

EFSA public event on the scientific opinions: welfare of broilers and laying hens on farm

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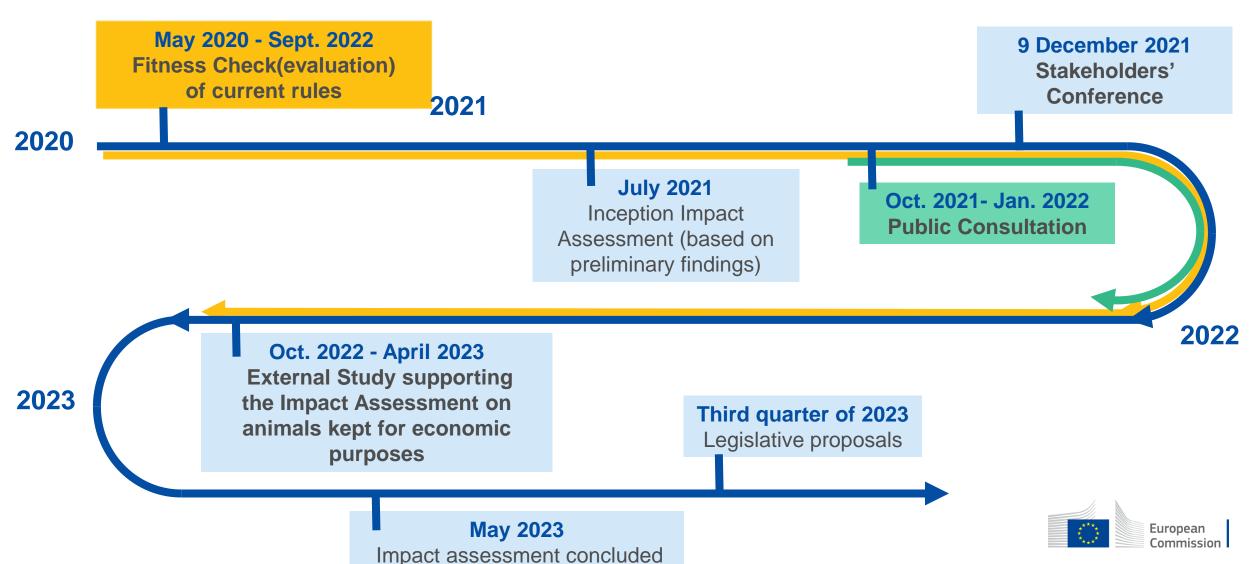


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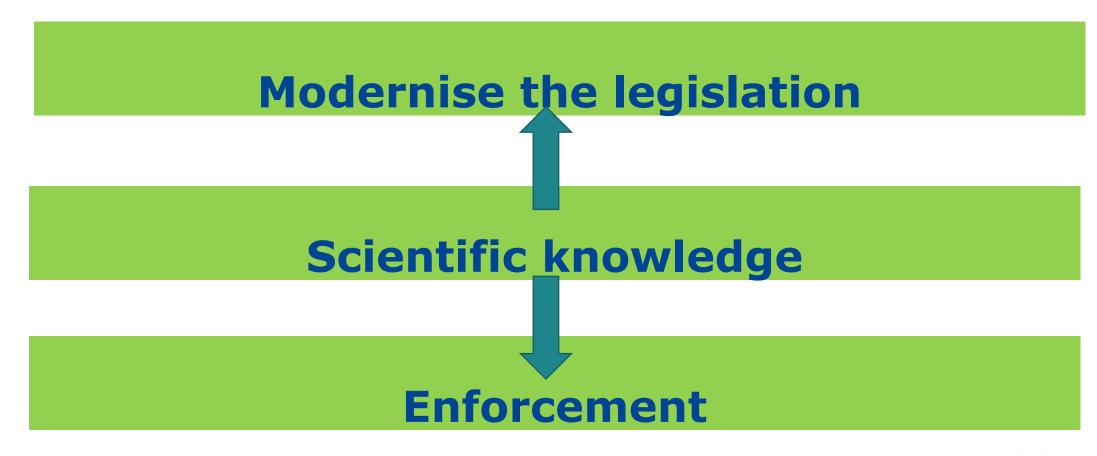
- Update on the revision of the EU legislation on the keeping of animals on farm
- The role of EFSA in support to the revision
- EFSA scientifc opinions on broilers and laying hens
- Ensuring to maintain a continuous update of the legislation



## Process towards the revision of the EU animal welfare legislation



## Target of the review





## Policy options on poultry on the farm under assessment

- Five Freedoms vs. Five Domains
- Duty of care: Standard operational procedures for larger farms or for all
- Prohibition/use of cages,
- Outdoor access, space allowances



## Policy options on poultry on the farm under assessment

• Mutilations (e.g. beak trimming), enrichment

 Better monitoring and enforcement by introducing new technologies – reducing the paperwork and promoting the digitalization of official controls





# EFSA scientific opinion on the welfare of laying hens on farm

Example: prohibit mutilations/ beak trimming

#### EFSA key conclusions/recommendations call for:

- Implement protocols to define welfare trait information
- · Implementing all preventive measures against injurious pecking
- Provide dry and friable litter, supplemented by other enrichments
- Implement harmonised assessment methods and scoring systems



## The role of EFSA in support to the revision

- Thanks to EFSA modernisation of the current acquis:
  - Update on welfare impacts of farming systems (e.g. cages)
  - Update on <u>best farming conditions</u> (e.g. space allowance, enrichment)
  - Update on <u>monitoring tools</u> and their use (e.g. indicators and their assessment)



## Assessment of impacts in the wider context

- Economics: which impacts on costs for farmers
  - investments (e.g. enrichment: veranda)
  - continuous (e.g. enrichment: litter)
- Environmental: which impacts on environment and climate
  - land use (reduced density => additional houses)
  - reduced density => increased activity => increased energy needs + feed intake = higher CO2 footprint
- Health: which impacts on animal and/or public health
  - increased risk of infection (e.g. outdoor access/ AI)
  - enrichment, soil => increased risk for e.g.salmonellosis and campylobacter

## Working arrangements with EFSA

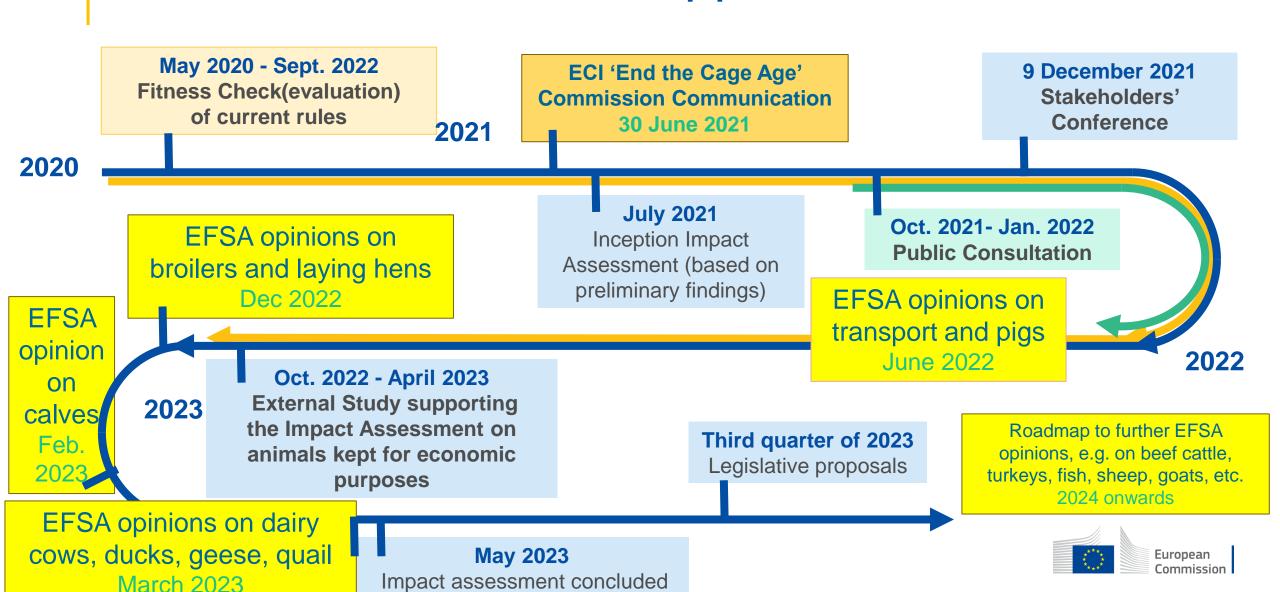
 Working arrangements between the Commission and EFSA allowing to maintain a continuous update of the legislation



- -> roadmap for further mandates for species specific scientific opinions, such as for beef cattle, turkeys, fish, sheep, goats, etc.
- -> planning for the next ca. ten years



## The role of EFSA in support to the revision





## Thank you for your attention!





