



EFSA in focus **ANIMALS**

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> Key topics

EFSA looks at the welfare of broiler chickens and their breeding



EFSA's Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW) adopted in July a scientific opinion on the influence of genetic selection on the welfare of broilers and another opinion on the influence of housing and management on the welfare of chickens reared for breeding. EFSA's experts say that most welfare concerns are linked to fast growth rates,

a result of genetic selection in chickens. They also identify concerns originating from the interaction of genetic traits and the chickens' environment (for instance the housing and management of poultry farms). These opinions will help the European Commission in preparing a report which will be submitted to the European Parliament and to the Council.

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EFSA reviews most recent research on animal cloning

EFSA published a scientific statement on animal cloning following the endorsement of its Scientific Committee. The Scientific Committee concurred that no new scientific information has recently become available that would require reconsideration of the conclusions and recommendations from the Authority's previous work in this area.

[For more information.](#)

Over the second half of the 20th century the growth rate of broilers increased 4 times mainly as a result of genetic selection. Whilst it is generally accepted that welfare problems in these chickens are caused by genetic selection aimed at increasing their productivity, genetic selection can also offer an opportunity to improve their welfare and robustness. Genetic selection of chickens now includes aspects related to welfare; however, improvements, or otherwise, in this area are difficult to quantify because robust data are not available. The experts on EFSA's AHAW Panel emphasise the need to develop and monitor welfare indicators in broiler flocks to measure welfare changes. They also stress the lack of harmonised quantitative data in Europe to fully evaluate the impact of genetic selection, and the impact of the system of husbandry and management of broiler breeders on birds' welfare. Experts call for systematic data collection and surveillance systems to be put in place.

The experts considered the peer-reviewed scientific literature and also analysed information gathered in consultation with stakeholders, such as the poultry industry, breeding companies, research groups, and non-governmental organisations.

For broilers, the major welfare concerns identified and associated with genetic selection were skeletal disorders leading to problems such as lameness, contact dermatitis, irregular body shape and sudden death syndrome. These concerns are mostly linked to fast growth rates and lead to poor welfare. Experts note differences between countries, regions, and different farming systems.

The experts highlight that the welfare of broilers could be improved, particularly if birds are genetically selected to withstand the environment they live in; for example, birds that grow more slowly should be selected for hot climates as fast

growing broilers are susceptible to heat stress. Moreover, in the genetic selection of chickens, high priority should be given to decreasing the number of lame birds and reducing contact dermatitis. These are important welfare problems which involve genetic predisposition and environmental conditions.

Due to selection for fast growth and high muscle yields, breeders have a very high food intake. Feed restrictions are therefore necessary to limit growth rate to maintain good health. Experts recommend that the competition for food (which can be observed among chickens when feed is not provided) should be minimised thereby reducing related injuries. Experts also recommend that birds requiring fewer feed restrictions should be selected as future breeders.

For breeders, experts identify five major risks factors having an impact on welfare related to management or genetic selection. Management factors are barren environment, density of animals, feed restriction and limited sources of light, and the genetic factor is fast growth rate. There are also welfare concerns resulting from the interaction between genetics and the environment.

The opinion states that providing stimuli such as perches and raised nest boxes are beneficial for the welfare of broilers kept for breeding.

They also recommend that management practices aimed at reducing injuries -- such as removing part of the toe or comb -- should either not be carried out or, if necessary, only by trained personnel using the least painful method. ■

[For more information on the genetic selection and welfare opinions.](#)

EFSA evaluates factors contributing to *Campylobacter* in chicken

EFSA has published an evaluation of factors that may contribute to the spread of *Campylobacter* in live chickens and chicken carcasses in the European Union. The scientific report follows the publication of the first EU-wide survey carried out by Member States on the occurrence of this bacterium in chickens and their carcasses. The findings will be utilised by risk assessors to further investigate the role of chicken meat in human campylobacteriosis. It will also help inform the definition of possible control options by risk managers at Member States and EU level.

EFSA highlights a series of factors for consideration in designing national *Campylobacter* control measures or programmes for chickens and chicken meat. EFSA recommends that control programmes be based on an integrated approach that addresses both the chicken farms and the slaughter process. Further studies at national level could also allow better identification of risk factors for *Campylobacter* infections in each country.

In the report, EFSA states that batches of chickens infected with *Campylobacter* are 30 times more likely to produce carcasses contaminated with *Campylobacter* and that infected batches are also more likely to produce carcasses with higher numbers of *Campylobacter* on them. The report specifies however, that contaminated carcasses could also derive from non-infected batches of chickens, implying possible cross-contamination in the slaughterhouse.



The report notes that the risk of contamination of carcasses with *Campylobacter* varied significantly between countries and between slaughterhouses within the same country, and so did the quantity of *Campylobacter* found on the single carcasses. This indicates that some slaughterhouses are more capable of controlling *Campylobacter* than others.

Other factors were also found to be linked to an increased risk of contamination of carcasses. These are in particular the age of the slaughtered chickens; some specific periods of the year when the chickens are slaughtered - with a contamination peak between July and September; and the time of the day when carcasses are processed - with a higher risk of contamination later in the day.

Depopulation or “thinning” practices in chicken flocks also emerged as a factor increasing the likelihood of infection. These practices consist in selecting within a flock a certain number of chickens to be sent to slaughter, while leaving the rest to continue growing. It is believed that during these practices

humans or other vectors may introduce *Campylobacter* and infect the remaining chickens. ■

[For more information.](#)

No chronic wasting disease in European deer

A pan-European survey of European deer found no evidence of chronic wasting disease in the samples tested. However, EFSA identified some limitations in the survey design and results.

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) of certain species of native North American deer. Cases of CWD have been found in free-range and farmed deer in the US and Canada but not in Europe.

Following an EFSA recommendation to survey European deer for this disease, around 13,000 brain stem samples were collected from different deer species in 21 Member States and Norway from 2006 to 2010. The European Commission asked EFSA's Panel on Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ) for its scientific opinion on the survey results.

Although no TSE positive results were found, the Panel pointed out that data were missing from certain Member States and that in some instances the sample size was too small. Other limitations included: the limited testing of some deer species potentially susceptible to CWD; the samples were not representative for the size and distribution of the EU deer population; the sensitivity of the test; and the lack of genetic data. Therefore, although no evidence of CWD was found, the Panel could



not rule out the possibility of CWD being present in Europe.

The Panel recommended further experimental studies investigating the susceptibility of the various European deer species to CWD and the genetic diversity of European species compared to North American deer. It also recommended to include testing for TSEs as part of wildlife disease monitoring programmes for deer in EU Member States. ■

[For more information.](#)

New research results on EU consumers' perceptions of food-related risks

The majority of Europeans associate food and eating with enjoyment. According to a new Eurobarometer survey, those who are concerned about possible food-related risks tend to worry more about chemical contamination of food rather than bacterial contamination or health and nutrition issues. The poll also showed most Europeans have confidence in national and European food safety agencies as information sources on possible risks associated with food.

“Understanding consumers' perception of risk is critical to providing timely, clear and effective communications regarding food safety. The Eurobarometer findings highlight the importance of EFSA's work and reaffirm the Authority as a trusted source of information. Moving forward, EFSA will use these learnings to help shape the future of its work in communications,” said European Food Safety Authority Executive Director Catherine Geslain-Lanéelle.

When asked about their perceptions of food, the majority of respondents associated to a large extent food and eating with enjoyment, such as selecting fresh and tasty food (58%), or the pleasure of having meals with family and friends (54%). Less than half of respondents (44%) focused on concerns such as looking for affordable prices and satisfying hunger. Fewer respondents were concerned about the safety of food (37%) or nutritional issues such as checking calories and nutrients (23%).



EUROBAROMETER

When placed in the context of other risks that could personally affect them, more EU citizens ranked the economic crisis (20%) and environmental pollution (18%) as very likely to affect their lives compared with the possible risk of food damaging their health (11%).

Public concerns about food-related risks

No single widespread concern about food-related risks was mentioned spontaneously by a majority of respondents – 19% cited chemicals, pesticides and other substances as the major concerns, while 1 in 10 answered that there was no problem at all with food. When then prompted by a list of possible issues associated with food, respondents mentioned as risks to be “very worried” about: chemical residues from pesticides in fruit, vegetables and cereals 31% (up 3 percentage points compared to 2005); antibiotics or

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hormones in meat 30% (up 3 points on 2005); cloning animals for food products 30% and pollutants such as mercury in fish and dioxins in pork 29% (up 3 points on 2005). Fewer people were “very worried” about bacterial contamination of foods (23%) and even fewer about possible nutritional risks like putting on weight (15%) or not having a healthy/balanced diet (15%).

Public confidence in information sources on food-related risks

The survey found that EU citizens expressed the highest level of confidence in information obtained from doctors and other health professionals (84%), followed by family and friends (82%), consumer organisations (76%), scientists (73%) and environmental protection groups (71%). National and European food safety agencies (EFSA) and EU institutions drew a relatively high level of confidence at 64% and 57% respectively, with national governments at 47%.

Asked how they respond to information on food-related matters communicated in the media or on the Internet, around half said they ignored stories in the media or worried about them but did not change their eating habits. There appears to be a greater tendency to ignore information regarding diet and health issues (29%) than food safety-related risks (24%).

EU food safety system – consumers feel protected

There is broad agreement that public authorities do a lot to ensure that food is safe in Europe, that public authorities are

quick to act, base their decisions on scientific evidence and do a good job in informing people about food-related risks. The level of agreement is higher than in 2005. Opinion is more divided on whether scientific advice and public authorities are independent from other interests. While 46% of respondents agree that public authorities in the EU view the health of citizens as more important than the profits of producers (up 7 percentage points on 2005), 42% disagree with this statement and 12% said they do not know. More than 81% of respondents believe public authorities should do more to ensure that food is healthy and to inform people about healthy diets and lifestyles.

“This survey really gives us a fascinating insight into what Europeans are currently thinking about food and possible risks associated with food and we are happy to be able to share the findings with our colleagues in EU Member States,” said EFSA Director of Communications Anne-Laure Gassin. “It is also positive to see food is associated with pleasure, that national and European food safety agencies are thought to be doing a good job and, in particular, that scientists are very much viewed as trusted sources of information.”

The Eurobarometer findings will provide an important resource for carrying out further research on the relation between trust in information sources, confidence in public authorities and perception of food-related risks.

[For more information.](#)

EFSA seeks external experts to review the quality of its scientific outputs

Committed to the continuous enhancement of its scientific work, the European Food Safety Authority will organise the second external review of the quality of its scientific outputs. In order to benefit from an external perspective on its scientific work, EFSA launched a call to extend the list of experts who have not been involved in the development of its scientific outputs during the last two years and would be willing to participate in this evaluation. The final deadline for submitting an application to be included in this list of external experts was 15 December 2010.

The call sought scientific experts to help EFSA assess whether best practices are followed in the development of its scientific outputs. When conducting the external review, experts will examine the quality of practices used for collecting, evaluating and describing scientific data. They will assess whether conclusions and recommendations made in the outputs were adequately supported by scientific evidence and how any uncertainties were addressed. The experts will also consider whether the terms of reference were properly adhered to in the scientific outputs and in their conclusions.

The selected external experts will be included in an External Review Working Group and a reserve list will be created.



The Working Group will cover the following areas of activity: chemical risk assessment; nutrition and novel foods; biological risk assessment and zoonoses data collection; animal health and welfare; plant health; GMOs; risk assessment methodologies and emerging risks.

[For more information.](#)

Consumers trust national food safety agencies and EFSA

Nearly two thirds of European consumers find national food safety agencies and EFSA to be trusted sources of information on food risks, according to the results of a Europe-wide survey carried out in June 2010 (see page 3).

EFSA was established in 2002 to provide robust independent scientific advice to risk managers in the EU, free from political or economic influence, and to help rebuild consumer trust in Europe's food safety system following the food crises of the 1990s. To gauge how far the EU has travelled along the road to regaining trust, EFSA commissioned a Eurobarometer survey of consumers across Europe. The survey also looked at consumers' confidence in food and their concerns about the possible risks associated with food.

The results showed that over 60% of consumers say that public authorities do a lot to ensure food is safe, and that they base their decisions on scientific evidence. 73% of consumers trust scientists and 64% trust national agencies and EFSA as providers of food safety information. Such findings complement the results from research among the Authority's target audiences who said that they did not want to go back to the "pre-EFSA days". This target audience research also revealed that partners and stakeholders across Europe clearly recognise EFSA's scientific independence. EFSA's efforts to be open and transparent were acknowledged, although it was felt that more could be done by EFSA to become even more transparent.

EFSA's commitment to openness, transparency and independence is a common thread woven through everything it does. EFSA's network of 1500 experts are carefully selected against a transparent set of criteria. Panel members are chosen through a process that is independently reviewed by external evaluators. All experts must submit declarations of interests every year, and before attending meetings. Each year, EFSA screens over 7000 declarations. If conflicts of interest are identified, experts can be



excluded from the working group or from working on particular issues. All declarations are made public on EFSA's website. EFSA staff and management must also complete annual declarations of interest.

The Authority makes its work publicly available in a timely manner. Visitors to its website can find out detailed information on what EFSA is currently working on. The minutes and agendas of its panel meetings are published online. Scientific outputs, developed following good risk assessment practices, are adopted collectively by members of EFSA's scientific panels and made accessible online. Any minority opinions or conflicts are recorded in the published opinions. Management Board meetings are publicly webcast. In addition, EFSA reviews its work internally, as well as with the help of external experts. This feedback mechanism helps the Authority to continue to deliver high quality scientific advice.

This drive to improve is constant in EFSA's work. Currently, the Authority is reviewing and further reinforcing its policy on independence. This review, fed by reports from external consultants, will be discussed by EFSA's Management Board. EFSA will also invite comments from outside EFSA on this policy in an interactive Management Board session, as part of the Authority's commitment to maintain its independence and a high level of trust in its work.

[For more information.](#)

> Working together

EFSA networks: Capitalising on Member State expertise

As Europe's food safety authority, EFSA cooperates closely with national food safety agencies to assess food-related risks. EFSA's thematic networks are a vital part of EFSA's Strategy on Cooperation and Networking with EU Member States to capitalise on the breadth and depth of scientific knowledge across Europe.

EFSA chairs each network. Each network consists of nationally appointed EU Member State organisations with expertise in a given area. These organisations then appoint the members who actually take part in the network meetings. European Commission representatives may participate in the work of the networks. Other organisations, including those from outside the EU with specific expertise, may also be invited to participate in the networks as observers.

The networks facilitate scientific cooperation through the exchange of information, expertise and best practice in a specific area. They also help support Member State cooperation by coordinating activities, that may lead to the development and implementation of joint projects.



Currently there are networks: animal health and welfare; BSE/TSE; emerging risks; GMOs; microbiological risk assessment; plant health; harmonisation of risk assessment methodologies; two networks on pesticides; as well as three different data collection networks looking at chemical occurrence, food consumption and zoonoses.

[For more information.](#)

Stakeholder technical meeting on animal welfare during transport



Parma, 13 October 2010

On 13 October, EFSA held a technical meeting with its stakeholders to exchange views on questions related to the welfare of animals during transport.

The European Commission requested EFSA to assess the most recent scientific information available on the welfare of farm animals during transport. The assessment should cover the main farm species (horses, pigs, sheep, goats, cattle, poultry and rabbits). Risks for the welfare of the transported animals should be presented according to Annex 1 of the Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 (fitness for transport, means of transport, transport practices, watering and feeding interval, journey times and resting periods, additional provisions for long journeys, space allowance). It is also requested that outcome-based welfare indicators (i.e. based on the observations of the animals) which can be used by transporters and veterinary inspectors under commercial conditions be included in the opinion of the Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW) Panel.

A total of 25 delegates representing 22 organisations, including transport industry, livestock breeders, and animal welfare NGOs, attended the meeting. The meeting started with a presentation of EFSA and the activities of the AHAW Panel, by the Head of the Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW) Unit. A representative of the Animal Welfare Unit (DG Sanco) presented the mandate for scientific advice from EFSA on the welfare of animals during transport. The Chair of the AHAW Panel Working Group on the welfare of animals during transport presented the approach followed to answer the specific Terms of Reference. Discussions were then held on the mandate from the Commission and the approach which the AHAW Panel will take in addressing it. The afternoon session was an opportunity for participants to present new evidence and scientific and technical data on the issue of welfare of animals during transport. Six presentations were given. Presentations were followed by discussion with participants.

The Technical Meeting enabled open discussion with all interested parties and stakeholders. It was concluded that different levels of implementation and enforcement of Regulation 1/2005 occur within the EU Member States. The meeting also recognised that this issue falls outside the remits of EFSA. The discussions clarified that the AHAW Scientific Opinion will concentrate on new evidence (since 2004), related to Annex I of Regulation 1/2005. The meeting highlighted that stakeholders may have information and data relevant to the question; EFSA called for such information and data being submitted for further review and assessment. Whenever new scientific evidence is found, recommendations on possible changes of Regulation 1/2005 shall be drawn based on risk assessment performed. This will be included in the Scientific Opinion to be adopted by the AHAW Panel.

The opinion on Animal Welfare during Transport was later adopted in December. ■

[For more information.](#)



ESCAIDE

EFSA at ESCAIDE 2010

Lisbon, 11-13 November 2010

The annual European Scientific Conference on Applied Infectious Disease Epidemiology (ESCAIDE) took place in Lisbon in November 2010. EFSA was present with a stand throughout the event, engaging in dialogue with scientists.

Each year the ESCAIDE conference aims to strengthen and expand the network of those involved in applied infectious disease epidemiology. It also offers an opportunity for conference delegates to share scientific knowledge and experience in this field in Europe and internationally.

The conference audience included epidemiologists, microbiologists, clinicians and public, veterinary and environmental health experts with a professional and scientific interest in applied infectious disease epidemiology. EFSA's presence enabled it to reach out to this important group of scientists, encouraging them to sign up to EFSA's expert database and to subscribe to the EFSA Journal. ■

[For more information.](#)

EFSA shares progress on its work on emerging risks

Parma, 12-13 October 2010

EFSA scientists organised a colloquium on emerging risks on 12-13 October bringing together a broad range of specialists from different fields of expertise, reflecting the complexity of this area of EFSA's work. During the 2-day colloquium, participants discussed the Authority's methodological framework for the identification of emerging risks related to the food supply chain.

The colloquium was attended by over 100 experts coming from 29 countries, including many pre-accession and potential candidate countries as well as the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Among other topics, participants discussed: methods to identify emerging risks; sources of information and strategies for data collection; identification of drivers of change as underlying causes of emerging risks; EFSA's ability to engage with a broad range of experts from a wide variety of fields, stressing the importance of international collaboration; and potential challenges regarding communication on emerging risks in particular the need to ensure transparency in EFSA's work in this area without causing undue concern and the need for close

coordination with risk managers.

Participants recognised the work that has been achieved to date and indicated that the on-going methodological developments are on the right track. Although there was general agreement that EFSA was the logical body to coordinate this area of scientific work, participants insisted that access to a broad spectrum of experts would be a critical success factor for the Authority's future work in this area. From EFSA's perspective, the colloquium provided valuable input for the future development of its work on emerging risks which will be discussed in different scientific fora and further developed in collaboration with risk assessors and managers. In addition, EFSA invites experts in this area to sign up to its expert database to assist the Authority in its work on emerging risks. As well as the traditional life science competencies typically associated with its risk assessment work, EFSA is seeking expertise from many other disciplines including food technologists, climate change specialists and international agricultural trade commodity experts.

[For more information.](#)

> Mandates accepted

Mandates accepted: June-September 2010

Information on all other on-going requests is available in EFSA's [register of questions](#).

Animal Health & Welfare (AHAW)

Contribution of meat inspection to animal health surveillance

Deadline:	30-Jun-12	Mandate number:	M-2010-0232
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Specification of data collection on animal diseases to increase the preparedness of the AHAW Panel to answer future mandates

Deadline:	30-Apr-12	Mandate number:	M-2010-0244
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Scientific opinion and technical assistance on public health hazards to be covered by meat inspection of domestic swine, taking into account implications for animal health and welfare

Deadline:	31-Dec-11	Mandate number:	M-2010-0232
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Revision of the mandate on the guidance GM animals and derived food and feed to include animal health and welfare aspects

Deadline:	31-Dec-11	Mandate number:	M-2010-0149
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Scientific opinion concerning the use of animal-based measures to assess the welfare of dairy cows

Deadline:	30-Jun-11	Mandate number:	M-2010-0263
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Assessment Methodology (AMU)

Statistical re-analysis of the Biel maze data of the Stump et al (2010) study

Deadline:	30-Sep-10	Mandate number:	M-2009-0273
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Internal Mandate proposed by EFSA to the Assessment Methodology Unit for an open call contract on the implementation of systematic reviews in EFSA scientific outputs workflow

Deadline:	30-Apr-13	Mandate number:	M-2010-0319
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Commodity based hazard identification protocol for emerging diseases in plants and animals

Deadline:	30-Apr-12	Mandate number:	M-2010-0234
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Public Consultation on the EFSA Guidance on Submission of scientific peer-reviewed open literature for the approval of pesticide active substances under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009

Deadline: 28-Feb-11 Mandate number: M-2009-0243

Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ)

Evaluation of a new processing method for ABP Cat 2 materials of fish origin

Deadline: 31-May-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0366

An estimation of the public health impact of setting a new target for the reduction of *Salmonella* in turkeys

Deadline: 31-Mar-12 Mandate number: M-2010-0240

Norovirus in oysters: methods, limits and control options

Deadline: 31-Dec-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0254

Public health hazards to be covered by inspection of meat. Swine

Deadline: 30-Jun-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0232

The capacity of oleochemical processes to inactivate possible risks linked to transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in animal by-products not intended for human consumption

Deadline: 15-Feb-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0288

Second update on the risk for human and animal health related to the revision of the BSE monitoring regime in some Member States

Deadline: 30-Sep-10 Mandate number: M-2010-0239

Feed Additives (FEEDAP)

Lactococcus lactis DSM 11037 for all animal species

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0242

Yea-Sacc® 1026 (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) for calves and cattle for fattening, dairy cows and dairy sheep (for milk production), lambs for fattening and rearing, dairy goats (for milk production), kids for fattening and rearing, dairy buffalo

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0260

Pantothenic acid (calcium-d-pantothenate and d-panthenol) for all animal species

Deadline: 20-Mar-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0346

Chemically defined flavourings from Chemical Group 22 - Aryl-substituted primary alcohol/aldehyde/acid/ester/ acetal derivatives, including unsaturated ones for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0341

Chemically defined flavourings from Chemical Group 21 - Aromatic ketones, secondary alcohols and related esters for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0340

Chemically defined flavourings from Chemical Group 05 - Saturated and unsaturated aliphatic secondary alcohols/ketones/ketals/esters with esters containing secondary alcohols for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0339

Chemically defined flavourings from Chemical Group 17 - Propenylhydroxybenzenes for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0334

Chemically defined flavourings from Chemical Group 12 - Maltol derivatives and ketodioxane derivatives for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0332

Chemically defined flavourings from Chemical Group 24 - Pyrazine derivatives for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0331

Chemically defined flavourings from Chemical Group 26 - Aromatic ethers including anisole derivatives for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0330

Clinacox® 0.5% (diclazuril) for turkeys for fattening

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0135

Biomin® MTV (*Trichosporon mycotoxinivorans*) for piglets (weaned)

Deadline: 08-Mar-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0329

Actisaf® Sc 47 (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae* NCYC Sc 47) for rabbits for fattening and pet and non-food producing rabbits

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0258

Guidance document for the assessment of biomasses for use in animal nutrition

Deadline: 31-May-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0261

Chemically defined flavourings from Flavouring Group 20 - Aliphatic and aromatic mono- and di-thiols and mono-, di-, tri-, and polysulfides with or without additional oxygenated functional group for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0304

Vitamin B2/Riboflavin for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0297

Chemically defined flavourings from Flavouring Group 27 - Anthranilate derivatives: 2 substances for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0296

Chemically defined flavourings from Flavouring Group 04 - Non-conjugated and accumulated unsaturated straight-chain and branched-chain aliphatic primary alcohols/aldehydes/acids, acetals and esters with esters containing unsaturated alcohols and acetals containing unsaturated alcohols and aldehydes

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0294

Vitamin B1/Thiamine mononitrate for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0299

Chemically defined flavourings from Flavouring Group 16 - Aliphatic and alicyclic ethers: 4 substances for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0295

Update of technical guidance documents produced by the FEEDAP Panel

Deadline: 30-Jun-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0243

Calsporin® (*Bacillus subtilis* C-3102) for turkeys for fattening, ducks, geese, pigeons and other game birds for meat production, ducks, geese, pigeons, game birds, ornamental and sporting birds for rearing to point of lay, turkeys reared for breeding and chickens reared for laying

Deadline: 09-Dec-10 Mandate number: M-2010-0189

Bentonite (dioctahedral montmorillonite) (Mycifix® Secure) for all animal species

Deadline: 23-Feb-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0168

Bacillus subtilis PB6 (*Bacillus subtilis* ATCC PTA-6737) for chickens for fattening

Deadline: 18-Nov-10 Mandate number: M-2010-0166

Update of the administrative guidance to applicants on the preparation and presentation of applications for authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003

Deadline: 31-Jul-10 Mandate number: M-2010-0252

Chemically defined flavourings from Flavouring Group 23 – benzyl alcohols/aldehydes/acids/esters/acetals: 36 substances for all animal species

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0226

Chemically defined flavourings from Flavouring Group 15 - Phenyl ethyl alcohols, phenylacetic acids, related esters, phenoxyacetic acids and related esters: 18 substances for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0225

Chemically defined flavourings from Flavouring Group 10 - Secondary aliphatic saturated or unsaturated alcohols/ketones/ketals/esters with a second secondary or tertiary oxygenated functional group: 11 substances for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0224

Chemically defined flavourings from Flavouring Group 06 - Aliphatic, alicyclic and aromatic saturated and unsaturated tertiary alcohols and esters with esters containing tertiary alcohols. Esters may contain any acid component: 13 substances for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0223

Choline chloride for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0222

Chemically defined flavourings from Flavouring Group 31 – Aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons: 17 substances for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0191

Chemically defined flavourings from Flavouring Group 18 – allylhydroxybenzenes: 4 substances for all animal species and categories

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0190

Ronozyme® HiPhos (M/L)(6-phytase) for all pigs and poultry

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2010-0167

AveMix XG 10 (endo-1,4-beta-xylanase and endo-1,3(4)-beta-glucanase for chickens for fattening

Deadline: 18-Feb-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0151

BioPlus 2B® (*Bacillus licheniformis* and *Bacillus subtilis*) for piglets, pigs for fattening, sows, turkeys for fattening and calves

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2009-0158

Lactiferm® (*Enterococcus faecium*) for piglets and calves

Deadline: additional data requested Mandate number: M-2009-0157

ZOONOSES (Data Collection)

Statistical analysis (meat inspection)

Deadline: 31-Mar-13 Mandate number: M-2010-0284

Data management assistance & helpdesk

Deadline: 31-Dec-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0292

AMR WG on drafting technical specifications for AMR CSR

Deadline: 31-Dec-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0291

Meat inspection public health hazards

Deadline: 31-Dec-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0232

Yersinia enterocolitica and mycobacteria (meat inspection) literature search & brief summary (in humans and certain animal species).

Deadline: 31-Oct-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0276

Assistance to BIOHAZ: ESC resistance in food and food-producing animals - harmonised monitoring recommendations.

Deadline: 30-Jun-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0187

Assistance to BIOHAZ: new targets for reduction of *Salmonella* in broiler flocks (*Gallus gallus*)

Deadline: 31-Mar-11 Mandate number: M-2008-0111

Trichinella and Cysticercus (meat inspection) literature search & brief summary (in humans and certain animal species in the EU)

Deadline: 28-Feb-11 Mandate number: M-2010-0276

Assistance to BIOHAZ: Salmonella Typhimurium-like strains - monitoring and assessment of public health risk

Deadline: 30-Sep-10 Mandate number: M-2010-0043

Assistance to AHAW: Geographical tick distribution in Eurasia

Deadline: 10-Sep-10 Mandate number: M-2009-0124

> Opinions and other outputs adopted**Opinions and other outputs adopted: June-September 2010**

Disclaimer: This is not the full list of all EFSA opinions but only those considered relevant to this newsletter.

Animal Health & Welfare (AHAW)**Scientific Opinion on the pandemic (H1N1) 2009 influenza and its potential implications for animal health**

Adopted on: 09-Sep-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00935
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1770.htm>

Scientific Opinion on geographic distribution of tick-borne infections and their vectors in Europe and the other regions of the Mediterranean Basin

Adopted on: 08-Sep-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00595
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1723.htm>

The role of the tick vectors in the epidemiology of African Swine Fever and Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever in Eurasia

Adopted on: 22-Jul-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00594
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1703.htm>

Outcome of the Stakeholders and Public consultation on health and welfare aspects of genetic selection in broilers

Adopted on: 30-Jun-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00798
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1670.htm>

The welfare aspects of the management and housing of grand-parent and parent stocks raised and kept for breeding purposes

Adopted on: 24-Jun-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00505

The influence of genetic parameters on the welfare and the resistance to stress of commercial broilers

Adopted on: 24-Jun-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00504
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1666.htm>

Assessment Methodology (AMU)**Statistical re-analysis of the Biel maze data of the Stump et al (2010) study: "Developmental neurotoxicity study of dietary bisphenol A in Sprague-Dawley rats"**

Adopted on: 30-Sep-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2010-01142
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1836.htm>

Technical report of EFSA prepared by the Assessment Methodology Unit on Quantitative pathway analysis of the exposure of the wheat production area with *Tilletia indica* M. teliospores one year after importation of US wheat for grain into the EU and desert durum wheat into Italy

Adopted on: 22-Jun-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00780
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1652.htm>

Model-based comparative assessment of the Australian and European hygiene monitoring programmes for meat production

Adopted on: 04-Jun-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00350
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1450.htm>

Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ)

Scientific Opinion on the results of the EU survey for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in cervids

Adopted on: 22-Sep-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2010-00145
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1861.htm>

Scientific Opinion on monitoring and assessment of the public health risk of "*Salmonella* Typhimurium-like" strains

Adopted on: 22-Sep-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2010-00055
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1826.htm>

Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of using recycled hot water as a decontamination technique for meat carcasses

Adopted on: 22-Sep-10 Question numbers: EFSA-Q-2009-00892, EFSA-Q-2010-00914
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1827.htm>

Scientific Opinion on the Neste Oil Application for a new alternative method of disposal or use of animal by-products

Adopted on: 22-Sep-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00856
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1825.htm>

Scientific Opinion on Irradiation of food (efficacy and microbiological safety)

Adopted on: 22-Sep-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2008-462

Scientific Opinion on lime treatment of solid pig and poultry manure

Adopted on: 08-Jul-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2005-062
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1681.htm>

Statement on Request for technical assistance on the format for applications for new alternative methods for animal by-products

Adopted on: 07-Jul-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2010-00072
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1680.htm>

Feed Additives (FEEDAP)

Update of the administrative guidance to applicants on the preparation and presentation of applications for authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003

Adopted on: 21-Jul-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2010-00921

Statement on the preparation of guidance for the assessment of plant/herbal products and their constituents used as feed additives

Adopted on: 13-Jul-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2004-064
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1694.htm>

Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of sodium carbonate (soda ash) for all species

Adopted on: 13-Jul-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2008-694
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1695.htm>

Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of Bactocell PA 10 (*Pediococcus acidilactici*) as a feed additive for piglets

Adopted on: 23-Jun-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2009-00719
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1660.htm>

Scientific Opinion on safety and efficacy of Clinacox® 0.5% (diclazuril) for chickens for fattening

Adopted on: 23-Jun-10 Question number: EFSA-Q-2008-749
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1663.htm>

Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of Biosprint® (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) as a feed additive for dairy cows

Adopted on: **22-Jun-10** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00824**
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1662.htm>

Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of Biosprint® (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) as a feed additive for horses

Adopted on: **22-Jun-10** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00753**
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1659.htm>

Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of the product Cylactin® (*Enterococcus faecium*) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening

Adopted on: **22-Jun-10** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2008-422**
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1661.htm>

ZOONOSES (Data Collection)**Geographical tick distribution in Eurasia**

Adopted on: **08-Sep-10** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2010-00923**

***Salmonella* Typhimurium-like strains - monitoring and assessment of public health risk**

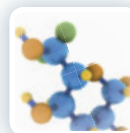
Adopted on: **30-Jul-10** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2010-00771**

Analysis of the baseline survey on the prevalence of *Campylobacter* in broiler batches and of *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella* on broiler carcasses, in the EU, 2008 - Part B: Analysis of factors associated with *Campylobacter* colonisation of broiler batches and with *Campylobacter* contamination of broiler carcasses; and investigation of the culture method diagnostic characteristics used to analyse broiler carcass samples

Adopted on: **22-Jul-10** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2008-416B**
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1522.htm>

The Community Summary Report on antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and indicator bacteria from animals and food in the European Union in 2008

Adopted on: **15-Jun-10** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00694**
<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1658.htm>



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