



EVENTO INTERNAZIONALE DEDICATO AL SETTORE AVICOLO

Un punto di incontro tra manager, tecnici, allevatori, ricercatori e aziende del settore

4-5-6 MAGGIO 2022 - RIMINI - EXPO CENTRE - ITALIA

Transizione sostenibile e produzione animale: fascicoli aperti in Europa



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ZOOTECNIA IN TRANSIZIONE: IL PERCORSO DELLA CONIGLICOLTURA



G.L.Bagnara



copa

european farmer



cogeca

european agri-cooperatives



Created in **1958**



22 million European farmers and family members



65 full members from the EU Member States and 30 partner organisations



Created in **1959**



22,000 European agricultural cooperatives



30 full members from the EU Member States, 4 affiliated members and 30 partner organisations

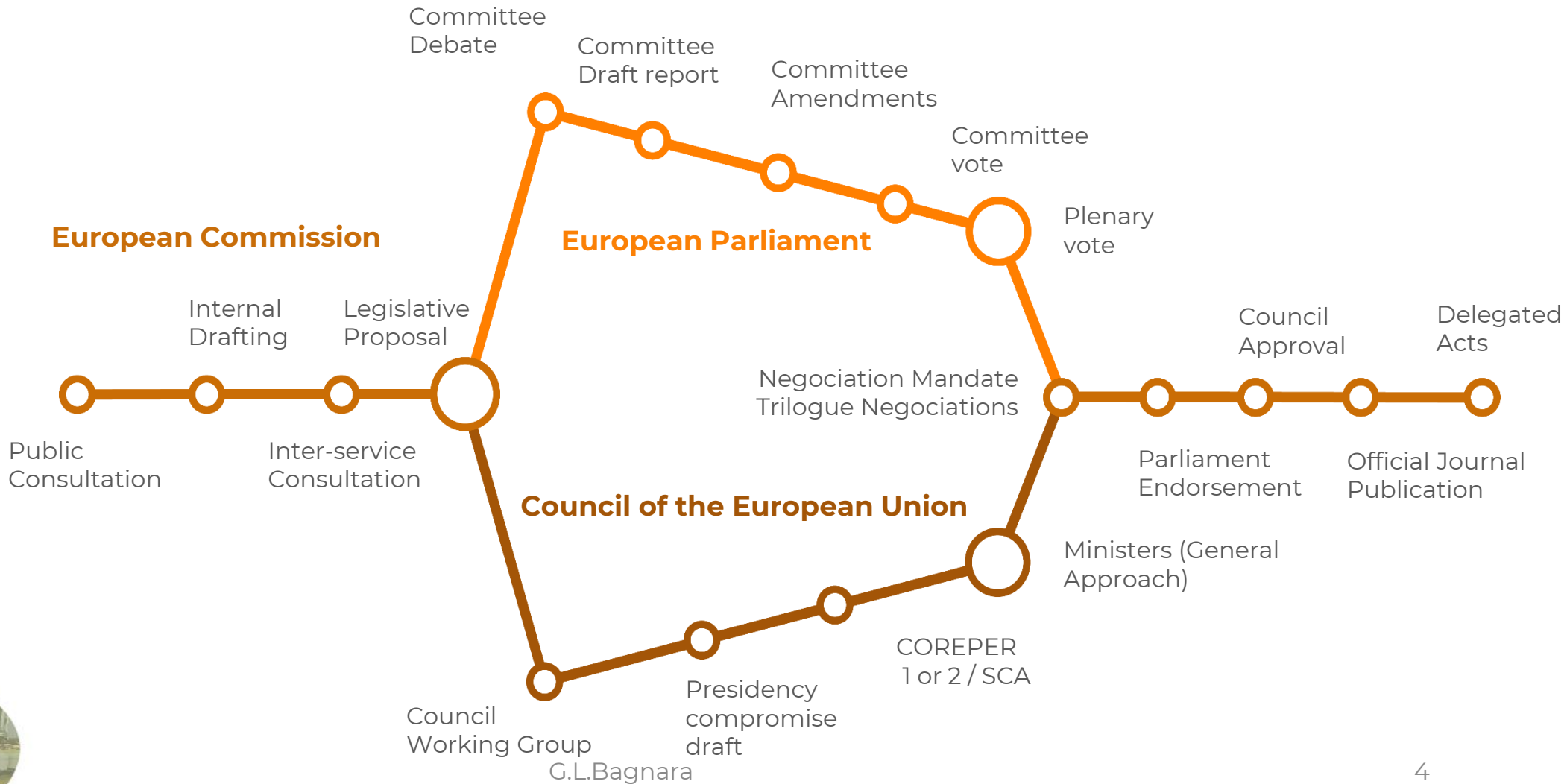


In **1962**, a joint Secretariat was created, making it one of the largest and most active organisations in Brussels for the past **60** years.

How is Copa and Cogeca organised?



How does Copa and Cogeca lobby?

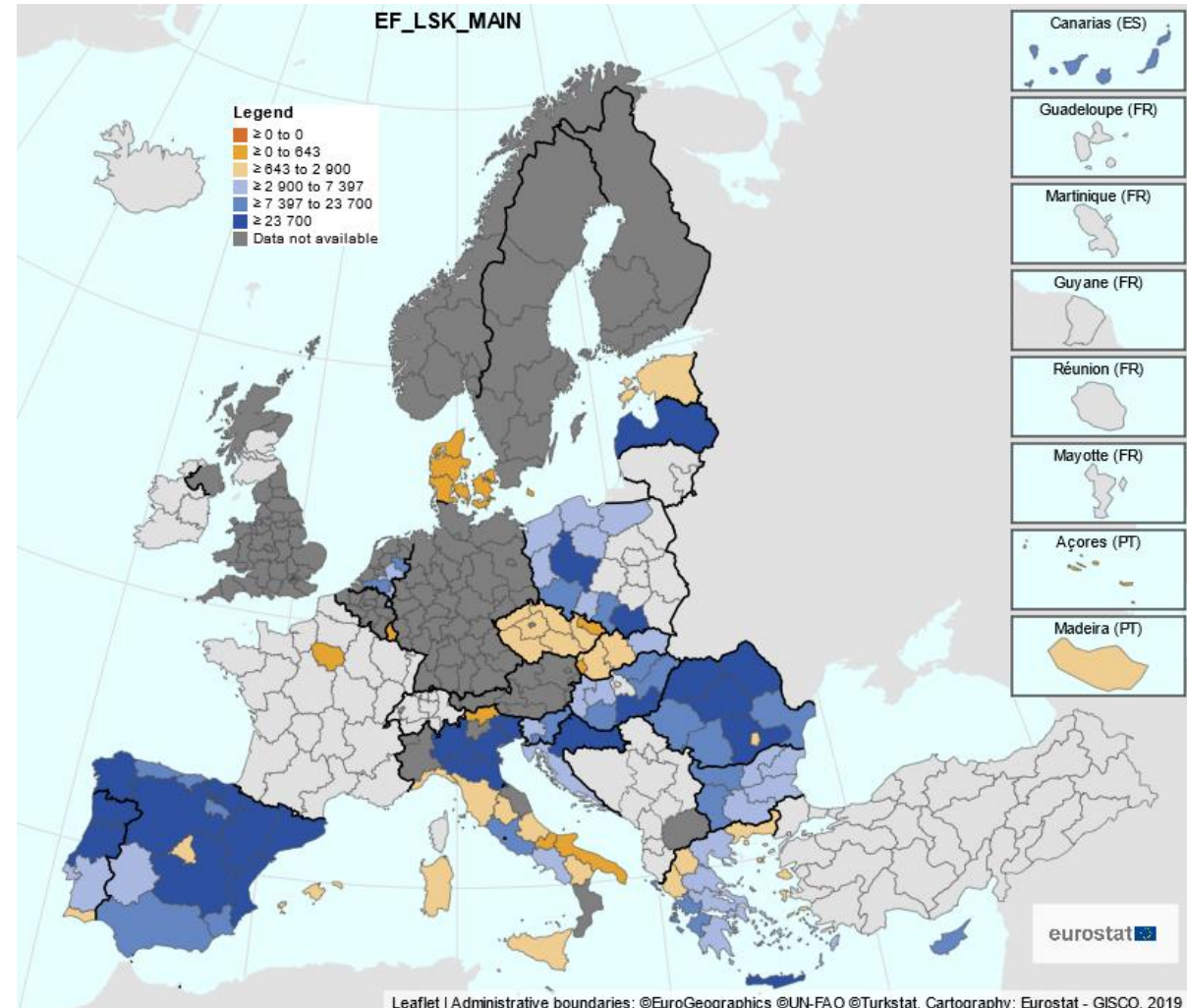


The EU Poultry & Eggs sector

* P&E: production value of 33 billion euros



Rabbits
(heads)



The future of animal welfare legislation in the EU

The European Green Deal

Key issues:

- Biosecurity
- Animal Health and Welfare
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Environmental sustainability
- Social sustainability



Current status of AW legislation in the EU



Commission's work and decision making process



* **Public consultations: Have your Say** (1 month, **mid-2020** – Roadmap) , EU Survey (3 months, **Nov 2021 – Jan 2022** – Inception Impact Assessment).

* **Mandates to EFSA: ready from June 2022 to March 2023.**

* **Talks between stakeholders and Commission – Internal drafting: to begin March-April 2022.**


* **First draft legislative proposals ready by end 2023 (exceptions – transport by sea, mid-2022).**



Public consultation & preliminary plan (European Commission)

“This initiative will explore several options for addressing the shortcomings identified in the recent evaluation of the EU legislation on animal welfare.”

Introduction for the EU Survey “Revision of EU animal welfare legislation (EN)”, November 2021.



Fitness check
and revision

Possible future
legislative
changes

Transport

On-farm
welfare

“End of Cage
Age”

Labelling

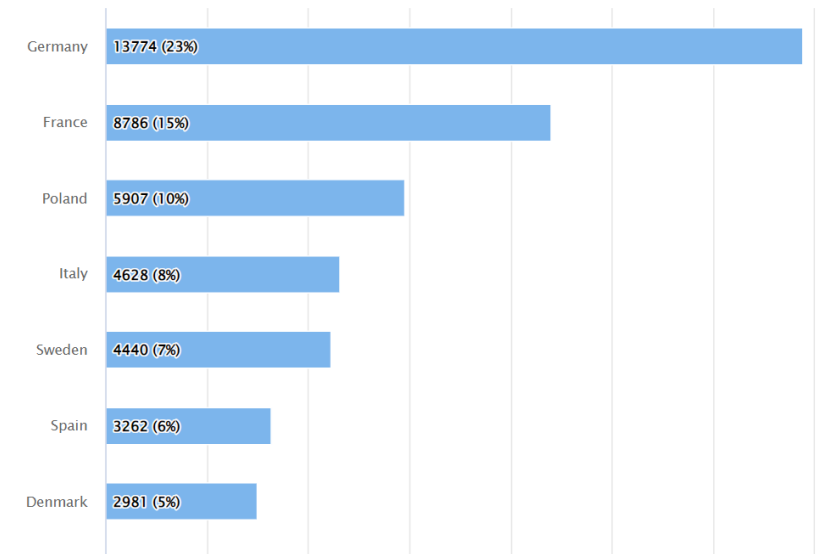
public consultation on animal welfare legislation

* total of 59 281 respondents

* Main results:

- * **49%**: compared to 25 years ago: more uniform protection of farmed animals across EU countries
- * **92%**: current EU animal welfare legislation does not ensure adequate and uniform protection of all animal species in need
- * **65%** of the respondents felt or strongly felt that they are not sufficiently informed about the conditions under which animals are farmed in the EU
- * Policy options for the future - Welfare at farm level: phasing out the use of cages a vast majority of respondents (**93%**) expressed that the maximum transitional time allowed should be 5 years

By country



- * 7 mandates, 11 opinions to be presented
 - * mandate & 5 opinions on protection of animals during **transport** (cattle, pigs, horses, sheep & goats, transported in containers).
 - * mandate/opinion on protection of **pigs**
 - * mandate/opinion on protection of **calves**
 - * mandate/opinion on protection of **laying hens**
 - * mandate/opinion on protection of **broilers**
 - * mandate/opinion on protection of **ducks, geese and quail**
 - * mandate/opinion on protection of **dairy cows**

Other issues of The Green Deal



- * Taxonomy of sustainable finance
- * Reduce pesticide use by 50%
- * Reduction of fertilizer use by 20%
- * Reducing the use of antimicrobials for animals by 50%
- * Carbon Board Adjustment Mechanism + CO2 footprint
- * regulation against deforestation: soybeans from non-deforestation areas
- * Soil strategy for 2030
- * Carbon farming
- * Sustainable feed
- * Industrial Emissions: new 'border' for farmers to be obliged to follow the industrial emission directive will be
 - * 17.000 broilers;
 - * 8.500 layers
 - * previous limit was 40.000 for any kind of poultry
- * Use of slower growing breeds
- * Transport time for slaughter < 4 hours

Key points for thought

- * **Food security and food safety are public goods whose future must be secured - this is a common priority for all societies**
 - * Current standards, food safety and quality are already high in the EU
 - * EU farmers are prepared to move further and further increase our standards, if certain provisions are met (time, investments, is the market there?): economically healthy farms can produce public goods reliably
- * **Need for a science-based approach**
 - * Impact assessments before taking any political or regulatory decision
 - * Economic and social viability must be respected: Transparency is important, but the additional costs must be taken into account
- * **Consistency with other policies must be respected (e.g. trade)**
 - * Reciprocity on animal welfare standards must be ensured and encouraged - trade agreements with third countries
 - * Harmonization of implementation & full enforcement are key
- * **Those changes take time as they require long term investments for which producers need some security.**
- * **Thus, each step forward requires a sufficiently long transition period and support**

Reconnect livestock-agriculture to ensure quality on the table

in order to address challenges like climate change or the war-related limitations of global food supply, we need more investments in agriculture (not only in qualitative improvements) and skilled people to do the work



INNOVATION STRATEGIES TO KEEP IN OBSERVATION

1. Sustainable supply chains
2. Better resource management
3. Next frontier of nutrition

Grazie



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