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## Dates

Nov events	Teagasc events see <a href="#">link</a>
5-7 <sup>th</sup> Nov	Catchment Science Wexford
12 <sup>th</sup> Nov	Workshop on trade impact of pesticide residues
26/27 <sup>th</sup> Nov	<a href="#">Schothorst International conference</a> <a href="#">NUTRITION IN TRANSITION</a>
Thurs 30 <sup>th</sup> Jan	IGFA Feed Dinner

## Consultations/ Websites

<a href="#">Crop Forecast</a>	<a href="#">DAFM Reg. &amp; App. FBO's</a>
<a href="#">Protein Balance Sheets</a>	<a href="#">ClimateChange Presentations</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>

Below some of the adverts being used. If you would like

## General News

### Meat matters



2019 European elections have put topics such as animal welfare and livestock farming at the top of public agenda. Farmers, as well as all the professionals of the sector, are facing a **growing amount of misinformation** without always having the possibility and/or the capacity to reply. This situation has to change locally and at EU level.

FEFAC together with other 11 EU livestock food chain partners, launched a new group named “**European Livestock Voice**” It is a multi-stakeholder group of like-minded EU partners in the livestock food chain that decided to unite to bring back a balanced debate around a sector that is playing such an essential role in Europe’s rich heritage and future. The associations which represent sectors ranging from animal health to feed, to breeding and animal farming and farmers, aim to inform the public about the social value of livestock production and its contribution to global challenges, offering another perspective in the ongoing debates.

Their first campaign called “**#MeatTheFacts**” objective is to restore a balance in the debate around livestock productions at EU level. it has been designed to last until December. This campaign website [www.meatthefacts.eu](http://www.meatthefacts.eu) aims to become a ‘knowledge hub’ at EU level for EU stakeholders. This platform will try to debunk myths around livestock productions, taking a consumer’s perspective and referring to academic publications around five key pillars:



to use any of these on your own social media click [here](#). Don’t forget to include “**#MeatTheFacts**”

You can also develop the platform content by proposing some new myths/facts documents (if you

have already developed material – even in national language share them with – [avanvadenbrink@fefac.eu](mailto:avanvadenbrink@fefac.eu)

## AMR-Antimicrobial Resistance

A National Antimicrobial Usage Database for pigs will be introduced on Friday 1<sup>st</sup> November 2019. As a first step, to facilitate the submission of antibiotic usage returns for your pig herd, DAFM will require all pig herd owners who



send more than 200 pigs a year to slaughter to register with our online services at [www.agfood.ie](http://www.agfood.ie)

### Why measure antibiotic use in Irish pigs?

- To aid consumer confidence
- To address Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)
- To maintain competitiveness of Irish pig meat exports in global markets
- To satisfy Bord Bia Quality Assurance Schemes requirements
- To satisfy European Union (EU) legislation
- To decrease antibiotic usage in the sector as “we can’t improve what we can’t measure”
- To reduce costs by reducing antibiotic use

## Poland Minimum Reference Prices

The Polish authorities proposes to set up the reference price for particular products, including cereals and rape. Calculation of the reference price would be determined annually on a basis of a price formula over an average of three years. Purchase of Agri-products from the list, at prices below the reference price would result in an examination procedure by the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection in Poland, and in the event of a fraudulent use of contractual advantage from the buyer, relative to the supplier, there would be the possibility of imposing a fine of up to 3% of the previous financial year’s turnover.

Poland argues that the purpose of this act is to strengthen the position of agricultural producers in the food supply chain. The EU Commission has been working towards this objective with the publication of the directive on Unfair Trading Practices and the future regulation on market transparency.

The Polish authorities believe this is not enough to ensure fairness for primary producers. The notification is available here (2019/340/PL)

## UFAS Updates

The Ufas working group meeting took place on 9<sup>th</sup> October. The following is a summary of the main items

## Non-conformances Sept ‘18-Aug ‘19

Non-conformances fall into three broad camps:

1. Lack of knowledge of the requirements of the Standard
2. Management/resource issues, e.g. Training
3. Knowledge issues e.g. A3 HACCP, A8 Transport Requirements and D12 Labelling

- AIC Recognised Schemes lists updated Feed/ Food Schemes | [Service Supplier Schemes](#)
- Updated **UFAS 2020 standard** will be published on November 1<sup>st</sup>, all audits conducted from February 1<sup>st</sup> 2020 will be according to the updated standard.
- Temporary **mutual recognition with Oqualim-RCNA** (French Standard) finishes with GMP+, end of 2019. GMP+ FSA certified companies may purchase feed products from RCNA certified companies only under certain conditions see [link](#)
- UFAS will conduct a trial audit on a **mobile mixing** process against the UFAS standard to determine if this area may be developed in the future.
- **Marks & Spencer’s** have suspended their own audits and are presently relying on UFAS certification.
- **Short notice audits** will be more significant with the new 2020 UFAS standard. All operators will have 4 audits per 3-year cycle, one of these unannounced or short notice. The cost will be spread over all participant fees.
- UFAS are examining the benefits and restrictions of companies potentially providing documentation to auditors in advance of audits, restrictions include issues such as confidentiality.
- UFAS are examining **TACCP** (Threat Assessment Critical Control Point)/**VACCP** (Vulnerability Assessment Critical Control Point) systems which are becoming more prevalent in food standards and industry leaders. Risk assessments are conducted similarly to HACCP principles; however, they address potential adulteration instead of contamination. This could potentially become a voluntary supplementary standard to UFAS in future.

**TACCP** - intentional adulteration for ideological or behavioural purposes

**VACCP** – intentional adulteration for economical gain

## GTAS Update

AIC can confirm that GAFTA have announced the closure of the GTAS Scheme for Merchants. To allow an orderly transition of the small remaining number of GTAS Merchants to a recognised scheme, AIC participants may continue to source combinable crops from these merchants until the **1<sup>st</sup> November 2020**.

## FEMAS Update

An updated version of the FEMAS 2019 Standard has been published on the AIC website. The new document can be downloaded from the AIC website, and is identified as FEMAS 2019 V2 with a publication date of October 2019.

## GMP+ EWS

GMP+ has alerted its certified companies to be alert to possible Zearalenon contamination of dried sugar beet pulp from Germany

<b>Product</b>	<b>Dried sugar beet pulp (pellets)</b>
<b>Contaminants</b>	Zearalenon
<b>Levels detected</b>	Various results between 0.05 up until 0.35 mg/kg*
<b>Feed safety limit</b>	When supplied to the livestock farmer for immediate feeding the next limits apply: - sows and pigs: 0.75 mg/kg * - young pigs: 0.3 mg/kg * - young cattle and dairy cattle: 1.5 mg/kg * * Maximum levels in mg/kg (ppm) derived to a moisture content of 12%
<b>Origin</b>	Germany
<b>Batches</b>	Harvest September 2019
<b>Distribution</b>	All customers of batches related to this report are informed, but it is unknown if other harvests of sugar beets are also affected.
<b>Cause</b>	Still under investigation but potentially related to the regional infestation by insects (beet moth) on the beets causing fungal infestation and thus the formation of zearalenone.
<b>What can you do</b>	Be alert when buying dried sugar beet pulp. If you are aware of levels of Zearaleon exceeding the limits, please keep in mind to inform your farmers and if applicable other customers and stakeholders.

outbreaks reported in domestic pig farms located close to the Hungarian border. The disease was detected in wild boar for the first time on 12<sup>th</sup> August in the same area of Trebisov.

**Serbia:** African swine fever was confirmed for the first time in **Serbia** on 13<sup>th</sup> August 2019. The outbreak occurred in a small holding containing 24 pigs in the Belgrade city area. Since then, the disease has been confirmed in 3 other small farms in the Belgrade and adjacent Podunavski areas of the country.

**Myanmar:** Myanmar (formerly known as Burma) reported its first case of ASF on 14<sup>th</sup> August 2019 on a small domestic pig farm located close to the Chinese border. Since then a further outbreak has been reported in the same district in the East of the country. The outbreak in Myanmar brings the number of countries affected by ASF in Southeast Asia to seven – China (including the Special Administration Region of Hong Kong), Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, North Korea and Myanmar.



Current outbreaks are shown in red. Countries with outbreaks between July 2018 and June 2019 that have since been resolved in orange.

Map courtesy of International Organization for Animal Health and Mapchart

Ireland is free of African swine fever and it is in all of our interests to keep it that way as an outbreak of the disease would have a huge impact on the Irish pig industry here. It is vital to ensure you have a robust biosecurity in place

## RASFF Oct 1<sup>st</sup>-31<sup>th</sup>

<b>Total</b>	366	Feed Premixtures	0
		Feed additives	1
<b>Food</b>	307	Feed material	32
		Fats and Oils	0
<b>Food contact materials</b>	23	Compound Feed	0
		Herbs & Spices	0
<b>Feed Total</b>	36	Pet food	3
		Nuts, nut products & seeds	0

## African Swine Fever

The effects of African swine fever are being felt in many sectors as it continues to spread.

### Latest outbreaks

**Slovakia:** Since the first outbreak of ASF was reported in Slovakia on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2019, there have been 9 further

## Avian Influenza (Bird flu)



The French authorities confirmed an outbreak of Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5 earlier in the month in a flock of 2,600 free ranging mallard ducks in Central France.

The outbreak was detected as part of the national avian influenza surveillance programme (the birds did not display any signs of disease).

From October onwards represents the high-risk period for avian influenza in Ireland due to the presence of migratory wild birds and increased survival times for the influenza virus in the environment.

Poultry owners should be vigilant; monitor their flocks for signs of disease and implement specific biosecurity measures to protect their birds (see DAFM [link](#)). Please remember it is the small backyard flocks that need to be alerted to the risk. Some may not be listed with DAFM

## Technical News

### Premix and AN Committee Update

Meetings took place 9&10<sup>th</sup> October in Copenhagen. Below a summary of the main items discussed:

### Export of feed containing non-EU authorised feed additives

The export to Third Countries of premixtures and compound feed containing non-EU authorised feed additives is under serious threat. The reason for that is an interpretation of the present law by the legal services of the EU Commission concluding that **any activity involving a transfer of ownership of non-authorised feed additives on the EU territory constitutes a placing on the EU market and is prohibited**. If you require more information on this ongoing discussion please contact [cornelia.oconnell@eorna.ie](mailto:cornelia.oconnell@eorna.ie)

### Use of Feed in Water

As agreed at the last meeting of the Premix&Mineral Feed Committee, FEFAC asked DG SANTE for a meeting to clarify the nature of the clarification that was provided by the EU Commission regarding the delivery of complementary feed via water. This meeting took place on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2019. DG SANTE provided the following clarification

- As long as not specifically prohibited in additive authorization acts, it remains possible to deliver in a liquid form complementary feed with feed additives not authorised for **direct** use in water;
- The delivery of complementary feed in a liquid form requires a proper control on the quantity of liquid the animals will ingest; it is therefore not appropriate to allow mixing of these complementary feed in drinking water and it is not appropriate to specify on complementary feed labels that it is to be mixed with drinking water. Instructions for use should specify the amount of complementary feed to be diluted in a specified volume of water and the number of liters of this liquid feed that should be ingested by individual animals.
- A correct system for a controlled distribution of complementary cannot involve the admixture to the drinking water tank distributed ad libitum; a correct system may involve a specific tank where the complementary feed is mixed and the thus liquid feed is delivered to the animals during a limited period of time needed for the animals to ingest it all. The distribution can be made via the pipelines of the drinking water system (bearing in mind that, during the distribution of the liquid feed, animals

would no longer have access to “pure” drinking water”).

Complementary feed containing additives authorised in water or without max limit in the diet may still be delivered via drinking water.

### Poison Centre Notifications/CLP

[Regulation \(EC\) No 2017/542](#) foresees harmonised rules for the **notification** of hazardous mixtures to poison centres in all countries where the mixture is marketed. The procedure foresees in particular that the responsibility for notification is with the downstream user (i.e. the **premixure** manufacturer) for his products and also for those placed on the market by distributors, even under another brand.

#### Date of entry into application

1. Mixtures for consumer use: from 1 January 2020 (postponed to 1 January 2021)
2. Mixtures for professional use: from 1 January 2021.
3. Mixtures for industrial use: from 1 January 2024.

Feed Mills would be considered industrial use.

Are farmers considered professional or industrial use is still under debate? To prepare yourself we recommend Premix companies watch this training work shop which took place in May this year see [link](#)

### African Swine Fever

The Initial EFSA review on **risk of transmission of the virus in feed** was stopped by DG Sante due to concerns over methods, data and assumptions used. This review will recommence again in late 2019 early 2020. Although though there is no documented case of contamination of a pig holding with ASFv via the industrial feed route, concerns are regularly reported in medias and specialized medias further to publications on the potential survival of the ASFv in feed matrices.

The ASFv can however get into the feed chain via the following channels:

- Via contamination of feed ingredients (feed additives producers, feed materials producers / traders)
- Via post market contamination of feed ingredients (transport to feed mill / farm)
- Via contamination of compound feed (feed mill / transport / farm)

Therefore, continued risk mitigation measures (**Biosecurity**) by feed manufacturers to minimize the risk of feed being a vector of dissemination of viruses, including ASFv cannot be emphasized enough

### Feed Additives Register

[Edition 10/2019 \(277\)](#) was released on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019