



FEFAC

## NewsFEED

#10  
18 December 2017

### CAP post-2020 must maintain Level Playing Field in EU Livestock Sector

#### *Feed Industry Concerns around Potential Market Distortions following increased push for Subsidiarity*

On 29 November 2017, the European Commission published its [Future of Food & Farming Communication](#), outlining the challenges and opportunities of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) post-2020. In its [press release](#), FEFAC has welcomed the EU Commission's intention to take a pragmatic approach and apply more flexibility taking into account the diversity of EU agriculture. At the same time, FEFAC calls for a strong, competitive and market-oriented CAP that prevents a further widening of the scope for national derogations and exemptions which could give rise to market distortions and jeopardize the level playing field between Member States.

### FEFAC Contributions to the Sustainable Development of Livestock Farming

#### *Targeted Feed Industry Action can help Livestock Sector to achieve the UN SDGs*

In an earlier assessment, the FAO already established a [direct connection](#) between livestock farming and each of the 17 SDGs. Now FEFAC has identified 7 of those SDGs in a [two-page document](#) where the EU feed industry can offer targeted feed supply related solutions to livestock farmers that can help them achieve the objectives. Reducing GHG emissions as part of climate action is a key element, as are the tackling of antimicrobial resistance and food waste reduction.

### Former Foodstuff Processors showcase Food Waste Solution to Commissioner Andriukaitis

#### *Promotion for Feed Industry Use of Unintentional Food Supply Chain Losses*

On 28 November 2017, the European Commissioner for Health & Food Safety, Mr Vytenis Andriukaitis, paid a visit to the former foodstuff processing facility of AGRIFIRM in Veghel, The Netherlands. The field trip, organised by EFFPA, allowed for a first-hand introduction to the world of former foodstuff processing. Commissioner Andriukaitis was [pleased](#) with seeing the circular economy in action through the use of state-of-the-art technology and testing solutions. FEFAC actively participated in the discussions in the margins of the visit to explore the way forward for the EU regulatory framework on feed hygiene covering the "food-to-feed" transition.



From left to right: Vytenis Andriukaitis (European Commission), Cornel Boere (AGRIFIRM), Marco Valletta (European Commission)

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## 15 Year Anniversary of the General Food Law

### FEFAC President Nick Major calls for Closer Attention to Feed Hygiene Legislation

On 27 November 2017, the European Commission organised an [event](#) to celebrate the anniversary of 15 years General Food Law. The programme featured high level speakers in the field of risk assessment and risk management, including Directors of several national risk assessment agencies and EFSA Executive Director Bernard Url. Commissioner Andriukaitis raised the ongoing challenge to differentiate between legitimate safety concerns and the politically motivated misuse of the “precautionary principle”. FEFAC President Nick Major was invited to provide a feed industry statement on the experiences with the General Food Law, bearing in mind that the BSE and dioxin crisis in the early 2000s triggered the crucial review of the EU food safety policy. While noting that animal feed is now a fully integrated part of the General Food Law and Official Controls, Major invited the Commission to give more attention and resources to the link between food and feed hygiene.



FEFAC President Nick Major

## Joint Industry Initiative to Prevent Advanced Biofuel Status of Molasses

### Dedicated Website calls for Prioritisation of Food & Feed over Fuel



FEFAC joined a broad coalition effort to remove molasses from the list of “advanced” biofuel feedstocks whose incorporation shall be stimulated, as [proposed by the European Commission](#) in November 2016. On a [dedicated website](#), the coalition of 9 industry associations argues that the biofuel stimulation of molasses goes against the hierarchy of resource use and will further increase the import deficit. In animal nutrition, molasses is a highly valued energy-rich taste enhancer with pellet-binding qualities that increase the palatability and the homogeneity of feed. On 24 October 2017, the Environmental Committee of

the European Parliament [voted](#) to remove molasses from the list of feedstock in Annex IX. The vote in plenary session is expected in the week of 15 January 2018.

## Supply Chain Initiatives on Soy Sustainability

### 5<sup>th</sup> FEFAC-FEDIOL Workshop on Responsible Soy & Deforestation

Farmer organisations from Brazil and Argentina showcased their initiatives to promote legal compliance and good agricultural practices while EU representatives from the soy supply chain highlighted the efforts made to foster the mainstream market transition of responsible soy production and trade. All [MoU partners](#) invited the downstream chain partners to underpin their commitments to move towards deforestation-free supply chains with concrete market demand for responsible soy from programmes which have been [successfully benchmarked by ITC](#) against the FEFAC soy sourcing guidelines. In addition, increased engagement from EU and national governments was solicited to examine targeted environmental payments via landscape programmes to provide for the necessary incentives to soy farmers to protect native vegetation beyond legal requirements. This is particularly the case for all agricultural activities in the Cerrado Biome, where the challenges as regards the native vegetation are very different compared to the Amazon Biome. The presentations given at the workshop can be found [here](#).

### USSEC Soy Sustainability Tour

From 11 to 15 September 2017, the US Soybean Export Council ([USSEC](#)) took a group of journalists from Belgium, Hungary, Poland, the Netherlands and the UK to IOWA and Illinois to talk to soy farmers about sustainability. The farmers presented their initiatives to boost environmental sustainability, for example in the field of limiting nitrogen runoff into waterways, protection of wetlands and reduced pesticide use through no-till farming and advantages resulting from advanced plant breeding. During the trip, FEFAC presented its “Responsible Soy Journey” and highlighted the good relationship with USSEC throughout the years in promoting sustainability in the soy supply chain.



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## FEFAC provides Feed Industry Perspective on Insect Production

### Ole Christensen shares Experience and Expectations from European Aquafeed Sector

On 21 November 2017, IPIFF, the International Platform of Insects for Food & Feed, held its first international conference in Brussels. In a [keynote opening speech](#), European Commissioner for Health & Food Safety Vytenis Andriukaitis announced that, following the authorisation of insect proteins in aquafeed since July 2017, the Commission is looking to authorise the use of insect proteins in feed for poultry as the next step. Bearing in mind the availability of an operational laboratory control method and other technical challenges, he sees 2019 as the most optimistic target, following the same timing as authorisation of pig proteins in feed for poultry.

On behalf of FEFAC, Ole Christensen highlighted the appreciation of the aquafeed sector for the availability of an alternative protein source. For the growth potential of insect protein, he recommended the insect farming sector to position their product in the market of average protein materials as opposed to linking to the price for fish meal. In this regard, he highlighted the introduction of many different types of protein sources at the expense of fish meal inclusion rates in aquafeed over the past two decades. He stated the nutritional qualities of insect protein in fish feed are already well established; however, a significant increase in consistent volumes will be needed to convince fish feed producers to reserve silo capacity.



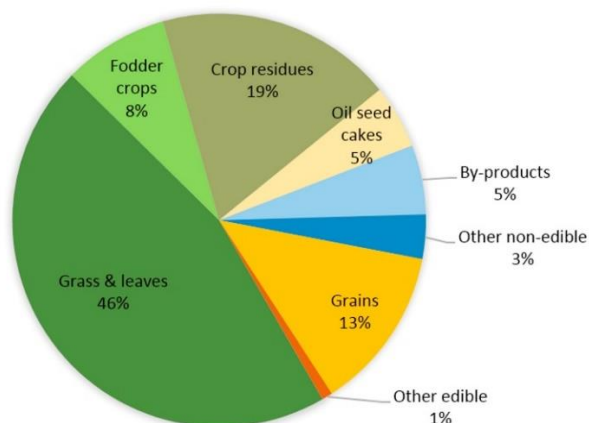
Ole Christensen

## FEEDfact

### 86% of livestock feed is not suitable for human consumption

The FAO published a [study](#) by Anne Mottet et. al. that shows livestock animals primarily consume material not fit for human consumption. Meat production also requires less cereals than is commonly reported. Another important finding is that farm animals typically produce more highly valuable nutrients for humans, such as protein, than the nutrients they consume, thereby directly contributing to global food security.

6.0 BILLION TONES DRY MATTER



Fodder crops: grain and legume silage, fodder beets

Crop residues: straws and stover, sugar cane tops, banana stems

By-products: brans, corn gluten meal and feed, molasses, beetroot pulp and spent breweries, distilleries, biofuel grains

Other non-edible: second grade cereals, swill, fish meal, synthetic amino acids, lime

Other edible: cassava pellets, beans and soy beans, rapeseed and soy oil

### AGENDA:

- **29-30 January 2018:**  
11th International Feed Regulators Meeting (IFRM) (Atlanta, USA)
- **6-7 March 2018:**  
Feed Protein Vision (Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
- **20-21 March 2018:**  
6th International Fresenius Feed Conference (Cologne, Germany)
- **20-21 June 2018**  
63<sup>rd</sup> FEFAC General Assembly (Lyon, France)