MINUTES OF THE 85TH PLENARY MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL ON ADDITIVES AND PRODUCTS OR SUBSTANCES USED IN ANIMAL FEED (FEEDAP)

(PARMA, 24-26 APRIL 2012)

(AGREED ON 22 MAY 2012)

PARTICIPANTS

Panel Members
Georges Bories, Andrew Chesson, Pier Sandro Cocconcelli, Noël Dierick, Mikolaj Antoni Gralak, Jürgen Gropp, Ingrid Halle, Christer Hogstrand, Lubomir Leng, Secundino López Puente, Anne-Katrine Lundebye Haldorsen (1st day), Alberto Mantovani, Giovanna Martelli, Miklós Mézes, Derek Renshaw, Maria Saarela, Kristen Sejrsen and Johannes Westendorf.

Apologies
Gabriele Aquilina, Joop de Knecht, Anne-Katrine Lundebye Haldorsen (2nd and 3rd days) and Reinhard Kroker.

EFSA
Claudia Roncancio-Peña, Jaume Galobart, Gloria López-Gálvez, Paola Manini, Maria Vittoria Vettori, Montserrat Anguita, Rosella Brozzi, Matteo Lorenzo Innocenti, Lucilla Gregoretti, Irene Bustos and Jordi Tarrés-Call.

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1. WELCOME AND APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

The Chair opened the meeting and welcomed the participants to the 85th Plenary meeting of the FEEDAP Panel.

Members not able to attend the meeting sent their apologies (see under participants).

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

In accordance with EFSA's Policy on Declarations of Interests, EFSA screened the Annual Declaration of interest (ADoI) and the Specific Declaration of interest (SDoI) filled in by the experts invited for the present meeting. No conflicts of interests related to the issues discussed in this meeting have been identified during the screening process or at the beginning of this meeting.

4. ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT MINUTES OF THE 84TH PLENARY MEETING

The minutes of the 84th Plenary meeting of the Panel held on 6-8 March 2012 were reviewed and agreed.[1]

5. WORK PROGRAM

5.1. Discussion and possible adoption of the following scientific opinions

- **Chemically defined flavourings from Chemical Group 26 - Aromatic ethers including anisole derivatives (EFSA-Q-2010-01031)**

  The Chair of the Working Group (WG) presented the question and the draft opinion. This question refers to the re-evaluation under Article 10(2) and authorisation of a new use under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the flavourings from the Chemical Group 26 as sensory additives for all species.

  The draft opinion was discussed. The Panel concluded that all the compounds are safe for all animal species at 1 mg/kg complete feed, excluding 2-methoxyethyl benzene and 2-methoxy–naphthalene. Two compounds, 1,2-dimethoxy-4-(prop-1-enyl)benzene and 1-methoxy-4-methylbenzene are also safe at the maximum proposed level of 5 mg/kg complete feed for all target species. 2-Methoxyethyl benzene and 2-methoxynaphthalene are safe for cattle, salmonids and non food-producing animals at 0.5 and 0.08 mg/kg complete feed and at 0.3 and 0.05 mg/kg complete feed for pigs and poultry. Safe concentrations should be reduced if used in water for drinking. The absence of a margin of safety would not allow the simultaneous administration of the compounds under consideration, except 1,2-dimethoxy-4-(prop-1-enyl)benzene and 1-methoxy-4-methylbenzene, in feed and water for drinking. No residues of safety concern are expected in animal tissues or products, and the use of these compounds up to the highest doses safe for the target animals would not measurably increase consumer exposure. The compounds represent potential hazards for skin and eye and respiratory tract. The compounds at a dose of 1 mg/kg complete feed are safe for the environment. They are considered efficacious when used in feed.

  The opinion was adopted.[2]

- **Chemically defined flavourings from Chemical Group 33 - Aliphatic and aromatic amines (EFSA-Q-2010-01045)**

  The rapporteur presented the question and the draft opinion. This question refers to the re-evaluation under Article 10(2) and authorisation of a new use under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the flavourings from the Chemical Group 33 as sensory additives for all species.

  The draft opinion was discussed. The Panel concluded that 3-methylbutylamine is safe at 1.5 mg/kg complete feed for cattle, salmonids and non food-producing animals and 1.0 mg/kg for pigs and poultry. Trimethylamine and its salt are safe at 5 mg/kg complete feedingstuff for all animal species. Safe concentrations should be appropriately reduced if the compounds are used in water for drinking. The compounds at the dose safe for the target species will not pose a risk for the consumer or the environment. The compounds are irritant or corrosive to the skin and eye and irritant to the respiratory tract. They are considered efficacious when used in feed.

  The opinion was adopted.[3]

[1] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/events/event/120306-m.pdf

[2] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2678.htm

- **Folic acid for all animal species (EFSA-Q-2010-01280)**

  The rapporteur presented the question and the draft opinion. This question refers to the re-evaluation under Article 10(2) and authorisation of a new use under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of folic acid as a nutritional additive for all animal species.

  The draft opinion was discussed. The FEEDAP Panel concluded that folic acid administered via feed or water for drinking is safe for the target animals with no need to define a maximum content in feed. The use of folic acid in animal nutrition is not of safety concern for consumers and does not pose a risk to the environment. In the absence of any information, the FEEDAP Panel considered it prudent to treat folic acid as irritant to skin, eyes and respiratory tract, and as a sensitizer. Folic acid is regarded as an effective source of folate in animal nutrition.

  The opinion was adopted.[4]

- **Tetra-basic zinc chloride for all animal species (EFSA-Q-2011-00124)**

  The rapporteur presented the question and the draft opinion. This question refers to the authorisation under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the product tetra-basic zinc chloride as a nutritional feed additive for all animal species.

  The draft opinion was discussed. The FEEDAP Panel concluded that the additive is safe for target species up to the maximum total zinc content authorised in feedingstuffs. The use of the additive as zinc source in animal nutrition would not lead to different zinc concentration in food of animal origin compared to another authorised source of zinc and the Panel concluded that the additive is safe for the consumers when used as supplemental source of zinc up to the maximum authorised levels of total zinc in feedingstuffs. The additive should be considered as a potential irritant to skin and eyes and a potential skin sensitizer, while the risk of respiratory exposure is considered to be minimal. The use of zinc-containing feed additives does not pose direct environmental concerns for agricultural soils, but available data were not sufficient to exclude a risk related to drainage and run-off of zinc to surface water. The use of zinc-containing additives in aquaculture up to maximum authorised zinc level in feeds is not expected to pose an appreciable risk to the environment. The additive is an effective source of zinc for all animal species. Some recommendations concerning the specifications of the additive were made.

  The opinion was adopted.[5]

- **Allura red AC for dogs and cats (EFSA-Q-2011-00214)**

  The rapporteur presented the question and the draft opinion. This question refers to the re-evaluation under Article 10 and authorisation under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the product Allura Red AC as a sensory additive for dogs and cats.

  The draft opinion was discussed. The FEEDAP Panel concluded that the available data are insufficient to demonstrate the safety of Allura Red AC for cats and dogs. In the absence of any information, the substance should be considered as potentially harmful by skin, eye, or inhalation exposure. Allura Red AC is considered efficacious in adding colour to feed of cats and dogs at a minimum dose of 50 mg/kg.

  The opinion was adopted.[6]

[3] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2679.htm
[4] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2674.htm
[5] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2672.htm

- **L-Carnitine and L-carnitine L-tartrate for all animal species (EFSA-Q-2011-00251)**

  The Chair of the WG presented the question and the draft opinion. This question refers to the authorisation under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the product L-carnitine and L-carnitine L-tartrate as a nutritional additive for all species.

  The draft opinion was discussed. The FEEDAP Panel concluded that L-carnitine and L-carnitine L-tartrate administered via feed or water for drinking are safe for the target species with a wide margin of safety (> 10) compared to typical use levels in feed (10 to 50 mg/kg feed). The use of L-carnitine and L-carnitine L-tartrate in animal nutrition is safe for the consumer and is not expected to pose a risk to the environment. L-Carnitine and L-carnitine L-tartrate are not irritant to skin and eyes nor are they skin sensitisers. Since inhalation toxicity studies were not available, adverse effects in the respiratory tract cannot be fully excluded. L-Carnitine and L-carnitine L-tartrate are regarded as an effective source of L-carnitine in all animal species.

  The opinion was adopted.[7]

- **L-Carnitine for all animal species (EFSA-Q-2011-00252)**

  The rapporteur presented the question and the draft opinion. This question refers to the authorisation under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the product L-carnitine as a nutritional additive for all species.

  The draft opinion was discussed. The FEEDAP Panel concluded that L-carnitine administered via feed or water for drinking is considered safe for the target species with a wide margin of safety (> 10) compared to typical use levels in feed (10 to 50 mg/kg feed). The use of L-carnitine in animal nutrition is safe for the consumer and is not expected to pose a risk to the environment. No data were provided to address user safety. In the absence of data, L-carnitine should be considered as potentially irritant to skin and eye, and as a potential skin sensitiser and inhalatory toxicant. The use of L-carnitine in animal nutrition is not expected to pose a risk to the environment. L-Carnitine is regarded as an effective source of L-carnitine in all animal species.

  The opinion was adopted.[8]

- ***Propionibacterium acidipropionici* (CNCM MA 26/4U) for all animal species (EFSA-Q-2011-00953)**

  The rapporteur presented the question and the draft opinion. This question refers to the re-evaluation under Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the product *Propionibacterium acidipropionici* (CNCM MA 26/4U) as a silage additive for all animal species

  The draft opinion was discussed. The FEEDAP Panel concluded that the strain is presumed safe for livestock species, consumers of products from animals fed the treated silage and for the environment. Given the lack of information and its proteinaceous nature, the active agent should be considered to have a potential to be a skin and respiratory sensitizer. The additive has the potential to improve aerobic stability of silage once exposed to air. This was demonstrated in moderately difficult and difficult to ensile forage species covering a range dry matter contents from 24 to 40 %.

  The opinion was adopted.[9]

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6 http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2675.htm

7 http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2676.htm

8 http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2677.htm

- **AviPlus (preparation of sorbic acid, citric acid, thymol and vanillin) for chickens and minor avian species for fattening and reared for laying, minor porcine species (weaned) (EFSA-Q-2011-01153)**

  The rapporteur presented the question and the draft opinion. This question refers to the authorisation under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the additive AviPlus (sorbic acid, citric acid, thymol and vanillin) as a zootechnical additive for chickens and minor avian species for fattening and reared for laying, minor porcine species (weaned).

  The draft opinion was discussed in the previous plenary. The FEEDAP Panel concluded that AviPlus has the potential to be efficacious at a minimum dose of 200 mg/kg complete feedingstuffs and is safe up to a dose of 500 mg/kg complete feedingstuffs in chickens for fattening and in chickens reared for laying. Safety and efficacy can be presumed for all minor avian species for fattening or reared for laying when the additive is used at the same dose range. The Panel also concluded that since AviPlus has been previously demonstrated to be efficacious and safe for piglets (weaned), safety and efficacy can be presumed for use in minor porcine species over a developmental period corresponding to the weaned piglet at the same dose range.

  The opinion was adopted.[10]

- **Guidance on the safety assessment of *Enterococcus faecium* in animal nutrition (EFSA-Q-2011-01173)**

  The rapporteur presented the question. The Panel through this self-task intends to produce a guidance for the assessment of the safety of feed additives consisting of or containing *Enterococcus faecium*.

  The comments received during the public consultation were presented to the Panel and the changes introduced in the guidance were reviewed.

  The guidance was adopted.

  In addition, the Technical Report on the Outcome of the public consultation on the draft Guidance on the safety assessment of *Enterococcus faecium* in animal nutrition was endorsed by the Panel.

- **Deletion of maximum doses applied to some micro-organisms (EFSA-Q-2012-00067)**

  The rapporteur presented the question and the draft opinion. The European Commission asked EFSA to deliver an opinion on the possibility to delete the maximum content set for certain QPS[11] microorganisms already authorised, and in general for all QPS microorganisms.

  The draft opinion was discussed. The FEEDAP Panel concluded that unless a specific provision relating to dose is included in the "qualification" for a given taxonomic unit in the QPS approach, safety is presumed at any reasonable dose. In such cases the setting of a maximum dose in an authorisation does not offer any additional degree of safety for target animals, consumers or the environment and, in the view of the FEEDAP Panel, is unnecessary. However, the Panel notes that the QPS principle should apply when there is a reasonable use of the microorganism under consideration; however, concerns were raised on the potential effects of an unlimited use of these type of additives.

[9] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2673.htm

[10] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2670.htm

[11] Qualified Presumption of Safety. http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2497.htm

The opinion was adopted.[12]

- ***Bacillus subtilis* PB6 (*Bacillus subtilis*) for weaned piglets and weaned minor porcine species (EFSA-Q-2012-00246)**

  The rapporteur presented the question and the draft opinion. This question refers to the authorisation under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) of the additive *Bacillus subtilis* PB6 (*Bacillus subtilis*) as a zootechnical additive for weaned piglets and weaned minor porcine species.

  The draft opinion was discussed. The FEEDAP Panel concluded that *Bacillus subtilis* PB6 is presumed safe for all animal species, consumers of the products of any animals given the additive and the environment. In the course of a previous assessment, safety for users was examined.[13] Evidence was provided that the additive is non-irritant to skin and eyes and is not a skin sensitizer. Given the very low dusting potential of the formulation, exposure of users via a respiratory route was also considered unlikely. *Bacillus subtilis* PB6 appears to have a potential to improve the production of weaned piglets. However, a minimum effective dose could no be established from the data provided. Since a minimum effective dose could not be established for the major porcine species (weaned piglets), it is not possible to extrapolate to weaned minor porcine species.

  The opinion was adopted.[14]

- **Sodium benzoate, propionic acid, sodium propionate for pigs, bovines, poultry, sheep, goats, rabbits, horses (EFSA-Q-2012-00309)**

  The rapporteur presented the question and the draft opinion. In a previous opinion, the FEEDAP Panel could not to conclude on the efficacy of the additive as preservative for high moisture cereals other than maize (moisture content > 38.3%) due to the lack of data provided by the company.[15] The applicant has provided additional data to support the use of the additive in high moisture cereals.

  The draft opinion was discussed. The FEEDAP Panel concluded that the additive is efficacious in preserving high moisture grains other than maize kernels at a minimum dose of 3000 mg/kg cereals, high moisture maize kernels at a minimum dose of 13000 mg/kg maize and complete feed with moisture content greater than 12% at a minimum dose of the 5000 mg/kg complete feed. The effective dose of the additive depends largely on the initial moisture content at harvest, the form (whole grain *vs.* ground) and the intended storage time of the cereals. The maximum safe concentrations are 22000 mg/kg cereal grain and 10000 mg/kg complete feedingstuffs.

  The opinion was adopted.[16]

5.2. Discussion of the following scientific opinions

- **Ronozyme Rumistar (alpha-amylase) for lactating cows (EFSA-Q-2010-00139)**

  The Chair of the WG presented the question. This question refers to the authorisation under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) of the additive Ronozyme Rumistar (alpha-amylase) as a zootechnical additive for lactating cows.

[12] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2680.htm
[13] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/1314.htm
[14] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2671.htm
[15] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2357.htm
[16] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/2681.htm

A preliminary discussion took place. The opinion will be submitted to the next Plenary meeting for discussion and possible adoption.

- **Cobalt carbonate for ruminants, horses and rabbits (EFSA-Q-2011-00332)**

  Not discussed due to lack of time

- **Sodium benzoate for pigs, poultry, bovines, ovines, goats, rabbits and horses (EFSA-Q-2012-00416)**

  The rapporteur presented the question and the draft opinion. This question refers to the re-evaluation under Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the product sodium benzoate as a silage additive for pigs, poultry, bovines, ovines, goats, rabbits and horses.

  The draft opinion was discussed. The opinion will be submitted for adoption once the report from the EURL and the comments from Member States are received and considered.

6. PROGRESS REPORT ON ONGOING WORK

- The Public consultation on the draft "Guidance on the assessment of bacterial susceptibility to antimicrobials of human and veterinary importance" has been closed. The comments will be assessed by the WG and the guidance will be submitted to a future plenary for adoption.

- The Scientific Coordinator informed the Panel on the status of the different calls for tender launched by the Unit.

7. FEEDBACK FROM THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Not discussed

8. NEW REQUESTS TO EFSA

8.1. New applications under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003

The Commission has forwarded to EFSA the following new applications of feed additives seeking authorisation under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 since the last Plenary meeting. These applications were presented to the Panel, who accepted them:

EFSA-Q-Number	Subject
EFSA-Q-2012-00273	Guanidinoacetic acid (GAA) (CreAMINO®) for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00398	Omega-6-fatty acid as octadecadienoic acid (conjugated linoleic acid-methylester) for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00407	STENOROL® (Halofuginone hydrobromide) for chickens for fattening and turkeys
EFSA-Q-2012-00411	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

EFSA-Q-2012-00414	Fumaric Acid for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00415	Hexamethylene tetramine for pigs, poultry, bovines, ovines, goats, rabbits and horses
EFSA-Q-2012-00416	Sodium benzoate for pigs, poultry, bovines, ovines, goats, rabbits and horses
EFSA-Q-2012-00419	Cylactin®/Cernivet® (*Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415) for piglets (suckling and weaned), pigs for fattening and sows
EFSA-Q-2012-00420	Cylactin® LBC ME5 PET / Cernivet® LBC ME5 PET (*Enterococcus faecium* NCIMB 10415) for dogs and cats
EFSA-Q-2012-00421	Provita LE (*Enterococcus faecium* DSM 7134 and *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* DSM 7133) for calves for rearing
EFSA-Q-2012-00422	Fecinor® and Fecinor® plus (*Enterococcus faecium* CECT 4515) for piglets (weaned)
EFSA-Q-2012-00436	Manganese Amino Acid Chelate, Hydrate for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00437	Manganese (6 forms) for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00438	Manganous oxide and Manganous sulphate monohydrate (MnO Alma®) for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00439	Manganous oxide for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00454	Oralin® (*Enterococcus faecium* DSM 10663 NCIMB 10415) for calves for rearing, piglets (suckling and weaned piglets), chickens for fattening, poultry, turkeys for fattening, pets and other non-food-producing animals and dogs
EFSA-Q-2012-00455	Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin) for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00456	Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin) for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00457	Vitamin B12 (cyanocobalamin) for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00490	Iron Amino Acid Chelate, Hydrate (Availa® Fe) for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00491	Iron (7 forms) for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00492	Ferric oxide for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00493	Ferrous sulphate monohydrate for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00494	Iron - Ferrous sulphate heptahydrate for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00495	Ferrous carbonate for all animal species
EFSA-Q-2012-00534	Lutein for laying hens chickens for fattening turkeys for fattening, other poultry for fattening and laying
EFSA-Q-2012-00535	Lutein for poultry, crustaceans, fish/tilapias, cats and dogs, ornamental fish and birds

8.2. Questions received under Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 since the previous meeting

EFSA-Q-Number	Subject
EFSA-Q-2012-00441	Bactocell (*Pediococcus acidilactici*) for fish

8.3. Other mandates

EFSA-Q-Number	Subject
EFSA-Q-2012-00394	Public consultation on the Draft Guidance on the assessment of bacterial susceptibility to antimicrobials of human and veterinary importance
EFSA-Q-2012-00371	CFP/EFSA/FEED/2012/01: Extensive Literature Search on the bioavailability of selected trace elements in animal nutrition. Incompatibilities and interactions.

8.4. Valid applications under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 since the previous meeting

Applications considered valid for the start of the assessment:

EFSA-Q-Number	Subject	Valid on
EFSA-Q-2010-01525	Capsanthin for all poultry species, dogs and cats, ornamental fish and birds	05/03/2012
EFSA-Q-2011-00278	Liderfeed® (Clove oil eugenol) for chickens for fattening	27/03/2012
EFSA-Q-2011-01148	Sodium metabisulphite for dogs and cats	23/03/2012
EFSA-Q-2011-01150	Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) for all animal species	28/03/2012
EFSA-Q-2012-00064	Red carotenoid-rich bacterium *Paracoccus carotinifaciens* (Panaferd-AX) for ornamental fish	30/03/2012
EFSA-Q-2012-00246	*Bacillus subtilis* PB6 (*Bacillus subtilis* ATCC PTA-6737) for weaned piglets and minor porcine species (weaned)	08/03/2012
EFSA-Q-2012-00302	Sodium ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate // Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate for all pet species	30/03/2012
EFSA-Q-2012-00416	Sodium benzoate for pigs, poultry, bovines, ovines, goats, rabbits and horses	02/04/2012

9. GENERAL INFORMATION FROM EFSA

The experts were informed about the status of the renewal of the Panels.

10. EMERGING RISKS

Not discussed.

11. MISCELLANEOUS

- Following the request for additional information sent to a group of consultants who were asking for a reduction in the duration of the efficacy/tolerance trials in weaned piglets (see minutes of the 83rd Plenary meeting),[17] supporting information has been provided to EFSA.

[17] http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/events/event/120131a-m.pdf

This information has been distributed to the experts, and this point will be discussed in the next Plenary meeting.

- A discussion took place concerning a request from the European Commission regarding the nature of the data that would be required in the technical dossier when there is a change in the production strain of an authorised feed additive produced by fermentation (i.e., amino acid). The Panel discussed the approach that could be followed based on three current applications.

- The European Commission provided a summary table with the regulatory follow up of the opinions adopted by the Panel since the start of the mandate of the current Panel.