

codex alimentarius commission



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD
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ORGANIZATION



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Agenda Item 3

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

AD HOC INTERGOVERNMENTAL CODEX TASK FORCE ON ANIMAL FEEDING

Third Session

Copenhagen, Denmark, 17 - 20 June 2002

INFORMATION PAPER

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LISTS ESTABLISHED BY DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS TO CONTROL THE USE OF PROHIBITED AND UNDESIRABLE SUBSTANCES IN ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS OR OTHER APPROACHES

Background

1. At the second Session¹, the *ad hoc* Intergovernmental Codex Task Force on Animal Feeding examined the information paper on lists established by different governments to control the use of prohibited and undesirable substances in animal feedingstuffs or other approaches. The examination was based on comments submitted in response to CL 2000/21-AF from Australia; Brazil; Canada; Czech Republic; Republic of Korea; Namibia; Norway; Poland; Slovak Republic; South Africa; Switzerland; Uruguay; USA; European Community (see CX/AF 01/4); Columbia; Japan; Peru (see CRD 5); Argentina; Thailand; (see CRD 9), and the Report of the Open-Ended Meeting held at the Danish Plant Directorate just before the second Session (see CRD 1).
2. In view of the discussions on this subject the Task Force agreed to obtain additional information by CL 2001/08-AF on controls of permitted, prohibited and undesirable substances for compilation and consideration at the next Session.
3. This document summarizes government comments to CL 2000/21-AF included in CRD 5 and CRD 9 from the second Session of the Task Force, and government comments to CL 2001/08-AF, part B. CL 2000/21-AF and CL 2001/08, part B requested information on existing lists, implemented in national legislation, establishing limitations or prohibitions on prohibited and/or undesirable substances in animal feedingstuffs or other approaches intended to provide guidelines on animal feedingstuffs.
4. Comments are presented in the order presented in CL 2000/21-AF. Additional information from the countries is placed at the end of the document.

Comments from:

Columbia (I.C.A.); Peru; Japan²
Argentina; Thailand³
Brazil; Switzerland; Malaysia⁴

¹ ALINORM 01/38A, paras 30-36

² Comments to CL 2000/21-AF included in CRD 5, March 2001

³ Comments to CL 2000/21-AF included in CRD 9, March 2001

⁴ Comments to CL 2001/08-AF, April 2001

Questionnaire circulated with CL 2000/21-AF:**Questionnaire**

1. Name of Country/Responsible Authority
2. Do you have legislation on prohibited and undesirable materials or substances in animal feedingstuffs?
3. What are the definitions for undesirable substances?
4. Do they duplicate or complement parallel legislation dealing with environmental contamination and/or the presence of pesticide residue?
5. Does the legislation establish a positive list of permitted feed materials to be used in the preparation of animal feedingstuffs?
If yes, please specify or attach the details:
6. Does the legislation establish a positive list of permitted additives (e.g. vitamins, trace elements, growth promoters) to be used in the preparation of animal feedingstuffs?
If yes, please specify or attach the details:
7. Does the legislation establish a list of products, which are prohibited for use in animal feedingstuffs?
If yes, please specify or attach the details:
8. Does the legislation establish a list of undesirable substances subject to maximum limits or tolerances?
If yes, please specify or attach the details:
9. Do you have any other approaches to regulate animal feedingstuffs in relation to food safety?
Please specify the details:
10. Do you wish to establish either positive lists of permitted feed materials and additives and/or negative lists of prohibited products and undesirable substances for animal feedingstuffs at the international level?
11. What type of list do you prefer to establish for feed materials?
Please indicate the reasons:
12. Any other comments?

Replies:

Q1. Name of the Country	Q1. Responsible Authority	Q2. Do you have the legislation on prohibited and undesirable materials or substances in animal feedingstuffs?	
		Yes No	Description
Columbia	Colombia, South America / Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA).	Yes	
Peru	Peru / Dirección General de Salud Ambiental (DIGESA) del Ministerio de Salud The Sanitary Authority on Animal Health affairs and vegetables preservation is the National Service for Agricultural Health (SENASA) of the Agricultural Ministry. On sea stuffs, it is shared for the Technological Fishery Institute (ITP), of the Fishery Ministry for the subjects concerning the exportation of the hydrobiological goods for human consumption and for fishmeal.		The Peruvian legislation allows the registration of substances and as result of this we have “list of authorized substances” on purpose to use them on Animal feeding.
Japan	Japan/Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	Yes	a) The Enforcement Ordinance of the Standards of Feed and Feed Additives (Ministerial Ordinance No. 35, 1976) based on The Law concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed (The Law No. 35, 1953). b) The Establishment of the Standard of the Harmful Substances in Feed. (63chiku-B, No. 2050, 1988).
Argentina	Argentina, National Service of Health and Quality in Food and Agriculture, Office of Agrochemicals, Pharmacological and Veterinary Products, General Co-ordination of Pharmacological and Veterinary Products and Foods for Animals.		Specific resolutions exist that prohibit the use of certain substances in animal feed, covering importation, development, separation or storage of products that contain the said prohibited substances.
Thailand	Thailand / Feed Quality Control Division, Department of Livestock Development	Yes	We have the Animal Feed Quality Control Act B.E. 2525 and Animal Feed Quality Control Act (No. 2) B.E. 2542

Brazil	Ministry of Agriculture, Julio Maria Porcaro Puga Diretor do Departamento de Fiscalização e Formento da Produção Animal Secretaria de Apoio Rural e Cooperativismo Ministério da Agricultura e do Abastecimento Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D Anexo B Sala 240 Tel: 55 61 224 0070 Fax: 55 61 218 2727 E-mail: julio@agricultura.gov.br	Yes	
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Research Station of Animal Production CH-1725 Posieux (Part of Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture)	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive list of raw materials and single feedingstuffs with the exclusion of certain products for ruminants (BSE). - List of forbidden raw materials for animal nutrition. - List of maximum contents for undesirable substances in feedingstuffs.
Malaysia	Department of Veterinary Services (DVS), Ministry of Agriculture Malaysia Ministry of Health (MOH) Malaysia	Yes	National food legislation provides a negative list only for prohibited and undesirable substances in animal feedingstuffs.

Q3. Name of the Country	Q3. What are the definitions for undesirable substances?
Columbia	They are substances whose use in foods is prohibited by the standards.
Peru	Peru has not have an official definition.
Japan	1) An antibiotics which is not designated by minister of MAFF 2) Ingredients which contains harmful substances or is polluted by pathogenic microbe.
Argentina	Undesirable substances are substances forming part of animal feed that could result in damage to the environment, to the health of animals or to that of humans, be it people who handle the products or consumers of foods stemming from the animals consuming the said fodder.
Thailand	There are no exact definitions for undesirable substances. There are description for adulterated animal feed and deteriorated animal feed.
Brazil	Undesirable substances are substances that can cause risks to human and animal health and to environment. Their presence in feedingstuffs may be prohibited or subject to maximum limits.
Switzerland	Not explicitly in legal texts, but executed as follows: "Products or substances which can endanger animal health or, because of their presence in livestock products, human health".
Malaysia	No definition for undesirable substances.

Q4. Name of the Country	Q4. Do they duplicate or complement parallel legislation dealing with environmental contamination and/or the presence of pesticide residue)	
	Yes/No	Description
Columbia	No	
Peru	No	
Japan	Yes	The Establishment of the Standard of the Harmful Substances in Feed. (chiku-B, No. 2050, 1988)
Argentina	Yes	The definitions complement the legislation that exists in other areas under the National Service for Health and Quality in Food and Agriculture and other official organisations.
Thailand	Yes	
Brazil	Yes	They complement parallel legislation.
Switzerland	Yes	They complement certain aspects of environmental law (e.g. prevention of water pollution) as well as food regulation on maximum levels of pesticide residues.
Malaysia	Yes	Relevant legislation in Malaysia do complement with regard to environmental contamination and/or the presence of pesticide residues.

Q5. Name of the Country	Q5. Does the legislation establish a positive list of permitted feed materials to be used in the preparation of animal Feedingstuffs?	
	Yes/No	Description
Columbia	No	
Peru	Yes	The composition of the compound feedstuffs is registered and authorized by the official authority.
Japan	No	
Argentina		Argentina is considering drawing up a positive list of components permitted for use in the preparation of foods intended for animals (jointly with representatives of the food production sector).
Thailand	Yes	Fish meal, fish and fishbone meal, soya bean meal, groundnut meal, steamed soya bean, fine rice bran, rough rice bran, oil-extracted rice bran, grain maize, ground maize, feather meal, meat meal, meat and bone meal, oil-extracted meat meal. Even there they are positive list of permitted feed materials, animal by-products permitted feed materials must have strictly controlled by the competent authorities. And other feed materials will be approved by Feed Quality Control Committee.
Brazil	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Directive (Portaria) No. 20, 6th June 1997, that establishes procedures for the use of mineral mixtures in animal feed; - Government Directive (Portaria) No. 6, 4th February 2000, that introduces some changes in Government Directive (Portaria) No. 20; - Government Directive (Portaria) No. 7, 9th November 1988, that establishes the minimum standards for raw materials used in the preparation of animal feedingstuffs.
Switzerland	Yes	List of raw materials and single feeding stuffs (<i>French version - see Annex 5</i>), Swiss feeding stuff ordinance from 10 th June 1999, annex 1.
Malaysia	No	The Poison Ordinance and Regulations approved a list of antibiotics that can be included in the manufacture of animal feed. Animal Ordinance is used to control certain imports of feed in specific cases, e.g. importation of meat-and-bone meal and other rendered products from animal and marine sources from certain countries.

Q6. Name of the Country	Q6. Does the legislation establish a positive list of permitted additives (e.g. vitamins, trace elements, growth Promoters) to be used in the preparation of animal feedingstuffs?	
	Yes/No	Description
Columbia	No	
Peru	Yes	The register is frequently published in the Official Newspaper of the Government.
Japan	Yes	The Enforcement Ordinance of the standards of Feed and Feed Additives (Ministerial Ordinance No. 35, 1976).
Argentina		In the development of the legislation pertinent to foodstuffs for animals, Argentina has considered drawing up a list of permitted additives. At present, reference is made to the lists and values established by internationally recognised organisations such as the Food and Drugs Administration. An indispensable requisite for the inclusion of vitamin supplements, trace elements and growth promoters in food is registration with the Public Health Authority, which involves an analysis of the information provided by the company applying for registration.
Thailand	Yes	1. Vitamins, 2. Minerals, 3. Amino acids, 4. Growth promoters, 5. Insect larvae control, 6. Animal feeds quality preservation substances, 7. Probiotics, 8. Enzymes, 9. Supplementary digestion inducing substances, 10. Carcass quality substances, 11. Lipid and derivatives.
Brazil	No	
Switzerland	Yes	Antimicrobial growth promoters are forbidden. The list of additives contains the following categories: A. Antioxidants B. Aromatic and appetising substances C. Emulsifiers, stabilisers thickeners and gelling substances D. Colouring substances E. Preservatives F. Vitamins, pro-vitamins and substances having similar effect G. Trace elements H. Binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants In a separate list the use of <u>micro-organisms</u> (probiotic substances), <u>enzymes</u> and <u>coccidiostatic</u> as well as <u>histomonostatic substances</u> is regulated. The following columns are specified in all categories of feed additives: Id-number, name, chemical designation and description, animal species or category, maximum age, minimum and maximum dosage, further specifications where needed.
Malaysia	No	There is no specific list of permitted additives mentioned in the legislations.

Q7. Name of the Country	Q7. Does the legislation establish a list of products, which are prohibited for use in animal feedingstuffs?	
	Yes/No	Description
Columbia		Columbia has resolution 1082 of 1995 that prohibits the use and sale of nitrofurans for animal use (<i>Spanish version - see Annex 1</i>), and resolution 1966 of 1984 that regulates the use of antimicrobe products or substances as growth promoters or as nutritional efficiency enhancers (<i>Spanish version - see Annex 2</i>).
Peru	No	
Japan	No	
Argentina		<p>Specific resolutions exists that prohibit the use of certain active substances in animal feeds, the following being defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Furazolidone, Nitrofurantonin, Nitrofurazone, Nifurprazin, Nifuraldezone and its different salts. - Chloramphenicol - B-agonists: Albuterol, Bambuterol, Bitoherol, Cimaterol, Clenbuterol, Dopexamin, Fenomerol, Formoterol, Hexoprenaline, Isoetarin, Mabuterol, Metaproterenol, (Oreiprenaline), Pirbuterol, Proesterol, Ritodrin, Salbutamol, Salmeterol, Terbutalin. - Metronidazol, Dimetridazol, Ronidazol, Ipronidazol, Nimorazol, Ornidazol, Secnidazol, Tinidazol, and substances derived from 5-nitroimidazol. <p>(As regards the chemical names reservations are taken because of the bad technical quality of the original Spanish text). Likewise, a prohibition is in force on the use of proteins of ruminant origin intended for feeding ruminants. Since registration is an indispensable prerequisite for use as additives of other components that are added to food, the National Service for Health and Quality in Food and Agriculture can decide whether or not to authorise the said components for use in production of fodder on the basis of technical and scientific principles.</p>
Thailand		1. Beta – agonists, 2. Chloramphenicol, 3. Furazolidone, 4. Nitrofurazone, 5. Avoparcine, 6. Dimetridazole, 7. Ronidazole, 8. Carbadox, 9. Olequinox.
Brazil	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Directive (Instrução Normativa) n°10, 27th April 2001, that prohibits the use of natural or artificial substances, with anabolic activity in animal feedingstuffs. - Government Directive (Portaria) n° 193, 12th May 1998, that regulates the use of antimicrobials in animal feedingstuffs and prohibits the use of Penicillin, Tetracycline and Sulfonamides in animal feedingstuffs; - Government Directive (Portaria) No. 448, 10th September 1998, that prohibits the use of nitrofurans and chloramphenicol in animal feedingstuffs. Attach n°2.
Switzerland	Yes	Swiss feedingstuffs ordinance from 10 th June 1999, annex 4 (<i>French version - see Annex 3</i>)
Malaysia	No	The control of certain products and residues in feedingstuffs are applied on case-by-case basis, e.g. banned on use of meat-and-bone meal from certain countries; prohibition on use of feedingstuffs containing residues such as dioxin, beta-agonists, nitrofurans and chlorthalphenicol, and any other products established to be dangerous or risky to human health.

Q8. Name of the Country	Q8. Does the legislation establish a list of undesirable substances subject to maximum limits or tolerances?	
	Yes/No	Description
Columbia	No	
Peru	No	
Japan	Yes	The Establishment of the Standard of the Harmful Substances in Feed. (63chiku-B, No. 2050, 1988)
Argentina		As yet, no list exists of undesirable substances with established maximum limits or tolerances. Reference is made to lists established by internationally recognised organisations.
Thailand	Yes	1. Salmonella spp. free in animal feed 25 gms., 2. Maximum limit of bacterial colony and mold colony in animal feed, 3. Maximum limit of aflatoxin in animal feed.
Brazil	Yes	Government Directive (Portaria) N° 7, 9 th November 1998, which is a specific legislation to regulate maximum limits for aflatoxin. Attach n° 1.
Switzerland	Yes	Swiss feedingstuffs ordinance from 10 th June 1999, annex 10 (<i>French version - see Annex 4</i>)
Malaysia	Yes	e.g. maximum limit for aflatoxins in feedingstuffs are established.

Q9. Name of the Country	Q9. Do you have any other approaches to regulate animal feedingstuffs in relation to food safety?	
	Yes/No	Description
Columbia	Yes	We have a Manual of Good Practices in Food Production
Peru	No	
Japan	No	
Argentina		Negotiations are currently taking place for the approval of a draft update of the legislation relating to registration, production conditions and marketing of products intended for animal feeds.
Thailand	Yes	We implement GAP, GMP and HACCP system in feed production.
Brazil	Yes	Law No. 6198, 26 th December 1974, that establishes the mandatory inspection and fiscalization of the products destined to animal feeding and the Decree No. 76986, 6 th January 1976, that regulates this Law.
Switzerland	Yes	Ban of certain meat by-products for ruminant feedingstuffs. A more general requirement is fixed in the Swiss feedingstuffs legislation: No detrimental effects for humans, animals and/or environment and no negative effects on the quality of animal products may arise.
Malaysia	Yes	Use complimentary regulations to cover widest possible control in animal feedingstuffs in relation to food safety.

Q10. Name of the Country	Q10. Do you wish to establish either positive lists of permitted feed materials and additives and/or negative lists of Prohibited products and undesirable substances for animal feedingstuffs at the international level?	
	Yes/No Neither	Description
Columbia	Yes	For both lists.
Peru	Yes	
Japan	Yes	
Argentina		<p>One of the objectives for updating the legislation on products intended for animal feed is to establish positive lists of ingredients, raw materials and/or accepted additives for the development of fodder.</p> <p>Since all additives must undergo technical evaluation to achieve their authorisation, prohibitions are based on motives of a scientific nature existing at the time of the said analysis and constant re-evaluation of the information. Positive and negative lists will be established on the basis of the results of these analyses.</p> <p>The harmonisation of the content of the said lists with lists established internationally would be of great interest, always provided that the differences existing in various regions with respect to the type of ingredients used were respected.</p>
Thailand	Yes	We prefer negative lists.
Brazil	Yes	
Switzerland	Yes	We think that both lists for raw materials/feed materials are needed. The positive list has no closed character. Feed additives should be regulated with a positive list only, all substances not mentioned in this list should be forbidden. A list of maximum levels of undesirable substances should be fixed on an international level. Because major differences may occur in different world regions, this list should also consider international trade. Clear rules for control and inspection should be fixed in this context.
Malaysia	Yes	Both lists should be established as an international standard/guideline but the safety factors must be based on strong scientific evidence. Presently, feed industry is advised to institute self-regulation in applying positive and negative lists.

Q11. Name of the Country	Q11. What type of list do you prefer to be established for feed materials?
	Description
Columbia	-
Peru	Lists rejecting the use inadequate chemical substances, plaguicides and veterinary products (medicines). List of allowance for facilities that manufacture animal feeds and for those that slaughter animals (slaughter houses).
Japan	Negative List of prohibited products and undesirable substances, and Positive List of raw material.
Argentina	Given the dynamics of the registration of feeds for animals, positive lists area preferable, with appropriate evaluation aimed at including new substances. We believe that positive lists permit greater clarity in the information provided to firms developing products intended for animal feeds.
Thailand	Negative lists of high risk products.
Brazil	The list must include: Material specifications for the feedingstuffs, product definition, the maximum limits, indications of use and care. Standardization of procedures.
Switzerland	See answer to question 10.
Malaysia	Negative Lists. These lists should be reviewed from time to time based on current scientific evidence on safety factors.

Q12. Name of the Country	Q12. Any other comments?
	Description
Columbia	-
Peru	No
Japan	-
Argentina	No comments.
Thailand	-
Brazil	No
Switzerland	Not only positive and/or negative lists of feedingstuffs and undesirable substances are needed to guarantee a good quality of food of animal origin. Requirements for the manufacturing and the correct use of feedingstuffs as well as control procedures and official inspection procedures have to be fixed.
Malaysia	The use of natural products such as botanically active substances and herbal materials in animal feeding need to be studied and some guidelines on their negative effects and safety issues need to be established.

Governments have provided further Information:

Columbia. Resolution 1082 of 1995 that prohibits the use and sale of nitrofurans for animal use (Appendix 1) and resolution 1966 of 1984 that regulates the use of antimicrobe products or substances as growth promoters or as nutritional efficiency enhancers (Appendix 2) (in Spanish).

Switzerland. Legislation on forbidden feedingstuffs (Appendix 3). Maximum levels of undesirable substances (Appendix 4). List of raw materials and single feeding stuffs (Appendix 5) (in French).