



General News

IGFA Feed Committee Meeting



IGFA feed committee meeting took place on the 26th June. John Muldowney from the **Climate Change and Bio energy** section of DAFM joined the meeting. Ireland has made firm commitments under both the Paris agreement and binding EU legislation on emissions for the **non ETS** sectors.

The **non-ETS** sectors cover those that are outside the EU Emissions Trading Scheme and includes **agriculture**, transport, residential, commercial, waste and non-energy intensive industry. John's role is to engage with the sector to raise awareness on these commitments. The environmental issue of climate change



air & water quality and biodiversity are interlinked and therefore a joined-up approach must be adopted.

DAFM suggested that there was enough legislation already in place (nitrates, directive water framework), what we need now is to show real improvements and change attitudes within agriculture.

Food wise 2020, the blue print for farming, did not envisage that the numbers of beef cattle would be maintained along with an increase in the dairy herd. As a result, our emission from livestock have increased and are on an upward trajectory. The ultimate challenge is to decouple emission from production. Despite the fact that REPS GLAS and LIFE projects have been in place since the

90's Ireland still face major challenge. In an effort to effect change in "hot spots" the dairy sustainability initiative" and local water quality projects have been launched. These schemes were now trying to work directly with individual farmers to bring about change. It was hoped that improvements achieved at local level may bring about regional and national changes.

The feed sector was asked to look at what role it can play in using nutrition and advanced feeding systems to improve nitrogen usage (monogastric) and reduce methane production in the rumen (protein levels in feeds, PDI system). The presentation was welcomed by the committee and all agreed that the challenge was now clearer and urgent if the sector was to avoid having fines or taxes eventually targeted at them.

Teagasc fodder/grassland message

Teagasc June key messages include information on:

- ✓ Application of N
- ✓ Paddock rotation
- ✓ Supply of drinking water
- ✓ Fertiliser for 2nd cut silage
- ✓ Applying lime
- ✓ Fodder budgeting

See [link](#) to download bulletin

Inter-Agency Fodder Committee



The Inter-Agency Fodder Committee was set up at the behest of Minister Michael Creed where he asked Teagasc to co-ordinate the rebuilding of national fodder stocks. IGFA sits on this

committee and have undertaken to do a national fodder census in July period to assess the national fodder situation after the first cut of silage. This exercise will be repeated in September to assess the final situation after all silage is harvested.

We need to gather representative samples of fodder budgets from around the country and to load this

information onto the surveymonkey's online survey platform <https://www.surveymonkey.com/>



The target is to get 1,000 – 1,500 fodder budgets nationally of which 700 – 800 is expected to come from Teagasc Advisors.

Siobhán Kavanagh Teagasc, has asked that feed mills target at least 100 budgets for uploading in order to achieve the overall target numbers.

Minister Creed also urges farmers to take part in this Teagasc / Inter Agency Fodder Census, details of which were announced at the Teagasc BEEF 2018 open day in Grange, which was held on Tuesday June 26th and IGFA have are asked to promote this National Fodder Census at any available opportunity.

Compound Feed Production

According to data provided by FEFAC members, compound feed production in the EU-28 in 2017 reached 159.1 million tonnes, an increase of 1.5% compared to 2016. Cattle feed saw the highest growth rate (+3.6%), whereas poultry and pig feed recorded more moderate production increases (resp. +1.4 and +1.0%).

On the **pig feed** side, the evolution year to year is positive again, after a slight set back in 2016. The still persistent effects of **African Swine Fever** in Eastern Europe weighed significantly on the development of pigmeat production. The exception remains Poland, which, despite the permanent AFS threat, managed to increase its production by 7%.

The picture is extremely contrasted throughout Europe for **cattle feed**: Northern Europe countries have recorded growth of volumes between 4 and 12%, whereas Southern countries, in general, have seen their production stabilising, although Spain set another production record, and among Eastern countries, only Poland and Bulgaria have seen a significant increase of production (8% and more).

This year again, the Avian Influenza outbreak affected several **poultry** producing regions of Europe, in particular France and Hungary. However, this was largely offset by an increase in many other countries, leading to an overall increase of +1.4% in 2017 vs. 2016, thus confirming its position of leading segment of EU industrial compound feed production, well ahead of pig feed.

For the fourth year in a row, Poland was one of the best performing countries, with annual growth of +7.5%, boosted by the demand for poultry feed which has turned Poland into the largest poultry producing country in the EU, but also a +8% increase in cattle feed. All large feed producing countries (above 10 mio. t/year) have seen their production grow (between 0.4 and 3.5%), with the exception of France which is still struggling to recover from the Avian influenza outbreak. Germany remains the top leading producer country trailed closed by Spain, thus widening the gap to France which remains in third position.

Dates

July TBA	Port Hygiene workshop
July 4th	IGFA ELANCO meeting
July 5th	Sustainable Dairy Farm Open day Kildalton Agricultural College, Co. Kilkenny
July 10th	Int Agriculture Workforce Conference Radisson Blu, Cork
July 12th	Food Safety and Authenticity Launch
Sept 16th-19th	EuroFedlipid Congress & Expo Belfast Science, Technology and Nutrition in a changing world

October 2018 Igfa Feed Forum
 Trace Elements in the dairy cow | Sustainability
 Climate Change | Regulation and Labelling | AMR:
 Countries National strategies | Data Protection |
 Brexit update | Igfa initiatives | Technical topics

Consultations/ Websites

- [Recently published unit health and food audits. Ireland](#)
- [Processed Animal Proteins](#)
- [DAFM Trader Notices](#)
- [DAFM Registered & Approved FBO's](#)
- [DAFM FBO forms](#)

RASFF Summary 1st June – 30th June

Total	320	<i>Feed Premixtures</i>	1
		<i>Feed additives</i>	1
Food	277	<i>Feed material</i>	26
		<i>Animal By products</i>	0
Food contact materials	12	<i>Compound Feed</i>	
		<i>Herbs & Spices</i>	
Feed Total	31	<i>Pet food</i>	3
		<i>nuts, nut products and seeds</i>	0

Technical News

Medicated Feed

The current legal framework for medicated feed dates back to 1990 see [link](#), before the creation of the internal market, and since then it has never been adapted, creating **discrepancies in its implementation** across the EU member states.



However, on 27th June 2018 EU agreement between EU Parliament, Council and Commission on the recasting and updating of the medicated feed regulation reached an agreement on the proposal for a Regulation on Medicated Feed. The deal follows shortly on the adopted compromise that was made on the proposal for a new Veterinary Medicinal Products Regulation, which was part of a package with the Medicated Feed proposal due to interconnections between both, in particular as regards measures against AMR

The current legal framework for medicated feed dates back to 1990 see [link](#), before the creation of the internal market, and since then it has never been adapted, creating **discrepancies in its implementation** across the EU member states.

The aim of the new rules is to harmonise at a **high safety level** the manufacture, marketing and use of medicated feed and intermediate products in the EU and to reflect **technical progress** in this field. the new rules will:

- set out criteria for the approval of feed business operators and their obligations when manufacturing medicated feed
- for the first time lay down harmonised requirements in order to avoid cross contamination of active substances from veterinary medicinal products into non target feed.
- clarify the prescription and use of medicated feed containing antimicrobials in food-producing animals
- prohibit prophylaxis (the preventive administration of antibiotics or antimicrobials to animals, when a disease has not been diagnosed)

All this will contribute to ensuring the highest standards in the world when it comes to the fight against antimicrobial resistance

Next steps

Now that the agreement on medicated feed has been confirmed by EU ambassadors on behalf of the Council, the regulation will be submitted to the

European Parliament for a vote at **first reading**, and will subsequently go back to the Council for adoption. The new rules will apply **three years** after the entry into force of the regulation.

IGFA has always reminded stakeholders that the production of medicated feed is a service provided by compound feed manufacturers to livestock farmers, based on the advice and prescription of the veterinarian. Providing non-medicated feed solutions is the core business of compound feed manufacturers and a key contribution to support the health of farm animals and reduce the need for veterinary treatment.

Vitamin B2 80%

The EU Commission confirmed their intention to proceed with the vote on the denial of authorisation of Vitamin B2 80% produced by Bacillus subtilis KCCM 10445 at the SCoPAFF meeting of 27-29 June 2018. Compared to the first version issued in April 2018, the last version from 22 June 2018 grants longer period for the withdrawal of the vitamin B2 at stake (one month), premix containing it (3 months), compound feed for food producing animals (6 months) and for petfood (9 months). **IGFA members are advised to speak to their additives / premix suppliers.**

Pesticides and MRL



Developments in the EU on pesticides policy and regulations have the potential to negatively affect the feed industry.

[Regulation 1107/2009](#) lays down rules for the authorisation of active substances and plant protective products (PPP). The aim of the Regulation is to protect the consumer and support innovation in the PPP sector. PPP are approved for periods of 10-15 years in the EU and the re-authorisation of products is just now taking effect under 1107/2009. *Glyphosate was an*

example of the difficulties that PPP will face under this new re- authorisation process and the increased involvement of NGOs on pesticides as a means of stopping GMO.

Under 1107/2009 Key approval criteria are:

- ✓ Substances should not be category mutagenic, carcinogenic or toxic for reproduction
- ✓ Should not be a persistent organic or bio-accumulative substance.
- ✓ Is not considered to have endocrine disrupting properties (criteria and guidelines now defined)

The approval method has moved away from risk based to a hazard-based system and approximately 400 chemicals will have to be screened for ED. Without some sort of a derogation to permits the inclusion of likely exposure to this hazard then the impact on EU tillage farmers and the import trade will be detrimental

Impacts: Reduced availability of products for EU farmers, asynchronous approvals across the globe and confusion on Maximum Residue Levels for importers and exporters.

Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs):

[Regulation 396/2005](#) provides for the setting and harmonisation of MRL of all active substances approved for use on food or feed in the EU. MRLs are essentially trading limits and are an indication of good agricultural practise (GAP). They are set well below the safety limits of acceptable daily intake ADI and Acute reference doses of no observable adverse effect.

As well as being authorised under [regulation 1107/2009](#), active substances, have an MRL set under this separate legislation. Residues for pesticides are monitored for yearly within the EU but primarily on food. *EFSA has recommended that from 2019 onward barley and soybeans are monitored.* However, it appears that most authorities are not testing feed materials for pesticide residues and the EU pesticide surveillance is focused primarily on food stuffs. In 2019 the monitoring plan will take account of soybean and barley. IGFA agreed to start monitoring the reauthorisation process for the key active ingredients and to work with other associations to ensure the derogation was provided by the Commission.



Feed additives register: What's new

The latest edition of the [feed additive register 263](#) was published on 08.06.18



Igfa Website: in case you missed it last month

<https://www.igfa.ie/RegulationsMembersonly.html> has been updated to include a guidance document on GMO labelling of additives

Feed Hygiene 	Feed Labelling 	Feed Materials
Undesirables 	Feed additives 	GMO
Dietetic Feed 	Medicated Feed 	Animal By Products