

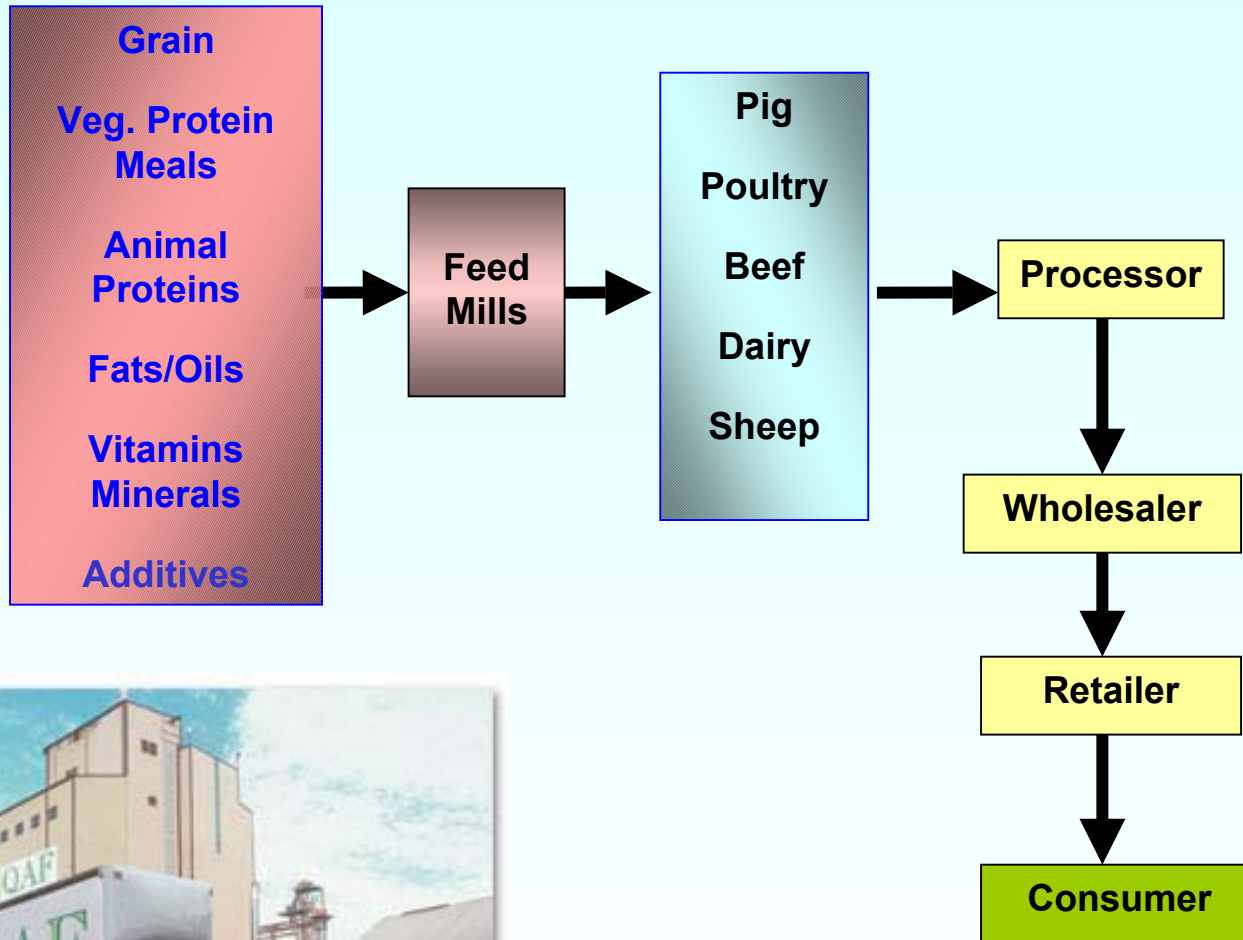
# **Implications of Ingredient Availability – Opportunities for Vegetable Protein Meals**

**John Spragg  
JCS Solutions**



# FEED MANUFACTURE

**JCS SOLUTIONS PTY LTD**



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# **NUTRITION**

## **MEETING ANIMAL NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS**

### **FOR**

## **DEFINED PERFORMANCE CRITERIA**



# **STOCKFEED INDUSTRY BALANCES**

**CUSTOMER (LIVESTOCK PRODUCER)  
EXPECTATIONS**

**VERSUS**

**COMMERCIAL REALITY**

**SUPPLY CHAIN ROLE**



## Estimated meal usage in 2004 (data from ARA and AOF)

Meal Type	'000 Tonnes	%
Animal Protein Meals	373	33.2%
Soybean Meal (domestic + imported)	350	31.1%
Canola (75% Sol, 20% Exp, 5% Cold)	225	20.0%
Sunflower	24	2.1%
Cotton (plus 140 kt whole seed)	130	11.6%
Copra	22	2.0%
	1124	



**Plus pulses – peas, lupins, beans**

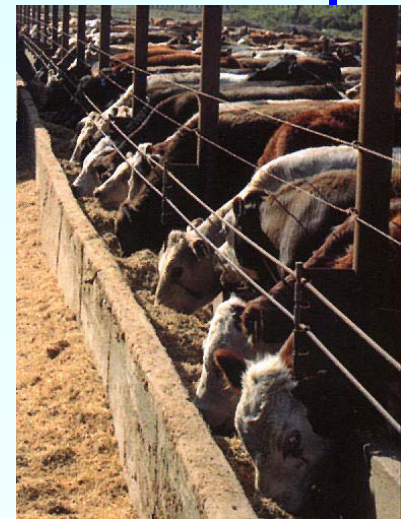
## Estimated meal usage

Livestock Sector	Feed tonnes	Veg. protein usage - tonnes	Use rate - %
Pigs	1,698,000	233,000	13.7%
Poultry	2,730,000	340,600	12.5%
Dairy	3,010,000	150,000	5.0%
Feedlots	2,720,000	135,000	5.0%
Other	450,000	33,700	7.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,608,000</b>	<b>892,300</b>	<b>8.4%</b>

JCS Solutions estimates

# **FACTORS INFLUENCING PROTEIN MEAL CURRENT USAGE**

- **INGREDIENT AVAILABILITY**
- **PRICE**
- **CONSISTENCY**
- **PROTEIN QUALITY**



**FEED INDUSTRY CAPACITY TO RAPIDLY SWITCH  
RAW MATERIAL USE**

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### **PIG GROWER FEED**

INGREDIENTS	High Animal Protein %	Typical %	No Animal Protein %
Barley	56.5	41.1	17.8
Wheat	22.3	25.6	39.3
Peas	0	10	20
Canola Meal	0	8	10
Soybean Meal	4.4	6.1	8.5
Meat Meal	9.3	6.4	0
Fish Meal	4	0	0
Blood Meal	2	1	0
Tallow	1	1	1
Limestone	0	0	1.2
DCP	0	0	1.3
Salt	0.01	0.25	0.36
Methionine	0.01	0.03	0.04
Lysine	0.18	0.23	0.25
Threonine	0.04	0.04	0.05
Premix	+	+	+

Protein (%)	20.1
DE (MJ/kg)	13.5
Fat (%)	3.9
Calcium (%)	Min 0.9
Phos. (%)	Min .65
Sodium (%)	0.17
Lysine (%)	1.17
M+C (%)	0.7
Threonine (%)	0.74



# Computer formulations

- Breakpoints defining use or non use prices
- Parametrics defining how much to use at differing prices
- Value for each raw material relative to others
- Varies for each feed type and specification

```

===== JCS Solutions (3601) =====
:
: AUSIMIX (RUN) FEED MILL MASTER {4} JULY 2005 OPTIMIZATION RESULTS 15:16 02/08/05 0014 :
: 01-April-2002/216.2 ( 1) Plant=0088 John :
=====

: SP: 60002 PIG GROWER FEED 100.0 %, 1000.0 Kg (Recost: 325.61 ) Optimal cost: 288.96 :
=====

INCLUDED RAW MATERIALS % Kg Cost Lim Minimum Maximum Lower Cost New % Upper Cost New %
-----
10200 BARLEY 11.0 56.4781 564.781 200.0 . 80.0 176.945 61.8421 225.149 56.3587
14200 WHEAT 13.0 22.3187 223.187 210.0 . 90.0 180.367 22.42 232.075 1.5651
28450 PEAS-FIELD 22.0 0.0001 0.001 230.0 MAX . 0.0001 . 248.589 0.0
36220 CANOLA MEAL 36.0 0.0001 0.001 280.0 MAX . 0.0001 . 447.559 0.0
37840 SOYBEAN MEAL 48.0 4.3888 43.888 650.0 0.0 99.0 450.709 5.0093 764.628 4.3283
40050 BLOOD MEAL 85.0 2.0 20.0 600.0 MAX . 2.0 . 1177.189 1.2377
40700 MEAT MEAL 50.0 9.3083 93.083 320.0 0.0 10.0 -2298.184 9.3083 349.454 5.1097
41190 FISH MEAL 60 4.0 40.0 820.0 min 4.0 5.0 723.028 4.0715 . .

```

## **Protein meal use trends**

- **Reducing inclusion meat meal – consistency in quality, salmonella, forward supply variability**
- **Reduced recycling poultry meals back to poultry**
- **Increased use of synthetic amino acids – lower price, Chinese influence**
- **Poor harvest supplies and competing demand - peas, lupins**



# FACTORS FAVOURING VEGETABLE MEALS

## 1. BSE – Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

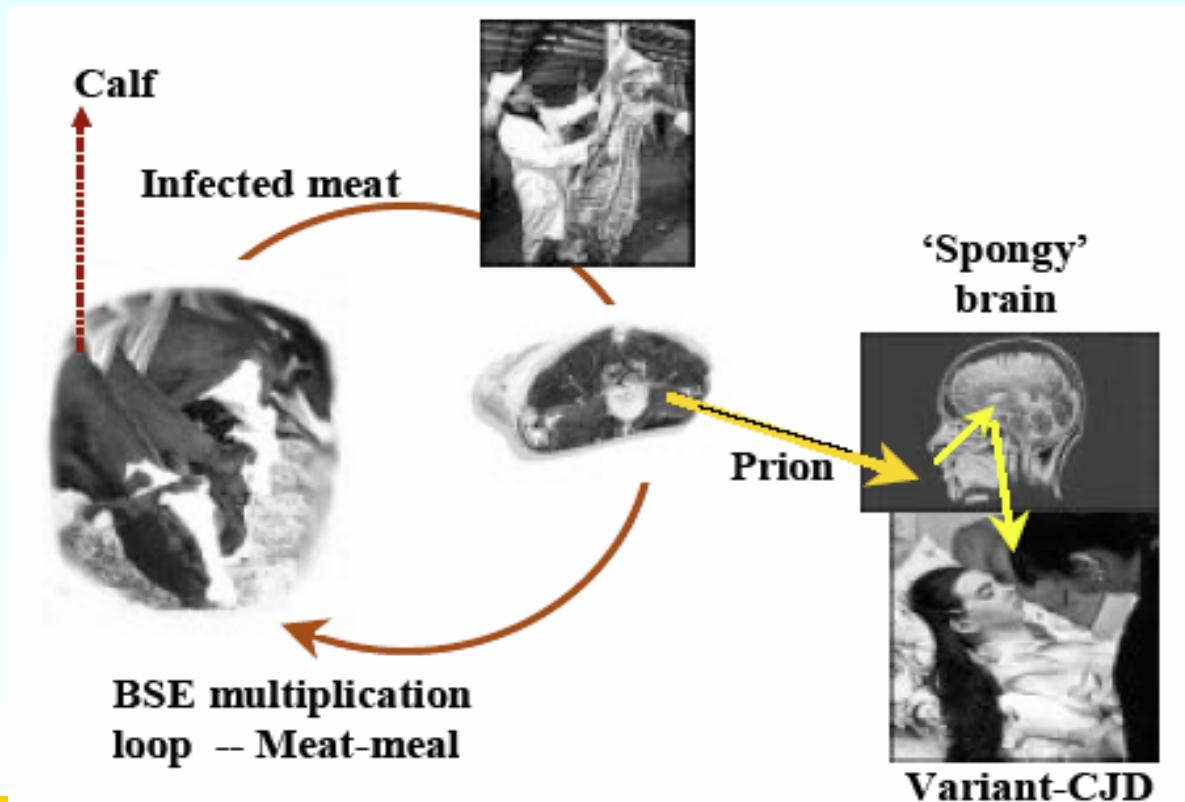


Figure 1 Factors enabling multiplication of BSE, the transmission of BSE to humans by ingestion of BSE-infected meat, and the development after an 'incubation period' of perhaps decades of clinical signs of vCJD.



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Mad Cow  
Disease  
(BSE)



# **Australian BSE Control Programme**

## **TSE FAP**

- **Quarantine AQIS – stop entry  
Livestock, stockfeed, meat**
- **Surveillance Sampling & Testing suspect cattle and sheep  
NTSESP**
- **Tracking live cattle imported and zoo animals**
- **Feed Ban – RAM (Restricted Animal Material) in ruminant feeds**
  - Site audits -renderers, mills, end user farms, retailers**
  - Sampling and Testing**

## **Ruminant Feed Ban Issues**

- **Feed mills must ensure no cross transference RAM into ruminant feeds**
- **Mills not designed to be contamination free**
- **Expectations of zero tolerance**
- **Assays to identify small quantities**
- **Compliance pressure being applied to feed manufacturers**

## **Potential Australian Scenarios**

### **1. Ban MBM use – Eliminates the BSE risk**

= EU ban on feeding animal proteins to livestock

2,500,000 tonnes of wet material processed by renderers

Value of rendered animal protein \$500M annually, approx  
50% exported, loss of foreign income.

Environmental disposal problem

**NOT A LIKELY OUTCOME WHILST WE DO NOT HAVE BSE**

## **Potential Australian Scenarios**

### **2.Feed Industry Dedicated Feed Mills**

**Capital cost \$180M to replace lost capacity – 60 mixed species mills**

**Increased manuf. cost \$14-22M/annum - lost efficiency**

**Increased feed delivery costs \$4-11M/annum - dedicated delivery vehicles.**

**Not likely that dedicated feed milling will be forced on industry through regulation**

**INDIRECT RESULT OF INCREASING FEED SAMPLING AND TESTING**



## **US FDA Feed Ban Rules – Oct 2005**

### **Removal of specific risk materials from the animal feed chain**

- **Cattle > 30 months**

**Through the removal of SRM's from meat meal, this reduces the risk of cross contamination and need to have dedicated feed mills.**

Identifies the critical control point before the point of rendering

- further up the supply pyramid

## **Potential Australian Scenarios**

### **3. Feed mill options**

- 1. Sequencing and flushing – slows production and increases manufacturing costs, not 100% guaranteed.**
- 2. Cease the manufacture of either monogastric or ruminant – loss of business.**
- 3. Upgrade site to segregate production lines – capital cost**
- 4. RAM free in all feeds – increased raw material cost**

**We are seeing a combination of responses**

**Resulting pressure on meat meal, blood meal, poultry meal, fish meal use**

# **FACTORS FAVOURING VEGETABLE MEALS**

## **2. NON GM FEEDS**

**“The GM food standard requires that the food must be labelled if there is altered DNA or protein in the final product” - FSANZ**

**Consequently dairy, meat and eggs from animals fed GM feed are not required to be labelled as GM within Australia**

**GM use in animal feeding is:**

- Export trade issue**
- Not a regulatory domestic labelling issue**
- Not a food safety issue**

## **NON GM FEEDS – Chicken Meat**

- **3 Major broiler companies**
- **Use best endeavours to source non-GM ingredients for poultry feeds**
  - **meet quality standards**
  - **available in substantial quantities**
  - **economically sustainable**

*“The use of GM Soya in feed does not compromise the absolute GM-free status of the poultry products the company produces. Animals that eat feed with a component of GM Soya are no different to other animals that may have been fed a low GM or GM-free diet” Ingham’s GM Policy Statement*

## **Commitment to non GM raw materials significance**

- **Responded to calls from activists**
- **Ability to access South American soybean meal, lower cost than US GM soybean meal**
- **Vegetable meals, animal meals and pulses all non GM**

**Favours use of non GM Australian vegetable protein meal sources**

## **Non GM and other livestock industries**

**Dairy – governed by milk processors and meeting export market demands**

**Varies from nil to no limit**

**Feedlot - dependent upon beef export destination**

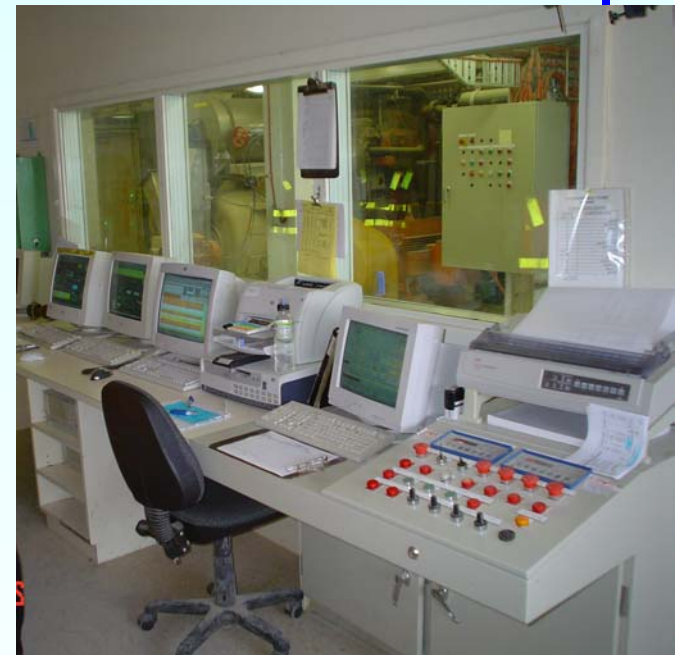
**Pig - little attention, large use of soybean meal, low level meat exports**



# FACTORS FAVOURING VEGETABLE MEALS

## 3. CORPORATE FARMING

- Decline in smaller scale home-mixing – bagged meal sources
- Contract feed supply
- Larger feed mills
- Capacity to utilise bulk materials
- Forward contract supply
- Livestock performance consistency



**FAVOURS VEGETABLE PROTEIN MEAL USE**

# **FACTORS FAVOURING VEGETABLE MEALS**

## **4. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION EXPANSION**

	Feed Tonnes		
Livestock Sector	2005	2010	2020
Pigs	1,698,000	1,785,000	2,052,000
Poultry	2,730,000	3,059,000	3,976,700
Dairy	3,010,000	3,310,000	3,972,000
Feedlots	2,720,000	2,886,000	3,319,000
Other	450,000	495,000	594,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,608,000</b>	<b>11,535,000</b>	<b>13,913,700</b>

JCS Solutions estimates



## **5. Biofuels – impact upon vegetable meals**

**Ethanol from feed grains -VE IMPACT**

- Supply of by-products
- Wet distillers grains
- Dried distillers grains 30% protein

**Tallow and cooking oils use – reduce lower cost energy source**

**Canola oil – increased canola meal supply**



## **Implications of Ingredient Availability Factors Favouring Vegetable Meals**

	<b>Vegetable Protein Meal Demand</b>		
<b>Livestock Sector</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Pigs</b>	<b>233,000</b>	<b>306,600</b>	<b>353,300</b>
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>340,600</b>	<b>412,000</b>	<b>526,500</b>
<b>Dairy</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>186,500</b>	<b>222,900</b>
<b>Feedlots</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>147,200</b>	<b>169,700</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>33,700</b>	<b>38,600</b>	<b>46,250</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>892,300</b>	<b>1,090,900</b>	<b>1,318,650</b>
	<b>INCREASED DEMAND</b>	<b>+ 22.3%</b>	<b>+ 47.8%</b>

Alternative supply US/S. Amer. soybean meal, animal proteins  
and/or pulses

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