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Dates

Oct	Teagasc events see link
8 th Oct	Premix/Mineral Feed Committee
9 th Oct	Animal Nutrition Committee
30 th Oct	iNAP Committee meeting
5-7 th Nov	Catchment Science Wexford
12 th Nov	Workshop on trade impact of pesticide residues
30 th Jan 2020 Thurs	IGFA Feed Dinner

Consultations/ Websites

Crop Forecast	DAFM Reg. & App. FBO's
EU Feed Protein Balance Sheet 2017-18	
DAFM FBO Forms	DAFM Brexit
DAFM AMR	DAFM Trader Notices
FSAI AMR	Pig Innovation

General News

IGFA Committee Meeting



IGFA Feed Committee meeting took place 17th September. Various topics were covered including Quarterly Regulatory update, CRRU Guidance on Permanent Baiting, Sustainability Mycotoxins and Brexit Seminars.

Conor Cleary from Nutribio was the guest speaker and he gave a very interesting presentation on Formulating with varying quality ingredients from a mineral feed / additive perspective. Conor presented this formulation had the recent Feed Formulators Europe in Amsterdam. The importance of Health and Safety was again highlighted by members. The next meeting is scheduled for 10th December.

Meat the Facts

Meat the Facts is a new website see [link](#) and communications initiative developed by a group of European representative bodies. It launched in September and aims to bring to the public facts from “the boots on the ground perspective”. The objective is to offer the public the other side of the argument and remind people how important livestock production is to rural communities and the European way of life. IGFA



is represented in the initiative by FEFAC our European Federation.

Candidate Commissioners Answer to Parliament.

September 30th to October 8th the EU Parliament will question the new Commissioners on their suitability for their new roles. You can see the questions and follow the EU Parliament scrutiny of Commissioners here

Pest Control



Rodenticides are vital to prevent disease in humans and animals, to protect property and equipment from damage and to ensure the highest possible standards of food hygiene. However, we are increasingly aware that the way we use rodenticides causes contamination of some of our most important wildlife species.

CRRU guidance “a practical guide from permanent baiting” which has been welcomed by Pest Control Experts in the Feed industry was published last month. For a copy contact cornelia.oconnell@eorna.ie

RASFF Sept 1st-30th

Total	305	Feed Premixtures	1
		Feed additives	3
Food	252	Feed material	31
		Fats and Oils	0
Food contact materials	13	Compound Feed	2
		Herbs & Spices	0
Feed Total	40	Pet food	3
		Nuts, nut products & seeds	0

Technical News

Climate Change

On 24th September IGFA held a climate change / emission reduction work shop.

John Muldowney DAFM Climate Change section presented on the Government's action plan to tackle climate disruption. The plan presently proposes a carbon tax of €80, legal requirements to decarbonise for all sectors and requirements to monitor and report. Agricultural emissions in Ireland are reported to account for 33% of total national emissions. The target for agriculture is to reduce GHG emissions by 10 – 15% by 2030. Other sectoral targets vary from 40 – 55 % (energy, transport etc.).

The plan for agriculture will focus on

- a) **On Farm Efficiencies** through precision feeding and breeding strategies, reduced fertiliser use, protected urea and enhanced nitrate management plans
- b) **Carbon Sequestration** through 8000ha / year afforestation and reduced intensity management on carbon rich soils.
- c) **Energy Efficiencies:** targets to be set for the levels of energy to be supplied by indigenous biomethane injection by 2030

Jack Nolan from DAFM presented on the CAP proposal and the need for the new systems to deliver on several challenging fronts such as environmental improvements, climate change mitigation measures, viable income for farmers, animal welfare and food safety. In the Irish context of increased livestock numbers, increasing chemical fertiliser use, increasing ammonia release, increasing carbon emissions, reduced water quality and reduced biodiversity, it is evident that **all farms** will need to deliver on some elements of environmental improvement under the future CAP payment system. If the consumers expect environmental goods in return for continued CAP payments, then will the food industry simply demand these enhanced environmental criteria? The new CAP proposal along with the unfair trading practises regulation is an effort to rebalance the power of the farmers in price negotiations. In light of this will knowledge transfer have to focus on GHG mitigation strategies as well as risk management and better business skills for primary producers. DAFM are consulting widely on CAP and welcome as many views a possible in order to develop the IE strategy. capstrategicplan@agriculture.gov.ie

The second part of the session focused on a review of work done at UCD on formulating for protein in

ruminant and monogastric in UCD. **Finbar Mulligan** questioned that ability of formulators to accurately develop precise feeding strategies given the lack of verifiable data we have on our grass/ forages. It was evident from his presentation that manipulating protein in compound feed still left 90 % of the ruminant diets supplying excess protein in the wrong form to the gut.

Tommy Boland provided a positive environmental view of livestock's role as indigestible fibre/ protein recyclers (grass and food co-products), fertiliser producers and food producers. Industry provided 10-minute summaries on additives / strategies for reducing GHG emissions and improving FCE.

Presentations are available for download on <https://igfa.ie/membersonly.html>

DAFM feed stuffs will convene a first meeting of the climate change working group and feedback will be provided to members.

Sustainability Charter

Sustainability, is a dynamic concept. Many production systems can be "sustainable" within their own right. Increasingly customer and authorities are asking what are we doing to develop sustainable systems within our businesses and how can we prove what we say.

The aim of the FEFAC charter is to have a tangible and structured 'list' of indicators that help determine "feed sustainability". FEFAC has drawn up a list of themes with indicators to give meaning and direction to what the feed industry can deliver on, or may be delivering in the area of sustainability. The intention is to use indicators in the (future) collection of feed industry statistics, in order to also be able to communicate to customer and to authorities.

The indicators may be relevant in one country but no in another. Companies should consider what indicators may be relevant or useful for them to use and measure and suggest other where relevant. The themes are climate, circular economy, animal health and welfare, resource efficiency, responsible sourcing, socio n economic and labour. Careful consideration will need to be given to actual indicators for each of these themes and how we measure these indicators.

IGFA members will be asked again over the coming few months what indicators they feel they can sign up to /use to communicate with customers.

Themes and Indicators for a future IE feed industry Sustainability Charter.!

Climate Change

- ✦ Promote reduction of GHG emission from feed material emissions (choose lower foot print materials).
- ✦ Reduce enteric fermentation through correct feeding strategies
- ✦ Optimise water and energy use.
- ✦ Move towards PEF or LCA for the business.

Animal Health/Welfare & Antimicrobial Resistance

- ✦ Develop and implement a biosecurity plan and measures.
- ✦ Enhance animal welfare through nutrition.
- ✦ Promote animal nutritionist as a key advisor for farm health management
- ✦ Adopt animal nutrition solutions to support animal behaviour

Circular & Bio-economy

- ✦ Optimise the use of co products where possible
- ✦ Consider the uptake of other novel ingredients from the circular economy
- ✦ Prevent waste in the supply chain
- ✦ Enable balanced rotations and GAP through the feed chain (pulse contracts)

Resource Efficiency

- ✦ Improve feed conversion ratio of our feeds.
- ✦ Improve protein conversion ratio
- ✦ Reduce nutrient leakage through feed formulation

Responsible Sourcing & Manufacturing

- ✦ Adhere to FEFAC responsible soy sourcing guidelines
- ✦ Source other feed using sustainability criteria (palm oil)
- ✦ Source local ingredients where possible

Socio economic and Labour

- ✦ Provision of training and opportunities for staff.
- ✦ Reduce environmental nuisances, odour noise dust
- ✦ Promote the profitability of the livestock chain
- ✦ Increase viability of farm customer by risk management and buffering of price swings
- ✦ Support local sports clubs and charities

Deforestation Free Supply Chains

In July the EU commission released its communication on “stepping up action to protect & restore the world’s forests”. In EU legislative terms a communication is followed by reports/ impact assessments and a white paper and finally legislation. Where previously the commission spoke about exploring options, in this publication, they are listing possible legal routes to change demand and drive food consumption patterns. The Communication shows that the EU is responsible for around 10 % of total deforestation. The theme was then picked up in the “Green Deal” as published by the new head of the EU Commission. The fire in the Amazonian basin raised the profile of both publications over the summer and drew attention to the contents. The “deforestation free” supply chain plan does list possible regulatory measures on the demand side. Will this mean eco labelling of product to indicate if they have been fed on ingredients that do not contribute to deforestation? Could regulations be put in place to drive consumption away from meat? On the positive side the EU intends to define zero deforestation measure accurately and independently. To verify claims on deforestation, and to work cooperatively with third countries to find solutions **and support industry / farmers initiatives that already are in place.** The “green deal” is an early indication that the new commission will priorities this issue and several NGOs have called for legislation to prevent the import of goods unless they originate from “zero deforestation” areas. The Finnish presidency at a recent meeting has been open and cooperative with the feed industry and clarified that while the topic is a priority they will listen to industry but **the voluntary sustainability system we have in place must become mainstream and the food industry will need to see/ provide evidence that volumes of sustainable material are being used in our systems.**

AMR



DAFM in collaboration with the Irish Farmers Journal (IFJ) are launching a joint ‘One Health’ campaign initiative with the aim of increasing awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance amongst

farmers and other readers of the IFJ. This campaign is being run under the 'One Health' umbrella, and it is hoped that the use of the communications platform of the IFJ will mean the content reaches a wide target audience. There will be an article published every fortnight over the next six months from 7th September. Each article will be accompanied by an educational video. DAFM hope this series will build on the knowledge base already out there, and have a positive impact on how farmers use antibiotics. <https://vimeo.com/357841275>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JBsOGnes-rl&feature=youtu.be>

Pesticides



Chlorpyrifos: assessment identifies human health effects.

Chlorpyrifos is an organophosphate insecticide and was most famously at the centre of the Scott Pruitt debacle

on 2107 & 18 in the US. It is primarily used on fruit, veg, corn and soy bean crops in the US. The EU approval period for chlorpyrifos expires in January 2020, and the manufacturers' application for renewal is currently being evaluated under the EU's peer review system for approval of pesticides. Although the peer review is not yet fully completed, the European Commission asked EFSA to provide a statement on the available results of the human health assessment. This summer EFSA identified concerns about possible genotoxic effects as well as neurological effects during development, supported by epidemiological data indicating effects in children. This means that no safe exposure level – or toxicological reference value – can be set for the substance. DG SANTE, explained to MEPS on September 25th that the Commission plans to put forward draft regulations, proposing non-renewal, as soon as possible. It will be discussed at the Standing Committee (phyto-pharmaceuticals legislation) on Oct 21-22 with the vote possibly in December 2019. The Commission also assured the MEPs that MRL will be lowered and the consumer protected. The active has already been removed from the market in 8 EU countries. To view the EU MRL and authorisation legislation click here.

FVO audit



A team of some 170 professionals from most EU countries conduct audits or inspections to ensure the national authorities are fulfilling their legal obligations. This can

be done during on-the-spot audits, or by desk based exercises or collation of EU countries data. **The audits**

focus on the control system rather than individual premises and it culminates in a written report.

The FVO (European Food and Veterinary Officers) carried out audits in Ireland in March and April this year. The purpose of these audits was to evaluate DAFM official controls on feed additives, their ingredients and traceability. They visited a number of feed mills, additive companies and premix companies across the country. The result of the audit ref. Audit number 2019-6630 is available for view [here](#)

Feed Catalogue

Draft 5 of the EU Catalogue of feed materials (except chapter 12) was tentatively endorsed by the EU Feed Chain Task Force on 23rd September 2019.

The final version will be forwarded to the EU Commission on 15th October 2019 on agreement with other Members of the EU Feed Chain Task Force, at the final consultation on the 2nd October. IGFA will keep you posted.

Feed Additives Register

[\(Register 272 edition 8/2019 published 5/09/2019\)](#)

Applications under article 14 received
4; d; Other zootechnical additives; 4d 3; Preparation of protected citric acid, sorbic acid, thymol and vanillin (Holder of the authorisation Vetagro SpA) [Piglets (Weaned)]; Reg. (EU) No 1117/2010 of 2 December 2010 in OJ L 317, 03.12.2010, p. 3
4; d; Other zootechnical additives; 4d 3; Preparation of protected citric acid, sorbic acid, thymol and vanillin (Holder of the authorisation Vetagro SpA) [Chickens for fattening and reared for laying; Minor avian species for fattening and reared for laying; Weaned Suidae other than <i>Sus scrofa domesticus</i>]; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 849/2012 of 19 September 2012 in OJ L 253, 20.09.2012, p. 8
Deletions
2; a; Other colourants; E 153; Carbon black as colouring agents authorised for colouring foodstuffs by Community rules [All species]; Commission Directive 94/17/EC of 22 April 1994 amending Council Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs; OJ L 105, 26.04. 94, p. 19 Moved to annex II
2; a (iii); Other colourants; E 153; Carbon black [Ornamental fish]; Commission Directive 94/17/EC of 22 April 1994 amending Council Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs/ Corrected by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/353 of 9 March 2018; OJ L 105, 26.04. 94, p. 19 / Corrected by OJ L 68, 12.03.2018, p. 3 Moved to annex I