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## Dates

April	Teagasc see <a href="#">link</a>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Apr	Workshop on Future implementation of PEFCR Feed & GFLI Brussels
3 <sup>rd</sup> Apr	Sustainability Committee meeting Brussels
9 <sup>th</sup> Apr	Feed Safety Management Brussels
23 <sup>rd</sup> May	BAFSAM 'Brexit Event'
18 <sup>th</sup> June	Igfa Feed Committee meeting
25 <sup>th</sup> Sept	<a href="#">Feed additives Europe</a>

## 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>

## General News

### IGFA Committee Meeting



IGFA Feed Committee meeting took place 12<sup>th</sup> March. We welcome Marie Moriarty from Kerry Agri. DAFM pesticides division provided an update for members on the legislation for pesticide authorisation and the connection with legislation on Maximum Residue Levels and Import Tolerance.

### Tesco Feed Mill Audits

A big thank you to Brett Brothers and Red Mills who were first to have their audits, and were very supportive and helpful to the more recent Mills audited.



### Trader Notice 01/2019

A trader notice was issued to all FBO'S on 11<sup>th</sup> March. This trader notice relates to Requirements for the import of animal feed into Ireland. If for any reason, did not receive a copy, you can contact [FeedEnquiries@agriculture.gov.ie](mailto:FeedEnquiries@agriculture.gov.ie)

### African Swine Fever (ASF)



The African swine fever (ASF) Genotype II has affected nine EU Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania) and is spreading dramatically across the European and Asian continent. In this context, the European Commission has requested EFSA to conduct a Scientific Opinion on ASF (M-2019-0021). The aim is to identify research gaps that can address in a short period of time (i.e. less than a year) and help to better understand the epidemiological situation in the field. In addition, to generate knowledge, which would be especially useful to support risk managers in their decision-making.

The feed industry has asked that the following areas be taken into consideration

- Development of a validated method for the sampling and testing on the presence of ASFv in different feed matrices as well as SOP for the interpretation of results.
- Comparative tests on the efficiency of disinfection procedures for trucks (type of product, disinfection method/equipment)
- Determination of minimum infectious dose for transmission via feed matrices

## GMP+ Aflatoxin update

Following the evaluation of the available analysis results of Aflatoxin B1 in maize, GMP+ International, together with [other accepted scheme owners](#) including UFAS has adjusted the risk profile for Aflatoxin B1 for maize originating from Romania from medium to low. This means that maize originating from Romania maybe analysed less frequently. This new risk profile took effect on 5<sup>th</sup> of March 2019 see [link](#) .

## AIC Update

Monthly participant scheme update:

	FEMAS	FIAS	TASCC
<b>Certified participants in scheme:</b>	507	707	2186

	UFAS	ESTA	RED
<b>Certified participants in scheme:</b>	1011	24	74

**Note for buyers:** To view the full list of Quality Schemes which are mutually accepted in the AIC scheme please visit this [link](#). It is important to maintain the integrity of the feed chain through regular supplier reviews to ensure their certification has not expired. This can be through the Scheme Web sites where they have company checker options.

### Some examples

AIC (Ufas, Femas etc)	<a href="#">Link</a>
GMP+	<a href="#">Link</a>
Feed Chain alliance (Ovocom)	<a href="#">Link</a>
FAMI-QS	<a href="#">Link</a>
EFISC-GTP	<a href="#">Link</a>

## FEMAS 2019 - New guidance published



A new page has been added to the AIC Trade Assurance website including the new FEMAS 2019 Standard as well as documents

explaining the key changes to content and structure. The new page can be found [here](#).

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

<b>Total</b>	<b>372</b>	Feed Premixtures	0
		Feed additives	2
<b>Food</b>	<b>337</b>	Feed material	19
		Fats and Oils	0
<b>Food contact materials</b>	<b>9</b>	Compound Feed	0
		Herbs & Spices	0
<b>Feed Total</b>	<b>26</b>	Pet food	5
		Nuts, nut products & seeds	0

## GMO Pipeline

The latest version of the GMO Pipeline provided to members provides members with new GMO varieties in planning or close to commercialization in third countries and their status in relation to EU GMO authorization process. In this latest pipeline, we have a soy from Argentina with no dossier submitted to EFSA. The latest information from the company is they plan to delay cultivation until 2020 and submit a dossier.

Events submitted to EFSA with a verified test method are covered by the technical tolerance for feed. The second part of the pipeline indicates the EFSA and voting stage of the events for 2018. Increasingly events are being developed that have herbicide tolerance (Dicamba & Gluconate). If these herbicides are removed from the pesticide database in the EU the pipeline and its link with the pesticide legislation become even more important.

The booklet provides members with a link to check authorized events. The next update will be June 2019 unless there is a requirement to update before then.

## Sustainability (Processors meeting)



**Ethical Trading Initiative**

On February 22<sup>nd</sup> IGFA, met with a meat processor to progress the issue of sustainability and the environmental impact of or purchasing decisions.

As a starting point, it was considered that adherence to the ETI Base Code <https://www.ethicaltrade.org/eti-base-code> was important for processors selling into the UK market.

## Technical News

### Sustainability (Deforestation)

The Cerrado area of Brazil is recognised as one of the world's hotspots for biodiversity loss through deforestation. The Cerrado has approximately 50% of native vegetation preserved and occupies 23.9% of Brazil territory, encompassing 11 states in total. At the same time, the Cerrado is one of Brazil's main agricultural areas. Given the importance of soy bean growing to the economy, the encroachment of the crop into the Cerrado Biome and its association with deforestation, many initiatives and programmes have been developed to reconcile these competing demands.

A key project developed from the Cerrado task force was a project on geo spatial mapping and monitoring deforestation in the area. The project has just released its map and report for the 2016/17 period and uses as a comparator the maps from the 2000 – 2014 analysis. The report shows that soy expanded by 1.4 million ha between 2014 and 2016 in the Biome. This involved the conversion of 201,000 HA of native vegetation to soybean growing, despite the deforestation moratorium. This conversion mostly occurred in the Northern region; however, the conversion was lower than in the 2000-2014 period. The report highlights that the reduction in conversion of natural vegetation is down to intensification of soy growing methods, better agronomy, and better use of already opened areas.

Indicators are starting to show that soy is decreasingly a vector for deforestation and the programmes in place by industry and NGOs are beginning to work. **Upstream processors are increasingly interested in the feed industries buying policies for feed materials derived from such vulnerable hot spots.**

### Sustainability RED 11 & Sustainable Palm (Kernel)

RED 11, came into effect December 2018, it sets targets of 32 % Europe-wide for renewable sources of energy for heating, cooling and transport. It also defines and sets limits (reduce to zero by 2023) for biofuel or biomass that can be used that are defined as high ILUC (indirect land use change). The EU Commission has produced a report that will define these crops. Palm oil is the only agricultural crop that has expanded onto high carbon value soil so much that this encroachment (45% from 2008-2015) cancels out any GHG benefits from its use, as a feedstock for biofuels when compared to fossil fuels. The report does set out that not all palm oil used in biofuels has detrimental ILUC effects. Such as Palm oil cultivated

on unused land, from increased production (yields) or from smallholders. Low ILUC feedstock will be exempt from the zero inclusion target limits. Given that the expansion of soybean into virgin land has slowed down the report does not classify soybean as high ILUC. How this will play out and how it will affect supplies of Palm oil / Kernel, and its sustainability standards over the next few years remains to be seen. **Palm oil and to a lesser extent palm kernel however is clearly moving into the spotlight as a high deforestation risk.**

### GMO and Ukraine

Because of the Ukraine (UKR) signing the EU– Ukraine association agreement in 2014, the UKR must align its GMO regulations along the direction of the EU. Despite new legislation, only one Biotech event is legal for distribution for the purpose of animal feed Roundup ready Mon 40-3-2. It is not known if the Ukraine is developing crops for commercial development, however there are reports of experiments and research taking place in state institutions. At present, officially there are no exports of GM crops from the Ukraine. However, commercial testing of corn and soy indicate farmers are accessing the technology to some extent. USDA reports indicate that > 60% of soy and >5% of corn contain GM events.

Farmers are reporting reduced costs and increased yields from GM soy, so it is expected that the illegal planting of these crops may increase. Conventional Corn on the other hand due to hybrid vigour in new varieties is holding ground. It should be noted that the UKR has not developed a co-existence policy. In the past, the UKR has promoted itself as a GM free supplier of soybeans. The Department of agriculture in UKR is a signatory to the Danube Soy Declaration in 2015. This is taken as an indication that the UKR may follow the footsteps of the EU by opting out from GM cultivations. How they will stop the illegal trade in superior GM seed into the country may be another matter.

### Fungicides-Chlorothalonil

EU Member States voted in favour of a Commission proposal **not to** renew the approval of fungicide Chlorothalonil at the [SCOPAFF](#) on March 22. The UK, HU, LT & EL are reported to have voted in support of re-authorisation. The chemical plays a vital role underpinning control of fungal diseases in crops like barley, wheat, POTATOES AND PULSES. It is widely used by Irish cereal farmers. The active ingredient is used in the product commonly known as Bravo and is expected to be removed from the market in spring 2020.



## Trace Element reauthorisation update

Additive	Sources	
Iron	3b101 Iron(II) carbonate (siderite)	
	3b102 Iron(III) chloride hexahydrate	
	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 hydrolysates	
	3b108 Iron(II) chelate of glycine hydrate	
	3b110 Iron dextran 10	
	Iodine	3b201 Potassium iodide
3b202 Calcium iodate, anhydrous		
3b203 Coated granulated calcium iodate, anhydrous		
Cobalt	3b301 Cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate	
	3b302 Cobalt(II) carbonate	
	3b303 Cobalt(II) carbonate hydroxide (2:3) monohydrate	
	3b304 Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate	
	3b305 Cobalt(II) sulphate, heptahydrate	
Copper	3b401 Copper(II) diacetate monohydrate	
	3b402 Copper(II) carbonate dihydroxy monohydrate	
	3b403 Copper(II) chloride dehydrate	
	3b404 Copper(II) oxide	
	3b405 Copper(II) sulphate pentahydrate	
	3b406 Copper(II) chelate of amino acids hydrate	
	3b407 Copper(II) chelate of protein hydrolysates	
	3b409 Dicopper chloride trihydroxide	
	3b4.10 Copper chelate of hydroxy analogue of methionine	
	3b411 Copper bilysinate	
	3b412 Copper (I) oxide	
	3b413 Copper(II) chelate of glycine hydrate (solid)	
	3b414 Copper(II) chelate of glycine hydrate (liquid)	
Manganese	3b501 Manganous chloride, tetrahydrate	
	3b502 Manganese (II) oxide	
	3b503 Manganous sulphate monohydrate	
	3b504 Manganese chelate of amino acids hydrate	
	3b505 Manganese chelate of protein hydrolysates	
	3b506 Manganese chelate of glycine, hydrate	
	3b507 Dimanganese chloride trihydroxide	
	3b5.10 Manganese chelate of hydroxy analogue of methionine	
	Zinc	3b601 Zinc acetate, dihydrate
		3b602 Zinc chloride anhydrous
3b603 Zinc oxide		
3b604 Zinc sulphate, heptahydrate		
3b605 Zinc sulphate, monohydrate		
3b606 Zinc chelate of amino acids hydrate		
3b607 Zinc chelate of glycine, hydrate (solid)		
3b608 Zinc chelate of glycine, hydrate (liquid)		
3b609 Zinc chloride hydroxide monohydrate		
3b6.10 Zinc chelate of hydroxy analogue of methionine		
3b611 Zinc chelate of methionine (1:2)		
3b612 Zinc chelate of protein hydrolysates		
3b613 Zinc bislysinate		
Molybdenum		E 7 Molybdenum awaiting reauthorisation
Selenium	3b801 Sodium selenite	
	3b802 Coated granulated sodium selenite	
	3b8.10 Organic form of Selenium produced by Saccharomyces cerevisiae CNCM I3060	
	3b8.11 Selenomethionine produced by Saccharomyces cerevisiae NCYC R397	
	3b8.12 Selenomethionine produced by Saccharomyces cerevisiae CNCM I3399	
	3b813 Selenomethionine produced by Saccharomyces cerevisiae NCYC R646	
	3b814 Hydroxy- analogue of selenomethionine	
	3b815 L-selenomethionine	
	3b816 DL-selenomethionine	
	3b817 Selenomethionine produced by Saccharomyces cerevisiae NCYC R645	
	3b818 Zinc-L-selenomethionine	

## Vitamin reauthorisation update

Additive	Sources
*Vitamin A	3a672a Retinyl acetate 3a672b Retinyl palmitate 3a672c Retinyl propionate
Vitamin B1	3a820 Thiamine hydrochloride 3a821 Thiamine mononitrate
Vitamin B2	Vitamin B2/Riboflavin (With the exception of Riboflavin (80 %) produced by Bacillus subtilis KCCM-10445 – awaiting reauthorisation)
Vitamin B6	3a831 pyridoxine hydrochloride
Vitamin B12	Vitamin B12 / Cyanocobalamin – awaiting reauthorisation
Vitamin C	3a300 Ascorbic acid
	3a311 Sodium ascorbyl phosphate
	3a312 Sodium calcium ascorbyl phosphate
*Vitamin D <sub>3</sub>	3a671 Cholecalciferol
*Vitamin D	3a670a Stabilised form of 25hydroxycholecalciferol
Calcium-D-pantothenate	3a841 Calcium-D-pantothenate
D-panthenol	3a842 D-panthenol
Vitamin E	3a700 all-rac-alpha-tocopheryl acetate
Vitamin K <sub>3</sub>	3a710 Menadione sodium bisulphite
	3a711 Menadione nicotinamide bisulphite
Betaine	3a920 Betaine anhydrous
	3a921 Betaine anhydrous produced from genetically modified sugar beet
	3a921i Betaine anhydrous produced from genetically modified sugar beet [food producing animals except rabbits]
Betaine hydrochloride (2015)	3a925 Betaine hydrochloride
Biotin	3a880 Biotin
L-carnitine	3a910 L-carnitine
L-carnitine L-tartrate	3a911 L-carnitine L-tartrate (LCLT)
Choline Chloride	3a890 Choline chloride
Folic acid	3a316 Folic acid
Niacin	3a314 Niacin
Niacinamide	3a315 Niacinamide
Taurine	3a370 Taurine
Omega-6	Omega-6 Essential Unsaturated Fatty acids awaiting reauthorisation
Inositol	3a900 Inositol
Beta-carotene	3a160(a) Beta-carotene

### Labelling reminder

As you are aware there were regulatory changes made Dec'17 one being the reverting to the trace element see [link](#).

With the reauthorisation of selenium now would be a good time to update your labels if not done so already. This will also help the milk processors when reviewing trace element levels especially IODINE