



General News

Workshop

Thanks to James Doyle for running a very educational Workshop. "The 21st Century Feed Mill; 'Good Manufacturing Practice' on 3rd October. Certificates of attendance have been sent to all participants.



Igfa Annual Dinner

The Irish Grain and Feed Association 46TH Annual Dinner will take place on Thursday 31st January 2019 at 7.00 for 7.30 pm In The Crowne Plaza Dublin Airport Hotel, Northwood Park, Santry, Dublin 9, See [link](#) for booking procedure and booking form [link](#)

(Book your accommodation directly with Hotel)
The Crowne Plaza, Airport: €130.50/€141 per room including Full Irish Breakfast
Express By Holiday Inn: €99 per room including Hot

African swine fever (ASF)



ASF is a highly contagious and usually fatal viral disease of pigs. It does not affect humans and meat from pigs does not pose any food safety risk. The spread is primarily by wild boar, humans, uncooked meats and transport. There is no cure for ASF apart from slaughter and there is no vaccine to combat this virus.

Role of Feed in virus Transmission

Considering the rapid extension of the EU areas infected by ASF, a review of the possibility that feed materials may act as a route of transmission of viruses (and ASF) has been initiated by the industry. The general conclusion is that the risk that feed ingredients used in industrial feed mills as a vector of transmission of the virus is extremely low. It is acknowledged that farmers may need reassurance, given that feed materials, may become contaminated where bio security is poor. Wild boars, transport, people and uncooked meats remain the main cause of dissemination of the ASF virus. Bio security along the

supply chain should not be overlooked when sourcing feed materials, additives or animal products (blood meal) from the infected areas. The concerns in the pig farming communities are supported by confusing (and not confirmed) rumours in 2014 that spray dried pork blood plasma would have been responsible for a contamination case with PED in Canada. In addition, the use of recycled feed bags from China was also implicated.



The publication by *Dee et al* in March 2018 of a study showing that several viruses including ASFv can survive several weeks in feed ingredients such as soybean meal, feed materials of pig origin or certain feed additives has caused much discussion but can be considered low risk. Forages, straw Clays and organic feeds may also be suspect. "Of the data available, the ingredients commonly used in swine diets and showing an affinity for survival of viruses such as porcine epidemic diarrhoea virus (PEDV) and foreign animal diseases include: soybean meal, DDGS, porcine-based proteins, vitamin premix, choline chloride, L-Lys, and DL-Met. "

The work does not prove that feed materials have caused any of the outbreaks but when contaminated (by the researchers) the virus was shown to be able to survive several weeks and survive long distance transport conditions.

The European producers of blood products and gelatine confirmed that their manufacturing process was able to kill any virus, including the ASF virus. As regards soybean meal and grains, it was noted that significant volumes were imported from infected areas over the last years with no documented case of contamination. Likewise, FEFANA did not report any specific concern regarding feed additives. The Belgian Feed Association informed that Belgian scientist recommend not to feed pigs with maize harvested in infected areas. The Commission has been requested to comment on the likelihood of feed materials as a source of ASF transmission

As a precaution feed industry stakeholders in Ireland are reviewing their biosecurity and where appropriate disinfecting transport arriving at depots. The product mostly recommended is Vikron S, it has been independently tested by the Institute of Animal Health, Pirbright, United Kingdom. Please see the [link](#) for further details.



Animal Feed Stakeholder Network

The 1st Animal Feed Stakeholder Network meeting took place on Friday 12th October 2018. The purpose is to provide a platform for closer engagement and communication with relevant stakeholders on issues of mutual relevance to the Irish feed industry. There were three sessions on the day. [Click on speaker to view presentation.](#)

Session 1

Opening address – [Ms. Louise Byrne](#), Head of Feedingstuffs, Fertiliser, Grain & Poultry Division, DAFM

The Irish Feed Sector and Risks along the chain

Chair – Mr. Donal Coleman, Director of Crop Safety

- The Irish Feed Sector and DAFM Controls - [Dr. Barry O'Reilly](#), Feedingstuffs, Fertiliser, Grain and Poultry Division, DAFM
- Meat Industry Ireland Perspective on the Feed Chain - [Mr. Cormac Healy](#), Meat Industry Ireland
- Risks along the Feed Chain, including new and emerging risks - [Mr. Giovanni Saccarola](#), Health and Food Audits and Analysis, European Commission
- Risks along the feed chain- An Industry Perspective - [Ms. Deirdre Webb](#), Irish Grain and Feed Association and Mr Arnaud Bouxin, European Feed Manufacturers' Federation

Session 2

Climate Change and Feeding Strategies

Chair – Ms Edwina Love, Head of Climate Change and Bioenergy Policy Division, DAFM

- The Climate Change Challenge - [Dr. Avril Rothwell](#), Climate Change and Bioenergy Policy Division, DAFM
- Grass Nutritive Value and opportunities to improve N use-efficiency and lower emissions throughout the grazing season - [Dr. Michael O'Donovan](#), Teagasc, Moorepark
- Optimising Ration Formulation for Climate Change - [Dr. Finbarr Mulligan](#), UCD

Session 3

Legislative Developments and In-Feed Medication and AMR

Chair – Mr Colm Forde, Head of ERAD and Veterinary Medicines Division

- In-Feed Medication and AMR - [Dr. Máire McElroy](#), Veterinary Medicines and Residues Division
- Review of the use of surplus food in feed policy - [Mr. Paul Vickers](#), Feedingstuffs, Fertiliser, Grain and Poultry Division, DAFM
- Review of medicated feed legislation - Ms. [Breda Meehan](#), ERAD (Admin), DAFM

Cereals Used for Animal Feed

Jan-Dec 2017

Usage Tonnes	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Totals
Compound Feed	576,683	708,808	36,110	1,321,601
Sold as Straights	39,942	86,668	9,901	136,511
Total	616,625	795,476	46,011	1,458,112

How to check Possible Tariff

(that will apply to imports from the UK in the event of a “No Deal” Brexit)

From March 30th 2019 the UK intends to be a third country and **imports** from the UK may be subject to third-country non-preferential duties (so called WTO tariffs) as set out in the EU tariff schedule. These duties will be applicable if the UK leaves EU without concluding a withdrawal agreement with the EU (what is sometimes called a **No Deal Brexit**. **Exports** to the UK from the EU, if Brexit occurs without a withdrawal agreement, will also be subject to the tariffs that the UK chooses to adopt as its own on exiting the EU. Click on link to a simple guide to checking Tariff codes. It is recommended to check these tariffs and decide how best to adjust your business to this potential situation. [Igfa prepared a briefing see link](#) and once the final brexit deal is apparent we will provide further simple guidance on how to keep up to date on Tariff changes.

Well done!



Mervue Laboratories and Inform Nutrition were delighted this September at their annual GMP plus audit to receive a **Zero Non-Conformance Audit** from SGS. This achievement is a credit to Quality Manager, Shirley McCarthy and the dedication of her Quality Team in their ongoing commitment to the quality management on both the Mervue Laboratories and Inform Nutrition sites.

RASFF Summary 1st Oct – 31st Oct

Total	288	<i>Feed Premixtures</i>	0
		<i>Feed additives</i>	1
Food	242	<i>Feed material</i>	29
		<i>Fats and Oils</i>	0
Food contact materials	13	<i>Compound Feed</i>	0
		<i>Herbs & Spices</i>	0
Feed Total	33	<i>Pet food</i>	3
		<i>Nuts, nut products and seeds</i>	0

Dates

Teagasc	November events see link
Nov 7-9 th	SCoPAFF meeting
Nov 20 th	AMR One Health Event Password ONEHEALTH2018
Dec 11 th	Feed Committee Meeting
Jan 24 th	5 th iNAP Animal Health Implementation
Jan 31 st	Igfa Annual Feed Dinner

Consultations/ Websites

[EU Crop Monitoring and Yield Forecasts bulletin](#)
[Commodity Price Dashboard](#)

[DAFM Trader Notices](#)
[DAFM Registered & Approved FBO's](#)
[DAFM FBO Forms](#)
[DAFM Meat Market Weekly Figures.](#)

Technical News

Processed Animal Protein in IE Audit Report

In February 2018 the Commissions audit and inspection unit completed an audit on the implementation of traceability hygiene and trade controls on PAP in Ireland. The overall report recognises that the “structure and functioning of the official controls (a high number of risk-based inspections and the number of samples taken), which have not identified any particular problems, is indicative of a robust control system.

However, several important areas of weakness are identified

- 1) Approval and registration of some premises did not reflect the actual products manufactures. One plant was producing Poultry PAP and Mammalian PAP but was approved only for poultry PAP. Given this lack of clarity on the scope of approval, then the system of risk-based controls can be questioned.
- 2) Category 2 material was incorrectly labelled as category 3. In Ireland for logistics purposes we only

have category 1 and category 3 material. Category 2 is always handled as category 1 material.

- 3) Traders of PAP are never visited by the official control authorities and no record could be found of cleaning and inspection of containers prior to loading.
- 4) Export and Import of PAP continues to be a problem and verification of arrival and receipt of material is often not available or the material is inaccurately recorded.

Given the vast amount of effort that goes into TSE control in Ireland, it is disappointing for the official control authorities and the industry that some serious shortcomings still exist. It has to be acknowledged that the legislation is extremely complex and perhaps it is time the renderers or meat processors stepped up to develop simple industry guidance to help with categorisation of by-products.

Members should note that PAP is made from category 3 material only. (A review of ABP controls across the EU was produced for members in 2015 and discussed at the December 2016 Feed committee). These reports show similar weaknesses across the EU with over 700,00 T mislabelled and missing in the UK system. In light of this and the sensitivity of the PCR testing, it is likely that number of reports to the RASFF for r DNA in feed and feed material may continue as the Commission unwinds the feed ban.).

Impact of the loss of Chlorothalonil (Bravo) on cereals in Ireland

Chlorothalonil plays an important role in disease control in Irish cereal production. Faced with the threat of the denial of reauthorisation of the product this autumn, Teagasc were asked to determine its value in current systems and to



project how the potential removal of chlorothalonil may impact on the production and profitability of Irish winter wheat, spring and winter barley. The report recently released by Teagasc shows that, where chlorothalonil is not available, the most likely scenario for e-Profit Monitor farmers is an average net margin reduction of over 50% in wheat and 65% in barley, with growers achieving national average yields at or just above break even.

Cereal production will only be economic on the highest yielding sites with low costs of production as the risks of economic loss will increase dramatically on other sites. Irish growers will lose competitiveness as it is

anticipated that other regions outside Ireland will not suffer the same losses, and consequently grain prices will not rise in Ireland to offset yield losses.

It is unclear which lobbying steps the manufacturers/farm bodies have taken to retain this product as part of their tool box in the fight against cereal disease in Ireland.

Ongoing/upcoming additive re-authorisations

Additive	Status
Vitamin B12	First discussions have started at SCoPAFF level regarding the authorization of Vitamin B12
Vitamin B2	Discussions are expected to start within the next months at SCoPAFF level. At this stage, only two dossiers have been positively assessed by EFSA. Regulation (EC) 2018/1254 on the denial of authorization of B2 80% produced by B. subtilis KCCM 10445 was published on 20 September 2018.
E 7 Molybdenum	Currently there is only one dossier presented for sodium molybdate for use in sheep feed, with very limited chance to obtain a positive opinion as the scientific evidence is very poor.
Lysine	The re-authorization process is blocked at the moment due to legal disputes among producers in relation to strains patent

State of the play on the re-evaluation of ethoxyquin

From the information collected from the ANTOXIAC consortium, the provision of additional studies, in line with the roadmap negotiated with EFSA and the EU Commission, should allow the publication of an updated opinion of EFSA early 2019, i.e. before the expiration of the transition period foreseen for the use of ethoxyquin in fish meal.

Use of feed additives: organic farming

DG AGRI has launched a process of update of the list of feed additives that can be used in organic farming ([Annex VI of R889/2008](#)). The idea is to have this review completed for the entry into force of the new organic farming rules in 2021.

FEFANA (EU Association of Specialty Feed Ingredients and their Mixtures) asked DG SANTE to specify in the [register of feed additives](#) whether the

substance can be used in organic farming. This would be hugely beneficial

Dietetic Feed

DG SANTE is continuing the upgrade of the Annex of Directive 2008/38/EC on dietetic feed. A critical question concerns the form of delivery of the dietetic feed: the approach of the EU Commission supported by a number of Member States is to consider that dietetic feed may be delivered in the form of boluses **only when specifically foreseen in the Regulation for the nutritional purpose at stake.**

IGFA have invited its Ancillary members to provide the required justification to DAFM so it can be taken up at the next [SCoPAFF meeting](#).

Application of “M-factor” to CuSo4

Regulation (EC) 2016/1779 amends the list of harmonised classification of substances under the CLP legislation. As far as copper is concerned, this regulation specifies an M-factor of 10 for certain copper compounds, including copper sulphate. An M-factor is applied to long-term aquatic hazardous substances and means in practice that classification of mixtures as CLP would start as from inclusion rates of 0.25%, i.e. **2,500 ppm**. This could be problematic for mineral feed, assuming that, if mineral feeds are out of the scope of the CLP legislation, they are not de facto excluded from ADR transport rules.

Fefac committee experts will investigate this issue and clarify the legal requirements.

Having one fewer child will save 58.6 tonnes of CO2-equivalent per year !!

Tonnes of CO2-equivalent per year for one person undertaking each action

