

FEED ISSUES

IGFA MONTHLY NEWSLETTER



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General News

Igfa Feed Committee Meeting

June 2020						
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The feed committee meeting was held remotely on 16th June. There were 24 participants at the meeting. Various topics were discussed Covid19, Brexit, Ufas remote auditing, general regulatory update, credit control, drought and environmental issues such as crude protein survey results and farm to fork strategy.

Members were also informed that the new FEFAC council has been reduced to 13 delegates and Ian Hutchinson was elected to this committee representing the premix sector. This puts IGFA right at the centre of the FEFAC structure and ensures that Igfa remains strong at EU level.

Igfa Sustainable Soy Workshop

The workshop with processors on sustainable soy which had been scheduled for Tuesday 10th March but due to Covid 19 was postponed, took place on line on June 30th. This was the first of these workshops with the aim of informing members about political and policy developments on this topic and the potential impact on feed businesses. It was attended by 37 participants.

The presenters at the workshop were **Alexander Döring**, Secretary General of FEFAC, the European Feed Manufacturers' Federation, **Gustavo Idigoras**, President Argentine Edible Oil Association, Grain Exporters Association (CIARA-CEC). As President of CIARA-CEC, Gustavo represents the exporters and crushing industry which make up 48% of national exports and conduct trade worth \$30 billion annually, **Ana Yaluff**, ADM Sustainability Manager (Europe, Middle East, Africa and India) and **Kate O'Driscoll**, Group Head of Sustainability, Kepak Group. Gaston Funes Agricultural Attaché, Mission of Argentina to the EU was also in attendance and he provided further insight into soybean production in Argentina. Thank to **John Coleman**, ADM for doing an excellent Job chairing.

It proved a very interesting workshop and hopefully will be the first of many. The presentations are available on igfa members training resource [web page](#).

EU Feed Protein Balance Sheet

DG AGRI shared the latest EU and global crop forecasts on 1 July 2020 see [link](#) The Commission services pointed to an improved overall EU- 27 crop forecast after May and June rainfall (app. 284 Mio t / 320 Mio incl. UK), but still remaining below the previous crop harvest as it was too late for some winter crops and regions. Biggest reductions in crop forecasts were noted for rapeseed and soft wheat. Pavel Musil (chair of FEFAC Industrial Compound Feed Committee) confirmed initial FEFAC forecast of -3.7%

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WHAT'S ON

July	Teagasc Events
Sept 24 th	XXIX Fefac Congress

USEFUL LINKS

Igfa Covid 19	Gov Covid 19
HSE Covid 19	CDC Covid19
Crop Forecast	Irish Fbo's
Protein Balance	Fbo Forms
Oeju	Dafm Brexit
Fsai Amr	Dafm Amr
Dafm Notices	Trader Pig Innovation

RASFF June 2020

Total Food & Feed	235
Food	209
Food Contact Materials	9
Total Feed	17
Feed Materials	11
Feed Premixtures	-
Feed Additives	1
Compound Feed	-
Nuts, products and seeds	-
Pet food	5

for 2020 compound feed demand. Both the Malting and Milling industry also estimated similar expected market losses due to closure of the HORECA sector (- 6% and -4% respectively). The ethanol industry reported return to "normal" production and market demand patterns in Western Europe with Eastern Europe still in market recovery mode. EU wheat export figures for the new marketing year were revised downwards to 25 Mio tons, with maize imports estimated at 16,5 Mio tons. Total EU rapeseed production is estimated at a disappointing level of 15,4 Mio with import requirements estimated at 5,5 Mio tons. EU soya and sunflower production is set to increase. Both global crop harvest and demand forecasts (feed demand) show record levels according to latest IGC forecasts

The Organic sector expert pointed to rapid progress in conversion of EU agricultural land to organic production, claiming lower carbon footprint and higher level of sustainability compared to conventional crop production.

The Director for Agricultural Markets, EU Commission, stressed the high level "Green Deal" ambitions of the EU Commission on promoting sustainable agriculture & food systems, noting that CAP reform will not allow the EU farming sector to return to "business as usual". He noted particular concerns on use of plant protection products.

On 1st July, the European Commission published its latest EU feed protein balance sheet for 2019/2020 (EC press release). Compared to the previous marketing year, the overall EU protein self-sufficiency rose by 1% to 78% mainly because of higher availability of roughage. Due to COVID-19 outbreak and its impact on biofuel demand and overall lower availability of EU rapeseed meals, the self-sufficiency of high protein feed content materials (30-50%) dropped by 3% to 26%, which need to be compensated mainly by soybean imports. DG AGRI thanked all stakeholders, including FEFAC, for their contributions when updating the current marketing year's EU protein balance sheet. DG AGRI included in all of the previous editions of the EU feed protein balance sheets the following additional sentence reflecting advice from FEFAC, COCERAL, FEDIOL and EDA in previous consultations: *"There is only limited inter-changeability between proteins from different categories, for instance between proteins from cereals and proteins from soya meal (due to its amino acid pattern, soya protein is used more efficiently than other plant proteins in animal nutrition)"*.

Import Duties for Cereals

On June 23rd the Import duty for products covered in the Annex of [Regulation 642/2010](#) shall apply. For full detail on the setting of the duty and the discounts by port please view the implementing [Regulation 2020/864](#) .

ANNEX I

Import duties for the products covered by Article 1(1) of Regulation (EU) No 642/2010 applicable from 23 June 2020

CN code	Description	Import duty (%) (?) (EUR/t)
1001 11 00	Durum wheat, seed	0,00
1001 19 00	High-quality durum wheat, other than seed	0,00
	Medium-quality durum wheat, other than seed	0,00
	Low-quality durum wheat, other than seed	0,00
Ex10 01 91 20	Common wheat, seed	0,00
Ex10 01 99 00	High-quality common wheat, other than seed	0,00
1002 10 00	Rye, seed	4,65
1002 90 00	Rye, other than seed	4,65
1005 10 90	Maize seed, other than hybrid	4,65
1005 90 00	Maize, other than seed (?)	4,65
1007 10 90	Grain sorghum, other than hybrids for sowing	4,65
1007 90 00	Grain sorghum, other than seed	4,65

Igfa Website Update

The website has been updated with a new homepage and reorganisation of the other pages. A new page on Feed Statistics has been added as this is an area of interest for many members.



Feeding the Food Chain

[Home](#) | [Environmental Initiatives](#) | [Training](#) | [Regulations Library](#) | [Feed Issues](#) | [Feed Statistics](#) | [Covid19](#)

Irish Grain and Feed Association (Igfa)

Founded in 1988, Igfa is the united voice of the compound feed manufacturers, feed material importers, grain intake and premix companies in Ireland. Collectively our members produce approximately 4.3 million tonnes of animal feed, provide employment for thousands of people throughout the country and are an essential partner in the Irish rural economy.

Phased Return to On-Site Audits

AIC Services in conjunction with the certification bodies have led the agri-supply sector in adopting remote auditing during the Covid-19 pandemic. This method of auditing has proved to be a reliable way of auditing companies and has the support of various sectors of the agri-supply industry.

With the lifting of some of the movement restrictions from early July the industry is considering how to start planning a return to on-site auditing. Following discussion with the certification bodies and the industry, the initial phase of this return will be a "blended" approach to auditing.

A "blended" approach means using new technology that has been adopted over the last few months in combination with some on-site auditing. The aim is to ensure the safety of both the auditor and the participant from Covid-19, whilst ensuring that standards are upheld within the agri-supply sector.

Certified companies will still be required to use the on-line portals to submit documents before their audit allowing it to take place in the most efficient way. The post-audit submission of correction actions will continue to be carried out via the on-line portal, which again will improve efficiencies.

The certification bodies will be taking a pragmatic approach to this new auditing method and each participant will be assessed on a case by case basis by assessing the needs of each participant and the auditor.

Auditors will undergo a risk assessment to ensure that any Covid-19 risk is minimised both for themselves and the company being audited. Participants are responsible for the Covid-19 risk assessments of their sites and the implementation of any social distancing procedures or wearing of PPE deemed necessary.

This is in step with other European Feed Assurance schemes and further guidance will follow in due course.

At the feed committee meeting on 16th June members shared their experience of remote and blended audits. The overall position was that, these types of audits are effective could be very useful in the future.

Kiwa Feed Safety Training

Please see the scheduled dates for Kiwa Remote Animal Feed Safety Training below:

30th July
5th August
18th August
4th September

The cost to attend this one is £150 + £30 Certificate fee per person.

Course summary: This training opportunity is designed to update operational staff on animal feed/food safety issues, feed/food safety schemes and their roles and responsibilities within the business. This enhanced understanding will allow staff to become more efficient in their working practices, and reduce the occurrences of complaints and claims.

THE SYLLABUS INCLUDES:

Management controls, Risk Assessment (HACCP), Operational Control, Pest Control, Calibrations Analysis, Personnel, Complaints & Recall, Internal Audit, Traceability

For more information contact Arlana.Spark@kiwa.com

Technical News

Crude Protein Survey Results

Report shows downward trend in crude protein levels



Feed companies around the country have been participating in a survey of crude protein levels in feed rations to provide accurate information on current practices. Crude protein intakes in excess of animal requirements for optimal health and production can be associated with increased GHG and ammonia emissions. The survey, coordinated and managed by DAFM and Igfa, provided the opportunity to collect and collate reliable data on weighted average protein levels in feed and look at trends since 2015.

The final report highlights the high response rate to the survey, representing 80% of overall national feed production and giving an accurate picture of current protein levels in livestock rations. The results show that average crude protein content of dairy, beef, pig and poultry feed for 2019 was 16.3%, 14.9%, 16.7% and 18.1% respectively. It concludes that overall protein levels have been following a positive environmental downward trend since 2015. The biggest reduction has been in pig feed with an overall reduction of 3.5% over this period.

Igfa welcomed the report emphasising that our industry has been encouraging customers to reduce protein levels where possible for years. We also highlighted that we always work in partnership with farmers to ensure that the needs of the animal and environmental concerns are considered and advise them to discuss their feed options with their feed suppliers. We also pledged to work with others in the future to see what more can be achieved to optimise dietary balance to minimise environmental impact.

SCoPAFF and Feed Additives

The June meeting took place on 24-26th June 2020. As soon as the minutes are officially published for the meeting, we will advise members.

The following is a brief summary of some key points;

State of play of **ethoxyquin**, there will be no extension of the transition period as set out in 2017/962. The Commission are very clear on this as there is questions around safety. When queried on the possibility of an extension to the transition period for use, the Commission stated that the Regulation was adopted 3 years ago, the last transitional arrangement (the use of compound feed containing ethoxyquin) is coming to an end in the next few days and after this the use of any product containing ethoxyquin is not permitted in the EU. There will be an extension of the review period which was to end 31st December 2020, this is to allow for additional data to be submitted. FEFAC was informed by the ANTOXIAC consortium in March that the last studies on ecotoxicity would not be delivered to EFSA before Q2 2021. With further expected delays due to the Covid-19 crisis, a final EFSA opinion based on a complete dossier might be expected end of 2021 at the earliest. SCoPAFF discussed also the presence of ethoxyquin in feed additives due to carry-over, with certain Member States asking DG SANTE to define an acceptable level. DG SANTE indicated that this was not legally possible, i.e. ethoxyquin is not expected to be present and the LOQ is at 5 ppb. They also stressed that the substance at risk was not ethoxyquin itself but the impurity p-phenetidine for which a max. limit under the undesirable substance's directive is being considered.

The SCoPAFF held also a discussion on the re-authorisation of **organic acids** and their salts with maximum limits set for almost all of them, for safety reasons. Further discussions are needed.

The EU Commission presented also the FEFAC request for a simplification of the ID numbers for **tryptophan** to avoid that premix manufacturers have to change their labels in case of switching from a source of tryptophan authorised in feed only to a source authorised for use in both feed and water.

Concerning **mycotoxins**, no decision was taken as regards whether to move to maximum limits for DON, zearalenone, OTA and fumonisins in compound feed instead of guidance values, although there is at least a majority view that guidance values should be preserved for feed materials. It was reported to FEFAC that certain national authorities (France, Norway and Sweden in particular) did not welcome FEFAC's letter opposing the establishment of maximum limits for mycotoxins in feed, but a number of Member States are still in reflection mode. The EU Commission services expect however that a political decision can be taken at the SCoPAFF meeting of September. In practice, this means that the consultation that was expected during the summer will be postponed to fall. FEFAC is still working with FoodDrinkEurope, Copa-Cogeca and COCERAL on a common feed & food chain position pointing to the increasing difficulties faced by the chain to manage mycotoxins considering the expected increase of prevalence of mycotoxins due to lack of tools at farm level to prevent their formation and, on the other side, an expected strengthening of the legal standards at the downstream part of the chain, which goes against the objective of optimization of resources. This paper would ask authorities to look at the big picture and review possible risk management tools, i.e. dilution, detoxification, etc

The latest version of Eu Register of Feed Additives edition 04/2020 (282) was published 27th May 2020, see [link](#)

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) – Cross Contamination Animal Feed

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is now recognised as a major threat to human and animal health.

Background: As you are aware [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/4](#) was published on in December 2018. It shall apply from 28 January 2022. Article 7 deals with **cross contamination** and advises that the EU Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in order to supplement this regulation by establishing specific maximum levels of cross-contamination for active substances in non-target feed, unless such levels are already established in accordance with Directive 2002/32/EC on undesirables (section VII). The maximum levels of cross-contamination, shall be based on a scientific risk assessment carried out by EFSA. The delegated acts shall be adopted by 28th January 2023. Until maximum levels of cross-contamination are established in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3, Member States may apply national maximum levels of cross-contamination.

Update: To facilitate the establishment of maximum limits for residues of antibiotics in non-target feed EFSA established an [expert group](#) in June 2019, dealing on the one hand with the AMR risk and, on the other hand, with the growth promoting effect. Part of the opinion (AMR development model), will be released for public consultation during summer 2020. In parallel, the EURL-FA was asked to develop analytical methods to quantify the presence of antibiotics at carry-over levels in feed. Igfa will keep a close watch on the developments.

Homogeneity Guidance for Competent Authorities

DG SANTE started working on guidance for national control authorities for the evaluation of homogeneity of feed and the cross-contamination of undesirable substances. Igfa were asked to provide input. A concern we raised was the excessively demanding coefficient of variation (CV) of 5% when it to date 10% has been the recognised figure.

FEFAC Secretariat will contact the EU Commission to share first feedback from FEFAC experts which included igfa pointing in particular to the legal status of tracers and to the excessively demanding coefficient of variation (CV) of 5%, whereas present practice seems to be between 7 and 12%, depending in particular on the size of the particles.