efsa
European Food Safety Authority

ISSN 1831-2357

EFSA in focus ANIMALS

efsa anniversary 10 efsa anniversary

Contents

ISSUE 10 - SEPTEMBER 2012

> Key topics

EFSA publishes data and likely scenarios on spread of Schmallenberg virus

EFSA responded to the emergence of a new virus, known as the Schmallenberg virus (SBV), with a series of reports giving an overview of the spread of the virus and assessing its likely impact across the EU.

Earlier this year the Authority published a preliminary analysis of the likely scenarios on how SBV could spread among animals in the coming months. The report, which was discussed by the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCOFCAH) highlighted the need for further data to monitor the presence of the virus and provided technical specifications for such data collection in Member States.

The technical report from EFSA focused on the animal health and welfare aspects of the newly found virus, highlighting that there are many uncertainties associated with it. The virus, which is assumed to belong to a vector-borne group of viruses transmitted by insects, has been identified in eight EU Member States, including Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. It can affect

>>>

>>>

domestic and wild ruminants, such as sheep, cattle and goats, and can cause severe birth defects.

A second report was published analysing the results of the data call. It concluded that, although there were uncertainties and gaps in the data, even in the worst-case scenario the number of infected ruminants would be low compared to the total number of these animals in each Member State. The data collected by Member States enabled the Authority to analyse the geographical distribution and impact of the disease in the European Union.

However, EFSA urged caution when interpreting the data as underreporting or lack of diagnostic confirmation could distort the picture of the prevalence of the disease. Although all Member States submitted detailed information about confirmed cases, only two also reported on suspected cases. Recommendations in the report will be used to refine further data collection.

The results of EFSA's report were shared at a scientific seminar held in Brussels organised by the European Commission's Health and Consumers Directorate General (DG SANCO) that discussed the state of play on SBV and the risk management approach taken by the EU.

An epidemiological update was published and then EFSA delivered its overall assessment of the impact of SBV. The Authority reviewed those animal species most susceptible to the virus, noting that it has been detected in cattle, sheep, goats and bison. It reiterated that new studies supported the initial assessment undertaken by the European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, indicating that it is very unlikely that the virus poses a risk to humans.

In terms of how the virus is transmitted, the assessment concluded that there was no evidence of any route of transmission other than from mother to offspring through the placenta or vector-borne routes such as that of the *Culicoides obsoletus* biting midge. EFSA noted that recent results have identified the virus where the biting midge *Culicoides obsoletus* group is found.

The virus is believed to be a part of the Simbu serogroup of viruses transmitted by midges and mosquitoes. However, the possibility of direct animal-to-animal transmission, although unlikely, cannot be excluded. In infected animals, the virus has currently been observed to cause fever, diarrhoea and reduced milk production for up to a week. If infection occurs in pregnant animals during a short, vulnerable stage of the pregnancy it can result in severe birth defects of the offspring.

For more information.

EFSA publishes guidelines for risk assessment of animal welfare

EFSA has published pioneering guidelines laying out, for the first time, a standardised methodology for the risk assessment of animal welfare. The methodology, which follows a step-by-step approach, is designed to be applicable to all animal species and all factors that affect animal welfare, including housing, transport, stunning and killing.

The development of the guidelines supports EFSA's commitment to ensure that all its work on animal welfare is underpinned by a strong scientific approach. They will be applied by EFSA's Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW) to the future scientific advice it gives on risks associated with animal welfare. The guidelines support the implementation of the recently adopted EU Animal Welfare Strategy 2012-2015.

A spokesman for EFSA's AHAW Panel said: "These guidelines will form an important part of the body of scientific literature on animal welfare and are made possible thanks to the dedication and experience of the EFSA scientists and external experts involved in their development. For the first time, scientists, veterinarians and all those with an interest in animal welfare are able to follow a practical, harmonised methodology to assess risks associated with welfare of farm animals."

Risk assessment is a specialised field of applied science that involves the evaluation of risks associated with specific factors (or hazards). In the case of animal welfare, a factor is something that has the potential to impact on the animal's welfare, such

as the conditions that it is housed in, how it is transported from the farm to the slaughterhouse or the way in which it is killed. Until now, there have been no specific international guidelines on risk assessment for animal welfare meaning different

>>>

>>>

approaches have been followed by scientific experts involved with this type of work.

The methodological framework proposed in the current Guidance document begins with problem formulation, an important process in which the risk assessor and risk manager work together to define the purpose, breadth and focus of the animal welfare risk assessment. After problem formulation, the risk assessment follows three key steps: exposure assessment, in which the level and duration of exposure to factors are defined; consequence characterisation, which describes what effect exposure to factors will have on welfare; and risk characterisation, which outlines the likelihood of occurrence and magnitude of adverse welfare effects, including any uncertainties and assumptions related to the risk assessment.

The Guidance document supports the scientific prioritisation of animal welfare issues by EFSA and, together with the Authority's current work on the use of animal-based measures to assess the welfare of farm animals, will be useful in helping scientists, veterinarians and farmers to develop effective welfare controls and monitoring plans at farm level. In the future, the implementation of such welfare controls and monitoring plans should provide valuable feedback on the reliability of the risk assessment approach proposed in the Guidance, leading to further improvement of the proposed methodology.

The Guidance is also designed to complement the work of the European Commission in the area of animal welfare and comes soon after the launch of the new EU's Animal Welfare Strategy 2012-2015. Earlier this year, EFSA presented its recent work on animal welfare risk assessment at an international conference in Brussels organised by the EC and the EU Danish presidency, entitled *Implementing animal welfare through the new EU strategy: consumer empowerment and market opportunities.*

For more information.

Dairy cows and pigs: animal responses most effective for evaluating welfare

Animal-based measures to assess the welfare of dairy cows and pigs are effective and should be used wherever possible, according to scientific advice from EFSA. The advice, in the form of two Scientific Opinions, includes recommendations from EFSA's Panel on Animal Health and Welfare (AHAW) alongside a "toolbox" from which scientists, veterinarians and farmers can select the appropriate animal-based measures for carrying out a welfare assessment of dairy cows or pigs. The two opinions on dairy cows and pigs are the first in a series of work on animal-based measures that will ultimately cover all farm species. The opinions support the implementation of the EU Animal Welfare Strategy 2012-2015.

The use of animal-based measures to assess animal welfare is relatively new. Legislation related to the protection of animals usually focuses on the assessment of different factors that can impact on welfare rather than on the animal's response to these factors. Such factors may include both the resources available to the animal in its environment, for example space or bedding material, or the practices used to manage the animal on the farm, such as how and when the farmer feeds the animal or the procedures in place for weaning. For example, current EU rules require that air circulation, dust levels, temperature and humidity in buildings that house farm animals must be kept within certain limits but they do not require measurements to be taken of the animal's response to these factors.

The AHAW Panel's latest scientific advice looked at the effectiveness of assessing the responses of the animal to factors in its environment as an alternative or sometimes complementary approach to assessing the factors themselves. The rationale for this approach is that animal-based measures aim to directly determine the actual welfare status of the animal and therefore include both the effect of the environment as well as how the animal is managed.

The Panel concluded that animal-based measures can be effectively used to evaluate the welfare of pigs and dairy cows on farms. The two opinions also laid out a "toolbox" approach, giving scientists, veterinarians and farmers a list of animal-based measures from which to tailor their own welfare assessment. The Panel stressed that measures should be chosen according to the specific objectives of the assessment, for example to support farmer management decisions or to assist relevant authorities in enforcing legislation.

>>>

>>>

The AHAW Panel also noted that non-animal-based measures should continue to be used when it is clear that they will prevent animal welfare issues, for example the presence of sharp objects or protrusions in animal housing.

EFSA developed its latest advice following a request from the European Commission (EC) for an independent, scientific view on animal-based welfare measures for farm animals. The advice is designed to complement the work of the EC in this area and comes soon after the launch of the new EU's Animal Welfare Strategy 2012-2015. Earlier this year, EFSA presented its recent work on animal welfare risk assessment at an international conference in Brussels organised by the EC and the EU Danish presidency, entitled: *Implementing animal welfare through the new EU strategy: consumer empowerment and market opportunities.*

For more information.

EFSA publishes guidance for the risk assessment of food and feed derived from GM animals and related animal health and welfare aspects.

EFSA has published guidance for the risk assessment of food and feed derived from GM animals and on related animal health and welfare aspects. The document outlines specific data requirements and the methodology to be followed for risk assessment should applications for food and feed derived from GM animals be submitted for market authorisation in the European Union (EU). The risk assessment approach compares GM animals and derived food and feed with their respective conventional counterparts, integrating food and feed safety as well as animal health and welfare aspects. Prior to its finalisation, stakeholders and interested parties provided comments on a draft of the Guidance document through an online public consultation.

At present, no applications for market approval of food and feed derived from GM animals have been submitted in the EU. The technology has advanced rapidly in recent years and in some countries outside the EU, regulators are already evaluating the safety of GM animal products developed for food and feed purposes. In this context and as a proactive measure in anticipation of potential future applications, the European Commission requested EFSA to develop comprehensive guidance for the risk assessment of food and feed derived from GM animals and on related aspects of animal health and welfare. A separate EFSA Guidance document, due to be launched for public consultation in 2012, will address the environmental risk assessment of GM animals.

The current Guidance document outlines a risk assessment approach to compare GM animals and derived food and feed with their respective conventional counterparts. The basic assumption of this type of comparative assessment, which is required under current EU legislation for all GMOs submitted for market authorisation, is that food and feed from conventionally-bred animals have a history of safe use and therefore can serve as a baseline for the risk assessment of food and feed derived from GM animals.

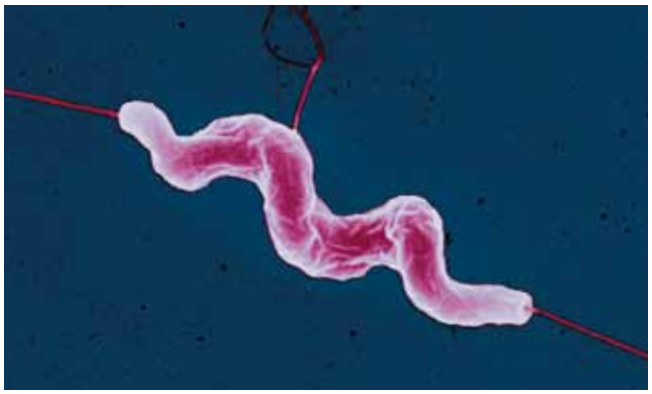
The document also outlines the methodology required for the comparative assessment of health and welfare aspects of GM animals. This assessment is applied in two ways: firstly, in relation to the GM animal itself; and secondly, in relation to the food and feed risk assessment, as the health and welfare status of animals is seen as an important indicator of the safety of animal-derived products.

In the final chapter, the document gives recommendations for the post-market monitoring and surveillance (PMM) of GM animals and derived food and feed. PMM seeks to identify any potential unintended effects related to the genetic modification which might arise after the product has been authorised for placement on the market.

As with all EFSA guidance documents on GMOs, the Authority engaged in consultation during its development allowing Member States and a broad range of stakeholders to comment on the work in progress. Feedback received during the online public consultation to the draft Guidance document was assessed by the EFSA Panel on Genetically Modified Organisms and the EFSA Panel on Animal Health and Welfare and, where scientifically relevant, incorporated into the current final version of the Guidance.

For more information.

EFSA and ECDC joint report on antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic bacteria affecting humans, animals and food



EFSA and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) have published the second joint EU report on antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic bacteria affecting humans, animals and food. The report makes an important contribution to current work being carried out at EU-level to fight antimicrobial resistance. EFSA and ECDC were among the key EU actors participating in a conference to discuss joint actions in combating antimicrobial resistance organised earlier this year by the Danish Presidency of the Council of the European Union.

The report, based on data collected from EU Member States for 2010, shows that resistance to several antimicrobials was commonly detected in zoonotic bacteria such as *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter* which are the main causes of reported food-borne infections in the EU. The occurrence of resistance in animals and food remained similar to that of previous years.

Catherine Geslain-Lanéelle, EFSA's Executive Director, said: "Zoonotic diseases are important public health threats in the EU and resistance of zoonotic bacteria to antimicrobials used to treat these illnesses is an increasing concern both at the European level and globally. EFSA recognised this early on in its establishment and has been collecting important data and reporting on antimicrobial resistance trends in animals and food since 2004. In the framework of the European Commission's Action Plan against Antimicrobial Resistance, EFSA will further strengthen its efforts in this field and cooperation with key partners such as ECDC and the European Medicines Agency."

Marc Sprenger, Director of ECDC, added: "Campylobacteriosis is the most frequently reported zoonotic infection in humans and the high resistance of *Campylobacter* to several antimicrobials, including ciprofloxacin, is of increasing concern at EU-level. ECDC has long been aware of the threat posed by antimicrobial resistance, which is why we have been collecting surveillance data and co-ordinating the European Antibiotic Awareness day.

"This new report is another crucial step forward. With harmonised surveillance of human and animal data we can act to prevent its further spread in humans. ECDC will continue strengthening its links with all key stakeholders including EFSA to provide scientific support to risk managers in order to efficiently tackle antimicrobial resistance from a one-health perspective."

Antimicrobials are used in human and veterinary medicine to eliminate micro-organisms causing infections, such as bacteria. Certain antimicrobial groups – fluoroquinolones (such as ciprofloxacin), third-generation cephalosporins (such as cefotaxime) and macrolides (such as erythromycin) – are defined as critically important for treatment of serious human infections by the World Health Organization. In food-producing animals, the antimicrobials used to treat various infectious diseases may be the same or similar to those used for humans.

Resistance to antimicrobials occurs when micro-organisms develop mechanisms that reduce their sensitivity to the antimicrobials and render treatments with antimicrobials ineffective. Resistant bacteria can spread through many routes. Zoonotic bacteria that are resistant to antimicrobials are of particular concern as they can be transmitted from animals to food and humans, and may compromise the effective treatment of infections in humans.

The report on antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic bacteria shows that a high proportion of *Campylobacter* in humans is resistant to ciprofloxacin whereas low resistance was recorded for erythromycin. Campylobacteriosis is the most frequently reported zoonotic infection in humans in the EU with over 200,000 reported cases in 2010. High resistance is also recorded for commonly used antimicrobials such as ampicillin and tetracyclines. In animals and food, a very high proportion of *Campylobacter* is resistant to ciprofloxacin, particularly in chickens but also in pigs and cattle.

In humans, a high proportion of *Salmonella*, which accounted for almost 100,000 reported human cases of salmonellosis in 2010, is resistant to common antimicrobials but resistance to critically important antimicrobials for treating humans is relatively low. In animals and food, high levels of resistance in *Salmonella* were reported for commonly used antimicrobials as well as for ciprofloxacin in poultry.

Resistance in indicator *E. coli* in poultry was high to ciprofloxacin while in indicator enterococci in animals high resistance was recorded to erythromycin.

The report also includes information on the occurrence of Meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in animals and food from 11 EU Member States and one EFTA country. MRSA was detected in a number of animal species, including pigs, poultry, cattle, dogs and horses as well as in some food of animal origin.

For more information.

EFSA and ECDC zoonoses report: *Salmonella* in humans continues to decrease, *Campylobacter* increasing

EFSA and ECDC have published their annual report on zoonoses and food-borne outbreaks in the European Union for 2010. The report shows that *Salmonella* cases in humans fell by almost 9% in 2010, marking a decrease for the sixth consecutive year. *Salmonella* prevalence in poultry is also clearly declining at the EU level.

Campylobacteriosis remains the most reported zoonotic infection in humans since 2005 and the number of cases has been increasing over the last five years. This report supports the European Commission and EU Member States in their consideration of possible measures to protect consumers from risks related to zoonoses.

"The positive progress in the reduction of *Salmonella* cases in humans and poultry is continuing and the majority of Member States met the targets set for the reduction of *Salmonella* in different poultry flocks in 2010," said Claudia Heppner, Head of EFSA's Food Ingredients & Packaging Unit.

According to the report, the likely main reasons for the decrease in human salmonellosis cases are the successful EU *Salmonella* control programmes for reducing the prevalence of the bacteria in poultry populations, particularly in laying hens. *Salmonella*, which usually causes fever, diarrhoea and abdominal cramps, accounted for 99,020 reported human cases in 2010 compared to 108,618 in 2009. *Salmonella* was found most often in chicken and turkey meat.

Johan Giesecke, Chief Scientist at ECDC, explained: "The increasing trends in human cases of *Campylobacter* highlight the need of further joint efforts. For this, EFSA and ECDC will continue to strengthen their links with all important partners and foster collaboration in order to decrease the occurrence of these diseases in the EU."

In 2010, a total of 212,064 *Campylobacter* cases in humans were reported, an increase for the fifth consecutive year with 7% more cases compared to 2009. In foodstuffs, *Campylobacter*, which can cause diarrhoea and fever, was mostly found in raw poultry meat. In order to combat *Campylobacter*, the European Commission is currently carrying out a cost-benefit analysis of the control measures for the bacteria at different stages of the food chain. EFSA has supported this work by among others analysing an EU-wide baseline survey on the prevalence of *Campylobacter* in chicken and providing scientific advice on possible reduction measures.

The report also gives an overview of other food-borne diseases. Human cases of Shiga toxin/verotoxin -producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC/VTEC) have been increasing since 2008 and amounted to 4,000 reported cases in 2010. Among animals and foodstuffs, VTEC was most often reported in cattle and their meat.

A decrease for the fifth consecutive year was recorded for human cases of *Yersinia enterocolitica*, a bacterium mostly found in pigs and their meat, with 6,776 cases reported in 2010. The number of human cases of trichinellosis – a parasitic zoonosis – decreased significantly in 2010 (223 cases compared to 748 in 2009) with a corresponding reduction of Trichinella findings in pigs, an important source of the parasite.

Listeria infections in humans showed a slight decrease with 1,601 confirmed cases in 2010. In 2013, EFSA will be analysing the results of an EU-wide baseline survey on *Listeria* in ready-to-eat foods including smoked fish, heat-treated meat products and soft and semi-soft cheeses, which will provide further valuable information on its prevalence and the factors contributing to this in these high-risk foods. To complement this work, EFSA and ECDC will carry out a joint molecular typing analysis for human and food *Listeria* strains to identify potential links between human cases and food.

The report says that 5,262 food-borne outbreaks were recorded in the EU in 2010, slightly less than in 2009. These reported outbreaks affected over 43,000 people and caused 25 deaths; however, these figures may in reality be higher due to under-reporting. The most frequently reported causes were *Salmonella* (31% of all outbreaks), viruses such as norovirus (15%) and *Campylobacter* (9%). The most important food sources in the outbreaks were eggs and egg products, mixed and buffet meals and vegetables and derived products. The importance of vegetables as sources of outbreaks increased from previous years.

The report covers 15 zoonotic diseases, including Q fever, brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, rabies and the parasitic zoonoses echinococcosis. The full version of the report with data by country and annexes is available on the EFSA and ECDC websites.

For more information.

EFSA, ECDC and European Commission brief MEPs on joint actions to combat food-borne zoonotic diseases

EFSA and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) met MEPs in Brussels to discuss the actions being taken to protect EU consumers from food-borne zoonotic diseases as well as areas for improvement.

The event *Animal-to-human diseases: How does Europe protect its citizens*, hosted by the MEP Dagmar Roth-Behrendt, provided an overview of the integrated approach to food safety taken in the EU to combat food-borne zoonoses. In her introduction, EFSA's Executive Director Catherine Geslain-Lanéelle highlighted that cooperation with the Member States is key to strengthening Europe's capacity to better understand and combat these significant risks to public health.

Speaking on behalf of the European Commission, Bernard Van Goethem, a Director at DG SANCO, presented the comprehensive EU regulatory framework put in place to protect EU consumers, highlighting the great strides EU has made in the battle against *Salmonella*. A coordinated approach by all EU actors on zoonotic diseases has helped to reduce human cases of salmonellosis in Europe by almost one-half over five years (2004-2009).

Following Mr. Van Goethem's presentation, Dr Johanna Takkinen from ECDC and Dr Pia Makela from EFSA gave an overview of the current trends in the prevalence of *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter* and other zoonotic diseases in the EU. Based on data collected by EU Member States, the two agencies jointly produce annual EU Summary Reports on zoonotic infections and food-borne outbreaks, monitoring the evolving situation in Europe and helping to inform risk management measures.

Professor Arie Havelaar, a member of EFSA's Scientific Panel on Biological Hazards, provided the MEPs with information on the overall burden of food-borne diseases in Europe. EFSA has estimated that the overall economic burden of human salmonellosis could be as high as EUR 3 billion a year.

Hubert Deluyker, EFSA's Director of Science Strategy and Coordination, gave a concrete example of EU actors in action as he presented the joint response to the outbreaks of the rare verotoxin-producing *E. coli* strain (O104:H4) that affected the EU in summer 2011 and resulted in almost 50 deaths. He also analysed the challenges and lessons learned from the epidemiological investigations of the outbreaks in France and Germany. Marc Sprenger, Director of ECDC, also contributed to this agenda item, focusing on steps that can be taken to improve the quality of reporting food-borne disease cases by general practitioners across the EU.

For more information.

EFSA completes first Opinion in meat inspection work

EFSA has completed the first stage of a major piece of work that will provide the scientific basis for the modernisation of meat inspection across the EU.

The European Commission asked EFSA to deliver a series of Scientific Opinions on public health hazards – biological and chemical – to be addressed by meat inspection. The Authority was also requested to provide a summary of comparable data on specific food-borne hazards in the Member States that would enable risk managers to adapt meat inspection procedures to national requirements. EFSA's experts were asked to consider the implications for animal health and welfare of any proposed changes to current inspection practices.

To fulfil this complex mandate, EFSA has drawn on its expertise in a wide range of fields within its scientific remit and has broken up the work into six sets of Scientific Opinions and Scientific Reports. The first set published by EFSA covers the inspection of swine.

As well as identifying and ranking the main risks for public health, the scientific experts on EFSA's panels were asked to: assess the strengths and weaknesses of the current inspection methodology; recommend methods that take into account the hazards not addressed by current meat inspection; and recommend adaptations of methods and/or frequency of inspections based on the hazard rankings and harmonised epidemiological indicators.

>>>

>>>

In the area of biological hazards, the food-borne hazards *Salmonella, Yersinia enterocolitica, Toxoplasma gondii* and *Trichinella* were identified as priority targets in the inspection of swine meat at abattoir level, due to their prevalence and impact on human health. It was concluded that current inspection methods do not enable the early detection of the first three of these hazards and, more broadly, do not differentiate food safety aspects from meat quality aspects, prevention of animal diseases or occupational hazards.

In the area of animal health and welfare, it was noted that the abolition of palpation and/or incision would lead to a reduction in detection of some diseases but that in cases where several organs are affected, this effect was likely to be minimal. To mitigate the reduced detection probability of the proposed modified system, experts recommend that palpation and/or incision should be conducted as a follow-up to a visual inspection showing abnormalities. The necessity of meat inspection, both ante- and post-mortem – as shown in the 2001 UK Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak – in the overall surveillance system for swine health and welfare, was also highlighted. However, the experts recognised that surveillance information is currently underutilised.

In the area of contaminants, dioxins, dioxin-like poly-chlorinated biphenyls and the antibiotic chloramphenicol were identified as chemical substances of high potential concern in pork, based on pre-defined criteria. However, it was concluded that chemical substances at the concentrations found in swine meat are unlikely to pose an immediate or short-term health risk for consumers.

EFSA also proposed harmonised epidemiological indicators for food-borne hazards that are covered by existing meat inspection procedures as well as the highlighted biological hazards. The indicators would be particularly useful in the context of the proposed pork carcass safety assurance framework, enabling the categorisation of farms, herds and slaughterhouses according to risk as well as the setting of targets for final chilled carcasses.

For more information.

New Science Strategy published as EFSA marks its 10th anniversary

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the European Union's General Food Law and the establishment of EFSA. The publication of EFSA's Science Strategy for 2012-2016 highlighted how the Authority has grown over time into its pivotal position within the European food safety system and lays out the vision for its scientific development for the next five years.

The main objectives of the Science Strategy are: to further develop EFSA's scientific excellence and other core values, such as openness, transparency, independence and responsiveness; to optimise the use of European risk assessment capacity across the EU; to develop and harmonise risk assessment methodologies and approaches to assess risks associated with the food chain; and to strengthen the scientific basis for risk assessment and risk monitoring.

The Science Strategy was the subject of an extensive consultation process involving EFSA's Scientific Committee, its Advisory Forum, staff, its stakeholders as well as a public consultation.

Commenting on the importance of this document, EFSA's Director of Science Strategy and Coordination, Hubert Deluyker said: "The quality of our science is central to everything we do and with this ambitious strategy, EFSA can continue to enhance its support of the European food safety system in the years to come. Looking forward, along with our partners, our role is one of leadership in the development of state-of-the-art risk assessment methodologies in key areas while meeting the needs of risk managers in the most effective way.

"Our relationship with the Member States will continue to be critical both from a data collection and information exchange perspective – ensuring a high calibre of evidence can be applied to risk assessment – and from a capacity building perspective where EFSA strongly supports the development of risk assessment skills across Europe."

EFSA has already begun to implement the objectives of the Science Strategy: a workshop for EFSA's scientific staff was held to start the process of executing the strategy; a dialogue with key partners in the EU institutions and Member States is also scheduled to map out a route for increasing further the scope for interaction and cooperation; and EFSA's management will aim to give priority to fulfilling the objectives of the Science Strategy through resource allocation and the development of longer-term multiannual planning.

For more information.

> Scientific contracts and grants

External reports published	
Relationships between animal welfare hazards and animal-based welfare indicators	http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/253e.htm
Inventory of available data and data sources and proposal for data collection on vector-borne zoonoses in animals	http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/234e.htm
Spatial spread and maintenance of foot-and-mouth disease virus infections in wildlife populations of Thrace region	http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/264e.htm
Development of a *Salmonella* source-attribution model for evaluating targets in the turkey meat production	http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/259e.htm
Modelling the spread of Swine Vesicular Disease Virus and Vesicular Stomatitis Virus in an area of livestock units without any control measures and measurement of consequential impact resulting from an assumed introduction into one livestock farm	http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/285e.htm
Systematic literature review on the occurrence of ticks and tick-borne pathogens in the EU and Mediterranean Basin	http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/290e.htm
Scientific report updating the EFSA opinions on the welfare of broilers and broiler breeders	http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/295e.htm
Overview on current practices of poultry slaughtering and poultry meat inspection	http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/298e.htm
Contribution of meat inspection to animal health surveillance in poultry	http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/287e.htm
Harmonised epidemiological indicators for poultry slaughter: case studies for *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*	http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/294e.htm
Development of a user-friendly interface version of the *Salmonella* source-attribution model	http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/318e.htm
Analysis of isolate based data on antimicrobial resistance collected from volunteer Member States for the year 2010	http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/308e.htm

> Mandates accepted

Mandates accepted: January-July 2012

Information on all other on-going requests is available in EFSA's register of questions.

Animal Health & Welfare (AHAW)	Deadline	Mandate number
Request for urgent scientific and technical assistance on the possible risks for animal and public health caused by the "Schmallenberg" virus - preliminary analises on epidemiological scenarios and proposed guidelines on data collection in Member States	30-Sep-12	M-2012-0031
Data Collection to characterise the impact of canine Leishmaniosis and modelling of the role of animals in spreading Leishmania infantum within the European Union	31-Jan-13	M-2012-0037
Framework Contract on English proofreading and editing over four consecutive years	30-Jun-16	M-2012-0038
Self task proposed by AHAW Panel to EFSA to issue a statement giving a general overview on the use of animal-based measures and development of tools to assist the welfare of animals	30-Jun-12	M-2012-0055

Mandates accepted

Request for a scientific opinion concerning the risk of introduction and spread of Rift Valley Fever in the EU neighbouring countries of the Mediterranean region (North Africa and the Near East)		M-2012-0146
Scientific Opinion concerning the risk of introduction and spread of the small hive beetle (Aethina tumida) and Tropilaelaps in the EU	28-Feb-13	M-2012-0158

Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ)	Deadline	Mandate number
Quantitative evaluation of BSE risk in bovine intestines and mesentery	30-Jan-14	M-2012-0044
Organisation of four technical hearings on issues related to current meat inspection: Solipeds; farmed game; sheep and goats; bovines		M-2012-0056
Procurement on the development of a mandate on the TSE infectivity level in animal tissues	31-Aug-15	M-2012-0058
Application for a revision of the annual monitoring programme for BSE from Norway	28-Feb-13	M-2012-0174
Request for a scientific opinion on the scrapie situation in the EU after 10 years of monitoring and control in sheep and goats	01-Jul-14	M-2012-0205
Risk of transmission of TSEs via in vivo derived embryo transfer in ovine animals	01-Mar-13	M-2012-0206
Request for scientific and technical assistance on the provisional results of the study on genetic resistance to scrapie in goats in Cyprus	30-Nov-12	M-2012-0213

Biological Monitoring (BIOMO – former Zoonoses data collection)	Deadline	Mandate number
Procurement: Assistance in statistical analysis of the 2010-2011 Listeria monocytogenes EU-wide baseline survey in certain ready-to-eat foods	30-Nov-13	M-2012-0032
Procurement: Preparatory work in preparation of the European Union Summary Report on Zoonoses, Antimicrobial Resistance and Food-borne Outbreaks upon request	30-Jun-16	M-2012-0059
Procurement: Preparatory work in the analysis and reporting of data on multi-resistance in antimicrobial resistance isolate based data collected from reporting countries for the year 2011	30-Jun-13	M-2012-0066
Call for proposals: Implementation and testing of electronic submission in XML, Excel and CSV formats of zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance and food-borne outbreak data and updating the historical datasets	31-Dec-14	M-2012-0099
Data dictionaries/guidelines for reporting data on zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance and food-borne outbreaks using the EFSA data model for the Data Collection Framework (CDF) in the reporting year 2011	30-Apr-12	M-2012-0128
User Manual for Reporting Officers and Reporters for the 2012 Zoonoses Web Application (technical report)	16-Apr-12	M-2012-0128
Manual for reporting of food-borne outbreaks in accordance with Directive 2003/99/EC from the year 2011		M-2012-0128
Manual for Reporting on Zoonoses, Zoonotic Agents and Antimicrobial Resistance in the framework of Directive 2003/99/EC and of some other pathogenic microbiological agents for information derived from the year 2011	16-Apr-12	M-2012-0128

Feed Additives (FEEDAP)	Deadline	Mandate number
Capsanthin for all poultry species, dogs and cats, ornamental fish and birds	5-Sep-12	M-2010-0549
Liderfeed® (Clove oil eugenol) for chickens for fattening	27-Sep-12	M-2011-0132
Bentonite-Montmorillonite (FIMIX) for all animal species	Additional data request	M-2011-0134
VevoVitall® (Benzoic acid) for pigs for reproduction	17-Oct-12	M-2011-0317
L-selenomethionine for all animal species	Additional data request	M-2011-0323
Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) for all animal species	Additional data request	M-2011-0342
Sodium metabisulphite for dogs and cats	23-Oct-12	M-2011-0344
BIOSTRONG® 510 (Preparation of essential oil of thyme and star anise) for chickens and minor avian species for fattening and rearing to point of lay	Additional data request	M-2011-0346
RONOZYME® HiPhos (GT) (6-phytase) for poultry and pigs	Additional data request	M-2011-0357
Danisco Xylanase 40000G / Danisco Xylanase 40000 L (endo-1,4-beta-xylanase) for laying hens and all poultry minor species	17-Aug-12	M-2011-0358
Synthetic alpha-tocopherol for all animal species	16-Jul-12	M-2011-0371
Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin (E306), Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin / delta rich, Synthetic tocopherol (Tocopherol) for all animal species	Additional data request	M-2011-0371
Seleno-Hydroxy-Analogue of Methionine (SELISSEO®) for all animal species	Additional data request	M-2012-0003
Red carotenoid-rich bacterium *Paracoccus carotinifaciens* (Panaferd-AX) for ornamental fish	30-Sep-12	M-2012-0011
ECONASE® GT (endo-1,3(4)-beta-glucanase) for chickens for fattening and piglets (weaned)	Additional data request	M-2012-0012
Deletion of maximum doses applied to some micro-organisms	13-Aug-12	M-2012-0013
***Enterococcus faecium* CNCM I-3236, *Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415, *Enterococcus faecium* BIO 34 - DSM 3530, *Enterococcus faecium* CCM 6226 - NCIMB 11181 - DSM 22502, *Enterococcus faecium* ATCC 53519, *Enterococcus faecium* ATCC 55593, *Pediococcus pentosaceus* DSM 14021, *Pediococcus pentosaceus* DSM 23688, *Pediococcus pentosaceus* DSM 23689, *Lactobacillus plantarum* NCIMB 30083, *Lactobacillus plantarum* NCIMB 30084 and *Lactobacillus buchneri* NCIMB 30139 for all animal species**	Additional data request	M-2012-0015
***Lactobacillus plantarum* DSM 3676, *Lactobacillus plantarum* DSM 3677 and *Lactobacillus buchneri* DSM 13573 for pigs, poultry, bovines, ovines, goats, rabbits and horses**	Additional data request	M-2012-0015
Vitamin K3 // Vitamin K3 (menadione dimethylpyrimidinol bisulphite) (Oxyvit® MPB) for chickens, turkeys, ducks, fish, salmon and trout, cats, dogs and pigs	Additional data request	M-2012-0019

Mandates accepted

Vitamin K3 // Vitamin K3 (menadione sodium bisulphite and menadione nicotinamide bisulphite) for all animal species	Additional data request	M-2012-0019
Cassia Gum // Cassia gum for dogs and cats	23-Aug-12	M-2012-0020
Cassia Gum // Cassia gum (Diagum™ CS) for dogs and cats	23-Aug-12	M-2012-0020
Cassia Gum // Cassia gum (Galactogum) for dogs and cats	23-Aug-12	M-2012-0020
L-threonine // L-Threonine, technically pure (ThreAMINO®) for all animal species	27-Oct-12	M-2012-0021
L-threonine // L-threonine, technically pure for all animal species	27-Oct-12	M-2012-0021
L-threonine // L-threonine, technically pure for all animal species	Additional data request	M-2012-0021
L-threonine // L-threonine for all animal species	Additional data request	M-2012-0021
Assistance in the Systematic Literature Review (SLR): Influence of Copper on antibiotic resistance of gut microbiota on pigs (including piglets)	14-May-12	M-2012-0025
***Bacillus subtilis* PB6 (*Bacillus subtilis* ATCC PTA-6737) for weaned piglets and minor porcine species (weaned)**	8-Sep-12	M-2012-0043
Review of substances/agents that have direct beneficial effects on the environment: mode of action and assessment of efficacy	31-Mar-13	M-2012-0052
Public consultation on the Guidance on the safety assessment of *Enterococcus faecium* in animal nutrition	31-Dec-12	M-2012-0064
Review of substances/agents susceptible of being used as feed additives that have direct beneficial effects on the immune system of animals: modes of action and parameters of efficacy	30-Mar-12	M-2012-0065
Sodium ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate // Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate for all pet species	30-Sep-12	M-2012-0073
Sodium benzoate, propionic acid, sodium propionate for pigs, bovines, poultry, sheep, goats, rabbits, horses	31-May-12	M-2012-0075
Extensive literature search on the bioavailability of selected trace elements in animal nutrition: Incompatibilities and interactions	1-Oct-12	M-2012-0089
Public consultation on the Draft Guidance on the assessment of bacterial susceptibility to antimicrobials of human and veterinary importance	31-Dec-12	M-2012-0101
Fumaric Acid for all animal species	26-Oct-12	M-2012-0108
Alpha-amylase produced by *Aspergillus* oryzae DS 114; Alpha-amylase produced by *Aspergillus* oryzae CBS 585.94; Alpha-amylase produced by *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* SD80; Alpha-amylase produced by *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* DSM 9553; Alpha-amylase produced by *Bacillus subtilis* DS 098; Cellulase produced by *Trichoderma longibrachiatum* ATCC PTA-10001; Cellulase produced by *Trichoderma longibrachiatum* ATCC 74252; Cellulase produced by *Aspergillus niger* CBS 120604 294; Beta-glucanase produced by *Aspergillus niger* MUCL 39199; Xylanase produced by *Trichoderma longibrachiatum* Rifar IMI SD185; Xylanase produced by *Trichoderma longibrachiatum* MUCL 39203 and Xylanase produced by *Trichoderma longibrachiatum* CBS 614.94 for all animal species	26-Oct-12	M-2012-0109

Fecinor® and Fecinor® plus (*Enterococcus faecium* CECT 4515) for piglets (weaned)	26-Oct-12	M-2012-0110
Hexamethylene tetramine for pigs, poultry, bovines, ovines, goats, rabbits and horses	26-Oct-12	M-2012-0112
Sodium benzoate for pigs, poultry, bovines, ovines, goats, rabbits and horses	2-Oct-12	M-2012-0113
Cylactin® LBC ME5 PET / Cernivet® LBC ME5 PET (*Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415) for dogs and cats	30-Oct-12	M-2012-0114
Sodium hydroxide for cats, dogs and ornamental fish	08-Nov-12	M-2011-0133
Rovelan® (Calcium formate) for piglets (weaned), calves for rearing and for fattening	30-Nov-12	M-2011-0320
***Pediococcus acidilactici* NCIMB 30005 for all animal species**	Additional data request	M-2012-0015
***Lactobacillus fermentum* NCIMB 30169 (formerly *Lactobacillus cellobiosus* Q1) for all animal species**	Additional data request	M-2012-0015
***Lactobacillus paracasei* NCIMB 30151 for all animal species**	Additional data request	M-2012-0015
***Pediococcus pentosaceus* NCIMB 30068 for all animal species**	Additional data request	M-2012-0015
***Lactobacillus plantarum* DSMZ 16627 for all animal species**	Additional data request	M-2012-0015
***Lactobacillus brevis* DSMZ 16680 (formerly *Lactobacillus collinoides* DSMZ 16680) for all animal species**	Additional data request	M-2012-0015
***Pediococcus pentosaceus* NCIMB 30044 (formerly *Lactococcus lactis lactis* NCIMB 30044) for all animal species**	Additional data request	M-2012-0015
***Lactobacillus plantarum* KKP/593/p, *Lactobacillus plantarum* C KKP/788/p and *Lactobacillus buchneri* KKP /907/p (Lactosil) for bovines and ovines**	13-Dec-12	M-2012-0015
***Lactobacillus plantarum* 14D/CSL (Lactosil) for all animal species**	27-Dec-12	M-2012-0015
Hemicell® (endo-1,4-beta-mannanase) for weaned piglets, pigs for fattening, minor porcine species, laying hens, turkeys for fattening, minor avian species	Additional data request	M-2012-0039
Oralin® (*Enterococcus faecium* DSM 10663 NCIMB 10415) for cats	Additional data request	M-2012-0042
Bactocell (*Pediococcus acidilactici* CNCM MA 18/5M) for pigs for fattening, piglets (weaned), chickens for fattening and laying hens	08-Nov-12	M-2012-0045
LANCER (Lanthanide-citrate) for piglets (weaned)	Additional data request	M-2012-0062
Sodium ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate // Sodium ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate for cats and dogs	Additional data request	M-2012-0073
Omega-6-fatty acid as octadecadienoic acid (conjugated linoleic acid-methylester) for all animal species	Additional data request	M-2012-0096
Provita LE (*Enterococcus faecium* DSM 7134 and *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* DSM 7133) for calves for rearing	Additional data request	M-2012-0111

Mandates accepted

Cylactin®/Cernivet® (*Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415) for piglets (suckling and weaned), pigs for fattening and sows	15-Dec-12	M-2012-0115
Manganese E 5 // Manganese for all animal species	30-Nov-12	M-2012-0126
Bactocell (*Pediococcus acidilactici*) for fish	30-Sep-12	M-2012-0127
Vitamin B12 // Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin) for all animal species	Additional data request	M-2012-0140
Lutein // Lutein for poultry, crustaceans, fish/tilapias, cats and dogs, ornamental fish and birds	23-Jan-13	M-2012-0141
Iron E 1 // Iron, ferric oxide, ferrous sulphate monohydrate, ferrous sulphate heptahydrate, ferrous carbonate, Iron Amino Acid Chelate, Hydrate (Availa® Fe) for all animal species	Additional data request	M-2012-0142
Coxidin® (Monensin sodium) for chickens for fattening, chickens reared for laying, turkeys	20-Jan-13	M-2012-0144
Miya-Gold® (Clostridium butyricum MIYAIRI 588 (FERM BP-2789)) for chickens for fattening, chickens reared for laying, minor avian species for fattening and to point of lay	12-Dec-12	M-2012-0162
Clinoptilolite of volcanic and sedimentary origin // Clinoptilolite of volcanic origin (FUSION) for pigs, poultry and rabbit	Additional data request	M-2012-0179
Clinoptilolite of volcanic and sedimentary origin // Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin	25-Dec-12	M-2012-0179
AveMix® XG 10 (endo-1,4-beta-xylanase and endo-1,3(4)-beta-glucanase) for turkeys for fattening	30-Jan-13	M-2012-0212

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)	Deadline	Mandate number
ECONASE® GT (endo-1,3(4)-beta-glucanase) for chickens for fattening and piglets (weaned)	Additional data request	M-2012-0012

Scientific Assessment Support (SAS – former AMU)	Deadline	Mandate number
Report on the overall assessment of the impact of "Schmallenberg" Infection on animal health production and welfare together with a characterisation of the pathogen (ToR 4)	31-May-12	M-2012-0031
Guidance on statistical reporting	30-Jun-14	M-2012-0195

Scientific Committee (SC)	Deadline	Mandate number
European Commission request to the European Food Safety Authority for an update on the state of play of animal cloning (2012)	30-Jun-12	M-2011-0386

> Opinions and other outputs adopted

Opinions and other outputs adopted: January-July 2012

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

Animal Health & Welfare (AHAW)	Adoption date	Question number
Scientific opinion on foot and mouth disease	15-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00897
Scientific opinion on Swine Vesicular Disease and Vesicular Stomatitis	15-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00853
Request for an update of the scientific opinions concerning the welfare of cattle kept for beef production and the welfare of intensive calf farming systems	20-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00286
Scientific Opinion concerning the electrical requirements for water bath stunning equipment for poultry	23-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00801
Zoonosis Summary Report	23-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01183
Statement giving a general overview on the use of animal-based measures and development of tools to assist the welfare of animals	23-May-12	EFSA-Q-2012-00275
Scientific Opinion concerning the use of animal-based measures to assess the welfare of broilers	22-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00808
Scientific Opinion on animal health risk mitigation treatments as regards imports of animal casings	22-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01255
Scientific Opinion on the public health hazards to be covered by inspection of meat (poultry) [with BIOHAZ and CONTAM]	24-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00019

Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ)	Adoption date	Question number
Scientific Opinion on the 'Biomation' application for an alternative method for the treatment of animal by-products	8-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01166
Evaluation of the safety and efficacy of LISTEX P100 for the removal of Listeria monocytogenes surface contamination on raw fish	8-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00959
Evaluation of the efficacy of the substance Cecure for the removal of microbial surface contamination of raw poultry products	8-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00305
Public health risks represented by certain composite products containing food of animal origin	19-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00235
Request for approval of a new method of disposal of Category 2 Animal By-Products – Composting and incineration of dead-on-farm pigs	25-Jan-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00151
An estimation of the public health impact of setting a new target for the reduction of *Salmonella* in turkeys	8-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2010-00899
Evaluation TSE tests	19-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2008-455, EFSA-Q-2008-456
Scientific Opinion on the development of a risk ranking framework on biological hazards	24-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01178
Scientific Opinion on reflecting on the experiences and lessons learnt from modelling on biological hazards	24-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01174

Opinions and other outputs adopted

Scientific Opinion on a review on the European Union Summary Reports on trends and sources of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and food-borne outbreaks in 2009 and 2010 - specifically for the data on *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, verotoxigenic *E.coli*, *Listeria monocytogenes* and food-borne outbreaks	24-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01136
Scientific Opinion on the public health hazards to be covered by inspection of meat (poultry) [with AHAW and CONTAM]	24-May-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01469

Biological Monitoring (BIOMO – former Zoonoses data collection)	Adoption date	Question number
The European Union Summary Report on antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic and indicator bacteria from humans, animals and food in 2010	21-Feb-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00314
Technical specifications for the analysis and reporting of data on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in the European Union Summary Report	13-Feb-12	EFSA-Q-2010-00957
Community summary report on zoonoses and food-borne outbreaks in the European Union in 2010	21-Feb-12	EFSA-Q-2010-00789
Technical specifications on the harmonised monitoring and reporting of antimicrobial resistance in *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter* and indicator *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococcus* spp. bacteria transmitted through food	24-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01202
Technical specifications on harmonised epidemiological indicators for biological hazards to be covered by meat inspection of poultry	08-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00403

Feed Additives (FEEDAP)	Adoption date	Question number
Guidance on the safety assessment of *Enterococcus faecium* in animal nutrition	25-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01173
Sodium benzoate, propionic acid, sodium propionate for pigs, bovines, poultry, sheep, goats, rabbits, horses	24-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2012-00309
Bacillus subtilis PB6 (*Bacillus subtilis* ATCC PTA-6737) for weaned piglets and minor porcine species (weaned)	25-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2012-00246
Deletion of maximum doses applied to some micro-organisms	24-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2012-00067
AviPlus® (Preparation of sorbic acid, citric acid, thymol and vanillin) for chickens and minor avian species for fattening and laying, minor porcine species (weaned)	24-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01153
Propionibacterium acidipropionici CNCM MA 26/4U for all animal species	25-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00953
Zinc E 6 // Zinc sulphate, monohydrate for all animal species	1-Feb-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00846
Zinc E 6 // Zinc Amino Acid Chelate, Hydrate (Availa® Zn) for all animal species	8-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00843
PHYZYME XP 5000 L, PHYZYME XP 5000 G, PHYZYME XP 10000 L and PHYZYME XP 10000 TPT (6-phytase) for all minor poultry species	7-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00835
Lantharenol® (Lanthanum carbonate octahydrate) for dogs	6-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00805

L-carnitine and related compounds // L-carnitine for all animal species	24-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00252
L-carnitine and related compounds // L-carnitine and L-carnitine L-tartrate for all animal species	24-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00251
Allura red AC for dogs and cats	24-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00214
Carmoisine for dogs and cats	31-Jan-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00213
Natugrain® Wheat TS (endo-1,4-beta-xylanase) for chickens for fattening, chickens reared for laying, turkeys reared for breeding, minor avian species, ducks and ornamental birds	2-Feb-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00147
Tetra-basic zinc chloride for all animal species	26-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00124
Acetic acid, calcium acetate and sodium diacetate for all animal species	1-Feb-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01535
***Lactobacillus brevis* DSMZ 21982 for all animal species**	6-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01304
Folic acid for all animal species	24-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01280
Urea, technically pure for ruminants from the beginning of rumination	7-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01178
Amoklor (ammonium chloride) for lambs for fattening	31-Jan-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01168
CRINA® Poultry Plus (benzoic acid and essential oil compounds) for chickens for fattening	7-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01130
Chemically defined flavourings from Chemical Group 11 - Alicyclic and aromatic lactones for all animal species and categories	6-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01063
Chemically defined flavourings from Chemical Group 33 - Aliphatic and aromatic amines for all animal species and categories	25-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01045
Chemically defined flavourings from Chemical Group 26 - Aromatic ethers including anisole derivatives for all animal species and categories	25-Apr-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01031
Methionine (7 forms) for all animal species	6-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2010-00995
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	7-Mar-12	EFSA-Q-2010-00875
Chemically defined flavourings: Group 25 - Phenol derivatives containing ringalkyl, ring-alkoxy, and side-chains with an oxygenated functional group for all species and categories	1-Feb-12	EFSA-Q-2009-00882
Lactiferm® (*Enterococcus faecium* M74®, NCIMB 11181) for piglets and calves	1-Feb-12	EFSA-Q-2009-00679

Scientific Opinion on safety and efficacy of cobalt carbonate as feed additive for ruminants, horses and rabbits	22-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00332
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of niacin (nicotinamide) as feed additive for all animal species based on a dossier submitted by Agrinutrition BV	22-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00265
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of taurine as a feed additive for all animal species	22-May-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01299
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of Danisco Xylanase 40000 G/L (endo-1,4,-beta-xylanase) for laying hens and poultry minor species	22-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01171
Guidance on the assessment of bacterial susceptibility to antimicrobials of human and veterinary importance	23-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01108
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of AveMix® XG 10 (endo-1,4-beta-xylanase and endo-1,3(4)-beta-glucanase) as feed additive for laying hens and minor poultry species	23-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00804
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of 18 strains of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 23375, CNCM I-3235, DSM 19457, DSM 16568, LMG 21295, DSM 16565, VTT E-78076, CNCM MA 18/5U, NCIMB 30238, ATTC PTA-6139, DSM 18112, ATCC 55058, DSM 18113, DSM 18114, ATCC 55942, ATCC 55943, ATCC 55944 and NCIMB 30094) as silage additives for all species	23-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00374
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of *Pediococcus acidilactici* (CNCM I-3237, CNCM MA 18/5M—DSM 11673) and *Pediococcus pentosaceus* (DSM 23376, NCIMB 12455, NCIMB 30237 and NCIMB 30168) as silage additives for all species	23-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00940
Scientific Opinion on safety and efficacy of zinc compounds (E6) as feed additive for all species: zinc sulphate monohydrate, based on a dossier submitted by Grillo-Werke AG/EMFEMA	23-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00842
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of beta-carotene as a feed additive for all animal species and categories	23-May-12	EFSA-Q-2009-00884
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of Scansmoke SEF7525 (smoke flavourings) for cats and dogs	24-May-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01520
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of Ronozyme HiPhos GT (6-phytase) as feed additive for poultry and pigs	24-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01172
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of potassium sorbate for dogs and cats	24-May-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00836
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of ammonium chloride for bovines, sheep, dogs and cats	24-May-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01515
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of Bactocell (*Pediococcus acidilactici*) as a feed additive for use in water for drinking for weaned piglets, pigs for fattening, laying hens and chickens for fattening	12-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2012-00253
Scientific Opinion on safety and efficacy of coated granulated cobaltous carbonate monohydrate as feed additive for all species	12-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00331
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin, tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin/delta rich, synthetic tocopherol for all animal species	12-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01234
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of synthetic alpha-tocopherol for all animal species	12-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01235

Scientific Opinion on safety and efficacy of cobalt compounds (E3) as feed additives for all animal species: Cobaltous acetate tetrahydrate, basic cobaltous carbonate monohydrate and cobaltous sulphate heptahydrate, based on a dossier submitted by TREAC EEIG	12-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00330
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of sodium benzoate as a silage additive for pigs, poultry, bovines, ovines, goats, rabbits and horses	13-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2012-00416
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of benzyl alcohols, aldehydes, acids, esters and acetals (chemical group 23) when used as flavourings for all animal species	13-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2010-00876
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of furanones and tetrahydrofurfuryl derivatives: 4-hydroxy-2,5-dimethylfuran-3(2H)-one, 4,5-dihydro-2-methylfuran-3(2H)-one, 4-acetoxy-2,5-dimethylfuran-3(2H)-one and linalool oxide (chemical group 13) when used as flavourings for all animal species	13-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01169
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of VevoVitall® (benzoic acid) as feed additive for pigs for reproduction	14-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01170
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of *Lactobacillus plantarum* (DSM 3676 and DSM 3677) and *Lactobacillus buchneri* (DSM 13573) as a silage additive for pigs, poultry, bovines, sheep, goats, rabbits and horses	14-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2012-00089
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of niacin (nicotinic acid and nicotinamide) as a feed additive for all animal species based on a dossier submitted by Vertellus Specialties Belgium BV	14-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00264
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of bentonite as a technological feed additive for all species	14-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01539
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of niacin (nicotinic acid and nicotinamide) as a feed additive for all animal species based on a dossier submitted by Lonza Benelux BV	14-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00261
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of niacin (nicotinamide) as a feed additive for all animal species based on a dossier submitted by EUROPE-ASIA Import Export GmbH	14-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2011-00263
Scientific Opinion on safety and efficacy of selenium in the form of organic compounds produced by the selenium-enriched yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* NCYC R646 (Selemax 1000/2000) as feed additive for all species	15-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2010-01029
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of Feedlyve AXC (endo-1,4-beta-xylanase) as a feed additive for turkeys	04-Jul-12	EFSA-Q-2008-288
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of Ronozyme WX (endo-1,4-beta-xylanase) as a feed additive for poultry, piglets (weaned) and pigs for fattening	12-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2008-419a
Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of Ronozyme RumiStar (alpha-amylase) as a feed additive for dairy cows	15-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2010-00139, EFSA-Q-2010-00151

Scientific Assessment Support (SAS - former AMU)	Adoption date	Question number
"Schmallenberg virus": Analysis of the epidemiological data and assessment of impact	13-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2012-00305

Scientific Committee (SC)	Adoption date	Question number
Update on the state of play of Animal Health and Welfare and Environmental Impact of Animals derived from SCNT Cloning and their Offspring and Food Safety of Products Obtained from those Animals	25-Jun-12	EFSA-Q-2011-01270

TM-AL-12-010-EN-C

European Food Safety Authority

Via Carlo Magno 1A
43126 Parma
ITALY
Tel. +39 0521 036 111
Fax +39 0521 036 110
www.efsa.europa.eu

Photo credits: EFSA, iStock, Shutterstock, Science Photo Library, Getty Images