EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, XXX
SANTE/10692/2019 CIS
(POOL/E5/2019/10692/10692-EN
CIS.docx)
[…](2019) XXX draft

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

**of XXX**

**concerning the authorisation of L-valine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 11201P as a feed additive for all animal species**

(Text with EEA relevance)

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

**of XXX**

**concerning the authorisation of L-valine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 11201P as a feed additive for all animal species**

(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) and Article 13(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 modifying such authorisation.

(2) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 an application was submitted for the authorisation of L-valine. The application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

(3) The applications concern the authorisation of L-valine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 11201P as a feed additive for all animal species, to be classified in the additive category 'nutritional additives'.

(4) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinions of 28 November 2018[2] that, under the proposed conditions of use, the L-valine produced by *Corynebacterium glutamicum* KCCM 11201P does not have an adverse effect on animal health, human health or the environment. Further, the Authority concluded that it is considered an efficacious source of the essential amino acid L-valine for animal nutrition and that in order to be efficacious in ruminants, the additive should be protected against degradation in the rumen. 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 analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the Reference Laboratory set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

(5) The assessment of that substance 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 substance 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,

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1 OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

2 EFSA Journal 2019; 17(1):5538.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The substance specified in the Annex, 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 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*
*Jean-Claude JUNCKER*