

With EN GROUP, Enjoy Better Life

EN GROUP pays special attention not only to the high quality of our products, but also to the mission of helping meet consumer demand for safe, high quality and affordable food and reducing pollution pressure.

Why use enzymes in animal feed

With time goes on, the world population is forecast to rise from the current 6.7 billion people (2009) to 9.1 billion people by 2050, with most of the growth coming from developing countries (FAO, 2009d).

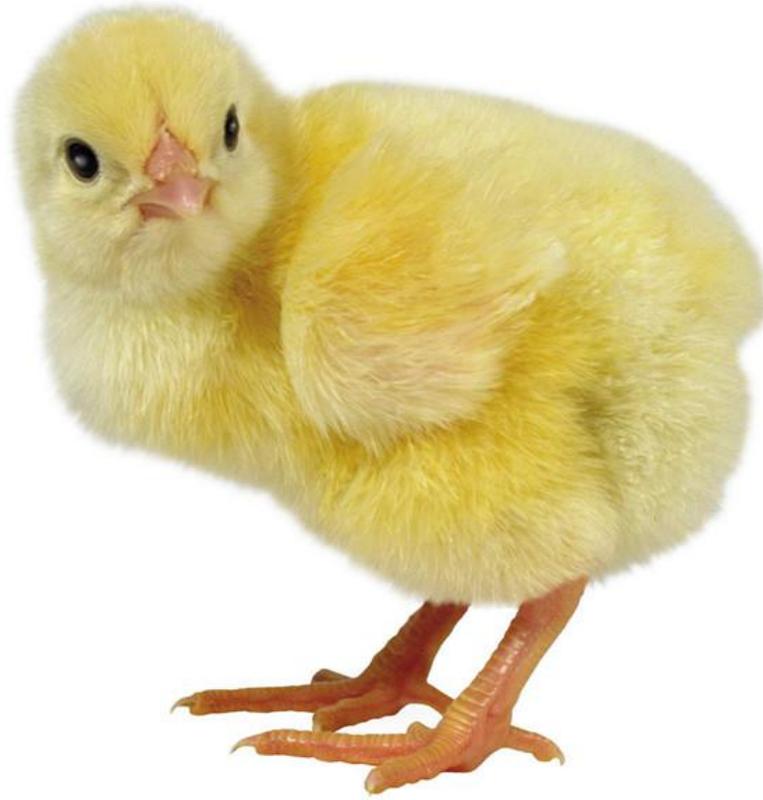
With over one-third more mouths to feed, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) predict that 70% more food will need to be produced by 2050. Meat production will have to grow by more than 200 million t to reach a total of 470 million t by 2050, 72% of which will be consumed in developing countries, up from 58% of today (FAO, 2009c).

The ever-growing population and shift in food habits has resulted in increased demand for meat and related products. However feed accounts for around 70% of total costs in pig and poultry production.

All animal use enzymes to digest feed. These are either produced by the animal itself, or by the microflora naturally present in the gut. However, the animal's digestive process is not 100% efficient. Pigs and poultry cannot digest 15-25% of the feed they eat, because the feed ingredients contain indigestible anti-nutritional factors that interfere with the digestive process or the animal lacks specific enzymes that break down certain components in the feed. Feed enzymes help meet consumer demand for safe, high quality and affordable food.

Since the late 1980s, feed enzymes have played a major part in helping radically to improve the efficiency of meat and egg production by releasing the nutrients from the feed and so as to improve feed efficiency. They allow the feed producer have greater flexibility in the type of raw materials that confidently be used in feed formulation.

Feed enzymes, on the other hand, also play a key role in reducing the negative impact of animal production on the environment, by reducing the production of animal waste and because enzymes are proteins that are ultimately digested or excreted by the animal, leaving no residues in meat or eggs which make enzymes act as a green food additives.



Benefit of EN GROUP's enzymes

Improving efficiency and reducing cost—by break down the anti-nutrients in the feed, allowing the animal to digest its feed more efficiently, leading to more meat or eggs per kilogram of feed.

Improving consistency—by reducing the nutritional variation in feed ingredients, resulting in more consistent feed for more uniform animal growth and egg production

Helping to maintain gut healthy—by improving nutrient digestibility, fewer nutrients are available in the animals' gut for the potential growth of disease-causing bacteria.

For a better environment—by improving digestion and absorption of nutrients, reducing the volume of manure produced and lowering phosphorus and nitrogen excretion

The future for technologies such as feed enzymes is very bright. EN GROUP's enzymes will play a major role in efficiently supporting the growth in animal-derived food products needed to feed the world in safe, affordable and sustainable way.

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