



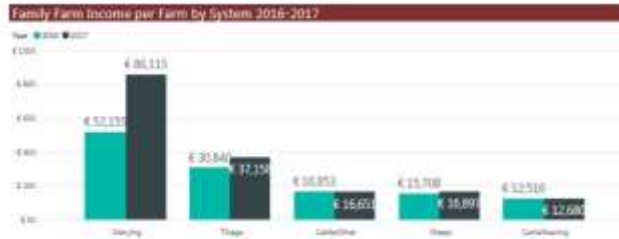
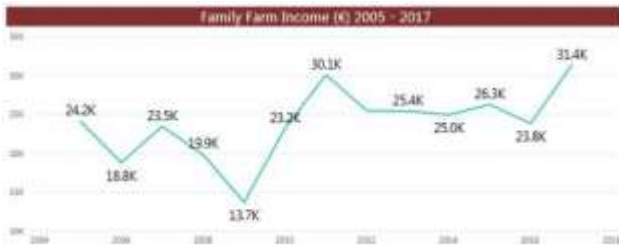
General News

Teagasc National Farm Survey (NFS)

Teagasc national farm survey preliminary results was published last week. Some of the highlights are as follows:

Average Family Farm income: € 31,374

Calculated by deducting all farm costs from total gross output. Family labour is not included as a cost so FFI is the return to family labour, management and investment. 35% earn less than €10,000 | 7% of farms earn in excess of €100,000

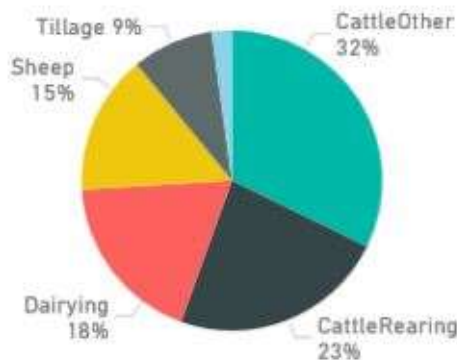


Breakdown of NFS Farm population

Total 84,599

Cattle other	27,286	Cattle rearing	19,691
Dairying	15,639	Sheep	12,758
Mixed livestock	1,838	Tillage	7,397

Population by FarmSystem



To view complete publication, click on [link](#). To view summary presentation, click on [link](#).

On line international market access



Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Michael Creed T.D., launched an online International market access information portal last week see [link](#) ahead of leading a significant Trade Mission to China. This portal has been developed as part of the 7 Point Action Plan on Intensifying International Market Access, which is a key pillar of the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine's Brexit response measures, as well as the Market Development theme of the Food Wise strategy.

The portal initially will provide information across some of the major agricultural export sectors of dairy, meat, seafood and live animals. It will be reviewed on an ongoing basis and additional categories added as the need is highlighted.

The information provided includes certification arrangements, exporter terms and conditions, individual country trading statistics and the typical products exported to individual markets. This information will be updated on an ongoing basis where there are changes in trading certifications or where new markets become open to export. The portal also contains specific email addresses per sector where further information may be requested.



While information in relation to markets for agri-food

exports was previously available on the main Department website and from the relevant divisions within the Department, this portal brings together into one location the full range of open markets and products, and the relevant certification conditions into a user-friendly manner for exporters.

Therefore, this will be a very useful one-stop-shop for exporters and we will ensure that the site will be kept updated, as new markets are opened and if any certification conditions change

Agricultural Data Sharing

Members attention is drawn to the recently published the Code of conduct on (agricultural) data sharing.



The code promotes the benefits of data sharing and enables agribusiness companies, cooperatives and farmers to deal with the challenges of handling data in an era of digital farming. Agricultural data may include livestock data, land and agronomic data, financial and compliance data. It is of economic importance to both the farmer and the value chain. The code covers contractual relations, the use of data and rights of access. It provides essential definition such as:

Data provider: A natural or legal person that under an agreement delivers data to a data user or originator.

Data originator: This is sometimes referred to as the owner. A person or entity that can claim exclusive right to licence access to that data and control its downstream use or re use. The data originator is the person who has created / collected the data either by technical means (agricultural machinery / electronic processing) by themselves or who has commissioned the data to be collected from data providers

Data controller: The natural or legal person, public authority, agency or other such body that determines the purpose and processing of the data.

As a basic principle, when data is produced by an Agri-chain operator due to their activity or is commissioned by this operator. **This operator is considered the originator of the data and the right to decide who can access and what use is made of this data is attributed to this operator. The rights regarding data produced on the farm and produced during farming operations are granted to the farmer.**

When engaging in data sharing providers, originators, users and third-party users should enter into a contract or agreement setting clear data collection conditions. The agreement / contract must be written in clear language and where possible be displayed in a separate part of the contract/agreement.

The code provides a check list for principles of a balanced contract and some very clear case studies on page 14 to help clarify the main points of data control. The code of practise is not a binding document. Members should note it was developed in cooperation with the following representative bodies in Brussels these include: Copa Cogeca, Young farmers, Feed, Seed, Fertiliser & Crop protection industries, Agricultural & forestry contractors and EU Farm Animal Breeders Association. See [link](#) for copy of the code.

(Multi- annual financial framework (MFF 2020- 2027) or EU Budget.

The EU released its MFF in May. Under the proposal, member states are expected to contribute 1.114% of GNI. This contribution is lower than expected by most MS (27 member's states due to Brexit). The Commission now has the leverage to push for changes it has long talked about. The ambition is to agree this budget before May 2019 and the EU parliament elections. Meanwhile the CAP legislative proposal will be published early June.

From the MFF we now know: CAP: Overall CAP budget is cut by 5% and direct payment to farmers expected to be cut by approximately 4%.

Justification in the MFF as follows: Currently, 20% of farmers receive 80% of direct payments reflecting a system where payments are linked to land which is concentrated among a minority of farmers. A more balanced distribution should be promoted through compulsory capping at farm level (with exemption of cost of labour) or degressive payments decreasing with farm size. The savings will remain in the envelope of the Member State in which they originate for redistributing the support towards rural development or

medium and smaller farms (in that country). Direct payment levels per hectare between Member States will continue to converge (external convergence). For all Member States with direct payments below 90% of the EU-27 average, the gap between their current level and 90% of the EU average direct payments will be closed by 50%. This convergence will be financed by all Member States. The "greening" as currently applied will be replaced by integrating current cross compliance, green direct payments and voluntary (this word may cause trouble with NGOs) Agri-environmental and climate measures into a more targeted, more ambitious yet flexible approach, in view of a higher level of environmental and climate ambition of the Common Agricultural Policy.

Support for risk management tools including income stabilisation tools will need to be introduced in the Strategic Plans. A new crisis reserve will be established within the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund. Access will be conditional on the set-up of a strategy at national level of appropriate risk management tools (such as insurance type instruments).

Commissioner Hogan has subsequently added that capping will be at €60,000 annually. (corrected for salary and defined). He has also said that direct payment will not fall by more than 3.9 % over the period. Direct payments will be linked to environmental benefits and a portion of the funding will be ring fenced for these objectives. Whether these commitments from the Commissioner will be enough to satisfy the NGO will be debated over the coming months. The Rural Development pillar will be cut to €78.8 billion. However, member's states will be allowed to increase national funding into this area or move 10 % of direct payments to Pillar 2 funding. In addition, €10 billion is being made available for research and innovation in food, agriculture, rural development and the bio-economy. (Table in Eur Millions)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Pillar 1	40 300	40 527	40 791	40 931	41 072	41 214	41 317	286 195
Pillar 2	11 259	11 259	11 259	11 259	11 259	11 259	11 259	78 811
CAP	51 559	51 786	52 050	52 190	52 331	52 473	52 616	365 006

Looking at the MFF the EU commission has proposed cuts of 5% to CAP but 7% to cohesion funding. Economist are now pointing out that in real terms this may be an actual cut of 10 % and 15 % respectively. The newer member states will fight hard against a cut in cohesion funding, arguing their lack of real purchasing parity and GDP growth. DK and some of the Northern member states hold the view that a smaller EU should cope with a smaller budget by cutting structural funding and the CAP spend.

The MFF is anticipated to be agreed by May 2019 ahead of the EP elections scheduled for May 23-26. A no deal situation will mean no agreement before the new Commissioners are appointed in 2020. Given the present state of the Brexit negotiations 2019/2020 may be a period of intense uncertainty for Irish farmers and Agribusiness.

Dates

- June 6th**: FSAI Food Authenticity Strategy Launch
- June 13th** DAFM Sustainability Day
- June 19-21st** FEFAC AGM Lyon.
- June 19- 21st** VIV Utrecht
- June 21st** Brexit Clinic in Dublin



See [link](#) to register

July Port Hygiene workshop

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

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

RASFF Summary

Total	312	<i>Feed Premixtures</i>	0
		<i>Feed additives</i>	2
Food	268	<i>Feed material</i>	35
		<i>Animal By products</i>	
Food contact materials	4	<i>Compound Feed</i>	1
		<i>Herbs & Spices</i>	0
Feed Total	40	<i>Pet food</i>	1
		<i>nuts, nut products and seeds</i>	1

Technical News

Waste Food as Feed

The commission has released guidelines (2018/133/02) in the form of a notice on the use of former food stuffs in feed. The guidelines are aimed at helping the competent authorities and industry to apply the relevant legislation while reducing food waste.

The document provides clarity, that food beyond its “best before date” may be used as feed. Food that has fallen on the floor may be used as long as it does not pose a risk to human or livestock. The guide makes clear the distinction between food that is or may contain animal by products.

These former food stuffs may come back to feed if they comply with ABP legislation at all stages of production, transport and storage. Food containing ruminant protein except milk or rendered fat (tallow) cannot be used as feed for farm animals. The TSE rules vary by species which means food recyclers must have separate streams for food containing animal by products. The guidelines use the definition of Former food stuffs as defined in EU regulation 68/2013 Part A point 3 (catalogue of feed materials). In order to lessen the burden on small retailer who want to sell former food stuffs (waste bread & confectionary) to the feed industry the guidance provides two routes, The operator can take on the requirements under 183/2005 (feed hygiene and HACCP) or places the product on the market as food (and in compliance with food law) sold to a feed business operator who collects and further transforms the food to feed. The feed chain and responsibility for feed safety in this case starts at the point of collection.

EFFPA, the umbrella body for food recyclers estimates that 3.5 million tonnes of former food stuffs such as energy rich products (bread biscuits, pasta, cereals chocolate) are processed into animal feed across the EU.

IGFAs estimates feed from former food stuffs in Ireland is 30,000 T. This is an increasingly important market in the drive to reduce food waste by the retailers and NGOs. Members with an interest in this area are asked to contact the office now these guidelines are published.

Glyphosate MRL review complete

As required under 396/2005 (setting of MRLs for pesticides). EFSA has completed a review of MRL levels in food & feed and found **no** risk to human health at current exposure levels.

In line with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 396/2005, the review of MRLs is intended to characterise and quantify the residues of glyphosate in food and feed of plant and animal origin (resulting from the uses of glyphosate currently authorised by MS. The review is completed using data on GAP and authorisation requirements in member states. The agency noted in its 230-page report that while there were major uncertainties due to gaps in data, “the exposure calculations did not indicate a risk to consumers”.

A second review see [link](#) published this month looked at the impact of animal health from glyphosate residues in feed. The report looked at all available information on the presence of glyphosate in feed, including imported feed. It concludes that “glyphosate is not expected to have an impact on the health of cattle, sheep, pigs, horses and chickens”. Furthermore, the report states that **“For cattle and sheep (bovine and ovine species), the absence of adverse effects on the ruminal micro flora based on in vitro data was demonstrated up to a dose of 292 ppm in the diet (dry matter).**

This level covers the maximum dietary burden for all authorised uses except the use of glyphosate on grass forage”.

Feed additives register



The latest edition of the register was published on 04 May 2018 Edition 3/2018 (262), see [link](#)