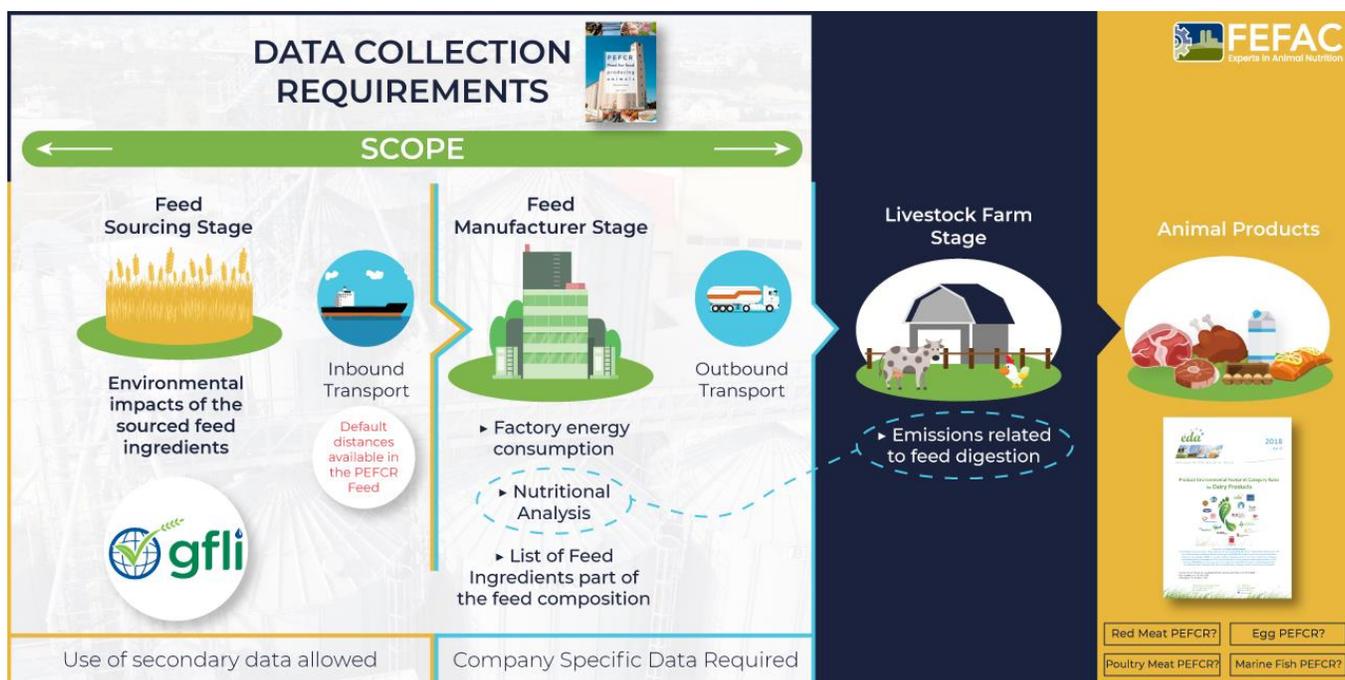


# Key elements in data collection for PEFCR Feed

## FACTSHEET

Delivering results on measuring environmental performance “in compliance with the PEFCR Feed” means the key requirements in the methodology are met. A feed manufacturer must collect certain pieces of information and data at company level (“primary data”), while for other parts the feed manufacturers can rely on ‘default’ secondary data. The scope of the PEFCR Feed runs from the feed sourcing stage up to delivery to a livestock farm (‘farm gate level’), meaning as from the point the feed arrives to the livestock farm the methodology for calculation of environmental impacts are to be found in other reference documents.



### Environmental impacts of the sourced feed ingredients

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The possibility to use secondary data applies particularly to the collection of information about the environmental impacts of the sourced feed ingredients. A feed manufacturer will of course know exactly which feed ingredients are included in a given feed formulation (the so-called bill of materials), but it is very challenging to ask all suppliers for LCA data given the large range of raw materials used. Feed manufacturers can make use of the GFLI Database as a key source of PEF-compliant datasets on a large range of feed ingredients.

### Inbound transport

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The transport of the feed ingredients from the production country to the feed mill also carries a footprint. There is no obligation to deliver the exact data specifically in relation to the purchased feed materials by a feed manufacturer. Default information about transport distances can be found in the PEFCR Feed (page..). However, the possibility to be able to rely on secondary data here does therefore not exclude the requirement for feed manufacturers to try to obtain information about the country origin of the feed ingredient. If the feed manufacturer is unable to obtain information about the origin of the feed ingredient a data gap arises and it will have to use global averages for the environmental impacts relation to the feed ingredient production and transport distances, which may lead to higher associated emissions than is the case in reality.

### Feed manufacturing

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Starting from this stage a feed manufacturer will have to obtain information that is specific to a feed mill's production, so-called primary data. This information however normally is already present in a feed-producing business. The challenge is more to make it available for environmental footprinting purposes. A key factor that determines the (carbon) emissions of a feed mill is the energy use. The feed manufacturer must therefore obtain information about the energy consumption in the manufacturing process. For the completion of the environmental footprint, the feed manufacturer must also obtain information about water use and the packaging material used.

### Outbound transport

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Feed manufacturers will know to which livestock farms their feed is delivered. This information is specific to the distances between the feed mill of a company and the individual livestock farm(s).

### Livestock production stage & animal products

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The scope of the PEFCR Feed ends with the delivery of the feed to the livestock farm. However for the subsequent calculation of emissions at livestock farm level following feed digestion and the environmental footprint of the final animal product (where the feed is only an intermediate product in the chain), it is necessary to include the nutritional analysis of the feed formulation, which includes the content levels of the following nutrients;

- Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) content in g/kg
- Ash (g/kg)
- Copper (Cu), Zinc (Zn) content in g/kg (from all sources)
- Gross Energy (MJ/kg gross calorific value or HHV) and digestible energy fraction (% of gross energy)
- Fossil carbon content

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