

General News

Market - Crop Reports



The WASDE report ([World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates](#)) published on 12 August 2021 provided no relief for end users. Production figures did not signal an improvement in ending stock for the major agricultural commodities mainly as a result of weather concerns.

The report dropped wheat production by 7.5mmt in Canada and 12.5 in Russia. Corn was also dropped by 6mmt in Brazil and 10.5mmt in the US. The futures markets throughout the month have been volatile but the underlying trend still reflects the fact that demand is stabilising and with China buying the dips in the market, there are few opportunities to pick up stocks at lower levels. The relative strength in the dollar and logistic situation in major export regions continue to provide volatility and uncertainty to the west.

The EU Commission August crop [monitoring report](#) showed little change in overall yields from the July report. In most parts of western and north-central Europe, predominantly mild temperatures and adequate water supplies led to an improved yield outlook for summer crops. In some of these regions, the harvest of winter crops continues to be hampered due to frequent rains, leading to a slight reduction in the yield forecast for winter cereals. This will impact milling and malting qualities in grains. In contrast, hotter-than-usual conditions prevailed in southern, eastern and northern European regions. Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Hungary, western Romania, Bulgaria and Greece were affected by a severe heatwave starting at the end of July. The resulting negative impacts on non-irrigated summer crops were particularly felt in the areas affected by drought. Grain maize production in Bulgaria and Romania together make up 28 % of the EU production of maize. The forecast going forward remains to be hotter and relatively dry for the end of August, the end of the grain fill period. With maize harvest due to begin in September in the EU, more information on yields especially in these droughts affected countries, will be important to EU feed grain availability. The next WASDE report is available 10 September 2021 and the EU Commission report is available 20 September 2021.



Market - BASF Declares Force Majeure

On Saturday 7 August 2021 there was a fire in a plant in the southern part of BASF's chemical complex in Ludwigshafen, Germany. It has been confirmed that the unit impacted by the incident is an alcoholates facility and is likely to have a severe effect on BASF's supply of alcoholate products for several months. A Force Majeure has been put in place by BASF specifically for sodium methylate, potassium methylate and sodium ethylate. At this stage it remains unclear whether there will be an impact on any of the company's vitamin products. Vitamin market players are however indicating that there are supply issues with a key raw material supplied by BASF and some are suspending their offers for vitamin A and/or vitamin E. Read more about [vitamin A](#) and [vitamin E](#).

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RASFF 'S AUG 2021

Total Food & Feed	381
Total Feed	21
Feed Materials	18
Feed Premixtures	0
Feed Additives	0
Compound Feed	0
PAP Category 3	1
Pet food	2

[read more](#)

WHAT'S ON

Teagasc Sept events [read more](#)
 Sept 14 IGFA Feed committee
 Sept 14 Webinar UFAS general requirements [read more](#)
 Sept 24 Webinar Salmonella & Medicated Feed [read more](#)
 Oct 20 FEFAC Premx committee
 Oct 21 FEFAC Feed committee

For more information or useful links visit www.igfa.e



Imports & Exports

Border Flexibility Due to Covid 19

Members are reminded that in May 2021 DAFM supported IGFA's request with the Commission to extend the border flexibilities granted during the heights of the Covid 19 pandemic. The extension was granted up until 1 September 2021 and implemented under Regulation 2020/714. A further extension is under discussion at the moment with the Commission and a decision is imminent. Members with a position on this extension should contact IGFA as soon as possible.

Brexit – Exporting to Great Britain

From 1 October 2021, there will be new requirements for importing animal products for both human consumption and non-human consumption from the EU into Great Britain. Some of the requirements include pre-notifying authorities that consignments will be entering Great Britain and uploading a certified Export Health Certificate using the Import of products, animals, food and feed system (IPAFFS).

The UK department of environment, food and rural affairs (DEFRA) is hosting a series of free webinars to explain what needs to be done to import the following products from the EU to Great Britain from October 1 2021.

Webinar Topic	Date and link
Importing POAO	13 September 2021 10-11.30am
Importing animal by-products	14 September 2021 10-11.30am
Importing composite products	15 September 2021 10-11.30am
Importing groupage loads	16 September 2021 10-11.30am
Register for IPAFFS	Pre recording
Submitting notification to IPAFFS	7 September 2021 1.30-2.30pm
Rules of origin	Pre recording

DAFM will also be hosting an export webinar. We will keep you posted of the date which we hope will be mid-September.

Central Complaints Point For The EU-UK Trade

The EU Commission has launched a central complaints point for the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA). The aim is to ensure centralised and efficient monitoring of the implementation of the TCA, follow-up of complaints against the UK and early detection of breaches of the agreement or regulatory divergences. The complaints form is available [here](#).

Trader Notice 05/2021

The new Animal Health Law (AHL) health certificates were due to be used from 21 August 2021 for goods imported into the EU. To provide additional time for Third Countries to prepare for the transition to the new certificates and to avoid any unnecessary disruptions in trade, an extension has been given until [15 January 2022](#). This transition period covers health certificates for all products of animal origin, live animals, germinal products and composite products. This means that the 'old' health certificates will continue to be accepted until 15 March 2022, provided they are signed before 15 Jan 2022.

UFAS Certification Body Contract

AIC contracts a single certification body for 12 months to deliver each of its schemes, conducting a periodic tendering process to do so. Lloyd's Register are the current UFAS certification body and their contract was extended due to the pandemic. The tendering process however for the next contract took place recently and Kiwa Agrifood, who also certify TASC, FEMAS and FIAS on behalf of AIC, will be taking over as the UFAS certification body in March 2022.

Updated FEMAS Standard Published

AIC has published FEMAS 2019 Version 2.1 and it can be downloaded from the [AIC website](#). The technical content of FEMAS 2019 V2.1 is completely unchanged from Version 2 but a number of useful links in the document have been updated following changes to the AIC and external websites.

Sustainability

Domestic Cereal Usage in Compound Feed

Since 2016 the usage of domestic grain in compound feed has not been collected by DAFM due to staff changes. IGFA has emphasised that the volumes of domestic cereals used in compound feed and the accurate collection of this data, is an

important starting point for any discussion on a resilient domestic feed industry. As a result DAFM Feedingstuffs section has now agreed to commence compiling this information again. Their aim is to collect the first six months of 2021 data, in the next quarterly return. Going forward it will be included in the *quarterly production stats request form* which is completed by all FBO's. This data is important to prove to stakeholders that the compound feed industry continues to utilise large volumes of the Irish crop. Individual FBO tonnages and information will not be made available by DAFM to other stakeholders. IGFA will be in a position to provide these summary figures to members in <https://www.igfa.ie/FeedStatistics.html>

EU Protein Balance Sheet

The EU feed protein balance sheets for [2020/21](#) and [2021/22](#) have now been recalculated for EU27 (previous years EU28). Thus the total feed used of crude protein in the EU is now lower by 10 Million tonnes of crude protein (from 84 to 74 Million tonnes). This is due to fact that the significant UK's forage production, being higher than the EU-27 average, is now out of the calculation. The Commission plans to [update](#) also the old/previous balance sheets for the EU27 somewhere in the autumn period of 2021. In that case, the methodology will be unified and sheets comparable over the years.

Nitrates Action Programme Consultation

A public consultation was launched on 9 August aimed at developing measures that will underpin Ireland's fifth Nitrates Action Programme. The current regulations expire at the end of 2021 and a new Nitrates Action programme must be published at the beginning of 2022 with the revised regulations to remain in place until 2025. The consultation document highlights the policy context for these proposals and the water quality issues underpinning them stating that 'nitrate concentrations are too high in many of our waters....and the trends are going in the wrong direction'. The document summarises the feedback from the first stage of the consultation on nitrates earlier this year and proposes measures based on this and discussion with other interested organisations such as the European Commission, academia and the EPA.

Of significance is the view that 'a wider, more holistic approach to controlling nutrient and sediment losses from agriculture is needed' and therefore measures outside of the Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) regulations are also proposed. These include developing a Chemical Fertiliser Register to track sales across the country, improving compliance and reviewing the Agricultural Sustainability Support and Advisory Programme (ASSAP). There are a number of new GAP measures also proposed including on issues such as slurry storage and management, soiled water storage and management, grazing land management, low emission slurry spreading, green cover on tillage ground and organic matter determination. Livestock nitrogen excretion rates are also discussed with reference to a request from the EU Commission to evaluate allocating an excretion factor to the dairy cow based on milk yield. Drawing on work from Teagasc it is proposed to introduce the below new banded excretion rates in a phased manner starting in January 2022.

Band 1	<4,500kg – 80kg Organic N/ha
Band 2	<4,501kg and 6500kg – 92kg Organic N/ha
Band 3	>6,500kg – 106kg Organic N/ha

IGFA will be responding to the consultation and are looking for input from members. If you have comments please send them to maeve.whyte@eorna.ie. For further information Jack Nolan, Senior Inspector, Nitrates and Biodiversity Division, DAFM will do a Teagasc webinar on the Nitrates Review on Friday Sept 3rd at 9.30. Register [here](#)

Technical News

Ethylene Oxide (EO) and metabolite 2 Chloroethanol

Ethylene oxide is a chemical used as a pesticide, fumigant or sterilising agent. It is prohibited from use in pesticides in the EU and hence the legislation sets a maximum limit for its residues (MRLs) at the limit of quantification (LOQ), meaning that it must not be detected in food products unless a specific MRL has been set for that product. MRLs in feed materials have as yet not been set under regulation [\(EC\) 396/2005](#). Until these MRLs are set, members are reminded that DAFM will undertake a risk assessment for the presence of an unauthorised pesticide if detected in feed materials.

Food Alerts: Due to an increase in the number of alerts for ethylene oxide on food in the RASFF system, the EU commission issued Regulation (EU) 2019/1793 on 22 October 2019. This Regulation requires member states to implement a temporary increase of official controls and emergency measures governing the entry into the Union of certain goods. Throughout 2020 and 2021 residues continued to be found at an alarming rate in food products (cereal and by products, oilseeds,

herbs spices, sesame seeds and guar gum). There were 140 alerts notified to the RASFF on sesame seeds from India between January and November 2020. The FSAI position and press release on actions in the event of a positive on food is available [here](#).

Future Activity: FSAI has confirmed that recalled food will not be redirected to feed. DAFM feedstuff section will be updated of any further risk of ethylene oxide contamination from food recalls. DAFM Feedingstuffs section has initiated surveillance on products for the possible presence of EO. Products originating from India will be under continued surveillance for the moment. In July, IGFA members were requested to review with suppliers the use of EO in their supply chain from high-risk countries. To date we have no information from this surveillance that any feed products have been found positive for EO in Ireland.

New Regulation on PAP Published

A new Regulation re-authorising the use of porcine processed animal proteins (PAP) in poultry feed, avian PAP in pig feed, insect PAP in pig and poultry feed and ruminant gelatine in non-ruminant feed will enter into application on 6 September 2021. [Regulation \(EU\) 2021/1372](#) published by the [EU Commission](#) on 18 August 2021 is the conclusion of many years of discussion at EU level. It is the most recent step taken in the lifting of the feed ban, after the re-authorisation of porcine and avian PAP in fish feed in 2013 and insect PAP in fish feed in 2017 and is based on EFSA risk assessments.

Summary of the changes

Product of animal origin	Feed for food producing animals					Feed for pets and fur animals
	Ruminant	Pig	Poultry	Fish	Other	
Ruminant PAP, including ruminant blood meal	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
Blood products from ruminants	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
Gelatine and collagen from ruminants	Red	2021	2021	2021	2021	Green
Hydrolysed proteins from ruminants tissues other than hides and skins	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
Non-ruminant PAP, including non-ruminant blood meal but excluding fishmeal, porcine PAP and poultry PAP	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green
Poultry PAP	Red	2021	Red	2013	Red	Green
Porcine PAP	Red	Red	2021	2013	Red	Green
Insect PAP	Red	2021	2021	2017	Red	Green
Fishmeal	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Blood products from non-ruminants	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Di and tricalcium phosphate of animal origin	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Animal proteins other than those mentioned elsewhere in the table	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Hydrolysed proteins from non-ruminants or from ruminant hides and skins	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Gelatine and collagen from non-ruminants	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Egg, egg products, milk, milk products, colostrum	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

The new conditions on production, transport and use are extremely strict. The regulation requires physical separation of facilities per type of species all along the chain to avoid cross-contamination with ruminant PAP (which remain fully prohibited in feed for food producing animals) and to avoid contamination of pig feed with porcine PAP, poultry feed with avian PAP, etc. In addition, controls based on extremely sensitive PCR methods of analysis should be performed both by operators and authorities. The Commission considers this further step in the lifting of the feed ban as consistent with the objective of a more circular bioeconomy and reduction of waste. However, it is widely considered that the strict conditions for production and use of porcine and avian PAPs will limit significantly the scope of this measure. As far as Insect PAP is concerned, production is still very limited in the EU and it is used mostly in pet food and

aquaculture. Its use in porcine and poultry feed will depend on its competitiveness. FEAC has published a Q&A document on the topic and a position statement is available on their [website](#).

Animal Health

New ASF Cases in Germany

The Friedrich Loeffler Institut, Germany's national reference laboratory for African Swine Fever (ASF) said on Aug 13, there had been 1 893 cases of ASF in wild pigs and three in domesticated pigs since Sept 2020. This means that there have been no new cases in domestic pigs since July 17 but the number in wild pigs has risen steadily.

The latest report from the EU Animal Diseases Information System (ADIS)* for the period Jan 2 until Aug 6 2021 puts the number of outbreaks in domestic pigs in the countries covered at 933. The totals by country are Bulgaria one, Estonia one, Germany three, Latvia one, Poland (43), Romania (838), Serbia (33), Slovakia (7) and Ukraine (6). A total of 8 507 outbreaks have been found in wild boar with highest levels in Germany (1 246), Hungary (2 478) and Poland (2 053).

