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Feb #2- 2019

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## Dates

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| March               | Teagasc see <a href="#">link</a>                          |
| 5 <sup>th</sup>     | Brexit & Beyond-Strategies & Supports, Offaly             |
| 7 <sup>th</sup>     | Brexit Ready for Export Seminar, <a href="#">Limerick</a> |
| 11-13 <sup>th</sup> | <a href="#">Global Food Congress</a>                      |
| 12 <sup>th</sup>    | Feed Committee meeting Portlaoise                         |
| 12 <sup>th</sup>    | Gafta Fumigation Seminar <a href="#">Rotterdam</a>        |
| 14 <sup>th</sup>    | Brexit Essentials of Exporting, <a href="#">Monaghan</a>  |
| 19 <sup>th</sup>    | Fefac Premix/Miineral Committee meeting                   |
| 20 <sup>th</sup>    | Fefac Animal Nutrition committee meeting                  |

## Consultations/ Websites

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <a href="#">DAFM Meat Market Figures</a>            | <a href="#">DAFM Reg. &amp; App. FBO's</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>                       |
| <a href="#">Rural development &amp; Bioeconomy</a>  | <a href="#">Carbon Farming</a>                       |
| <a href="#">Animal Health Matters annual report</a> | <a href="#">Feed &amp; Food Statistical Yearbook</a> |

## General News

### Brexit



DAFM have set up a new page on their website [International trade including Brexit](#). It sets out procedures for Feed Business Operators requirements for

- import of animal feed into Ireland from European and Third countries
- export of animal feed to non EU countries
- third country representatives

The primary role of a Third Country Representative is to ensure that establishments located in Third Countries meet at least equivalent conditions to those laid down for the establishments located in the Member States. It is a requirement DAFM that the Third Country Representative must have an **actual** presence in the State rather than a simple postal address. See [link](#) for the full page.

UK Food Standards Agency (FSA) have notified UK feed businesses who have exported feed containing products of animal origin to EU countries to provide detailed information to them by 4th March 2019. The FSA is working with Defra to list UK establishments that export feed products of animal origin (POAO) to the EU to ensure that such establishments can continue to export to the EU when the UK ceases to be a Member State of the EU.

IGFA has requested DAFM to organise a workshop in Backweston for the feed industry on export / import

procedures in conjunction with customs to update on the phytosanitary measures in addition to customs procedures.

There are also numerous Brexit events being held by Enterprise Ireland around the country to support business see dates section of this publication. In addition to this, the following are some useful links in order to support you with your Brexit plans.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <a href="#">Brexit for Business website</a>   | <a href="#">Financial Support for Business</a>   |
| <a href="#">Start to Plan Voucher (€2250)</a> | <a href="#">Prepare a strategic plan (€5000)</a> |

### Agriculture Outlook 2019

Robert Johansson Chief Economist, USDA gave a presentation on outlook for 2019. The outline of her presentation was as follows

- Farm economy
- Crops & Livestock
- Trade
- Farm Bill

To view the full presentation click on [link](#)

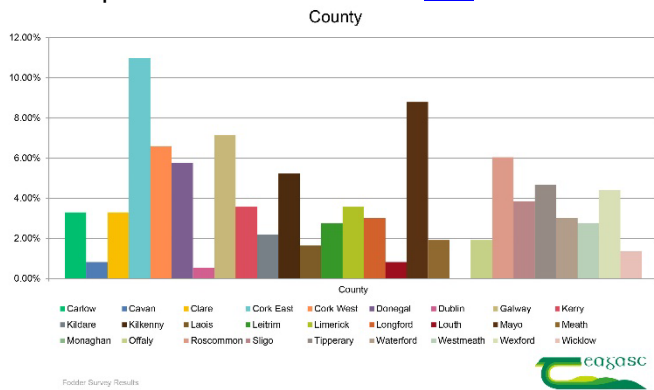
### Year End Figures

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>FEED STATISTICS</b> | 2018 Year-end figures for Compound Feed/Imports are now available on <a href="#">lgfa</a> |
|------------------------|---|

## Fodder update–Survey Jan 2019

Overall improvement in fodder position...but one in four farmers still reporting a fodder deficit

A survey of 364 Teagasc clients, carried out during January, showed 73% ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) of farmers have sufficient feed to meet their livestock's requirements until the planned end of the winter housing period. There was 12% ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) of farms with a winter-feed deficit of up to 10%, with the remaining farmers (15% or ( $\frac{1}{6}$ )) reporting a deficit of greater than 10%. A 10% fodder deficit would equate to 2 weeks feeding over a 5-month winter. On average, there was a fodder requirement of 51t DM on farms with 69t DM of fodder in stock on these farms. In all provinces of the country there appears to be sufficient fodder to meet requirements until the planned turnout date. See [link](#) for full details



In summary, Brian Garry concluded, “overall there has been an improvement in the national fodder situation, however caution should still be taken on farm to avoid silage losses and ensure fodder is available if weather conditions deteriorate later in the spring. The exceptional over winter grass growth will only be of benefit if it is utilised by livestock. Most importantly farmers should take care to ensure health and safety of themselves, family members and employees during this busy period on farm.”

## Training-Good Manufacturing Practices in Animal Feed Milling



Tailored specifically for those employed in Animal Feed Milling, the programme incorporates practical & theoretical training by an experienced-qualified tutor.

### Module 1: 9th April 2019 Maldron Hotel 10am-5pm

This one-day classroom workshop will cover topics; Key factors contributing to making fit for purpose, consistent compound feed | Key factors that improve pellet quality | Energy efficiency in a modern feed mill | Feed material quality, physical properties, variances and handling issues | Plant Optimisation - Key steps for

batching & mixing | Good feed plant design / improvement/ updated technologies | a mini project to work on, in their own Mills

### Module 2: On-site workshop with James Doyle

The aim of module 2 is to upskill participants in the practical operation of key plant and equipment. Topics; Intake, Mixing & Blending | Grinding | Steam Quality | Conditioning & Pellet Pressing, Die & Roll care | Finished Product storage & handling |

Bookings contact [Carlow/KilkennySkillnet](mailto:Carlow/KilkennySkillnet) 0599132152 or [info@carlowkilkennyskillnet.ie](mailto:info@carlowkilkennyskillnet.ie) Cost €395/person

## GMP+ Aflatoxin update

The GMP+ protocol for sampling & analyzing Aflatoxin B1 in maize & by-products which will be delivered in the GMP+ chain was updated 1<sup>st</sup> Feb 2019 see [link](#)

## AIC News

AIC is pleased to announce that the new FEMAS 2019 Standard has been published and is available to download [here](#). Auditing to the new Standard will begin on 1st May, with all requirements applicable from that date. Unlike previous launches of revised Standards, there will be no transition period following implementation because it is not possible to identify "new" requirements. This implementation process does however provide a participant with an audit booked on 1st May two months to prepare for their audit, and then up to 60 days after their audit to correct any non-conformances. Over the coming weeks reformatted Sector Notes will be published to provide sector specific requirements and guidance for participants.

AIC has also published an [updated list of recognised service supplier schemes](#) see [link](#). The changes are:

- ✓ Removal of [GTAS](#) as a recognised transport & storage scheme following its closure end of 2018
- ✓ Updating name of the relevant OVOCOM schemes, under their new identity FCA (Feed Chain Alliance)

## RASFF-Feb 2019 1st-28<sup>th</sup>

| Total                  | 369 | Feed Premixtures           | 0  |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------------|----|
|                        |     | Feed additives             | 1  |
| Food                   | 330 | Feed material              | 20 |
|                        |     | Fats and Oils              | 0  |
| Food contact materials | 12  | Compound Feed              | 0  |
|                        |     | Herbs & Spices             | 0  |
| Feed Total             | 27  | Pet food                   | 6  |
|                        |     | Nuts, nut products & seeds | 0  |

## Technical News

### SCoPAFF Feb '19

The Animal Nutrition (AN) Section of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (SCoPAFF) held their last meeting on 5-6 November 2018. 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. The following is a summary of the latest meeting.

SCoPAFF Animal Nutrition voted in favour of the establishment of new functional group for feed additives, “**physiological condition stabilisers**” to cover e.g. substances effective to enhance animal’s resilience to pathogens.

**Vitamin B2:** the debate focused on the need to establish shorter transition periods for the withdrawal of Vitamin B2 produced by other strains than the two, which enjoy a positive assessment by EFSA.

the majority view seems to be in favour of the same delays as granted in the past for the re-authorisation of other feed additives, i.e. 9 months for additives and premixtures, one year for compound feed and two years for petfood; a vote at the SCoPAFF meeting of 8-10 April 2019 is possible

**Dietetic Feed** further requests for amendments have been proposed to the draft Regulation and discussions on qualitative vs. quantitative declaration of ingredient sources will continue at the next meeting in April 2019

Upon request of the UK authorities, the question of dietetic feed delivered **via drenches** was addressed but with **little appetite** from other authorities and from DG SANTE to set specific rules to allow this type of delivery. **If you have not consulted DAFM and are a drench manufacturer, it would be advisable contacting them before the April SCoPAFF .**

**Directive 2002/32** the potential for reduction of the maximum limits for **dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs**, for dioxin was presented.

The maximum limit could decrease from

- 0.75 to 0.50 ppt for vegetable oils and their by-products,
- 0.75 to 0.25 ppt for feed materials of mineral origin,
- 1.5 to 0.75 ppt for animal fat
- 5 to 2.5 ppt for fish oil,
- 0.75 to 0.25 ppt for clays,
- 1 to 0.25 ppt for trace-element and premixtures
- 0.75 to 0.25 ppt for compound feed, except fish feed (from 1.75 to 0.50 ppt).

Similar reductions would apply to the maximum limit for the sum dioxins + DL-PCBs and to the action limits. However, beyond the ALARA principle and the 95 percentile rule, the EU Commission also wants to take into account the ability of screening methods to deliver reliable results at low levels

Directive 2002/32 Amendment to the maximum limits for arsenic in peat, leonardite and dimanganese chloride trihydroxide, fluorine in calcareous marine algae and extension of the max limits for dioxins and PCBs for clays to all feed additives belonging to the functional group of binders and anti-caking agents was postponed to the next meeting on 8-10 April 2019

### Feed Additives- on line tool

Applicants can make better estimates of exposure to residues of feed additives, thanks to a new release of the Feed Additives Consumer Exposure calculator ([FACE](#)).

The FACE calculator is a user-friendly tool for estimating chronic and acute dietary exposure to residues of feed additives and their metabolites present in food of animal origin. It implements the exposure methodology recommended by the Guidance on the assessment of the safety of feed additives for the consumer (see section 4.3 on Consumer exposure).

### Feed Materials Catalogue

The EU Feed Chain Task Force on the Catalogue (EU FCTF) have decided to launch the procedure for the 4th upgrade of the EU Catalogue of feed materials.

FEFAC will send to its members (igfa) an invitation to propose modifications of existing entries and introduction of new ones. The target is to submit a draft updated Catalogue to DG SANTE in September 2019.

### Register of Feed Materials

The EU FCTF agreed to strengthen cooperation with SCoPAFF as regards the identification of illegal/incorrect entries. This would mean in particular;

- Giving permanent access to the name of the notifying company to authorities
- Providing authorities with the outcome of quality check by the EU FCTF, in particular a list of substances that it considers as not being feed materials for validation by authorities
- Deleting entries whose feed material status is denied and decision is reported in the by SCoPAFF minutes
- Taking action on request of the notifier (spontaneously or further to discussion with their national authority)

Considering this new approach and the need to facilitate the quality management of the website, the EU FCTF members agreed to develop a more user-friendly website.

## Sustainability (Eu Reflection Paper)

The European Commission has released a Reflection paper see [link](#) on a more sustainable Europe by 2030, with strong references to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Climate, neutral transport, social investment, sustainability from farm to fork, transition of a linear into a circular economy, reduction of food waste and greenhouse gas emissions are all dealt with in the paper.

The Commission states that “life cycle assessment (LCA) of products should become a norm and the eco-design framework should be broadened as much as possible”, which could be seen as an indirect reference to product environmental footprint (PEF).

## Salmonella



After several years of decline, salmonellosis cases in the EU have flattened out. **EFSA scientists say that setting stricter targets for Salmonella in laying hens at farm level could help reduce cases of this origin by a half.** EU countries are currently required to reduce the proportion of laying flocks infected with certain types of Salmonella to 2%. EFSA experts estimate that if this target was reduced to 1% salmonellosis cases in humans transmitted via laying hens would drop by 50%. A target of 1% is currently in place for breeding hens – at the beginning of the poultry production chain – for five types of Salmonella that are of human health significance. EFSA recommends maintaining the existing target for three of these types and replacing the other two with types that are more relevant for public health today.

In the [EFSA opinion published](#) today experts also assess the role played by housing systems for laying hens. As of 2012, for welfare reasons the housing of laying hens in battery cages is forbidden in the EU. Only “enriched” cages (more spacious than battery cages and that must have a nest and litter) and alternative housing in non-cage systems (barn, free-range and free-range organic) are allowed.

Experts conclude that the occurrence of Salmonella is lower in hens that are reared in alternative housing systems than in cage systems. However, the reasons cannot be fully explained due to a lack of scientific evidence.

**Salmonella in the EU:** Salmonellosis is the second most common foodborne disease after campylobacteriosis in the EU and Salmonella is an

important cause of foodborne outbreaks. In 2017, [Member States reported 91,662 cases in humans.](#)

## GMO Labelling



The US Dept. of Agriculture has finally completed [the regulations for disclosure of bioengineered food ingredients](#) required by the National Bioengineered Food Disclosure Law.

The rule is complex and as with anything to do with GMO, education of consumers will be needed before consumers will understand the newly disclosed information. Some aspects of the mandatory disclosures rule may not be in the best interest of consumers. The term “bioengineered” is unfamiliar to most consumers but is supported by trade association representing parts of the food chain (including US soybean growers).

Second, highly processed ingredients, which are derived from genetically engineered crops, such as sugar and corn oil, will not be disclosed on a mandatory basis, but could be disclosed on a voluntary basis. These ingredients are chemically and biologically indistinguishable from their counterparts not produced by genetic engineering.

There is strong evidence that these products do not contain measurable amounts of DNA or protein. Non-disclosure of heavily processed ingredients was supported by US farmers. Despite this, most studies have shown that consumers expect highly processed ingredients to be labelled and many food manufacturers want to provide that information. By making the disclosure of this information voluntary, consumers may be confused when one product voluntarily discloses that is it “derived from bioengineering” and an identical product has no such disclosure.

The final rule also does not specify when a food can be voluntarily labelled as “non-GMO.” There has been a proliferation of non-GMO claims in the marketplace for foods such as water, salt, orange juice (and oats) that don’t have any bioengineered counterpart. Such misleading labelling by food manufacturers takes advantage of consumers’ lack of knowledge to suggest their products are different from similar non-labelled products.

As with all legislation, implementation by the authorities will determine its success or failure.