



FEFAC

# NewsFEED

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## 63<sup>rd</sup> FEFAC Public General Assembly Lyon 20-21 June 2018

### **Day 1: Symposium on role Animal Nutrition in Animal Health Management**

Laurent Larivière (French Ministry of Agriculture & Food) presented the results of the national action plan to reduce AMR (Ecoantibio). He reported a 37% overall decrease in veterinary usage of antibiotics in France between 2012 and 2016. Feed quality is listed as one of the success factors in the French One-Health approach to strengthen the resilience of farm animals, together with biosecurity, modern housing and hygiene. Wolfgang Trunk (European Commission – DG SANTE) presented the legislator perspective aiming at providing an appropriate legal framework that stimulates the development of innovative feed solutions in support of the welfare of healthy animals. He provided several examples of practical innovative feed solutions fitting well with the present legal framework, while suggesting a scope for some fine-tuning of the legislation to overcome potential conflicts with veterinary medicine legislation.

Professor Leo den Hartog (Nutreco) gave a detailed lecture about the importance of boosting the disease resistance of farm animals and prevention of pathogen intake via feed or drinking water through nutritional solutions and use of feed additives (including acidification of drinking water) to induce a reduced need for veterinary treatment. Further information about the role of animal nutrition in optimal animal health management can be found in FEFAC's [two-page factsheet](#). On 17 May 2018, AllAboutFeed.net published an [interview](#) with FEFAC Animal Nutrition Committee expert Erik Dam Jensen on the new permitted levels of copper in piglet feed.

### **Day 2: Reflection Day on the European Protein Plan**

Jens Schaps (DG AGRI Director Markets & Observatories) delivered the key note speech on the ambition of the European Protein Plan, whose level of success depends to a great extent on whether the European feed industry is able to incorporate the cultivated protein crops into feed formulations. Schaps expressed his hope for protein crops to increase their share in crop rotation systems of farmers and stressed the



need for equally important market demand (such as feed use) to ensure their profitability. The European Protein Plan will attempt to provide a blueprint of options that can inspire Member States to encourage the production of vegetable protein at national level within their CAP Strategic Plans.

FEFAC President Nick Major expressed the strong interest of the European feed industry in increased production of vegetable protein in Europe, while reminding that efforts to stimulate the import of responsible soy remain necessary when it comes to Europe's sustainable protein supply. He raised the importance of protein quality from an animal nutrition science perspective as well as the potential contribution of plant breeding innovation to make protein crops more attractive to both crop farmers and livestock farmers. Further information about the feed perspective of the European Protein Plan can be found in FEFAC's [two-pager factsheet](#). On 19 July 2018, Feednavigator.com published an [interview](#) with FEFAC Secretary General Alexander Döring about the topic.



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## 159.1 mio. t Compound Feed Production in 2017

### *Current Indicators show Stable Outlook in 2018*

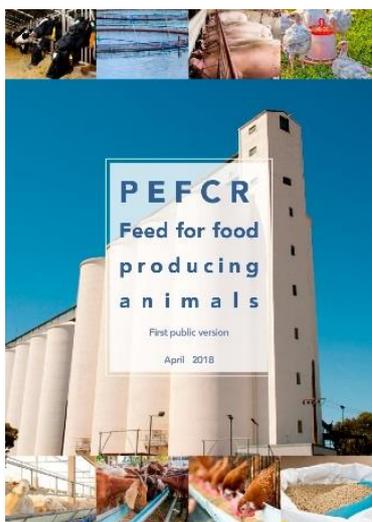
The data provided by FEFAC members show that EU compound feed production increased with 1.5% compared to 2016, reaching 159.1 mio. t. Cattle feed saw the highest growth rate (+3.6%), whereas poultry and pig feed recorded more moderate production increases (resp. +1.4% and +1.0%). FEFAC market experts envisage a stabilisation of industrial compound feed production in 2018. The outcome depends on factors such as the recovery of the milk prices and the adverse impacts of African Swine Fever and Avian Influenza. More details about the publication of the final estimates for 2017, including the country figures, can be found [here](#).

## Publication FEFAC PEFCR Feed for Food-Producing Animals

### *Public Version of GFLI Database Simultaneously made Available*

In May 2018, the PEFCR Feed for Food-Producing Animals became publicly available for download on the [Environmental Footprint webpage](#) of the European Commission. This also includes the public version of the GFLI Database which holds secondary datasets on the environmental impacts of key feed ingredients to allow for the actual statistical calculation of the footprint. The PEFCR Dairy, the only other published PEFCR that is livestock-related, makes reference to the FEFAC PEFCR for the calculation of the feed stage. The end of the pilot phase marks the beginning of a transition phase where potential links to policy making will be discussed. Following the years of collective investment by FEFAC, its member associations and individual compound feed manufacturers, FEFAC believes that all environmental claims related to compound feed production should be supported by the methodology of the PEFCR Feed for Food-Producing Animals, bearing in mind that its use to calculate the environmental footprint is a voluntary choice.

For reader convenience, FEFAC has also made the PEFCR Feed available as a flipbook on a [dedicated website](#).



## Much needed Recasting of Medicated Feed Legislation Finally Agreed

### *Political Agreement in June 2018 sets Scene for Replacement of 28 year-old Directive*

The [agreement](#) was reached shortly after the compromise on the proposal for a new Veterinary Medicinal Products Regulation, which was part of a package with the Medicated Feed proposal due to direct cross-references between both draft regulations, in particular as regards legal definitions and measures against AMR. The agreement sets risk-proportionate technical requirements for the manufacturing of medicated feed in multipurpose feed mills, which was a key concern for FEFAC. The restrictions on prophylactic and metaphylactic use with a view to bringing down the occurrence of AMR are consistent with the political decisions made in the context of the new Veterinary Medicinal Products Regulation. Carry-over limits of active medicinal substances into non-target feed will be defined by the European Commission one year after the EU Regulation becomes applicable, in consultation with EFSA. The administration at farm level of oral powders via “top dressing” (feed route) or drinking water will come under increased scrutiny subject to tailor-made guidelines for producers and users.

## Contribution of Protein Meals from Crop-Based Biofuels safeguarded until 2030

### *Political Agreement on the Renewable Energy Directive reflects Acceptable Compromise for Feed Industry*

The political agreement between the EU Institutions in June 2018 foresees a capping of the contributions of crop-based biofuels to renewable energy targets at the Member State level of 2020 +1%, which is far from the potential phase-out that was at the discussion table of the European Parliament. The protein concentrates that result from the crushing of oilseed crops, such as rapeseed and sunflower for biodiesel and the distillation of cereals for bioethanol, make an essential contribution to fulfil the protein requirements of the European livestock sector. Within the context of the European Protein Plan, this contribution should be fully integrated into the long term strategy of the sustainable European protein supply, even if the main ambition of RED II is the greening of the EU energy policy.

The agreement equally reflects the potential competition between the production of advanced biofuels and the potential use of listed feedstock sources as feed materials. Any feedstocks to be added to the list of advanced biofuels will have to pass a thorough assessment in which the policy makers will have to take into account the principles of the circular economy & the waste hierarchy, the sustainability criteria and the potential distortion of market for by-products. FEFAC, therefore, also welcomes the decision of the EU Institutions to delete molasses from the list of feedstocks that count towards renewable energy targets. Molasses are a highly valued energy-rich taste enhancer with pellet-binding qualities that increase the palatability and the homogeneity of feed. Molasses are also used to produce amino acids for animal nutrition as well as flavour-enhancing and protein balancing feed additive.

## FEEDfact

### ***Medicated Feed Always Subject to Veterinarian Prescription***

Medicated feed is recognised as a safe and well-controlled route of administration of medicines to sick farm animals, with its intrinsic advantages as regards dosage accuracy and product homogeneity. It is important to remember that the production of medicated feed is a service provided by compound feed manufacturers to livestock farmers, based on the examination, diagnosis and prescription by the veterinarian.



#### **AGENDA:**

- **26-28 September 2018**  
Feed Additives Global (Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
- **7 November 2018**  
8<sup>th</sup> Animal Task Force Annual Seminar (Brussels, Belgium)
- **22-23 November 2018**  
Plant Protein Production in the EU (Vienna, Austria)
- **11-13 March 2019**  
6<sup>th</sup> Global Food & Feed Congress (Bangkok, Thailand)