

FEED ISSUES

IGFA MONTHLY NEWSLETTER



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General News

Sustainable Soy Work Shop



We are pleased to announce that the **Sustainable Soy Workshop** hosted by igfa has been reorganised and will go ahead on 30th June remotely.

Please contact maeve.whyte@eorna.ie for more details.

MaREI Seminar on Energy & Climate Policy

[MaREI](#) is the world-leading Science Foundation Ireland Research Centre for Energy, Climate and Marine, at University College Cork. Their 9th Annual Seminar on Energy & Climate Policy Research took place remotely on the 20th May 2020. It was hosted by UCC & ESRI Dublin and attended by Igfa.

Session 1: Impacts of Covid19 on economy, energy and emissions

Session 2: Moving to net-zero emissions by 2050

Session 3: Climate action, citizens, communities and infrastructure

Professor Alan Matthews (TCD) spoke in session 2 about measures in agriculture. To listen to the full webinar please click [here](#). If you are specifically interested in Professor Alan Matthews presentation fast forward to 1:41 of the 3:12 session.

Brexit update



After a 3rd round of talks in May that resulted in very little progress, the EU and UK will begin the next series of negotiations at the start of June. Legal texts on the UK position have been made public and UK politicians have restated their determination that the transition period will not be extended beyond the end of December 2020.

Igfa attended a DAFM remote meeting on Brexit in June where it was reiterated that the industry needs to prepare for all scenarios including a 'no deal' situation at the end of the 2020. Although the government is hoping to see progress in June, it is expecting that the negotiations will continue into the autumn. Understanding the specific details of how the Northern Irish protocol will operate is a key work area so that technical and practical measures can be put in place. Before and after the meeting Igfa reiterated its request for DAFM to agree to speak at a workshop and answer questions specifically on compound feed and premix movements within the Island of Ireland, into GB and the EU. **Igfa have emphasised how important it is that we get clarity on some of these critical scenarios for our industry.**

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WHATS ON

Jun	Teagasc Events
Jun 3 rd	Fefac General Assembly
Jun 16 th	Igfa Feed Committee
Jun 30 th	S Soy Workshop
Jun 22 nd	iNAP Committee
Sept 24 th	XXIX Fefac Congress

USEFUL LINKS

Igfa Covid 19	Gov Covid 19
HSE Covid 19	CDC Covid19
Crop Forecast	Irish Fbo's
Protein Balance	Fbo Forms
Oeju	Dafm Brexit
Fsai Amr	Dafm Amr
Dafm Trader	Pig Innovation
Notices	

RASFF MAY 2020

Total Food & Feed	227
Food	202
Food Contact Materials	8
Total Feed	17
Feed Materials	13
Feed Premixtures	0
Feed Additives	1
Compound Feed	1
Nuts, products and seeds	1
Pet food	1

Exporting feed additives & premixtures to China



European feed business's exporting feed additives and premixtures to China sometimes struggle to get registered by Chinese custom authorities (GACC). This registration requires heavy administrative procedures, including an audit by Chinese authorities and provision of information on e.g. the way official controls are performed in the Member State of production. Fefac are exploring the possibility to simplify further the process, i.e. reducing the administrative workload by referring as much as possible to the fact that the feed legislation is harmonised at EU level and avoiding audits by Chinese authorities. The purpose of the initiative is to strive for a similar agreement as the one agreed between China and the USA in which China has agreed to:

- import feed additives & premixes from the US without audits or inspections
- evaluate applications for imports of premixes within 3 months
- evaluate applications for new feed additives within 9 months
- automatic list establishments that are approved by the US government

If you have an interest in being involved in this European initiative please e mail cornelia.oconnell@eorna.ie

Sustainability

EU Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies published



The European Commission published its [Farm to Fork Strategy \(F2F\)](#) on 20th May 2020. It aims to build a more sustainable food system and contains future plans and proposals for a huge range of EU food-related policies. Everything from feed additives to pesticide use to the future CAP is addressed and a range of measures proposed so that EU food systems can become 'a global standard for sustainability'.

The Strategy sets ambitious targets to reduce by 50% the use and risk of pesticides and the use of more hazardous pesticides by 50% by 2030. It also plans to enforce current legislation and develop new techniques on nutrient management in agriculture with an aim of reducing nutrient losses by at least 50% and reducing the use of fertilisers by at least 20% by 2030. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the animal sector is a key issue and the commission plans to revise the Feed Additives Regulation with the aim of placing more sustainable and innovative feed additives on the EU market that contribute to this reduction. Current use of feed materials will also be assessed and an evaluation conducted on how to reduce EU 'dependency on critical feeds materials (e.g. soya grown on deforested land)'. The document mentions the health problems and costs for animals and humans of Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and outlines that action will be taken to reduce overall EU sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals by 50% by 2030. Numerous other areas are addressed including a revision of labelling rules, measures to address food waste and the need to promote and encourage more organic farming. An Igfa F2F summary document is available [here](#).

In addition to the F2F strategy a high-profile [Biodiversity Strategy](#) for 2030 was also published. It says that many of the measures outlined in the F2F document will help improve biodiversity but adds that more space is needed for biodiversity improvements. As such it outlines that 'there is an urgent need to bring back at least 10% of agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features' and specifically mentions buffer strips, fallow land, hedges, non-productive trees, terrace walls, and ponds. It adds that the target will be constantly reviewed and adjusted if necessary 'to mitigate against undue impact on biodiversity, food security and farmers' competitiveness'

Responsible Soy Consumption

The [IDH Soy Monitor 2018](#) was published at the end of May and gives an update on the transition towards responsible and deforestation-free soy in the EU-28, Norway and Switzerland. It highlights that in 2018, 38% of all soybean meal consumed in EU+ was compliant with the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines and 19% was

certified deforestation-free. FEFAC welcomed the report underlining that its own risk assessment estimates that 77% of EU soy imports were sourced from low-deforestation regions. FEFAC added that they are proud of the industry's progress on responsible soy sourcing but said there is more work to do.

Nitrates Derogation

The following is a question that was posed recently by one of our members.

Question: What the situation is a with the supply of Calf and Weanling feeds with protein higher than 16% to farmers in derogation?

DAFM Answer: There is no issue with higher levels of protein with young stock. This measure is targeted at the animal older than 2 years, therefore higher than 16% is not an issue for young stock

In [March Feed Issues](#) you will see other Q & A's.

Renewable Energy Directive RED 11

In order to achieve reduction in carbon emissions from transport we need to displace the use of oil and one such way is biofuels. Every two years the Commission has the power to add materials to the list of advanced biofuels contained in [Annex 1X of RED11](#). EU member states are obliged to comply with minimum inclusion rates of Annex 1X feed stocks in their target for renewable energy (as opposed to crop-based biofuels, these have a maximum share).

The Consultant, appointed by the EU Commission has started to update the current list. There are a range of feed material currently on the list. If a vital feed material is included in the list this, it could result in increased competition from the bioenergy sector, as operators seek to comply with minimum inclusion targets. The most important of these feed materials are **Soyhulls, Palm fatty acid distillate (PFAD), Whey Permeate, Category 3 Animal Fats and Molasses**. The feed industry can expect to face some strong lobbying to have these products listed in the Annex of the regulation and available to the bioenergy industry. Igfa has submitted usage data on the above products to FEFAC, and supported their **exclusion** from the Annex.

Animal Health

Campylobacter in broilers



In March EFSA released its updated review of the 2011 opinion on control options for campylobacter in poultry broiler meat. New information was published since the EFSA 2011 report that provides additional evidence that slaughter age, season, thinning, drinking contaminated water and carry over from previous flocks are important risk factors.

The report shows that biosecurity measures remain essential to prevent flock colonisation with Campylobacter.

Twenty control options were studied and eight of these options were considered to provide a reduction of less than 10 % in flocks. Table 18 on page 46 of the report provides a comparative review of the effects of individual interventions, that can demonstrate a probability of control higher than 10 %. The report finds that vaccination and the use of additives in water or feed still rank high but with a less pronounced effect than in the 2011 report. The advantages and disadvantages of each control must be considered in light of ease of implementation, cost etc, these will vary depending on country and on farm situation. A copy of full report is available at this [link](#).

Avian influenza (HPAI) in Europe

High Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N8 - Europe



Since 27th March 2020 the following outbreaks have occurred in Europe:

- Hungary has confirmed a further 175 outbreaks since the 25th March 2020. 174 of these were secondary outbreaks and 1 primary outbreak was notified. The primary outbreak was reported from Csongrád in a commercial duck flock with 141,652 birds. The majority of the total number of outbreaks occurred in the Bács-Kiskun region and 10 confirmed cases were in the Csongrád region. This brings Hungary to a total of 184 confirmed cases.
- Germany reported a primary outbreak in Borde on the 31st March in a flock of 20,087 fattening turkeys. This brings Germany to a total of 3 confirmed cases.
- Poland confirmed one further outbreak in a flock of 28,938 15-week-old Turkeys. This confirmation was on the 31st March 2020 in the Sulecinski region. This brings Poland to a total of 32 confirmed cases.
- The total number of outbreaks of HPAI H5N8 in Europe now stands at 238.
- In all cases disease control measures in accordance with Directive 2005/94/EC have been implemented including establishment of protection and surveillance zones where applicable.

Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza H6N1 – Ireland

Outbreaks in Ireland

- DAFM has confirmed Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza (LPAI) of the H6N1 subtype in five more poultry flocks in County Monaghan.
- This brings the total number of LPAI H6N1 outbreaks here to nine.
- One additional flock in the Monaghan area is being investigated as suspect for avian influenza.
- The confirmed flocks include 7 table egg layer flocks and 2 fattening turkey flocks.
- Presenting clinical signs in the new flocks are consistent with previous findings including:
 - Significant drop in egg production (where applicable)
 - Reduced feed intake
 - Mild depression
 - Green diarrhoea (one case)
 - Slight increase in mortality
- All nine holdings have been derestricted under the Avian Influenza Legislation as the H6N1 subtype is not included in the definition of a notifiable avian influenza at EU level
- The flocks are restricted under Irish Law however and are subject to compliance with certain requirements in order to prevent further disease spread
- Culling of birds has occurred in the case of eight of the flocks to date– note this is a commercial decision on behalf of the flock owners

For more information see full DAFM report [here](#)

Technical News

GMP+ Update

Feed Material Risk Assessment Updates

Within the scope of GMP+, feed materials undergo a safety risk assessment which is carried out by a technical committee before approval for inclusion on the **GMP+ list of feed materials**. The process of submitting a feed material for inclusion is available [here](#). Only products on this list can be used by GMP+ certified companies. See [Link](#) for latest product list, 10 new feed materials added and two updated. You'll find an overview of these changes [here](#).

Pesticides



The 2018 EU pesticide residue report has just been [published](#). The report provides an overview of the official controls carried out in the EU (Iceland and Norway) on pesticide residues. It is a mandatory report under article 32 of [Regulation \(EC\) No 396/2005](#).

Comparing 2018 with 2017 The total number of samples analyses increased by 3%. Comparing 2018 with 2017, the total number of samples analyses increased by 3%, the maximum residue level (MRL) exceedance rate increased from 4.1% to 4.5% and the percentage of samples taken from EU origins 63 % and third country 27% remained constant. On the positive side 95% of the overall sample's analyses (91,015) fell below the maximum residue levels

(MRL). Of the 4.5 % that exceeded the MRL, only **2.7 %** were non-compliant after applying the measure of uncertainty. The control programme includes a subset of 11,000 results from a randomised control programme. These showed an exceedance rate of 1.4 % with only 0.9 % being non-compliant.

[These samples of commonly consumed food in the EU can be viewed on a website and consumers can scroll through the results and see the high levels of compliance.](#) The report is used to perform exposure assessment on consumers. The report states that, EFSA considers it unlikely, that the numbers of MRL exceedances is unlikely to pose an acute exposure or a chronic exposure risk to EU consumers.

EFSA does make some recommendation which should be of interest to us. Wheat samples exceeded MRLs for carbendazim and fenitrothion, these should be followed up by the authorities. Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) was found predominately in bovine fat and should be prioritised for testing. Organic crops contained chlorpyrifos, imazalil & thiacloprid. EFSA recommends that the EU builds a database of processing factors for pesticide MRL.

Pesticides & MRLs

Concerns on possible noncompliance with MRLs for pesticides non (re-)authorised in the EU remain relatively low on imports of feed materials from third countries, for the next 12 months. For the time being, the EU Commission has not decided yet on how to proceed with MRLs for substances falling under cut-off criteria but for which no request for authorisation has been introduced, such as glufosinate. Although the elimination of MRLs (i.e. all limits down to LOD – 0.01 ppm) remains an option, discussions are still going on within the EU Commission to mitigate this legal option, e.g. via a “soft landing” (step wise reduction of MRLs) and/or a possibility to ask for Import Tolerances. **Glufosinate ammonium** is amongst the first substances for which the agreed approach, when decided, will be applied. It is now likely that the discussion at SCoPAFF on a draft regulation would start at the earliest in September 2020 and new values would most likely not apply before Q4 2021.

For substances like Mancozeb, which is used on soy, its authorisation will be denied because it is classified as toxic for reproduction (R1B). The lowering of MRLs down to LOD is likely to be decided end of 2021. Results of monitoring do not show a significant risk of non-compliance. The same goes for beta-cyfluthrin (Beta-C).

There are serious concerns resulting from the lowering of MRLs to LOD for chlorpyrifos and chlorpyrifos methyl that may affect **both imports and EU-produced grains**. The new limits are expected to enter into application at the end of 2020. The German authorities ordered that any residue above 0.01 ppm of these two pesticides should be regarded as unsafe and therefore by virtue of the General Food Law, they should be withdrawn from the market without waiting for the entry into force of the amended MRLs. It is evident now that from a political perspective, the “stand-off” between EU Commission and EU Parliament is going to be intense. The ENVI Committee opposed a Regulation from the Commission to increase the MRLs for haloxyfop-p in linseeds.

The new MRL was in line with an EFSA opinion and based on best available science. As linseed is important to the food industry in Ireland, IGFA passed the information on the upcoming vote to the food industry to consider contacting their MEP to support the Commission and EFSA. Due to COVID-19, the EU Commission must restart the dossier in July with the same expected vote in COMENVI.

Mycotoxins - Fungal disease meets its match



Fusarium head blight (FHB), caused by a fungus, reduces wheat crop yield and introduces toxins into the harvest. From the assembly of the genome of *Thinopyrum elongatum*, a wild relative of wheat used in breeding programs to improve cultivated wheat, Wang et al. cloned a gene that can address both problems. For more information see [link](#)

Non-GMO Labelling

Igfa along with FEFAC has once again asked the Commission to harmonise the rules on non-GMO labelling. Feed Manufacturers are confronted with distortion of competition due to different national legislation and control requirements. There is also a lack of mutual recognition between Non-GMO standard owners and this further distorts the market place. Igfa continues to support the discussions on harmonisation and clarity for the labelling of animal products and the respective non-GMO feeding regimes behind these labels.

New Genomic Techniques (NBTs)

As a follow-on to the Court case C-528/16 the Commission has initiated a stakeholder consultation on new genomic techniques. Members will remember that the court after considering the overall objectives of Directive 2001/18/EC, ruled "that **new mutagenesis techniques** fall within the scope of that Directive and are subject to the obligations laid down therein". The ruling brought legal clarity as to the status of new mutagenesis techniques, but also raised practical questions which have consequences for the national competent authorities, the Union's industry, in particular in the plant breeding sector, research and beyond. Those questions concern, how to ensure compliance with Directive 2001/18/EC when products obtained by means of **new mutagenesis techniques cannot be distinguished, using current methods, from products resulting from natural mutation**, and how to ensure, in such a situation, the equal treatment between imported products and products produced within the Union.

Igfa has joined the task force within FEFAC (as a follow on to the GM task force). The Feed industry position has been submitted this month in consultation with the European seed industry oil crusher and traders.

SCoPAFF and Feed additives



The summary reports of the SCoPAFF section on Animal Nutrition meeting, held on 10-12 February 2020 and 1- 3 April, has been published.

The Committee discussed, among other items:

- Feed additive applications under Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No. 1831/2003
- Amending Regulation (EC) 429/2008 and the analytical method for detection of GMO and its fractions
- Revision of Regulation 68/2013 on the catalogue of feed materials
- Undesirable substances, including T2 and HT-2 toxin, deoxynivalenol, ergot alkaloids and nickel
- Draft Commission Implementing Regulations concerning the authorisation of norbixin (annatto F), sodium selenate and L-leucine.

If you wish to get a copy of the summaries contact cornelia.oconnell@eorna.ie

Eu Register of Feed Additives edition 04/2020 (282) was published on 27th May 2020, see [link](#)