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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) .../...

of **XXX**

concerning the authorisation of the preparation of citric acid, sorbic acid, thymol and vanillin as a feed additive for suckling piglets, turkeys for fattening and turkeys reared for breeding (holder of authorisation Vetagro SpA)

(Text with EEA relevance)

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition¹, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation.
- (2) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, an application was submitted for the authorisation of a preparation of citric acid, sorbic acid, thymol and vanillin. That application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of that Regulation.
- (3) That application concerns the authorisation of a preparation of citric acid, sorbic acid, thymol and vanillin as a feed additive for suckling piglets, turkeys for fattening and turkeys reared for breeding, to be classified in the additive category 'zootechnical additives'.
- (4) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinion of 4 July 2019² that, under the proposed conditions of use, the preparation of citric acid, sorbic acid, thymol and vanillin does not have an adverse effect on animal health, consumer safety or the environment. The Authority also concluded that the additive is considered a potential skin/eyes irritant and a skin sensitiser. Therefore, the Commission considers that appropriate protective measures should be taken to prevent adverse effects on human health, in particular as regards the users of the additive. The Authority concluded that the additive has the potential to be efficacious in improving zootechnical performance in chickens for fattening and this conclusion can be extended to chickens reared for laying and to minor poultry species reared for laying³. Based on this, in its opinion of 2019 the Authority has extrapolated the conclusions reached in chickens for fattening to turkeys for fattening and turkeys reared for breeding. It has concluded that the additive is safe for use at a recommended dose also for suckling piglets. The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the report on the method of

¹ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

² EFSA Journal 2019;17(7):5795.

³ EFSA Journal 2012;10(5):2670.

analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

- (5) The assessment of the preparation of citric acid, sorbic acid, thymol and vanillin shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of that preparation should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The preparation specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category ‘zootechnical additives’ and to the functional group ‘other zootechnical additives’, is authorised as an additive in animal nutrition, subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN