

FEED ISSUES

IGFA MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

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General News

EU Tariffs on US Feed Materials Suspended

The EU and US agreed to suspend all retaliatory tariffs linked to Airbus-Boeing dispute for the next 5 years. This includes tariffs on feed materials such as molasses, sugar beet pulp, vegetable fats and oils and whey proteins. During this 5-year grace period the EU and US will try to reach a permanent solution. With regard to tariffs linked to the steel and aluminium dispute, including US corn, the EU and the US have set up a "working group" to try to resolve their differences within the next six months.

Agriculture Minister, Charlie McConalogue said "Lifting this tariff burden in the civil aircraft dispute, which equated to €95 million on impacted Irish agri-food exports of €380 million in 2020, will help Irish agri-food exporters to the US as they emerge from the Covid pandemic. Furthermore, the suspension of these tariffs for 5 years also gives Irish importers certainty with regard to long term contracts – I am thinking specifically here of our animal feed importers who were hit with additional tariffs on cane molasses and beet pulp as a result of this dispute."

Trade easing measure due to Covid 19 (Trade facilitation)

Members are reminded that temporary measures are in place in relation to official controls at the Border Control Points (BCPs) to address the specific circumstances due to the Covid-19 crisis. Regulation 2020/466 allows Member States to apply these temporary measures which include those official controls may be performed on a copy of the original official health certificate that is made available electronically. However, the person responsible for presenting the official cert must present a statement to the competent authority affirming that the original will be submitted as soon as is technically feasible. These temporary measures are in place until 1 July 2021 but DAFM has confirmed that they will be extended to 1 September 2021. The Commission has indicated that no further extensions will be granted. IGFA welcomes the extension and the understanding from the Commission and the authorities of the difficulties on the ground.

Exports of Feed to Ukraine

The Ukrainian authorities have changed their legislation on feed additives so that EU exporters to the Ukraine can only use feed additives that were authorised in the EU before 2020. This legislation entered into force on 1 January 2020, but the procedures and infrastructures were not operational to allow for the authorisation procedure to work. The

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WHATS ON

July	Teagasc Events
July 14	Reducing methane emissions from ruminants
July 28	Increasing nitrogen use efficiency in pasture based systems
Aug 4	Increasing energy use efficiency on Irish farms

USEFUL LINKS

HSE Covid 19	CDC Covid19
Crop Forecast	Irish Fbo's
Protein Balance	Fbo Forms
Oeju	Dafm Brexit
Fsai Amr	Dafm Amr
Trader Notices	SCoPAFF
WASDE	NDCC
iNAP	Labelling code

RASFF June 2021

Total Food & Feed	429
Food	372
Food Contact Materials	37
Total Feed	20
Feed Materials	15
Feed Premixtures	0
Feed Additives	0
Compound Feed	5
Pet food	0

Ukrainian authorities have since amended their legislation to set a transition period until 2024 during which feed containing EU authorized feed additives can still be exported to Ukraine. However, this derogation applies only to those feed additives authorized for food-producing animals before 2020, whereas, for pet food, any newly authorized feed additive can be used. Although this derogation is already a significant achievement and provides operators with some relief, there are serious concerns that the still ongoing re-authorisation procedure for existing feed additives in the EU could, due to change of name or conditions of use, generate misunderstanding and administrative restrictions to exports to Ukraine.

Ireland's BSE Risk Status

Agriculture Minister, Charlie McConalogue, welcomed the decision by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) to recognise Ireland as having a negligible risk for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). This is the lowest country risk status possible. The Minister hailed the reinstatement of Ireland's negligible BSE risk status, "as a ringing endorsement of Ireland's robust animal health, food and feed safety controls. It is a testament to the commitment, expertise and dedication of all stakeholders, who have invested enormous efforts over the years to control and eradicate this disease". See [link](#) for more information.

UFAS Meeting May 2021

Below are some highlights from the most recent UFAS working group meeting. Please contact us if you would like the full meeting report.

1. Scheme rules to be amended to permit sanction on UFAS members not submitting pre – audit paperwork.
2. Red Tractor grain farmer requirement to be updated and standards for imported grains to be clarified for UK cereal growers.
3. TESCO requirements on Enterobacteria requirements will continue until a resolution is found.
4. The process to return to on site auditing will begin in June and is hoped to be completed by January 2022.
5. Feedback on remote short audits has been positive from the UFAS auditors.
6. UFAS in conjunction with Campden BRI project work intend to develop an updated salmonella management guidance document.
7. FEMAS calculator to be updated and will include additives with sector guidance notes.
8. KIWA appointed UFAS certification body to replace Lloyd's Register.

Dioxin Testing: Legal Background 225/2012

Regulation 225/2012 is an amendment to the Feed Hygiene Regulation (183/2005). The amending Regulation introduces extra controls on the feed fat and oil chain. The changes to the regulation were notified to the trade by DAFM in trader notice 03/2012 on 14th May 2012. Approval of business, mandatory testing, segregation and strict labelling for suppliers of fats and oils was introduced. If an FBO receives a batch of oil that has been tested at a previous stage then the FBO can reduce their own mandatory testing. **What does this mean for the Feed Compounder?** Feed Compounders receiving oils that have been tested further up the chain are released from mandatory testing. **They must however perform testing under their normal HACCP plan.** In order to facilitate this process IGFA technical committee agreed with the AIC to calculate the number of samples to be tested on a country basis.

The 2021-22 round of dioxin testing has been scheduled. It works out at roughly one sample per site for all UK and IE UFAS mills. Sciantec laboratories manages the project and dave.elo@scinatec.uk.com is your contact point. As a result of Brexit samples will need to be posted to Sciantec Analytical Services, Stockbridge Technical Centre, Bishopsdyke Road, Cawood, North Yorkshire, UK YO8 2SD. Sciantec will send you instructions on how to label the package for postage and call for your sample during the allocated month. If you fail to send a sample the slot will be allocated to the next mill and you will still receive a bill for the shared costs.

IGFA Sustainability Action Plan published

The IGFA Feed Committee approved the first IGFA Sustainability Action Plan at the June meeting. It is a 12-month plan covering 5 key themes – crude protein, methane enhancing additives, sustainable soy,

environmental foot printing and expanding our expertise, see [link](#). Under each theme the committee has agreed to a range of commitments that will shape our work on environmental issues over the coming year. During that time we also hope to learn more about how the government plans to deliver on the actions for the feed industry outlined in the Ag Climatise document. This clarity will enable us to identify where we can work collaboratively on many of the issues outlined in our plan and help direct future IGFA sustainability work.

Future Proofing Feed



FEFAC held their 65th Public Annual Meeting on 11 June with speeches from a variety of high-level people including Agriculture Commissioner Janusz Wojciechowski and Frank O'Mara, President of the Animal Task Force. A range of issues were discussed but the focus was on innovation in animal nutrition and new pathways to increased EU protein production. The recording of the event can be found [here](#). FEFAC also published the [Feed Sustainability Charter Progress Report 2021](#) which contains an

overview of FEFAC activities and deliverables on the sustainability charter published last year.

Launch Of Soy Benchmarking Tool For FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines 2021

In February 2021 FEFAC upgraded and relaunched the [FEFAC-Soy-Sourcing-Guidelines-2021](#) and at the start of June they also announced that the renewed Soy Benchmarking Tool was available. This online portal allows compound feed manufacturers, as well as other chain partners and stakeholders, to see which responsible soy schemes and programmes are in compliance with the 2021 FEFAC Soy sourcing guidelines.

Schemes that have so far applied and passed the benchmarking exercise against the FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines 2021 are Cargill Triple S, CefetraCRS, Danube/Europe Soy, ProTerra, RTRS, and Sustainable Farming Assurance Programme. More responsible soy schemes and programmes are in the application process and are expected to be added to the Soy Benchmarking Tool in the coming period.

New European Soy Monitor Report published

On 14 June 2021, the Sustainable trade initiative (IDH) published its new [European Soy Monitor Report](#), providing insights on development and figures in the soy market in 2019. The data covers FEFAC compliant soy, certified deforestation-free soy, low-deforestation risk soy and soybean meal available for domestic consumption. According to the European soy monitor report 2019, 42.2% of EU28+ soybean meal consumed in 2019 was compliant with FEFAC Soy Sourcing Guidelines, 25.3% was deforestation-free certified and 80.4% of EU soy imports were sourced from low deforestation risk areas. The report concludes that there was "an overall increase in uptake of FEFAC compliant and conversion-free soy, but also a decrease in some countries. Overall, more action is needed from the different supply chain actors to increase the uptake of responsible soy in the European market." The next IDH Monitor Soy report, covering 2020 soy data, is expected to be published by the end of this year, pending the availability of data. In the meantime, FEFAC & IDH will hold a workshop on soy data collection in mid July 2021. The aim of the workshop will be to help FEFAC members to get better at soy data collection, especially with the upcoming IDH Soy Monitor 2020, where the methodology for determining deforestation-free soy imports will be reviewed.

Technical News

Reauthorisation of PAP in Pig and Poultry Feed

An Italian MEP from the EU Green Party and a Dutch MEP from the EU Left Party tabled a **'resolution'** opposing the reauthorisation of PAP in pig and poultry feed. The resolution argued that the current rules banning the feeding of pig and poultry proteins should stay in place as there was

- ✓ A lack of quantitative methods of analysis
- ✓ A lack of resources for proper control
- ✓ Doubt as to the possibility to segregate all along the chain
- ✓ Doubt as to the real benefit in terms of alternatives to soy
- ✓ An increase in risk of ruminants being exposed to MBM

All MEPs on the environment committee voted on the resolution on 21 June and it was rejected by a small majority with 35 voting in favour (including Irish MEPs Grace O'Sullivan and Mick Wallace), 39 against and 5 abstentions. This means that the proposal to reauthorise PAP in pig and poultry feed will continue through the EU process. Given that the vote was so tight and that there is clear opposition from some, the reuse of PAPs will be under scrutiny and every opportunity will be taken to highlight challenges with the proposal.

The above division amongst the MEPs attracted some attention in the UK press and a spokesperson for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs was quoted as saying that "The UK is committed to maintaining the highest animal welfare and biosecurity standards, and following our departure from the EU there is no legal obligation for us to implement any of these changes".

Animal Health

Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT) – Trader Notice

Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT) is a highly contagious, acute disease of chickens and pheasants. It is caused by Gallid herpesvirus type 1 (GAHV-1). It can be easily transmitted by birds and fomites e.g. clothing and equipment. It is also spread by biosecurity breaches, during transport and through spread of contaminated litter. This disease poses no food safety risk for consumers. Properly cooked poultry and poultry products, including eggs are safe to eat. It cannot be transmitted to humans.

ILT is a notifiable disease in Ireland under the Notification of Diseases Affecting Terrestrial Animals Regulations 2016 (S.I. No. 130 of 2016), amended by S.I. No. 408 of 2017. There are currently three cases of Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT) detected in Co. Monaghan as of 25 June 2021. Two cases are in the table egg sector, one in a housed flock and one in a free-range flock and one case on a broiler farm. You will have received a trader notice last week outlining biosecurity measures to help control ILT in Ireland also available [here](#).

Responsible Use of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VMPs)

EU Health and Food Safety Commissioner, Stella Kyriakides, discussed the Farm-To-Fork target to reduce the sale and use of antimicrobials by 50% with stakeholders on 24 June. She thanked the industry for their commitments to the responsible use of VMPs and the industry guidance produced on good practice at the farm level and in the value chain. She noted the importance of the One Health approach in the current COVID-19 pandemic situation and stressed that the EU Commission will pursue, with the highest-level of ambition, the implementation of the new VMP and Medicated Feed Regulations. These regulations actively promote the responsible use of VMPs and Commissioner Kyriakides specifically mentioned the targeted amendment to the Official Control regulation which seeks to extend its scope to imported products of animal origin, regarding compliance with the strict EU rules on VMP use.