



General News

IGFA Feed Committee Meeting



IGFA feed committee meeting took place on the 25th September. A new President John Bergin R & H Hall and chairman Dr John Coleman ADM. were elected at the meeting. I Hutchinson, H Peppard, M. Shields, M Frawley & S.O'Regan volunteered to act as future chairs of the committee Sincere thanks to Jerry Clifford for his invaluable experience and contribution as Chairman of IGFA.

Guest Pat McCormack, President of ICMSA and John Enright, general secretary of ICMSA joined the meeting to discuss the Fodder Crisis and mutual co-operation between both organisations to help navigate through the continued Fodder crisis. A transport subsidy for fodder movement within the country, the inclusion of straw on the list of permitted fodder imports, funding to relieve short term cash flow, support for the purchase of feed bins and efforts to improve timely feed orders were listed as priorities.

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.

The spread of the disease so far

The disease has been spreading in **Eastern Europe** (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria) since it first entered the European Union in 2014. ASF was also confirmed in China for the first time in August 2018.

On 14th September 2018, African swine fever (ASF) was confirmed in **Western Europe** wild boar in Belgium for the first time since 1985. In total, two wild boars found in the Belgian Province of Luxembourg (an area close to the French border) have tested positive for the disease. The two boar were part of four (three dead and one sick) found during surveillance of the area by Belgian authorities

This is the first time the disease has been detected in Western Europe in many years. The source of the cases in Belgium is not yet known and investigations are ongoing. The European Commission has confirmed that interim protective measures under the



specific EU Directive for the control of ASF (Council Directive 2002/60/EC) are in place in Belgium.

As the virus can be spread by humans – via clothing, footwear etc. by people who may have been exposed to the virus in affected countries. IGFA members are advised to ensure

- **Visitors to your sites have not come from infected areas**
- **Staff who have holidayed in infected areas take the appropriate bio-security measures**

GMP + Monitoring Aflatoxin B1

As a result of the evaluation of the available analysis results of **Aflatoxin B1 in maize** GMP+ International, together with other accepted scheme owners, has adjusted the risk profile for Aflatoxin B1.

Changed Risk Profiles are:

India	- <u>reduced</u> from high to medium
Bulgaria	- <u>raised</u> from low to medium
Canada	- <u>raised</u> from low to medium
Croatia	- <u>raised</u> from low to medium
Slovakia	- <u>raised</u> from low to medium
Spain	- <u>raised</u> from low to medium
Czech Republic	- <u>raised</u> from low to medium

RASFF Summary 1st Sept – 30rd Sept

Total	245	<i>Feed Premixtures</i>	0
		<i>Feed additives</i>	0
Food	212	<i>Feed material</i>	12
		<i>Fats and Oils</i>	0
Food contact materials	10	<i>Compound Feed</i>	0
		<i>Herbs & Spices</i>	0
Feed Total	23	<i>Pet food</i>	10
		<i>Nuts, nut products and seeds</i>	1

Dates

Oct 1 st / 2 nd	Microbiomes underpinning agriculture Cork
Oct 3 rd	Feed Mills operatives workshop Killeshin Hotel
Oct 5 th	Teagasc Walsh Fellowship Wexford
Oct 9 th	Fefac Premix & Mineral Feed Committee meeting
Oct 10 th	Fefac Animal Nutrition Committee meeting
Oct 12 th	DAFM 1 st meeting of the Animal Feed Stakeholder Network
Oct 15 th	EPA stakeholder engagement Dublin
Oct 25 th	iNAP Implementation Committee
Dec 11 th	Feed Committee Meeting

Brexit

As part of that campaign, public outreach events will be held across the country over the next four weeks:

- Páirc Uí Chaoimh, Cork, Friday, 5th October
- NUI Galway, Friday, 12th October
- Four Seasons, Monaghan, Friday, 19th October
- Croke Park, Dublin, Thursday, 25 October.

Please see the DFAT Brexit website for further details on the seminars and how to register at here

Please also see Intertrade Ireland website for the Brexit ready vouchers that any business impacted by Brexit is encouraged to use

<https://intertradeireland.com/brexit/brexit-start-to-plan-vouchers/>

Consultations/ Websites

[Fodder import scheme](#)
[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.](#)

IGFA E Learning

The first module was launched at Feed Committee meeting. This will be made available to full members

WELCOME TO IGFA E LEARNING & RESOURCES PAGE

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT OUR
REGULATIONS PAGE

[Introduction to Feed Regulations](#)

This course covers,
Regulation History, Feed
Hygiene, Feed Labelling,
Feed Materials, Feed
Additives, Undesirables &
GMO



Click on image

[Feed Hygiene](#)



[Feed Labelling](#)



Technical News

Trader Notice 01 of 2018

(Marketing and labelling Feed)



You should have received a Trader Notice 01 2018 this month. This trader notices bring to your attention amendments to Regulation (EC) No 767/2009 on the placing on the market and use of feed). The changes are laid down in (EU) 2017/2279.

See igfa.ie regulations page for the latest consolidated version.

Annex	Summary of changes
Annex II	Relates to Pet Food
Annex IV	Tolerances for analytical constituents and feed additives in feed materials and compound feed have been revised
Annexes VI & VII	<p>Labelling of certain additives e.g. trace elements will be the additives and not the compound e.g. copper and not copper sulphate</p> <p>The expected amount at end of shelf life of some additives e.g. vitamins can be put on the label as opposed to the added amount, this is to take into consideration the losses that may occur at the end of shelf life</p> <p>Abbreviations are allow as outlined in Table in Regulation e.g. Amino acids, theirs salts and analogues</p>
Annex VIII	Labelling of former foodstuffs which is not suitable for feed unless it has further processing has to be labelled as "former food, only to be used as feed material after ... (designation of the adequate process)

Time lines for labelling



Feed materials and compound feed which have been labelled before **1st January 2019** in accordance with the rules applicable before 1 January 2018 may continue to be placed on the market and used until the existing stocks are exhausted if they are intended for **food-producing animals**

Feed materials and compound feed which have been labelled before **1st January 2020** in

accordance with the rules applicable before 1 January 2018 may continue to be placed on the market and used until the existing stocks are exhausted if they are intended for non-food-producing animals.

Label Samples

These labels Complementary Mineral Feed and Complementary Feed represent basic general formulations that don't include yeasts or enzymes etc. For more complex formulations check with your additive or premix supplier as to how those additives need to be declared.

Company X Ltd, Mill Lane, Anytown, Anywhere, AA1 1ZZ	
Product Code 3579	Dairy Mineral
Complementary mineral feed for lactating dairy cows	
ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS	
Calcium	8.0%
Sodium	8.0%
Phosphorus	6.0%
Magnesium	8.0%
COMPOSITION	
Dicalcium phosphate, Calcium carbonate, Sodium chloride, Magnesium oxide, (Sugar) cane molasses.	
ADDITIVES (PER KG)	
<u>Vitamins:</u> Vitamin A (3a672a): 500,000 IU; Vitamin D3 (3a671): 100,000 IU	
<u>Trace elements (source in brackets):</u> Iodine (3b202 / calcium iodate anhydrous): 250 mg ; Cobalt (3b302 / cobalt(II) carbonate): 60 mg ; Copper (3b405 / cupric sulphate pentahydrate): 2,000 mg ; Copper (3b406 / cupric chelate of amino acids hydrate): 500 mg ; Manganese (3b502 / manganese(II) oxide): 2,000 mg ; Zinc (3b603 / zinc oxide): 4,000 mg ; Zinc (3b606 / zinc chelate of amino acids hydrate): 1,000 mg ; Selenium (E8 / sodium selenite): 20 mg ; Selenium (3b811 / Organic form of selenised yeast inactivated): 10 mg	
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE	
Feed 100 to 150 g per head per day or as detailed in the daily ration formulation, incorporated into the mixed ration. Do not feed to sheep.	
Batch Number: 876543	Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: 25 kg	Establishment No: α IEC123456

Company X Ltd, Mill Lane, Anytown, Anywhere, AA1 1ZZ	
Dairy 18	
Product Code 3456	
Complementary feed for lactating dairy cows	
ANALYTICAL CONSTITUENTS	
Crude Protein 18%, Crude Fibre 7.5%, Crude Oils and fats, 5.5%, Crude Ash 8.0%, Sodium 0.4%, Magnesium 0.5%	
COMPOSITION	
Wheat, Barley, Soya (bean) meal feed, dehulled (1), Palm Kernal meal, Maize Gluten feed (2), (Sugar) cane molasses, Calcium carbonate, Soya (bean) expeller (1), Sodium chloride, Magnesium oxide (1) Produced from Genetically Modified Soya (2) Produced from Genetically Modified Maize	
ADDITIVES (PER KG)	
<u>Vitamins:</u> 3a672a Vitamin A: 8,000 IU; E671 Vitamin D3: 2,000 IU	
<u>Trace elements (source in brackets):</u> Iodine (as 3b202 calcium iodate anhydrous): 2 mg ; Cobalt (as 3b304 Coated granulated cobalt(II) carbonate): 1 mg ; Copper (as 3b405 cupric sulphate pentahydrate): 40 mg ; Manganese (as 3b502 manganous oxide): 50 mg ; Zinc (as 3b603 zinc oxide): 100 mg ; Selenium (as E8 sodium selenite): 0.5 mg	
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE	
Maximum feeding rate 6 kg /hd /day Contains added copper do not feed to sheep Do not feed to animals other than the intended livestock as outlined above	
Batch Number: 765432	Best before: MM/YY
Net weight: 25 kg	
Approval No: α IEC zzzzzzzzzz	UFAS no. xxxxxx

Withdrawal of Authorisation Vit B2 Riboflavin (80 %) produced by Bacillus subtilis KCCM – 10445

The denial of authorisation of riboflavin (80%) produced by Bacillus subtilis KCCM-10445 as a feed additive belonging to the functional group of vitamins, pro-vitamins and chemically well-defined substances having similar effect was published on 19th September 2018 see [link](#)

Time frames

Stocks of the additive shall be withdrawn from the market by **10 November 2018**

Stocks of premixtures produced with the additive shall be withdrawn from the market by **10 January 2019**

Feed materials and compound feed intended for food-producing animals, which have been produced with the additive or with premixtures containing the additive before 10 January 2019 shall be withdrawn from the market by **10 April 2019**

Feed materials and compound feed intended for non-food-producing animals, which have been produced with the additive or with premixtures containing the additive before 10 January 2019 shall be withdrawn from the market by **10 July 2019**

Organic Sector: In addition, compound feed manufacturers operating in the organic sector are reminded, this was the **only** authorised source of Vit B2 for the organic sector. The supplier of this additive acknowledged publicly in March 2018 that this additive was produced from *genetically modified micro-organisms* (GMMO). This announcement was made immediately following the negative EFSA opinion on the additive.

Under organic rules, additives or feed material cannot be produced from or by genetically modified organisms or microorganism. In the situation where it is not possible to analyse for the presence of GM the supplier is permitted to provide a statement that his product is not produced by or from GM or GMMO ([EC 834/2007](#) Article 9(3)). **There are currently no other sources of Vitamin B on the market providing this statement for the organic feed sector as the majority of vitamins are now produced using GMMO.**

Options for the organic sector

One option open to the Commission is to grant a flexibility or derogation under the organic rules using ([EC 834/2007](#)) Article 22(2) (g) to permit the use of Vitamin B2 produced from GMMO in organic feed until a solution can be found. This derogation would take six months to action and the Commission will not activate the derogation without the support of all member states. The reputation of the organic sector must be

protected as they have bought the feed in good faith and labelled as organic.

The options open to organic industry for the moment are very limited, it is difficult to formulate to correct nutritional requirements without an authorised additive. Feed business operators are responsible for delivering feed fit for purpose as defined in their contract with their farmers (conventional or organic). It is possible to reformulate (label as complementary) feed without Vitamin B2, inform the farmer and leave it to him to supply the correct amount of Vitamin through veterinary prescription. Veterinary medicinal forms of Vitamin B2 may be produced using GMMO under organic rules.

Organic Members are advised to

1. Review their stock of organic feed
2. Request further information from their suppliers (suppliers of organic feed and supplier of premix for inclusion into organic feed) as to the source of their Vitamin B2
3. Contact their organic certification body and request their advice on options

Medicated Feed

The current legal framework for medicated feed dates back to 1990 see [link](#), before the creation of the internal market, and since then it has never been adapted, creating **discrepancies in its implementation** across the EU member states



The new regulation should be published early 2019. It will enter into application 3 years later

- The EU parliament and council agreed that carry over tolerances defined at national level would be maintained until the max limits are set by the EU Commission via delegated acts for a predefined list of antibiotics before the end of 2022 based on an EFSA opinion
- 24 Antibiotics to be assessed for carry over in 4 years.
- Homogeneity standards may be set by the Commission.
- Members States to decide nationally how to handle excess MF

Feed Additive Register

It is important to note that some feed additives were authorised only under certain conditions eg. specific authorisation holders. Ammonium chloride is one such additive. Holder of the authorisation is Latochema Co. Ltd see [REGULATION \(EU\) No 832/2012](#) and [REGULATION \(EU\) 2016/1007](#)