



Feed Issues

02 Feb 2018

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General News

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GDPR-General Data Protection

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will come into force on the 25th May 2018, replacing the existing data protection framework under the EU Data Protection Directive. The Irish Data Protection Commissioner (DPC) has also prepared an introductory document for organisations to help them as they transition

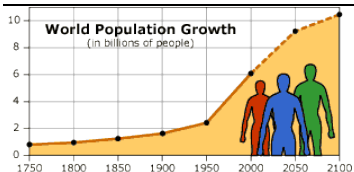


to GDPR: "[The GDPR and You](#)".

ISME Skillnet are running **GDPR Essentials for SMEs** training. These breakfast events are specifically designed for SMEs and business owners.

Cork training 6th March | Limerick training 7th March, see [link](#) for more details

The Feed Behind our Food



Protein is fundamental to human health, but the way we currently produce and consume it is placing a heavy strain on land and sea

resources, our climate and our health. With the world population currently at approx. **7.8 billion** and projected to reach **9 billion** by 2040, protein demand is set to rise to levels that cannot be sustained by the existing food system – and, in particular, by the way we currently feed animals. Published on 30th Jan 2018, **the Feed Behind Our Food report** sheds light on why we need to change how livestock and farmed fish are being fed. It also provides a guide on how retailers and food service companies can join forces with their suppliers, including producers and feed companies, to speed up progress on more sustainable animal feed.

To download the report please log on to [igfa members only page](#) (password igfa2018) or click on this [link](#) and input password

Commission initiative to launch European protein plan

FEFAC welcomes the announcement by European Commissioner for Agriculture & Rural Development Phil Hogan to launch a market report and the stakeholder survey linked to the European Protein Plan, first announced at the XXVIII FEFAC Congress in Cordoba in June 2017.

The European compound feed industry represents the largest user of plant proteins grown in Europe and imported from third countries. FEFAC members look forward to providing their animal nutrition expertise and economic impact assessment throughout the survey period and during the planned thematic DG AGRI workshops. FEFAC members will highlight the need for consistency across different EU policies which directly and indirectly affect the EU protein supply, including the CAP “post 2020” framework, the current review of the EU policy on renewable energies (RED II), the Circular Economy package & EU Resource Efficiency agenda 2030.

All Island Disease Report

An unspoken but implicit part of the deal made with each consumer is that our food comes from healthy animals, reared in optimal conditions, and whose products are safely processed and quality-controlled. While veterinary laboratory diagnostic investigation provides valuable support in the control and prevention of disease at herd level, it also provides a valuable source of aggregate data for the wider industry. The annual publication of all island disease report provides a lot of valuable insight to plan for future health and nutrition of our livestock see link for latest report published recently.



HPAI Subtype in Wild Bird Found in County Tipperary

The Department announced on the 9th February that it has confirmed that the avian influenza subtype H5N6 detected in the wild bird found in County Tipperary on 31st January, is the highly pathogenic strain that has

previously been confirmed in Great Britain and mainland Europe. This is the only case detected in Ireland so far.

As previously advised, the Health Protection Surveillance Centre has confirmed that the risk to humans is considered to be very low. The Food Safety Authority of Ireland confirms that poultry meat is safe to eat, provided that it is handled hygienically while raw, and cooked thoroughly prior to consumption. For more information see [link](#)

FEMAS Vegetable Fats & Oils



In light of recent dioxins incidence, we would like to bring your attention to the Notes on the Implementation of FEMAS for Businesses Processing & Blending Vegetable Fats & Oils see [link](#).

GMP+ alerts

GMP+ International advises to be alert to possible dioxin contamination of sunflower seed expeller from the Ukraine. This follows a RASFF notification see [link](#).

Product	Feed material; sunflower seed expeller (sunflower cake)
Notification from	Netherlands on 30 th Jan 2018
Contaminants	Dioxins
Levels detected	Sum of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs: 8.9 ng/kg – ppt (feed safety limit is 1.25 ng/kg) Non-dioxin-like PCBs: 17.8 µg/kg – ppb (feed safety limit is 10 µg/kg)

We have contacted the EU Commission services who informed us that this contamination was different from previous cases of contaminated consignments from Ukraine. It concerns a contamination of a medium chlorinated PCB technical mixture. It is still to be determined at which stage in the process the contamination occurred. Action has been undertaken towards Ukraine to get this information.

This case was discussed at the February SCoPAFF meeting. Member States were asked to have increased vigilance on the presence of dioxins and PCBs in feed materials from Ukraine (and depending on the stage where the contamination happened also sunflower oil). In addition Portugal informed the Committee of finding of non-compliance as regards dioxins and PCBs in rapeseed from Ukraine (but not yet notified at the time

of the meeting to the RASFF). We would also like to draw your attention RASFF from UK see [link](#)

EU Feed PEFCR

On 15th February 2018, the Feed Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (**Feed PEFCR**) were officially approved by the Environmental Footprint Steering Committee. The establishment of the Feed PEFCR represents a major milestone in coming to a harmonised methodology for the calculation of the environmental footprint of compound feed production. It will allow compound feed manufacturers to demonstrate their capacity to help reduce environmental impacts linked to livestock production through the formulation of feed diets. The votes on the remaining PEFCR pilots will take place in March and April 2018, culminating in the EU PEFCR conference on 23-25 April 2018 after which all approved PEFCR pilots will be published.

Dates

- March 6/7th** [Feed Protein Vision 2018 Amsterdam](#)
- March 12/14th** [World Mycotoxin Forum Amsterdam](#)
- March 20/21st** Fefac Premix and Animal Nutrition committee meetings
- March 28th** IGFA Feed Committee Meeting

June 2018 Igfa Feed Forum

Topics: Iodine in the dairy cow | Sustainability
Climate Change | Regulation and Labelling |
AMR: Countries National strategies | Data
Protection | Brexit update | Igfa initiatives

Consultations/ Websites

[DAFM Trader Notices](#) | [DAFM Registered & Approved FBO's](#) | [DAFM FBO forms](#)

RASFF Summary 1st – 28th Feb

Total	267	<i>Feed Premixtures</i> <i>Feed additives</i>	<i>1</i>
Food	239	<i>Feed material</i> <i>Animal By products</i>	<i>17</i> <i>0</i>
Food contact materials	8	<i>Compound Feed</i> <i>Herbs & Spices</i>	<i>1</i> <i>0</i>
Feed Total	20	<i>Pet food</i>	<i>1</i>

Technical News

Salmonella

The FEFAC Task Force "Salmonella" reviewed the options left to operators for the control of Salmonella contamination further to the denial of authorisation of formaldehyde as feed hygiene enhancer and held the view that heat treatment and formic acid remain the most cost-effective ways to eliminate Salmonella, although both have their specific limitations. They recommended FEFAC to monitor the way the market will adapt to the new rules and to keep vigilant on risk communication aspects, especially as regards media reports pointing to increase in number of human Salmonellosis cases with alleged links with contamination of feed and ban on the use of formaldehyde

The Task Force members noted the publication of the [Regulation on the denial of authorisation for formaldehyde](#) and that, in practice, this should not induce major changes EU wide since formaldehyde use has been discontinued already few years ago. However, they also noted that, in countries where it was still used, the market will have to adapt and discussions with authorities are scheduled to evaluate the consequences in terms of ability to cope with national policies regarding Salmonella in feed (e.g. the Netherlands or Finland). They also noted that the French authorities are expected to review their national rules based on an ANSES report on risk management of Salmonella in feed expected in March 2018.

The Task Force members stressed that irradiation or use of bacteriophages could not be considered as cost-effective and user friendly Salmonella control methods. They recommended FEFAC to disseminate the proceedings of the [FEFAC/FEDIOL workshop of February 2016](#) and the [EuroFac/FEFAC workshop of December 2016](#), which provided at the time a good overview of the risk management approaches and risk control tools available in the EU.

The Task Force expressed concerns as regards media investigations further to the publication end of last year of the ECDC/EFSA report on Salmonellosis pointing to a 3% increase in human salmonellosis cases and recommended FEFAC to keep vigilant and disseminate to Member Association a Q&A to be used in case of media investigations ([\(17\) PR 41](#)) with arguments showing that there is no proved links between such an increase and a higher prevalence of Salmonella in feed.

The Task Force also reviewed several scientific publications showing that virus may survive in feed matrices such as soybean meal for a quite long period (up to one month). They concluded that, at this stage,

there was no reason to worry as there is no evidence that feed in itself can be a carrier of viruses as long as appropriate biosecurity measures are properly enforced to avoid contamination of feed and delivery trucks and, for products of animal origin, appropriate treatment is applied to eliminate the possible presence of viruses, in accordance with the ABP legislation.

Medicated Feed

Upon advice of its Task Force on medicated feed, FEFAC asked the rapporteur of the EU Parliament to oppose the measure considered by the EU Council whereby the amount of zinc carried over from a medicated feed to a standard feed should be specified on the label.

According to the EU Commission services, the rationale behind this measure was to "exempt" medicated feed producers from implementing strict measures for minimization of carry-over when the active substance in the medicated feed was also authorised as feed additive, on the condition that the total amount of the active substance in the standard feed does not exceed the maximum limit established for this substance for feed additive. The only example of such a substance at this point in time is zinc oxide. FEFAC experts agreed that it was preferable to "refuse this option as a management of cross-contamination as burden of the labelling requirement outweighed to a large extent the potential benefit.

The assistant of the EP rapporteur noted the request of FEFAC and indicated that this should be an important point for the political trilogue which will start on 6th March 2018. FEFAC also asked the EU Commission to support the deletion of the provision.

Feed additives Register Update



A new edition of the feed additives register was issued on 30th Jan 2018 [Edition 1/2018 \(260\)](#).

One of the changes is Trace Iron compounds have been reauthorised. The authorisation for **ferric oxide** is denied and the substance shall no longer be used as nutritional feed additive.

Summary of changes			
see link for full details			
E no.	Additive	Species or category of animal	Maximum content
3b102	Iron(III) chloride hexahydrate	All animal species	Ovines 500 (total ⁽²⁾) Bovine and Poultry 450 (total ⁽²⁾) Piglets up to one week before weaning: 250 mg/day (total ⁽²⁾) Pet animals: 600 (total ⁽²⁾) Other species: 750 (total ⁽²⁾)
3b103	Iron(II) sulphate monohydrate		
3b104	Iron(II) sulphate heptahydrate		
3b105	Iron(II) fumarate		
3b106	Iron(II) chelate of amino acids hydrate		
3b107	Iron(II) chelate of protein hydrolysate		
3b108	Iron(II) chelate of glycine hydrate		
3b110	Iron dextran 10 %	Suckling piglets	200 mg/day once in the first week of life and 300 mg/day once in the second week of life
3b101	Iron(II) carbonate (siderite)	All animal species except piglets, chicken up to 14 days and turkey up to 28 days	Ovines 500 (total ⁽²⁾) Bovine and Poultry 450 (total ⁽²⁾) Piglets up to one week before weaning: 250 mg/day (total ⁽²⁾) Pet animals: 600 (total ⁽²⁾) Other species: 750 (total ⁽²⁾)

⁽²⁾ The amount of inert iron is not to be taken into consideration for the calculation of the total iron content of the feed.

Labelling code of practice

FEFAC and Copa-Cogeca issued an updated DRAFT version of their Code of Good Labelling Practice for feed which was submitted to the EU Commission.

The main amendments deal with

- incorporating the new provision on trace elements (back to labelling the elements)
- Labelling vitamins by the total amount at the end of shelf life or the total added
- Claims - template for the structure of the substantiation file for claims
- Sample labels.

Compound Feed Members were given a copy of the draft and asked to read the code and if there are any major issue please raise them with either Deirdre or Cornelia by 8th March & DAFM will raise them with SCoPAFF.

Sample of a complementary feed with no voluntary particulars



Sample of a complementary mineral feed with no voluntary particulars

