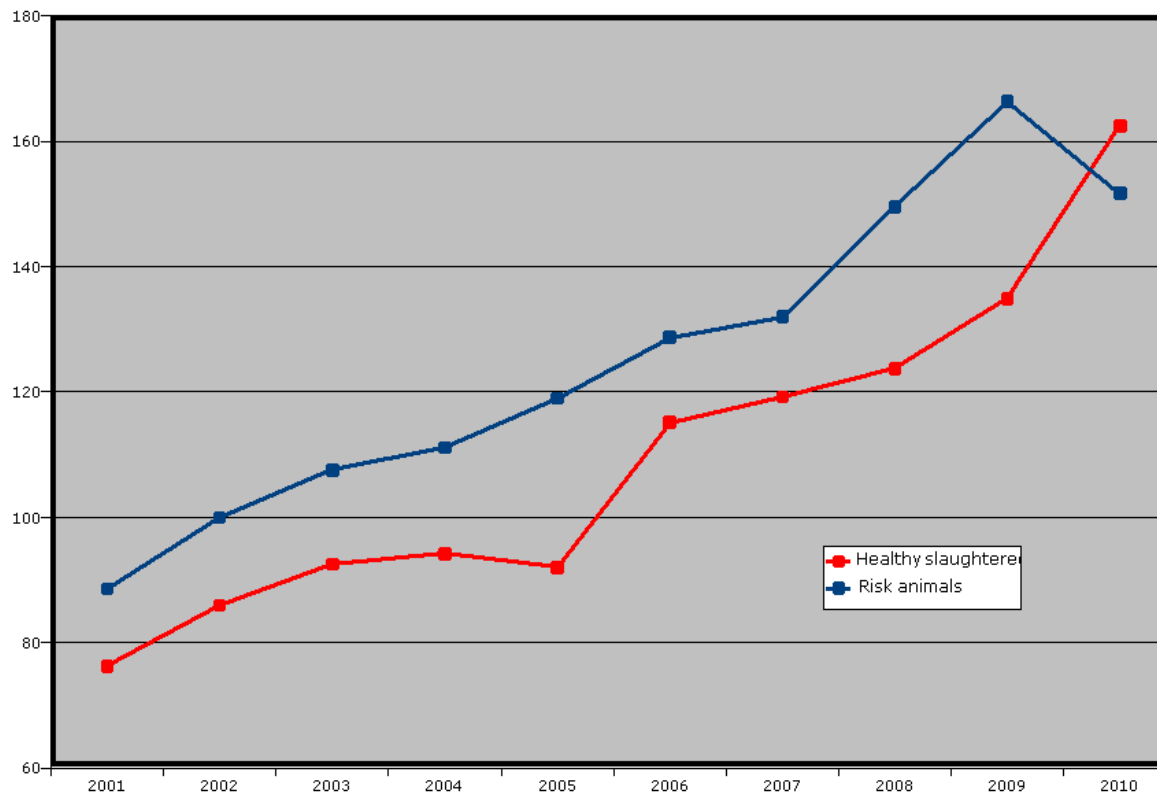
- 40 cases in 2010, 67 in 2009



BSE in Europe



Age (in months) – BSE positive animals



Feed Ban - Processed Animal Protein

- Reintroduce PAPS from non ruminants into non ruminant feed (poultry, pigs, fish) but no 'cannibalism'
- Dedicated production lines
- Control tools (species specific PCR tests)
- Tolerance levels not yet possible

Timing

- Discussions begin with MSs – April 2011
- First discussion in Scofcah - 17 October.
- Adoption by end of 2011 (poss)
- Entry into force – second half 2012

- Lab tests about to be validated
- Available to MSs, mid 2012 (after NRLs)

Medicated Feed

- Directive 90/167 to be revised
- Proposal expected end 2012/early 2013 as package with Veterinary medical products revision

Medicated feed use

- External report on the industry published in 2010
- On-line consultation in 2011
- Medicated feed situation in MSs very different
- Spain is by far the highest user
 - Between 2-3 million tonnes in 2008
 - Compare to DE 12.000t in 2008

Medicated Feed

- No link between antibiotic use and use of medicated feed
- Currently, large cost differences between Member States (from €1/t to €70/t)

Aims of revision

- Harmonisation at appropriate efficacy and safety level
 - Standards for manufacture of medicated feed
 - Inclusion rates for medicated premixes
 - Anticipated production of medicated feed
 - On-farm production?
 - MF containing several medicated premixes

- Clarification of boundaries with Veterinary Medical products
- Regulation of carry over issue, taking microbial resistance into account.

Dioxin

- Past major contaminations Belgium, Ireland, Germany,
- Recent: Denmark, Netherlands
- Losses to food chain €100million to €400 million each major incident.



New Dioxin Control Legislation

- Proposal under discussion
- Requirement for approval rather than registration
- Separation of feed/technical chains
- Minimum sampling along feed chain
- Mandatory declaration of positive lab results.

Dioxin Monitoring Regime

Risky material = crude coconut oil, derivatives from vegetable oils (except glycerol, lecithin, gums), fish oils of higher risk sources). – 100% of batches

Animal fats (regular monitoring)

Top of Pyramid – testing of batches of « risky material »

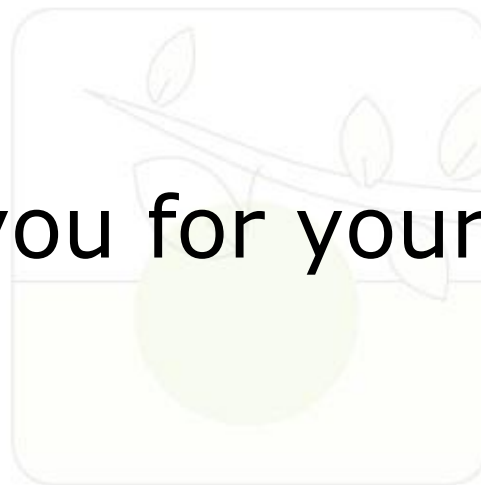
Certification (testing if not already done)

Compounders – Certification and HACCP

Not a replacement for HACCP.

Review in 18 months.

Review of certain definitions in feed material catalogue.



■ Thank you for your attention

EFSA proposed priorities (I)

1st priority

- Vitamins, provitamins and well defined chemically substances having similar effect, with tendency to bioaccumulation (For example Vitamins A and D, E, Cobalamin (B12))
- Antioxidants (ethoxyquin, BHA, BHT, propyl gallate)
- Other vitamins and antioxidants (for example ascorbic acid, sodium ascorbate)
- Colorants and carotenoids
- Preservatives
- Chemically defined flavourings not authorised in food
- Silage additives

EFSA proposed priorities (II)

2nd priority

- (Other) vitamins, provitamins and chemically well defined substances having similar effect
 - (other vitamins i.e thiamine, riboflavine, vitamin K, vitamin C (*see also 1st priority point 3: other vitamins, ascorbic acid*), pantothenic acid, nicotinic acid, folic acid
 - biotin, choline
 - chemically well-defined substances having similar effect (i.e. inositol, carnitine, betaine, taurine)
- Trace elements for which no recent safety assessment (SCAN or EFSA) is available
 - Mo, Se, I,
 - Cu, Zn,
 - Fe, Co, Mn
- (Other) Colorants and carotenoids
 - Cantaxanthin, astaxanthin, cryptoxanthin, capsanthin (capsorubin)
- Emulsifying and stabilising agents, thickeners and gelling agents not authorised in food
 - Dextrans, polyethylen-glycol not authorised in food
 - Aminoacids, their salts and analogues
 - Methionine, threonine, tryptophan
- Urea and derivatives
- Flavourings: Natural extracts containing compounds not authorised in food

EFSA proposed priorities (III)

3rd priority

- Binders not authorised in food
- Vermiculite, perlite
- Acidity regulators (benzoic acid, tetrasodium diphosphate)
- Radioactive binders

4th priority

- Chemically defined flavourings authorised in food
- Flavourings Natural extracts containing compounds authorised in food
- Colorants to add or restore colour in feedingstuffs (*Other colorants*)
 - Other colourants (patent blue, tartrazine, ponceau, sunset yellow, indigotine)
- Emulsifying and stabilising agents, thickeners and gelling agents (*authorised in food, not included in 2nd-4*)
- Binders, anticaking agents and coagulants
 - (others: lecithins, sorbitol, casia gum, guar gum)
- Other additives for which a recent (from 2000 to 2009) formal safety assessment is available either by EFSA or SCAN
 - Some organic acids (e.g. benzoic acid, formic acid)

5th priority

- - Remaining additives

Use of the priority list

- It is very difficult to stick blindly to the priorities in a rigid manner
- Applications can be very suitable for an EFSA evaluation (in terms of completeness of data or in terms that EFSA finds what it expects) for a “sensitive” dossier and therefore be evaluated more quickly while an “a priori” “simple” dossiers can be delayed because of not being complete in terms of EFSA expectations.
- The extension of safety and efficacy data may also result in more time to scrutinise it properly.
- Many applications have been prepared by consortia of applicants, usually led by FEFANA, but there are also generic additives for which there have been several applications from different applicants. There are some issues relating to data protection and confidentiality being discussed in particular relating to these generic additives and also on the grouped applications for related generic additives.
- There are also confidentiality aspects involved also in applications for generic additives submitted by consortia