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Dates

May	Teagasc see link
3 rd May	IGFA / Meat processors
8 th May	IGFA / Skillnet
20 th May	iNAP Implementation Committee
23 rd May	Compound Feed Production Committee
23 rd May	BAFSAM 'Brexit Event'
6 th June	Fefac AGM
6 th June	Fefac 60th Anniversary event
18 th June	Igfa Feed Committee meeting
19/21st June Portlaoise: USGrain/igfa DDGS workshop focused on the monogastric sector, the nutritionist will be available to do on site visits. Further details to follow	

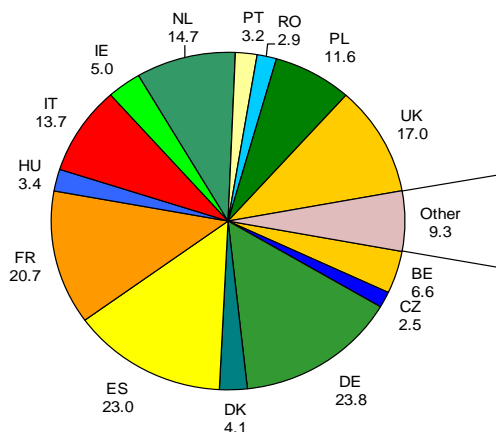
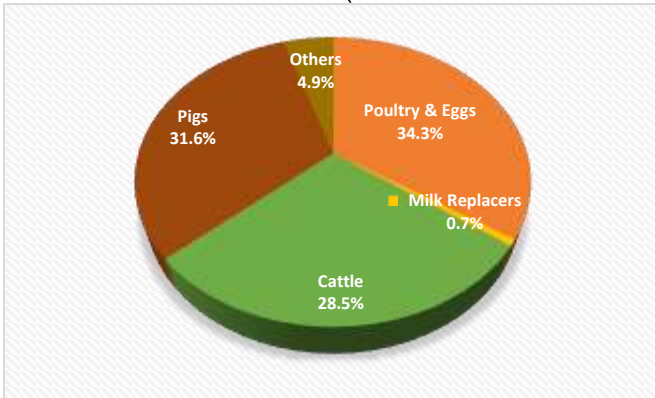
Consultations/ Websites

DAFM Meat Market Figures	DAFM Reg. & App. FBO's
DAFM FBO Forms	DAFM Brexit
DAFM AMR	DAFM Trader Notices
FSAI AMR	Pig Innovation

General News

EU Compound Feed Production

Industrial compound feed production for farmed animals EU-28 in 2018 reached approx **161m tonnes**, i.e. 0.8% more than in 2017(source FEFAC members).



As regards cattle feed, 2018 was affected more than usual by weather conditions, with exceptional drought and heat wave in particular during late spring/summer in North-Western Europe which severely impacted forage production.

This has resulted in a significant increase in the compound feed demand although not dramatic as the effect may become visible in early 2019 when stocks of forages are further diminished. Farmers in certain countries have also brought forward the sending of cows to slaughter, which not only lowered the milk production but also the feed demand. Overall, the demand for cattle feed in 2018 is estimated 2.5% higher than in 2017.

Market Outlook

FEFAC market experts are rather pessimistic concerning industrial compound feed production in 2019. Although an increase may still be expected during the first months of 2019, the demand for **cattle feed** has been at a rather high level over the last 3 years, boosted by the withdrawal of dairy quotas that triggered a higher demand for efficient commercial feed, although limited by restrictions on phosphorous emissions. Assuming normal forage growing conditions, the demand for cattle feed would decrease by 2%.

Concerning the **pig feed**, the reduction in the number of sows is set to continue in the first half of 2019, with the additional pressure of welfare standards in certain countries. This is expected to weigh on the demand for pig feed and a reduction of the demand for compound feed of 0.5% can be anticipated.

The future evolution of the demand for **poultry feed** in 2019 will be mostly conditioned by international trade and in particular the capacity of Brazil to recover its leading position on the global market. In case the EU can maintain its export levels as well as rely on a still growing internal consumption, a 1% growth in poultry feed can be expected. Overall, this would lead to a moderate 0.5% decrease in compound feed production in 2019 vs. 2018. A number of factors affect this

outlook: the evolution of outbreaks of Avian Influenza and African Swine Fever will be decisive, in particular in terms of preserving EU export capacities. The possible impact of Brexit is difficult to foresee but a no-deal Brexit is likely to deeply affect trade in livestock products and, therefore, the feed demand

NRN Vision of CAP post 2020

See [link](#) for summary of feedback the NRN received during a breakout discussions facilitated at the (ASC) Group meeting 8th Feb 2019. This has been submitted to DAFM. Thanks to igfa members who contributed.

Training-Good Manufacturing Practices



The recent course was held in the Maldron Portlaoise 9th of April. Eighteen people attended, including Company CEO's, Plant Managers, Maintenance Managers, Nutritionists, Plant Operators and Sales Staff. Big thanks to Carlow Kilkenny Skillnet for their support to the industry. Follow up site visits are in progress and all will be completed by the end of June. There was a great buzz about the day, everyone got involved from the off. Feedback was excellent. This was the second training and educational "Good Manufacturing Practice" course to take place in recent times, there is certainly a real enthusiasm for training in the industry, giving recognition to those who make it happen for our customers throughout the year.

Sustainability: Amsterdam Declaration Partnership (ADP)

The Amsterdam Declarations Partnership is based in the Amsterdam. Declarations signed by Denmark (DK), France (FR), Germany (DE), Italy (IT) the Netherlands (NL), Norway (NO) and the United Kingdom (UK). commit countries to the ambition to **deforestation-free, sustainable commodities**. At the April agricultural council the NL delegate submitted on behalf of the partnership a call to the EU Commission to publish a deforestation action plan by June 2019. The proposal was supported by many other Member States. It proposes to tackle deforestation, forest degradation and to stimulate "deforestation free Agri-commodity supply chains".

This includes the feed industry as supplier to the livestock chain. The ADP signatories will hold a work shop in Utrecht in June. The feed industry can demonstrate that they are on the way to developing sustainable soy into a mainstream product through the promotion of the sustainability standards within its [ITC/FEFAC standards map](#). The project raises the profile of the standards and demands certain basic environmental and social criteria are met. It has been in place since 2015. In addition through our

involvement with the EU Commission's [Feed PEF](#), the feed industry is now working to draw on information available in the various soy schemes to use within the PEF lifecycle analysis and give transparency to all the chain on our sustainability claims.

FEFAC Feed Safety Committee Report

- ✦ The first standards FEMAS, FCA (BE) and EFMC have completed the initial pilot stage **ITC benchmarking exercise**. The results will be available in May 2019. This will be followed by a decision as to how industry can persuade feed safety standard owners to use the ITC/FEFAC benchmark.
- ✦ The HFAA (Health and Food Audits and Analysis (FVO) has completed its study of risk based official control programmes and how **industry standards can be better utilised to support authorities official control systems**.
- ✦ [2017/625 Official Controls](#). Within this new legislation, the MS are charged with responsibility for monitoring and producing a database of animal products containing residues of VMD. This may be of concern to the feed industry in cases where these VMD may be found in a non-target species as a result of carryover from feed. Appropriate communication of the database and result to consumer will be important
- ✦ Contaminants on the radar for 2019 based on RASFF for 2018 the feed safety committee agreed that as well as additives derived from fermentation products (non-authorised GMO). Zearalone in beet pulp and increased levels of cadmium on fishmeal were of concern. The increased reporting of salmonella incidents to the RASFF system is due to increased monitoring by the authorities and own controls. It was agreed the increased incidents could not be correlated with the loss of formaldehyde.
- ✦ The feed chain is increasingly exposed to fraud due to the pressure to recycle waste. The industry is now faced with a lack of capacity or access to authorised fermentation products for the organic sector, testing for NBTs etc. Members should note that several assurance standards have developed feed fraud modules as an aid to industry.

RASFF April 1st-30th

Total	353	Feed Premixtures	0
		Feed additives	1
Food	313	Feed material	19
		Fats and Oils	0
		Compound Feed	0
Food contact materials	17	Herbs & Spices	0
		Pet food	3
Feed Total	23	Nuts, nut products & seeds	0

Technical News

Eu Court Ruling on Mutagenesis

(C-528/16) New Breeding Techniques (NBT)

In July 2018 the ECJ ruled that products produced by innovative targeted mutagenesis are to be regulated under EU GMO Directive 2001/18.

Natural mutations or those caused by conventional means (radiation bombardment of seeds) and used before the introduction of the Directive are exempt.

In March 2019, the European Joint Research Council (JRC) produced a [report](#) confirming that the legislation will be difficult to implement and enforce given that it is almost impossible to distinguish the difference between targeted mutations and other conventional methods. The EU GMO testing laboratories have also advised that: "In the absence of prior knowledge on the potential genome-edited alterations in a plant, their detection and identification by the enforcement laboratories does not seem to be feasible by using routinely applied detection methods and established analytical instrumentation. The general analytical screening strategy, as employed for conventional GMOs, cannot be applied for genome-edited plant products, as no common sequences are present that could be targeted for screening. In case a DNA alteration has been detected, there are currently no procedures established that facilitate an unambiguous conclusion that genome editing has created the alteration". In short the authorities would need to have prior knowledge from the breeder and large resources of Bioinformatics, (computing and data analysis capabilities)

Industry stakeholders have now (along with scientists) signed an open letter to member states asking the EU to initiate legislative changes. The issue was discussed at SCoPAFF and will be raised at the May Agricultural Council.

IGFA has requested for an update on the official IE position on the

- ✚ regulation of new plant breeding techniques
- ✚ opt out on cultivation
- ✚ the Non harmonised NON GMO labelling

For further information on NBT (Crispr Cas -9 . Talen) see igfa member briefing August 2015.

Pesticides and MRL



The EU Commission has agreed that it will not automatically delete MRLs for substances no longer authorised in the EU, provided there is no safety risk. Although EFSA may be asked to provide a safety opinion on a case-by-case situation, it remains to be seen if they will provide a positive assessment for product falling under

the cut off procedure. The European Parliament has recently published a resolution (binding) challenging the Commissions intention to establish Import Tolerances (IT) for neonicotinoids even though the MRL was positively assessed by EFSA. The reason behind the resolution was bee health. This situation would indicate that granting It's for products not approved in the EU may be very difficult.

Glufosinate has been identified by USSEC as one of the substances that may cause concern for EU imports of Soyabean Meal. Glufosinate is used on 13 % of the soybean acreage, it's EU authorisation expired in July 2018 and the MRL will be withdrawn in 2020 (LOQ 0.01). Members should note that increasingly stacked GMO events combine resistance for Glufosinate and Glyphosate. It is expected that both these herbicides will form a major part of the toolbox of third country growers. FEFAC COCERAL and FEEDIOL will organise a workshop in November with officials to discuss harmonising the approach to MRL legislation across Member States (MS). At present MS differ in their application of the foot note in relation to whole grains, feed material definitions and the application of processing factors when undertaking a risk assessment in the event of and MRL breach

Vaccine Guide EPRUMA



EPRUMA (European Platform for Responsible Use of Medicines in animals) published in April a new best practise guide on the use of vaccines in animals. The document is in response to the growing hesitancy over vaccines amongst the public and the lack of knowledge of the effect of animal vaccines on public health. Appropriate use of vaccines has a role to play in the reduction of the use of antibiotics by preventing and controlling infectious disease. All responsible use guides are available at the following link <http://www.epruma.eu/>

AMR Medicated Feed

The new Medicated Feed Regulation (EU) 2019/4 was published on December 2018 and will enter into force and application on 28th January 2020.

This Regulation foresees the mandatory

1. drafting of a delegated act for the establishment of carry-over levels
2. the possible drafting of implementing acts for homogeneity criteria
3. template for prescription

Note: Delegated acts are legally binding acts that enable the Commission to supplement or amend non-essential parts of EU legislative acts, for example, in order to define detailed measures

The EU Commission has created a dedicated website to follow the developments in relation to the drafting of delegated and implementing acts, including mandates to EFSA where relevant

The other new Regulation on Veterinary Medicinal Products (Regulation (EU) No 2019/6) also includes a reference to a delegated act as regards the drafting of rules for the use of VMP in drinking water or top dressing foreseen.

The Commission has sent its mandate to EFSA for a risk of assessment of carry-over levels of veterinary medicinal substances in non-target feed. In practice, they ask EFSA to define a safe level “below which there would not be an effect on the emergence of and/or selection for resistance in microbial agents relevant for human and animal health”. This mission, as well as the assessment of the risk for the environment of the presence of residues of veterinary medicines in feed, would be granted to the BIOHAZ panel of EFSA, in cooperation with EMA.

Following this risk assessment, the FEEDAP panel is asked to “assess which levels of the antimicrobials have a growth promotion/increase yield effect”.

The mandate concerns 24 antibiotics specified below (ref. annex II of Regulation (EU) No 2019/4). EFSA is expected to deliver its opinions by **30th Sept 2021**.

Amoxicillin	Florfenicol
Amprolium	Flumequine
Apramycin	Lincomycin
Chlortetracycline	Neomycin
Colistin	Oxolinix
Doxycycline	Oxytetracycline
Paromomycin	Tiamulin
Penicillin	Tilmicosin
Spectinomycin	Trimethoprim
Sulfonamides	Tylosin
Tetracycline	Valnemulin
Tiamfenicol	Tylvalosin

Feed additives “Other Provisions”

In the past there was very little extra provisions attached to the authorisation of most feed additives, However, in the more recent authorisations there are many **extra provisions** for example how the additive is produced, how the additive is to be handled (eg. within a premixture) and the labelling of the additive etc.

We advise all, to establish an understanding of additive “other provisions” or consult with your additive or premixture supplier to ensure these “other provisions” are being adhered to.

SCoPAFF April 2019

The Animal Nutrition (AN) Section of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (SCoPAFF) held their last meeting on 9-11 April 2019. Keeping informed of the outcomes of these meetings will help you keep abreast with regulatory changes as they happen, thereby making the reading of the regulations easier down the line.

Dioxin and Dioxin like PCB levels coming down Commission working on the 95 % percentile. Industry advised to identify hot spots. Levels will change in 2020

We will provide a more detail update in next months Feed issues when we have received a more detail update on this meeting

Feed Additives

(register 269 published 19.03.2019)

