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## Dates

Jan events	Teagasc events see <a href="#">link</a>
20 <sup>th</sup> Jan	iNAP 8 <sup>th</sup> Meeting
Thurs 30 <sup>th</sup> Jan	IGFA Feed Dinner
9-11 <sup>th</sup> March	<a href="#">Internet of Things 4 Food</a>
3-5 <sup>th</sup> June	<a href="#">Sustainability Congress</a>

## Consultations/ Websites

<a href="#">Crop Forecast</a>	<a href="#">DAFM Reg. &amp; App. FBO's</a>
<a href="#">Protein Balance Sheets</a>	<a href="#">ClimateChange Presentations</a>
<a href="#">DAFM FBO Forms</a>	<a href="#">DAFM Brexit</a>
<a href="#">DAFM AMR</a>	<a href="#">DAFM Trader Notices</a>
<a href="#">FSAI AMR</a>	<a href="#">Pig Innovation</a>

## General News



### IGFA Committee Meeting



IGFA Feed Committee meeting took place 12<sup>th</sup> December. Various topics were covered including Quarterly Regulatory update, iNAP/AMR, UFAS update, Pesticides, Training, Climate Change, Deforestation and Sustainability.

DAFM Bridget Little joined the meeting to clarify the implications from feeding stuff perspective the recent salmonella incident.

- S. Typhimurium had been reported initially on an organic poultry farm in the Northern Ireland
- Birds and eggs were withdrawn from the market. In addition, birds were slaughtered at farm level
- In the south an outbreak was then reported in broilers, layers, hatcheries and turkey farms
- The strain was sequenced and it was discovered that the strain had been widely disseminated
- At this point 5 mills involved with poultry feed were visited and high-risk materials investigated as possible sources of contamination

DAFM confirmed at the meeting, after investigation that **feed was not the source of the contamination** and advised they will issue a trader notice clarifying the situation

### EU Conference on Official Controls

[R 2017/625 New Official Controls Regulation](#) (OCR or 625 for short) entered into force April 2017 and will start to apply from 14<sup>th</sup> December 2019. It will replace R882/2004. It will form the basis for changes to our national official controls legislation, including S.I. 117 of 2010 (Food) and [S.I. 432 of 2009](#) (Feed). It covers Official Controls and Other Official Activities. It has a wider scope than R882/2004 and covers controls in the whole agri-food chain. It will be supplemented by additional legislation known as Implementing and Delegated Acts, or tertiary legislation.



DG SANTE held a conference on 13<sup>th</sup> December entitled “**Smarter rules for safer food**”, meant to celebrate the entry into force of the new Official Controls rules (Regulation (EC) No 2017/625) and the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the RASFF.

A stakeholder roundtable was organised with representatives from consumers, retailers, meat processing, fruits juice industry and FEFAC, represented by **Deirdre Webb, Director of the Irish Grain and Feed Association**. Deirdre explained that the feed industry implemented robust HACCP-based own control systems and developed collective feed safety assurance schemes involving suppliers and respective sectoral monitoring modules. This represents a significant amount of information and

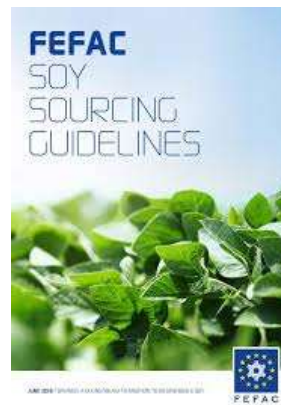
know-how which the industry is willing to share with authorities so as to help them define more risk targeted official control plans. She made clear that the industry did not aim to replace official controls. She regretted that all chain partners had not been rewarded for their investments in implementation of auto-controls systems all along the value chain to secure the safety of food products. She pointed to the importance of independent benchmarking of feed safety assurance schemes as a key action to stimulate cooperation and transparency between authorities and operators. She reminded the positive experience with the Roundtable organised by the HFAA with feed industry organisations, scheme owners and national control authorities in 2015, recommending to the new Commission to repeat this approach in a "peacetime" setting.

The Consumers organization [BEUC](#) acknowledged the added value of risk-based approach for official controls. However, this should not be a reason to leave certain areas uncontrolled, for example labelling. They welcomed the standard reporting system that national authorities will have to follow when reporting on the outcome of their official controls, which will allow drafting a better consolidated picture of the situation in various countries and allow comparison and analysis of evolutions.

[CLITRAVI](#) representing the meat processing industry insisted on the importance of official controls to maintain consumer's / customers confidence both on the EU and the Third Country markets. They welcomed the increased transparency on the outcome of official controls while regretting that the same level of transparency was not always applied when it comes to the calculation of fees. They also stressed the discrepancies across EU countries as regards the level of cooperation between authorities and operators. Els Bedert, Eurocommerce, again highlighted the importance of closer interaction between the private sector organizations and official control authorities, noting that open and transparent information exchange was key for a successful implementation of the new Official Control regulation.

## Responsible Soya

FEFAC, representing the EU compound feed and premix industry carried out its 3<sup>rd</sup> internal monitoring on the usage of responsible soy for the calendar year 2018. The provisional data indicates FEFAC members used a range of 9-10 Mio tons of responsible soy meeting the criteria of the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines. This is a significant increase from 2017 with an estimated range of 6-7 Mio tons



Responsible soy is soy provided through supplier and member schemes and programmes that FEFAC and its members consider to be in compliance with the 59 criteria of the [FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines](#), covering good agricultural practice, environmental and social requirements. As of December 2019, 19 schemes have passed

the benchmarking process against the Soy Sourcing Guidelines, facilitated by ITC.

## Deforestation

Members should note the Conclusions of the Agri Council Brussels December 16<sup>th</sup> 2019, see [link](#) for more details. Of particular importance, the following statement from Ministers:

(They) STRESS the importance of addressing the variety of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, which vary between regions, and ACKNOWLEDGE that particular attention is called for on those drivers, since approximately 80% cent of global deforestation is currently caused by agricultural expansion, and the pressure for further expansion is likely to increase due to a growing population and changing production and consumption patterns;

IGFA plans to hold a sustainability workshop Feb/ Mar 2020 to address

- ✚ sustainable supply chains
- ✚ green labelling
- ✚ sustainability charter

in order to communicate the role feed can play in these issues.

## RASFF Dec 1<sup>st</sup>-31<sup>st</sup>

<b>Total</b>	322	Feed Premixtures	0
		Feed additives	0
<b>Food</b>	286	Feed material	14
		Fats and Oils	0
<b>Food contact materials</b>	16	Compound Feed	0
		Herbs & Spices	0
<b>Feed Total</b>	20	Pet food	6
		Nuts, nut products & seeds	0

## UFAS 2020



Following the public consultation earlier in the year, the revised UFAS 2020 Standard has now been published.

Implementation of the new standard is starting March 2020. The overall structure and the fundamental principles of UFAS 2020 are unchanged but some small changes were made as

follows

HACCP	For several years, HACCP has been an area that has consistently seen a high number of non-conformances, a pattern which is also observed by the Competent Authorities during their visits to feed businesses. To assist participants in complying with this key legal requirement, UFAS 2020 has a greatly expanded HACCP section (B1) with the aim of providing more detail of the required outcomes at each stage of the HACCP process
Supplier Approval	In UFAS 2020, an additional requirement has also been introduced to consider potential feed safety implications from the selection of other suppliers of services, such as pest control or maintenance activities.
Approval of Feeds	UFAS 2020 recognises that the level of detail varies, depending on whether purchased "feed" is intended for incorporation by the participant, or whether it is to be sold in the same form as it is purchased
Own transport	For over a decade UFAS has referred to the transport requirements in TASC and these have then been assessed during UFAS audits. For UFAS 2020 the decision has been made to incorporate the relevant TASC requirements directly into the UFAS Standard
Merchant Definitions	UFAS 2020 also sees a change in the definitions of types of merchant businesses.
UFAS Scope changes	UFAS Review Group has taken a decision that businesses trading combinable crops for food use would be better served by being TASC certified. In light of this, the scope of UFAS has been restricted to trading combinable crops for feed and biofuel use. UFAS businesses that offer third party transport and storage services may still store and transport combinable crops for food use, as long as they have included these services in their certification scope.
New Audit regime	The biggest change that participants will see is the introduction of an additional short notice audit for all sites (except invoice only merchants) once every three years. In addition to the new short notice audits, the unannounced audit programme which UFAS has operated for several years will continue in an expanded form. Previously 5% of UFAS Compound Feeds sites would be subject to an unannounced audit focussed on hygiene. From March 2020, this will be expanded to also cover Merchant businesses, with approximately 10% of sites receiving an audit.
Controlled product (Medicated Feed)	UFAS 2020 contains a heavily revised section on Feeds containing Controlled Products (Veterinary Medicines and Specified Feed Additives)

For more information see [link](#)

## Summary Feed Issues 2019

Jan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avian Influenza (Bird Flu)</li> <li>IGFA Supported-Research Projects</li> <li>Training- IASIS Pest Management</li> <li>Training- Carlow Kilkenny Skillnet</li> <li>TAMS Applications</li> <li>Sustainability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pesticides</li> <li>AMR-Antimicrobial Resistance</li> <li>AMR-Medicated Feed</li> <li>SCoPAFF Feb '19</li> <li>Feed Additives-Recombinant DNA</li> <li>Feed Additives-Public Consultation</li> </ul>
Feb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brexit</li> <li>Agriculture Outlook 2019</li> <li>Year End Figures</li> <li>Fodder update-Survey Jan 2019</li> <li>Training-Good Manufacturing Practices in Animal Feed Milling</li> <li>GMP+ Aflatoxin update</li> <li>AIC News</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCoPAFF Feb '19</li> <li>Feed Additives- on line tool</li> <li>Feed Materials Catalogue</li> <li>Register of Feed Materials</li> <li>Sustainability (Eu Reflection Paper)</li> <li>Salmonella</li> <li>GMO Labelling</li> </ul>
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March IGFA Committee Meeting</li> <li>Tesco Feed Mill Audits</li> <li>Trader Notice 01/2019</li> <li>African Swine Fever (ASF)</li> <li>GMP+ Aflatoxin update</li> <li>AIC Update</li> <li>FEMAS 2019 - New guidance published</li> <li>GMO Pipeline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainability (Processors meeting)</li> <li>Sustainability (Deforestation)</li> <li>Sustainability RED 11 &amp; Sustainable Palm (Kernel)</li> <li>GMO and Ukraine</li> <li>Fungicides-Chlorothalonil</li> <li>Trace Element &amp; Vitamin reauthorisation update</li> </ul>
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EU Compound Feed Production</li> <li>Market Outlook</li> <li>NRN Vision of CAP post 2020</li> <li>Training-Good Manufacturing Practices</li> <li>Sustainability: Amsterdam Declaration Partnership (ADP)</li> <li>Feed Safety Committee Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eu Court Ruling on Mutagenesis</li> <li>Pesticides and MRL</li> <li>Vaccine Guide EPRUMA</li> <li>AMR Medicated Feed</li> <li>Feed additives "Other Provisions"</li> <li>SCoPAFF April 2019</li> </ul>
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>African swine fever virus ASFv</li> <li>Price Reporting &amp; Transparency</li> <li>Feed protein balance sheet '17/2018</li> <li>CRISPR field trial in Belgium</li> <li>New LCA Sustainability U.S. Beef</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INAP (Ireland's National Action Plan On AMR)</li> <li>EFSA monitoring of VMD residues and Contaminants</li> <li>Re-authorisation of Vitamin B12</li> <li>US Grain Council Seminar</li> </ul>
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June IGFA Committee Meeting</li> <li>Health and Safety</li> <li>Brexit</li> <li>Feed industry's use of co-products</li> <li>Mycotoxins</li> <li>General Food Law Amended</li> <li>Weights and Measures</li> <li>Rodenticides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USDA to review Biotech Regulations.</li> <li>Post Market Monitoring of maize MON (EFSA)</li> <li>Is a pesticide residue the same as toxicity?</li> <li>Labelling of Compound Feed</li> <li>Labelling</li> </ul>
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting with DAFM</li> <li>European Parliament Structure</li> <li>Plant Breeding</li> <li>Deforestation</li> <li>Exports / Imports Jan - May</li> <li>GMP+ Early Warning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General Food Law Amended</li> <li>Pesticide Residue Report</li> <li>Veterinary Medicine Residue Report</li> <li>SCoPAFF Meeting</li> <li>Animal By-Products</li> </ul>
Aug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UFAS 2020</li> <li>Blockchain Container</li> <li>Agri-Food Strategy 2030</li> <li>Mycotoxins</li> <li>AMR - iNAP Animal Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASF risk of different feed types</li> <li>Climate Change and Land</li> <li>Climate Change: Soil pore structure - carbon storage</li> <li>Training in Good Manufacturing</li> </ul>
Sept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sept IGFA Committee Meeting</li> <li>Meat the Facts</li> <li>Candidate Commissioners</li> <li>Answer to Parliament</li> <li>Pest Control</li> <li>Climate Change</li> <li>Sustainability Charter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deforestation Free Supply Chains</li> <li>AMR</li> <li>Pesticides</li> <li>FVO audit</li> <li>Feed Catalogue</li> </ul>
Oct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meat matters</li> <li>AMR-Antimicrobial Resistance</li> <li>African Swine Fever</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avian Influenza</li> <li>Poland Minimum Reference Prices</li> </ul>
Nov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate Action Consultation Agriculture</li> <li>Food Wise 2025</li> <li>EU Protein Balance Sheet 2018/2019</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant Protein Seminar</li> <li>New Breeding Techniques</li> <li>Pesticide Work Shop</li> <li>AMR Conference</li> <li>Trader Notices 2019</li> </ul>

## Technical News

### Update on Avian Influenza



LPAI outbreak in the UK: Please see [link](#) to DAFM Avian Influenza update 05/2019. The main points in the update are summarised as follows:

- Low pathogenic avian influenza of the H5 strain was confirmed in a flock of 27,000 commercial chickens in Mid Suffolk, on 10th December by the authorities in the UK
- The high-risk period for avian influenza in Ireland is from October onwards due to the presence of migratory wild birds and increased survival times for the influenza virus in the environment
- Poultry owners should be vigilant; monitor their flocks for signs of disease and implement specific biosecurity measures to protect their birds

### Mycotoxins



The following [link](#) is to a webinar on **New technology in the fight against mycotoxins**

### EFSA Ochratoxin (OTA) Draft Opinion:

November 2019 EFSA released its updated 2006 opinion on the risk to public health related to the occurrence in food of mycotoxin Ochratoxin. The Draft opinion background data and submission of comments may be accessed [here](#). **The consultation and comment period will close January 24<sup>th</sup> 2020.** Members may be interested in the following conclusions from the draft opinion:

- OTA is produced by various fungi: Aspergillus and Penicillium. OTA is stable to moderate heat but is inactivated (90 %) at temperatures above 180. OTA may be analysed using LC-MS, LC-MS/MS and HPLC.
- OTA is rapidly absorbed following ingestion but eliminated slowly from blood. The half-life in pigs is several days and in humans several weeks.
- OTA has the potential to bioaccumulate in animals and may be found in animal tissues.
- Because the rumen is efficient at degrading OTA, levels found in cow's milk are generally low.
- Biomarkers for dietary exposure are reflected in OTA levels found in plasma, urine and breast milk. Data suggests that these levels have not increased since 2006 in the EU.
- OTA exerts a variety of adverse effects on rodents, rabbits and pigs (neurotoxicity developmental effects and immunotoxicity). The critical effect is

found in the kidney and the most sensitive species appears to be pigs.

- Human dietary exposure comes primarily from preserved meat, cheese and grain-based products. Dried fruits and fresh figs dates and grapes.
- EFSA recommends that further data is to be collected on OTA occurrence in cheese (rind)
- Further data on modified forms of OTA required.
- Further work needed to study the transfer rate between the mother and the foetus in animal.

### Medicated Feed

**Regulation (EU) 2019/6 on veterinary medicinal product** reserves, certain antimicrobials for **treatment of certain human infections only**, in order to preserve their efficacy (Article 37(5))1. In the specific case of antimicrobials, Article 107(6) makes provisions for a list of antimicrobials that **may not be used** under the cascade, or may only be used subject to certain conditions.

**Cascade Use:** Under certain conditions the Regulation also allows medicinal products to be used outside the terms of their marketing authorisation, often referred to as 'cascade use', **when no suitable** authorised product is available. In order to support the European Medicines Agency (EMA) in the preparation of its scientific advice, the Committee for Medicinal Products for Veterinary Use (CVMP) invites all interested parties, to submit information on cascade use of antimicrobials in animals and any scientific evidence of an impact on public and animal health that the CVMP should consider. **Please use the link [here](#) to provide comment.** The comment period ends March 6<sup>th</sup> 2020. Medicated Feed Manufacturers should note that until the updated medicated feed legislation [2019/4](#) is implemented you are legally responsible for the MF prescription. (January 2022).

We would also like to remind you of the publication of "the responsible use of Antimicrobials on [Dairy](#) and [Pig](#) Farms"

### The DISARM Project

DISARM is a collaboration between farmers, veterinarians, advisory services, academics and industry to disseminate innovative solutions for antibiotic resistance management in livestock production to alleviate the threat of antibiotic resistance. It is a three-year project which launched in Jan 2019, funded by the EU Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme. Ireland is not involved but it is an interesting project see [link](#) for more information

### Feed Additives Register

Edition 12/2019 (278) was released on 19<sup>th</sup> Dec 2019