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## Dates

June	<b>Teagasc see <a href="#">link</a></b>
6th June	Fefac AGM
6th June	Fefac 60th Anniversary event
13 <sup>th</sup> June	UFAS Working Group
18th June	Igfa Feed Committee meeting
20 <sup>th</sup> June	<b>US Grain Council half-day seminar see pg 4 for more details</b>

## Consultations/ Websites

<a href="#">Crop Forecast</a>	DAFM Reg. & App. FBO's
<a href="#">EU Feed Protein Balance Sheet 2017-18</a>	
<a href="#">DAFM FBO Forms</a>	DAFM Brexit
<a href="#">DAFM AMR</a>	DAFM Trader Notices
<a href="#">FSAI AMR</a>	Pig Innovation

## General News

### African swine fever virus ASFv



The risk of the spread of ASFv to and across Europe remains of concern. The studies coming from Kansas

University on feed as a vector conclude that ASFv may be transmitted naturally via contaminated feed at relatively low infectious doses. The report points to concerns as regards the risk with organic feed materials (due to frequent use of manure as fertiliser) and storage of feed materials in ports in infected countries. FEFAC on behalf of IGFA and other European Feed Associations will request the Commission to fund more public research on the ability of heat treatments commonly used in feed mill to inactivate the virus and pointed to the need for farm unions to raise awareness about risks with cross-border commuter.

EFSA has been requested to "Review the evaluation of the ability of all possible feed components that could be originating from infected pigs, or which could be contaminated with ASFV during processing" and is expected to complete its opinion by **June 2019**.

**The FEFAC guidance on developing a BIOSECURITY PLAN FOR A FEED MILL has been circulated for your consultation.**

**Please let [IGFA](#) know if you have further comment.**

### Price Reporting & Transparency

DG Agri has published its final proposal for dealing with Unfair Trade Practises (UTP) in the food chain and strengthening the (negotiating) position of farmers in the chain. The proposal mandates member states to collect representative prices and market data and forwarding them to the Commission for publication. Data may be submitted weekly for commodities where production accounts for > 2% or European production or use or monthly depending on the commodity (e.g. organics).

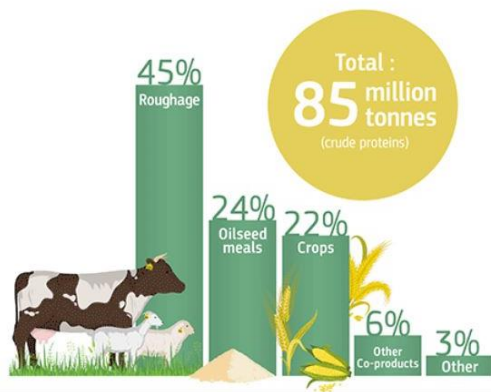
Selling and buying prices will be collected at various points in the chain. The commodities covered are cereals, oil seeds and meals (producing member states). Meat, Milk & milk products eggs and poultry meat. While much of this information may already be collected it is expected the visibility and transparency will be improved using the Commission price observatory website.

The proposal is open for public consultation until June 19<sup>th</sup> click [link](#) to have your say

### Feed protein balance sheet '17/2018

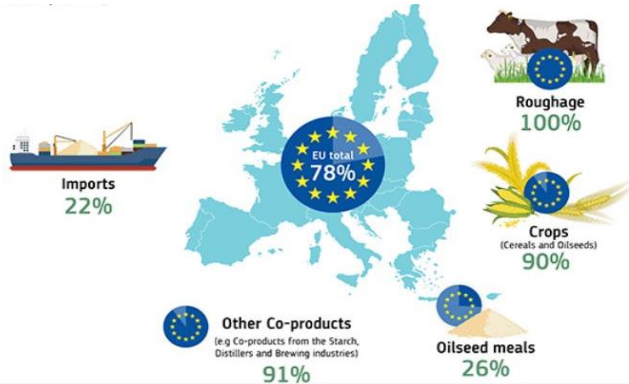
On 20<sup>th</sup> May 2019, the European Commission published) the updated EU Feed Protein Balance sheet.

Roughage, such as grass and silage maize, is the main source of feed protein, representing 45% of EU total feed use. Oilseed meals supply almost a quarter of the feed proteins. While the EU is fully self-sufficient in roughage, the EU produces only 26% of what it consumes for meals from soya bean and rapeseed. Looking at the total EU use, about 80% of the feed is from EU origin.



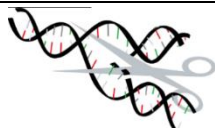
Source: European Commission

In terms of protein content, the balance sheet also shows that the EU's self-sufficiency rate is high for products with less than 15% protein content and for products with over 50% protein content, respectively at 97% and 92% of self-sufficiency. In contrast, the EU produces only 29% of what it consumes in products with a protein content of 30 to 50%.



Source: European Commission

## CRISPR field trial in Belgium



Genome editing is a revolutionary technology for making rapid and precise changes in the genetic material of living organisms. This can be done in the DNA of plants, microbes, animals and humans. Using this technology, scientists can change a specific DNA letter, replace a piece of DNA or switch a selected gene on or off. Over the last years, genome editing has transformed life sciences research. This is mainly due to one very successful form of the technology: CRISPR-Cas. According to the journal Science, CRISPR-Cas was the scientific breakthrough of the year in 2015. VIB, the Flemish Institute of Biotechnology announced see [link](#), that it has been granted a permit to continue a field trial with CRISPR-mediated, genome edited maize plants to obtain insights on how the environment affects genome stability. The trial studies the drastic consequences of climate change on our food production. VIB noted

regret that from a legal point of view, products developed using CRISPR “are treated differently than indiscernible traditional mutants”. Dirk Inzé, scientific director of the VIB-UGent Plant Biology Center, noted “There is worldwide consensus that CRISPR-modified crops are at least as safe as traditionally generated mutants.”

At this Month's EU Agricultural Council meeting the Dutch delegation, with the support of Estonia, drew the attention of the Council to the follow up to the judgment of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in case C-528/16 and asked for a unified EU approach regarding the implementation of the EU GMO (genetically modified organism) legislation with regard to mutagenesis and other so-called "new breeding techniques". The request of a common EU approach was supported by many delegations that generally asked for a consistent interpretation and an update of the current EU GMO legislation. The Commission explained that any new initiative would have to be undertaken by the new Commission, but also reassured member states that in the meantime it would continue to provide support in the implementation of the GMO legislation.

As third countries forge ahead with the development of crops using new breeding techniques (NBTs) the urgency to deal with the EU's outdated GMO legislation becomes increasingly urgent.

## New LCA Sustainability U.S. Beef

A lifecycle analysis by an Agricultural Research Service-led team sheds new light on the sustainability of U.S. beef. It concludes that it is “not a significant contributor to long-term global warming.” Spanning five years, seven cattle-producing regions and using data from more than 2,200 survey responses and site visits, the analysis found that cattle production in the regions studied accounted for just 3.3% of all U.S. greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Read more here.

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

<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>	Feed Premixtures	0
		Feed additives	0
<b>Food</b>	<b>283</b>	Feed material	13
		Fats and Oils	0
<b>Food contact materials</b>	<b>8</b>	Compound Feed	2
		Herbs & Spices	0
<b>Feed Total</b>	<b>16</b>	Pet food	1
		Nuts, nut products & seeds	0

## Technical News

### iNAP (Ireland's National Action Plan On AMR)

The animal health committee (of which IGFA is a member) met again 20<sup>th</sup> May 2019. The committee reviewed the 44 actions / projects that form part of stakeholder's commitment to address the issue of AMR in the livestock chain. The projects falling under priority "raise awareness" are progressing well. FSAI, DAFM, and the Veterinary Council of Ireland have all updated their website with relevant information.



APHA has developed an **APP** to make it easier for farmers and vets to access updated SPS (Summary of Product Characteristics) for veterinary medicines.

Teagasc colleges, UCD and the IT colleges are in the process of incorporating modules on AMR in their courses and workshops. Surveillance and analysis for resistant strain of E. coli salmonella and campylobacter will be undertaken by both FSAI and EPA.

Data collection and monitoring of the use of antibiotics and anti-microbials is considered to be key in determining progress and improvements. DAFM will start data collection initially with pig farmers. **As 90 % of antibiotics are delivered to pigs in feed the compound industry will be expected to play its role in assisting the collection of data.** In the case of other species, the data will be collected at the veterinary script level. It is hoped to move to e-Scripts in order to facilitate this data collection over time. IGFA raised the need to incentivise farmers towards improvements. It was pointed out that some retailers and processors in the poultry sector had supported farmers in the control of salmonella and campylobacter. It was quested why the pig processors were not stepping up with similar support for the pig farmers.

ICOS on behalf of the cooperatives explained that they no longer would supply/ stock dry cow treatment that contained CIA (critically important antibiotics for human health). In the case where a farm required such treatment it would have to be demonstrated by a professional veterinarian that no alternative treatment would work.

### EFSA monitoring of VMD residues and Contaminants

The 2017 monitoring data on the presence of residues of veterinary medicines and contaminants in animals and animal-derived food show high rates of compliance with recommended safety levels. Presence of prohibited substances was also low. The percentage of samples that exceeded maximum levels was 0.35% for the year 2017. This figure is within the range of 0.25%-0.37% reported over the previous 10 years. Non-compliance for chemical contaminants such as metals was higher than for other groups of substances, with cadmium, lead, mercury and copper the most frequently identified. This is the first time that EFSA has collected these data from Member States; in the past the information was submitted to the European Commission. EFSA collected data in the same way as it does in areas such as food additives, chemical contaminants, pesticides residues and antimicrobial resistance. Harmonised data will allow comparisons to be made across years and enable better analysis of the risks to human and animal health.

### April SCoPAFF

The Animal Nutrition (AN) Section of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (SCoPAFF) held their last meeting on 9-11 April 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.

### Zearalenone in Beet Pulp

Germany informed the SCoPAFF Committee of the finding of very high level of zearalenone in sugar beet molasses (RASFF notification 2019.1391 of 12/04/2019). The level reported was 3.26 ppm. As source of the unusual high level of zearalenone in sugar beet pulp, reference was made to the dry summer of 2018 in regions of Germany, when sugar beet suffered from heat stress and was susceptible to fungal infection. As a result, the beets and their products have increased zearalenone contents. In SaxonyAnhalt, values of 2-5 ppm were repeatedly determined analytically in the internal monitoring of a manufacturer. According to Commission Recommendation 2006/576/EC, the guideline value for products/feed intended for animal feed is 2-3 ppm. The Committee agreed that, the levels of zearalenone found in sugar beet pulp and pellets needs to be assessed with regard to the risk of adverse animal health effects.

## DON & H2 T2

The SCoPAFF committee were further informed that, based on the available occurrence data in the EFSA database, the current guidance levels for deoxynivalenol and indicative levels for T-2 and HT)2 toxin can be significantly lowered.

## Inorganic Arsenic

Member's states are recommended to increase monitoring for inorganic arsenic in feed. The objective is to measure total arsenic level and the ratio of organic to non-organic arsenic. The monitoring will focus on Grass Meal, Beet pulp, Palm Kernel, Fish products, Seaweed Meal and Compound feed containing these feed materials. Results must be submitted to the Commission by October 2020. Member states were informed that a maximum level of 2mg/kg for inorganic arsenic should be used as a reference until sufficient data is collated to make a complete risk assessment.

## Dioxin

The Commission has circulated its initial proposal for the reduction of the maximum limits for dioxins and DL PCBs. Industry is requested to check their own monitoring data and compare with possible future maximum limit and to identify potential hotspots and collecting data to evaluate the magnitude of the issue.

DIOXINS (PCDD/F)

Products intended for animal feed	Maximum content (LB) in mg WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ/kg (ppt) relative to a feed with a moisture content of 12 %	EFSA database			Observations - review MLs based on the data available in the EFSA database
		Number of samples	Mean (LB/UB)	P95 (LB/UB)	
Feed materials of plant origin	0.75	230	0.02/0.03	0.06/0.09	0.25 (?)
with the exception of:					
- vegetable oils and their by-products	0.75	137	0.12/0.21	0.34/0.42	0.50 (?)
- forages/roughages	0.75	82	0.05/0.07	0.20/0.20	0.25 (?)
Feed materials of mineral origin	0.75	176	0.02/0.13	0.13/0.18	0.25 (?)
Feed materials of animal origin:					
- Animal fat, including milk fat and egg fat	1.50	96	0.10/0.17	0.40/0.57	0.75 (?)
- Other land animal products including milk and milk products and eggs and egg products	0.75	46	0.02/0.06	---	0.25 (?)
- Fish oil	5.0	82	0.80/0.90	2.49/2.49	2.5 (?)
- Fish, other aquatic animals, and products derived thereof with the exception of fish oil, fish protein hydrolysed containing more than 20 % fat <sup>(1)</sup> and crustacea meal	1.25	106	0.22/0.28	0.68/0.68	0.75 (?)
- Fish protein hydrolysed containing more than 20 % fat; crustacea meal	1.75	--	--	--	1.25 (?)
The feed additives kaolinitic clay, vermiculite, natrolite-phonolite, synthetic calcium aluminates and clausophilite of sedimentary origin belonging to the functional groups of binders and anti-caking agents	0.75				0.25 (?)
Feed additives belonging to the functional group of compounds of trace elements	1.0				0.25 (?)
Premixtures	1.0				0.25 (?)
Additives		37	0.05/0.06	0.22/0.22	
Compound feed	0.75	532	0.02/0.03	0.08/0.09	0.25 (?)
with the exception of:					
- compound feed for fish	1.75	224	0.13/0.17	0.36/0.42	0.50 (?)
- compound feed for pet animals	1.75	19	0.08/0.09	---	0.50 (?)
- compound feed for fur animals	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous Defined by Commission Regulation (EU) 68/2013 as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1017 Category includes glucose molasses, products from the bakery and pasta industry, other unspecified miscellaneous feedstuffs.		95	0.08/0.14	0.36/0.36	

IGFA will keep you updated

[www.igfa.ie](http://www.igfa.ie) | <https://twitter.com/IGFAie> |

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate and reliable as of the date of publication

## Feed Additives

(Register 271 published 22/05/2019)



## Re-authorisation of Vitamin B12

All applications for re-authorisation of Vitamin B12 have been withdrawn, with the exception of one dossier related to the strain Ensifer adhaerens SCM 2034, for which the EU Commission asked EFSA for a revised opinion, which may be adopted within the next months. This means there is still a chance that Vitamin B12 is re-authorised as feed additive. Igfa will keep you posted.

## US Grain Council Seminar



The US Grain Council will be hosting a half-day seminar in Portlaoise, on June 20<sup>th</sup> from 9:00 until 13:00 surrounding the inclusion of DDGS in swine compound feed. With the eventual push toward sustainably sourced feedstocks, this is the perfect time to explore new feedstock sources.

U.S. Grains Council Manager of Global Trade Reece Cannady will deliver a market analysis to begin the seminar, followed by least cost formulations and training in new technology given by President of Gowans Feed Consulting and swine nutrition expert Dr. Malachy Young.

Please contact Reece Cannady, [rcannady@grains.org](mailto:rcannady@grains.org), for any questions that you may have on the event or to RSVP for the event.

The deadline to RSVP is Monday, June 17<sup>th</sup>