

IFIF



Feed the world

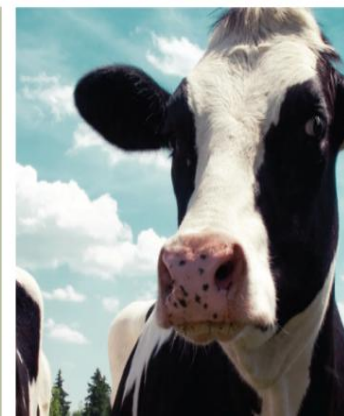
International
Feed
Industry
Federation

Closing the efficiency Gap: the feed industry perspective

Global Agenda of Action Workshop

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IFIF is a global organisation

IFIF comprises the whole feed chain and our members represent over 80% of the global animal feed industry.

- IFIF is made up of
 - national feed and supplier associations
 - corporate members
 - feed related organizations

Note: Most countries do not have a feed sector sufficient to support a national feed association

IFIF's mission

- IFIF provides a unified leadership and coordinating role to promote the global feed industry in order to contribute to the sustainable supply of safe, healthy feed and therefore food.

Challenges

- Land, fossile fuels...
- Mineral ressources...
- Food commodities
- Food coproducts
- ...

2 parallel pathways :

- 1. Reduce resource consumption**
- 2. Reduce competition for resources by moving towards feed specific resources**

Competition for ressource use



A few examples

- Reduce resource consumption
 - Land
 - Agricultural commodities
 - Mineral resources
 - Marine resources
- Increase the use of feed specific resources
 - Co-products
 - (recovered) food waste

Improve the use of available land

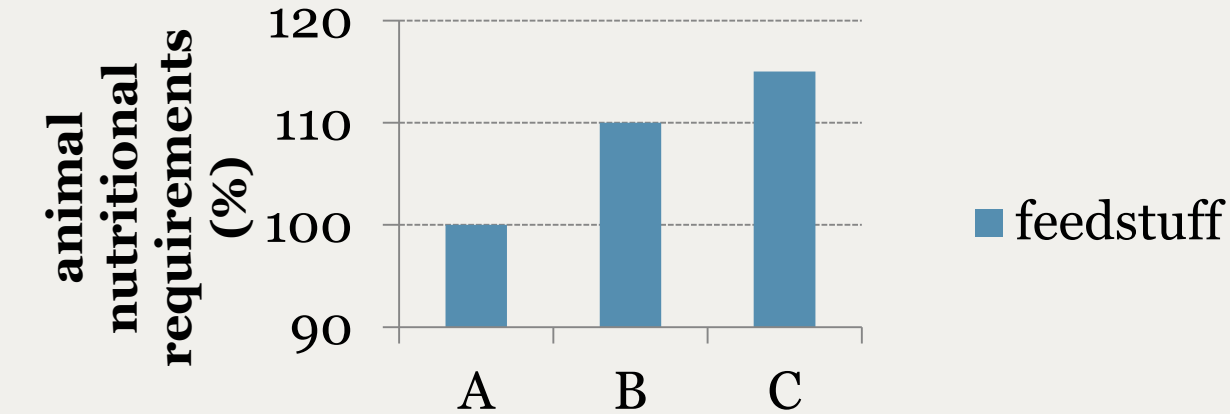
- In some cases it might be wise to grow more crops specifically designed for feed use.
- They are very often less resource consuming, less sensitive to diseases and can provide a better yield than crops grown for human consumption purposes but used for feed because they do not meet technical food grade requirements.
- Example : bread making wheat

Better use of available agricultural resources...

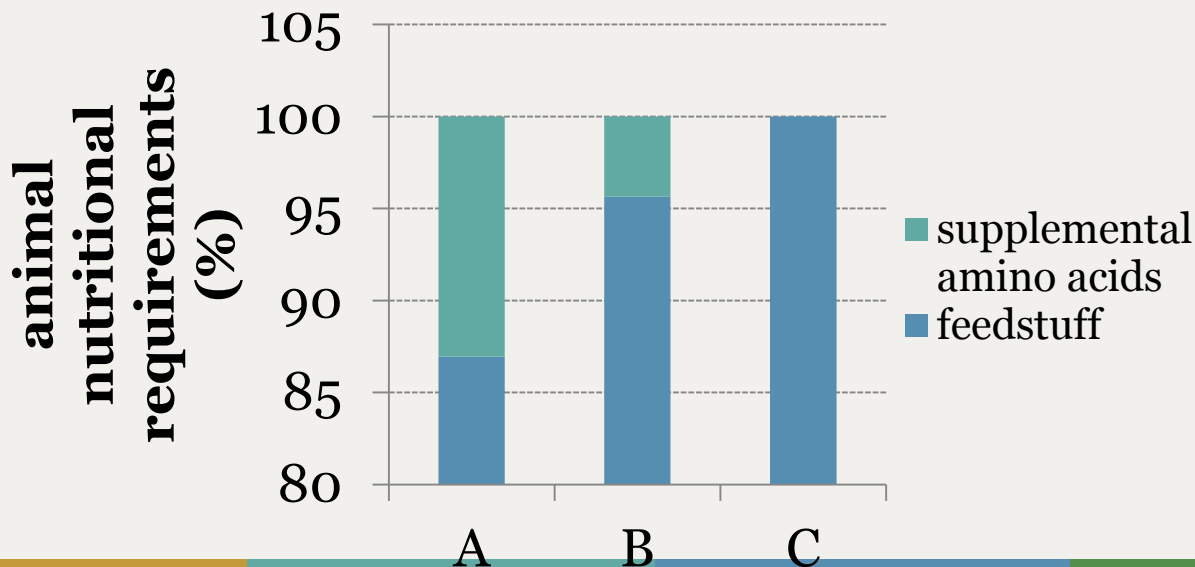
- Through nutritional know-how
 - Good characterization of feed ingredients
 - Accurate assessment of animal needs
- Through improved crops
- Through feed processing technology
 - Compounding and peletting enable to bring the exact nutritional requirements : no more, no less
 - Heat treatment can improve feed safety



Better use of available agricultural resources through feed additives technology : example of amino-acids

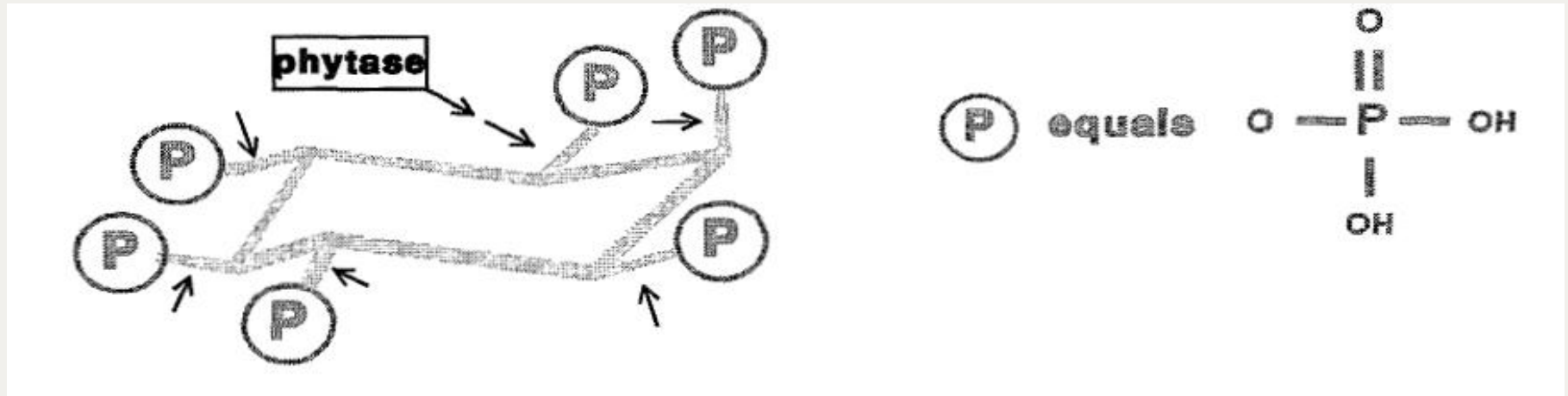


**Excess of
B and C**



**Less
consumption
of A, B and C**

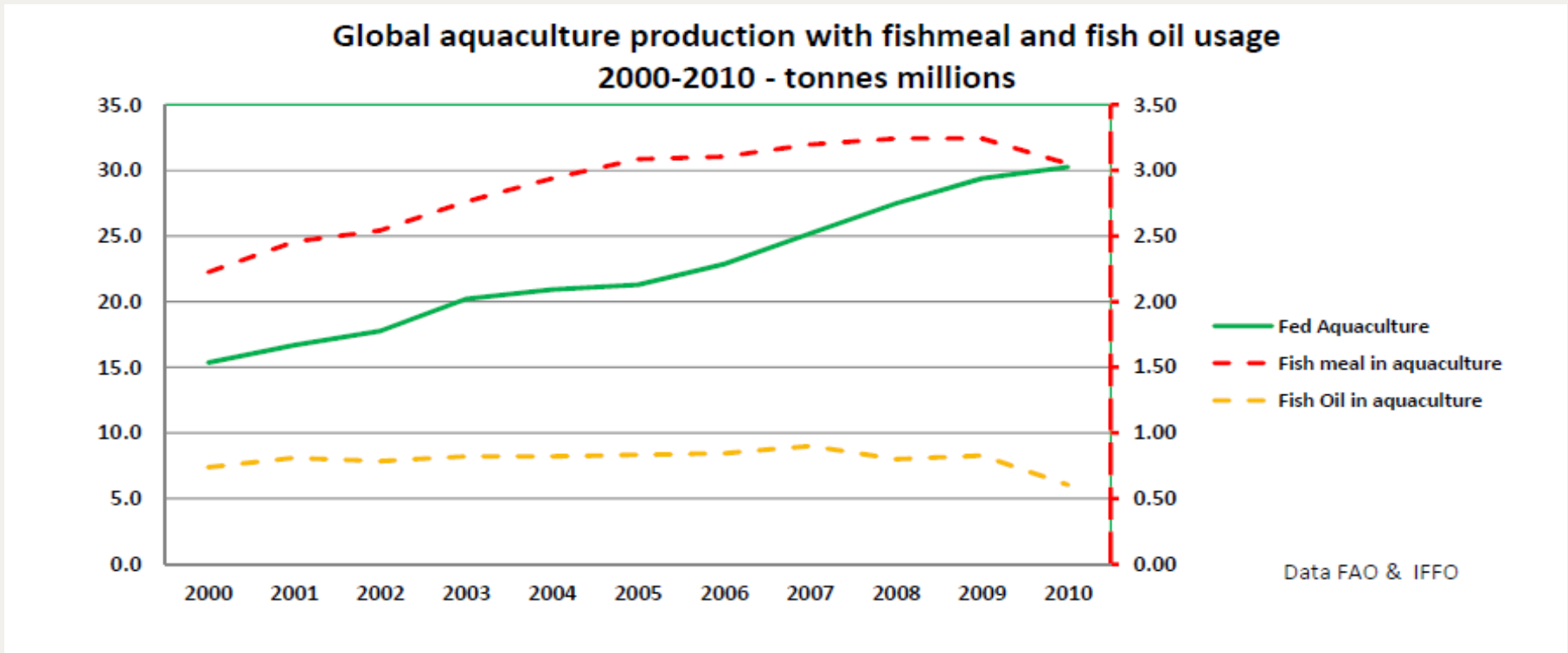
Preservation of mineral resources : example of phytase



- Phytase enzymes can be used to release the phosphorous bound in phytic acids in plant derived feed materials
 - Massive reduction in the use of mineral derived dicalcium phosphates
 - Positive impact on eutrophication with less phosphorous excreted

Marine resources

- The growing demand for fish cannot be covered by wild fish alone



- Aquaculture production is growing faster than marine ingredient usage.

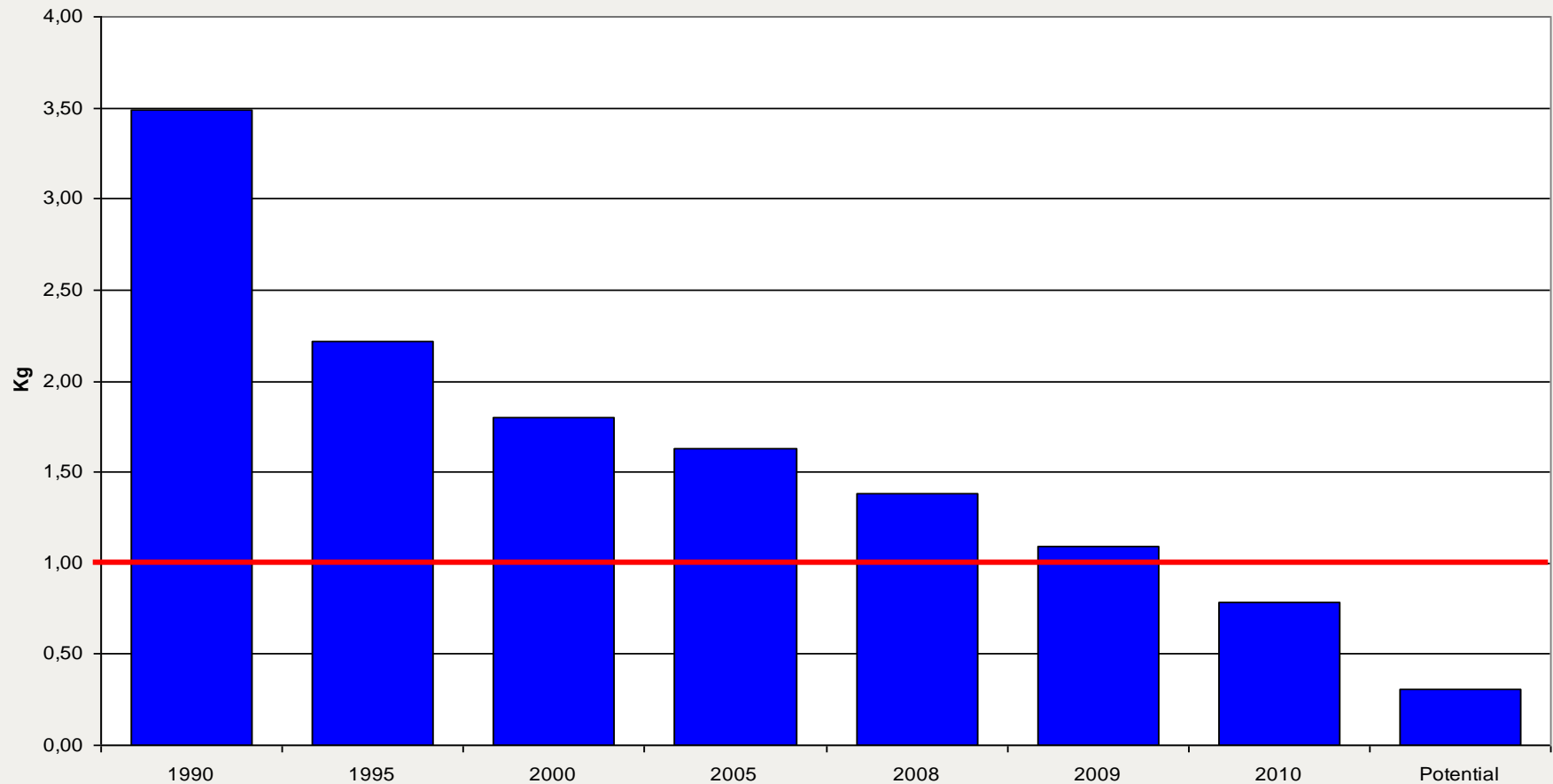
Marine resources : aquaculture as net fish protein producer

- Aquaculture not only consumes fish – it also produces fish
- We should use less fish protein in the feed than fish protein produced through aquaculture!
- R&D a key factor to success to overcome bottlenecks and identify suitable replacers!



How far are we?

Kg salmon protein produced versus fish protein used in feed



Fishmeal / Fish oil replacement

Potential new sources

- Krill (and similar marine organisms lower in the trophic chain)
- Plant protein concentrate
- GM derived-plant proteins



Reducing pressure on human edible resources

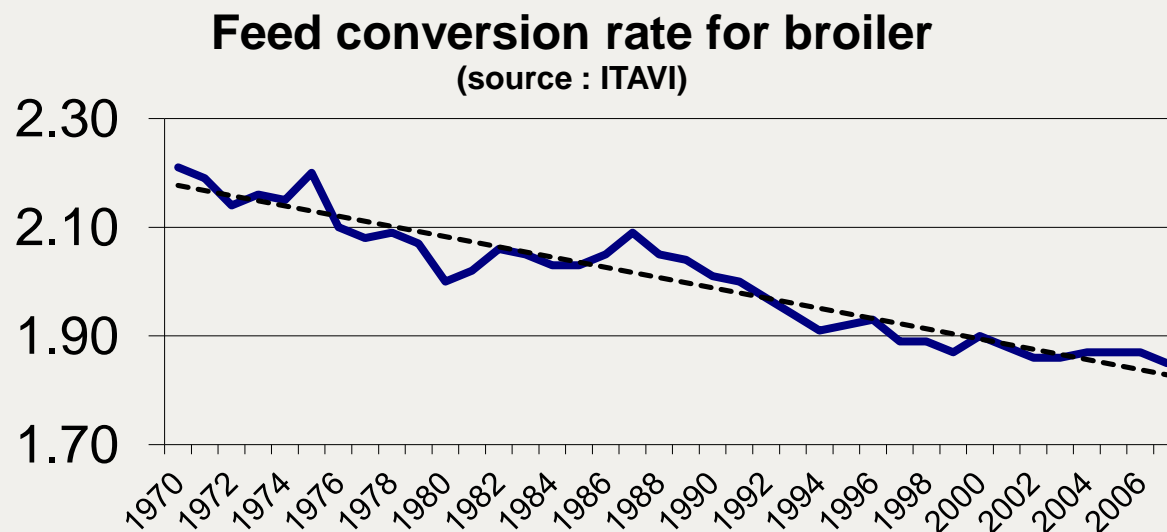
- Animals can efficiently use ingredients that are not suitable for human consumption.
- The food chain is aimed at supplying food and drinks for human consumption. However, different flows of other material are generated :
 - Surplus or off-specification food and drink
 - By-products
 - Waste

How can we make the best use of these resources?

- **SAFETY FIRST**
 - Complete traceability
 - Dissemination of good practices
- Appropriate incentives

Concluding remarks

- Importance of nutritional know-how



- Need for R&D, science based approach
- Appropriate (methodological ?) incentives.