Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1397 of 5 October 2020 concerning the renewal of the authorisation of L-isoleucine produced by Escherichia coli FERM ABP-10641 as a nutritional additive, its extension of use and the authorisation of L-isoleucine produced by Corynebacterium glutamicum KCCM 80189 as a feed additive for all animal species, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 348/2010 (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1397

of 5 October 2020

concerning the renewal of the authorisation of L-isoleucine produced by *Escherichia coli* FERM ABP-10641 as a nutritional additive, its extension of use and the authorisation of L-isoleucine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80189 as a feed additive for all animal species, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 348/2010

(Text with EEA relevance)

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 nutrition⁽¹⁾, 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 and renewing such authorisation.
- (2) L-isoleucine produced by *Escherichia coli* FERM ABP-10641 was authorised for 10 years as a feed additive for all animal species by Commission Regulation (EU) No 348/2010⁽²⁾.
- In accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, an application was submitted for the renewal of the authorisation of L-isoleucine produced by *Escherichia coli* FERM ABP-10641 as a feed additive for all animal species, requesting this additive to be classified in the additive category 'nutritional additives', functional group 'amino acids, their salts and analogues'. This application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 14(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003. Moreover, the application requested, in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, L-isoleucine produced by Escherichia coli FERM ABP-10641 to be authorised for use in water for drinking in the additive category 'nutritional additives', functional group 'amino acids, their salts and analogues' for all animal species, and for use in feed to be classified in the additive category 'sensory additives', functional group 'flavouring compounds'. The application was accompanied

- by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (4) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, an application was submitted for the authorisation of L-isoleucine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80 189 as a feed additive for use in feed and in water for drinking for all animal species. The application concerns the authorisation of L-isoleucine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80 189 as a feed additive for all animal species to be classified in the additive category 'nutritional additives', functional group 'amino acids, their salts and analogues'. That application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinions of 28 (5)January 2020⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ that, under the proposed conditions of use, L-isoleucine produced by Escherichia coli FERM ABP-10641 or Corynebacterium glutamicum KCCM 80 189 does not have an adverse effect on animal health, consumer health or the environment. It also stated that L-isoleucine produced by Escherichia coli FERM ABP-10641 was hazardous by inhalation for persons handling the additive. 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 this additive. No adverse effects on user safety were stated for L-isoleucine produced by Corynebacterium glutamicum KCCM 80 189. The Authority also concluded that the additive is an efficacious source of the essential amino acid isoleucine for non-ruminant animals and that for the supplemental L-isoleucine to be fully efficacious in ruminants, it should be protected against degradation in the rumen. The Authority expressed concerns on the simultaneous oral administration of the amino acid via water for drinking and feed. However, the Authority did not propose a maximum content for L-isoleucine. Thus, in the case of supplementation with L-isoleucine via water for drinking, it is appropriate to alert the user to take into account the dietary supply with all the essential and conditionally essential amino acids.
- (6) Restrictions and conditions should be provided for to allow for a better control for L-isoleucine when used as flavouring. For L-isoleucine used as flavouring, the recommended content should be indicated on the label. Where such content is exceeded, certain information should be indicated on the label of the additive and premixtures. As regards the use of L-isoleucine as a flavouring, the Authority states that no further demonstration of efficacy is necessary when the substance is used at the recommended dose level. The use of L-isoleucine as a flavouring compound is not authorised in water for drinking. The fact that the use of the L-isoleucine is not authorised for use as a flavouring in water for drinking, does not preclude its use in compound feed, which is administered via water.
- (7) The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the reports on the method of analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

- (8) The assessment of L-isoleucine produced by *Escherichia coli* FERM ABP-10641 and by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80 189 shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of this additive should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (9) As a consequence of the renewal of the authorisation of L-isoleucine produced by *Escherichia coli* FERM ABP-10641 as a feed additive under the conditions laid down in the Annex to this Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 348/2010 should be repealed.
- (10) Since safety reasons do not require the immediate application of the modifications to the conditions of authorisation for L-isoleucine produced by *Escherichia coli* FERM ABP-10641, it is appropriate to provide a transitional period for interested parties to prepare themselves to meet the new requirements resulting from the renewal of the authorisation.
- (11) 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

1 The authorisation of L-isoleucine produced by *Escherichia coli* FERM ABP-10641, belonging to the additive category 'nutritional additives' and to the functional group 'amino acids, their salts and analogues', is renewed, extended to its use via water for drinking, subject to the conditions laid down in the Annex.

L-isoleucine produced by *Escherichia coli* FERM ABP-10641 belonging to the additive category 'sensory additives' and to the functional group 'flavouring compounds', is authorised as an additive in animal nutrition, subject to the conditions laid down in the Annex.

2 L-isoleucine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 80 189, belonging to the additive category 'nutritional additives' and to the functional group 'amino acids, their salts and analogues', is authorised as an additive in animal nutrition, subject to the conditions laid down in the Annex.

Article 2

- 1 L-isoleucine produced by *Escherichia coli* FERM ABP-10641 and premixtures containing it, which are produced and labelled before 26 April 2021 in accordance with the rules applicable before 26 October 2020 may continue to be placed on the market and used until the existing stocks are exhausted.
- Feed materials and compound feed containing L-isoleucine produced by *Escherichia coli* FERM ABP-10641 and premixtures containing it, which are produced and labelled before 26 October 2021 in accordance with the rules applicable before 26 October 2020 may continue to be placed on the market and used until the existing stocks are exhausted if they are intended for food-producing animals.
- 3 Feed materials and compound feed containing L-isoleucine produced by *Escherichia coli* FERM ABP-10641 and premixtures containing it, which are produced and labelled before 26 October 2022 in accordance with the rules applicable before 26 October 2020 may continue

to be placed on the market and used until the existing stocks are exhausted if they are intended for non-food-producing animals.

Article 3

Regulation (EU) No 348/2010 is repealed.

Article 4

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, 5 October 2020.

For the Commission

The President

Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

Identifica Niome A	dditive Composi Sipa çies	MaximuMinimumMaxim	unther End
number of the of the additive of authorisati	chemicalor formula, category descripti of i,	age content content y mg/kg of complete feed with a moisture content of 12	
		%	

Category: nutritional additives. Functional group: amino acids, their salts and analogues.

3c381	L- Additive All	1.	26
	isoleucin@ompositiamimal		Gotobei me
	Powder species		2020
	with a		be
	minimum		placed
	content		on
	of L-		the
	isoleucine		market
	of 93,4		and
	% (on		used
	a dry		as
	matter		an
	basis)		additive
	<u> </u>		consisting
	Characterisation		of
	of the		a
	active		preparation
	substance	2.	În
	L-		the
	isoleucine		directions
	produced		for
	by		use
	fermentation		of
	with		the
	Escherichia		additive
	coli		and
	FERM		premixture
	ABP-10641		the
	IUPAC		storage
	name:		conditions.
	(2S,3S)-2-		the
	amino-3-		stability
	methylpentanoic		to
	acid		heat

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

c Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

- 1		Chemica	1				treatmen	t
		formula:					and	
		C6H13N					in	
		CAS					water	
		number:					shall	
		73-32-5					be	
		13-32-3					indicated	
		Analytic	al			3.	The	L.
		methoda				3.	additive	
		For the						
		identifica	ation				may	
		of L-	***************************************				be .	
		isoleucin	Δ				used	
		in the					via	
		feed					water	
							for	
		additive:					drinking.	
		_	Food			4.	Declarati	on
			Chemica	ll			to	
			Codex				be	
			'L-				made	
			isoleucir				on	
			monogra	ph'			the	
		For the					label	
		quantific	ation				of	
		of					the	
		isoleucin	e				additive	
		in the						
		feed					and	
		additive:					premixtu	
			ion				_	'The
			exchange					supplementation
			chromate					with
				ograpny				L-
			coupled					isoleucine,
			with					in
			post-					particular
			column	١,.				via
			derivatis	ation				water
			and					for
			optical					drinking,
			detection	ì				shall
			(IEC-					take
			VIS/					into
			FLD)					account
			or					all
			ion					
			exchange	e				essential
			chromate					and
			Jinoman	brupiry				

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

c Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

qu of iso in	soleucine	graphy	5.	conditionally essential amino acids in order to avoid imbalances.' — L-isoleucine content. The endotoxin content of the additive and its dusting potential shall ensure
	and optical detection (IEC-VIS/FLD) or ion exchange chromatog coupled with post-column derivatisa and photometric detection (IEC-VIS) Regulatio (EC)	graphy tion ric	6.	maximal endotoxin exposure of 1 600 IU endotoxins/ m³ air c. For users of the additive and premixture, feed business operators shall

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

c Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

	1 x x	1	I	1	
	No				establish
	152/2009 ^b				operational
	(Annex				procedures
	`				
	III,				and
	F)				organisational
For the					measures
quantific	ation				to
	ation				address
of					
isoleucin	ie				potential
in					risks
compour	nd				by
feed					inhalation.
					Where
and					
feed					those
materials	s:				risks
	ion				cannot
	exchange				be
					eliminated
	chromatography				
	coupled				or
	with				reduced
	post-				to
	column				a
	derivatisation				minimum
	and				by
	photometric				such
	detection				procedures
	(IEC-				and
	VIS)				measures,
					the
	Regulation				additive
	(EC)				and
	No				premixture
	152/2009				shall
	(Annex				be
	III,				used
					with
ъ и	F)				
For the					personal
quantific	ation				protective
of					equipment.
isoleucin	le				
in					
water:					
water.	ion				
_	ion				
	exchange				
	chromatography				
	coupled				
	with				
		1	l .	i l	

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

		post- column derivatisation and photometric detection (IEC- VIS)		
3c383	L-isoleucin	Additive All compositionimal Powder species with a minimum content of L- isoleucine of 90 % Characterisation of the active substance L- isoleucine produced by fermentation with Corynebacterium glutamicum KCCM 80189 IUPAC name: (2S,3S)-2- amino-3- methylpentanoic acid Chemical formula: C6H13NO2 CAS number: 73-32-5 Analytical method ^a	2.	26 Gotobeine 2020 be placed on the market and used as an additive consisting of a preparation. In the directions for use of the additive and premixture, the storage conditions, the stability to heat treatment and in water

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

c Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

For t	he			shall
ident	rification			be
of L-				indicated.
	ucine		3.	The
			3.	
in the	e			additive
feed				may
addit				be
	Food			used
	Chemical			via
	Codex			water
	'L-			for
	isoleucine			drinking.
	monograph'		4.	Declaration
For t	he S			to
	tification			be
of				made
	ucine			on
in the				the
feed				label
addit	riva:			of
addit	ion			the
				additive
	exchange	L		
	chromatograp	ny		and
	coupled			premixture:
	with			— 'The
	post-			supplementation
	column			with
	derivatisation			L-
	and			isoleucine,
	optical			in
	detection			particular
	(IEC-			via
	VIS/			water
	FLD)			for
	or			drinking,
_	ion			shall
	exchange			take
	chromatograp	hy		into
	coupled			account
	with			all
	post-			essential
	column			and
	derivatisation			conditionally
	and			essential
	photometric			amino
	detection			acids
	detection			
				in

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

c Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

For the quantific of isoleucin in premixtu—	res: ion- exchange chromate coupled with post- column derivatis and optical detection (IEC- VIS/ FLD) or ion exchange chromate coupled with post- column derivatis and photome detection (IEC- VIS) Regulati (EC) No 152/2009 (Annex III, F)	ation e ography ation tric			order to avoid imbalances.' L-isoleucine content.
For the quantific					
of					

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

c Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

isoleucin	e l		
in			
compour	ia		
feed			
and			
feed			
materials	S:		
_	ion		
	exchange		
	chromatography		
	coupled		
	with		
	post-		
	column		
	derivatisation		
	and		
	photometric		
	detection		
	(IEC-		
	VIS)		
	V13)		
	D1-4i		
	Regulation		
	(EC)		
	No		
	152/2009		
	(Annex		
	III,		
	F)		
For the	,		
quantific	ation		
of	ution		
isoleucin			
in			
water:			
_	ion		
	exchange		
	chromatography		
	coupled		
	with		
	post-		
	column		
	derivatisation		
	and		
	photometric		
	detection		

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

c Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

		(IEC- VIS)		
 Category: S	Sensory additiv	, ,	uring compounds	
Category: \$3c381	L-	Additive All Acompositionimal Powder species with a minimum content of L- isoleucine of 93,4 % (on a dry matter basis) Characterisation of the active substance L- isoleucine) produced by fermentation with Escherichia coli FERM ABP-10641 IUPAC name: (2S,3S)-2- amino-3- methylpentanoic acid Chemical formula: C6H13NO2 CAS number: 73-32-5 Analytical method*	2.	26 Gotebeine 2030 be placed on the market and used as an additive consisting of a preparatio The additive shall be incorporat into the feed in the form of a premixture In the directions for use of the additive and premixture the

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

c Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

1	For the	1 1	I	1	I	ı	conditions
	identific	L4:					
		ation					and
	of L-						the
	isoleucii	1e					stability
	in the						to
	feed						heat
	additive						treatment
	_	Food					shall
		Chemical					be
		Codex					indicated.
		'L-				4.	On
		isoleucine					the
		monograp	h'				label
	For the						of
	quantific	ation					the
	of						additive
	isoleucii	ne					the
	in the						following
	feed						shall
	additive	:					be
		ion					indicated:
		exchange					'Recommended
		chromatog	graphy				maximum
		coupled					content
		with					of
		post-					the
		column					active
		derivatisat	tion				substance
		and					of
		optical					complete
		detection					feedingstuff
		(IEC-					with
		VIS/					a
		FLD)					moisture
		or					content
		ion					of
		exchange					12
		chromatog	ranhy				%:
		coupled	Siupily				25
		with					mg/
		post-					kg.'
		column				5.	The
		derivatisat	tion			٠.	functional
		and	1011				group,
		photometr	ric				the
		detection	10				identification
		actection					number,
							number,

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

c Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

	L (TDC)	1	1.4
	(IEC-		the
	VIS)		name
For t			and
	tification		the
of			added
isole	ucine		amount
in			of
prem	nixtures:		the
	ion-		active
	exchange		substance
	chromatography		shall
	coupled		be
	with		indicated
	post-		on
	column		the
	derivatisation		label
	and		of
	optical		the
	detection		premixtures,
	(IEC-		if
	VIS/		the
	FLD)		following
			content
	or		of
	ion		
	exchange		the
	chromatography		active
	coupled		substance
	with		in
	post-		complete
	column		feedingstuff
	derivatisation		with
	and		a
	photometric		moisture
	detection		content
	(IEC-		of
	VIS)		12
	-		%
	Regulation		is
	(EC)		exceeded:
	No		25
	152/2009		mg/
	(Annex		kg.
	III,	6.	The
	(F))		endotoxin
			content
			of
			the

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

c Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

					additive
					and
					its
					dusting
					uustiiig
					potential
					shall
					ensure
					a
					maximal
					endotoxin
					exposure
					of
					1
					600
					IU
					endotoxins/
					m^3
					air ^c .
				7.	For
					users
					of
					the
					additive
					and
					premixture,
					feed
					business
					operators
					shall
					establish
					operational
					procedures
					and
					organisational
					measures
					to
					address
					potential
					by
					inhalation
					inhalation.
					Where
					those
					risks
					cannot
					be
					eliminated

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

c Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

	ı	ı	ı	ı		ı
						or
						reduced
						to
						a
						minimum
						by
						such
						procedures
						and
						measures,
						the
						additive
						and
						premixture
						shall
						be
						used
						with
						personal
						protective
						equipment.

a Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the Reference Laboratory: https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/eurl/feed-additives/evaluation-reports

b Commission Regulation (EC) No 152/2009 of 27 January 2009 laying down the methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feed (OJ L 54, 26.2.2009, p. 1).

c Exposure calculated based on the endotoxin level and the dusting potential of the additive according to the method used by EFSA (EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022); analytical method: European Pharmacopoeia 2.6.14. (bacterial endotoxins).

- (1) OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EU) No 348/2010 of 23 April 2010 concerning the authorisation of Lisoleucine as a feed additive for all animal species (OJ L 104, 24.4.2010, p. 29).
- (3) EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6022.
- (4) EFSA Journal 2020;18(2):6021.

Status:

Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1397.