

Sommet de l'Élevage à Cournon - 2 octobre 2024

ÉVOLUTION DE LA RÉGLEMENTATION BEA

Où en sommes nous, vers où allons nous ?



Luc Mounier

Chaire bien-être animal de VetAgro Sup



Introduction



Beaucoup d'**interrogations** autour des évolutions législatives



Difficulté de **comprendre** le processus



Importance des directives européennes **sur le terrain**,
mais **peu de visibilité** sur les évolutions à finir

Attentes de la société

DES ATTENTES SOCIÉTALES
DE + EN + FORTES

EN 2016

82%



88%

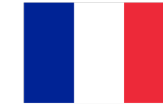


EN 2023

84%

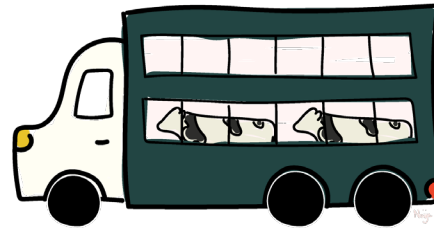


92%



estimaient que le bien-être des animaux d'élevage devrait être mieux protégé.

UNE MEILLEURE PROTECTION
LORS DES TRANSPORTS



estiment que le temps de transport des animaux au sein et en provenance de l'Union européenne devrait être limité.

83%



85%



NON !
NON AUX CAGES
INDIVIDUELLES !
NON !

89% des Européens et 94% des Français plébiscitent la fin des cages individuelles.

**Pression
politique !**

Le pacte vert européen

Transition écologique pour atteindre la neutralité climatique à horizon 2050

« Toutes les législations et politiques pertinentes de l'UE doivent être compatibles avec la réalisation de l'objectif de neutralité climatique et y contribuer, tout en respectant des conditions équitables. »

- Conclusions du Conseil européen, 12 décembre 2019 -



- 1 Increasing climate ambition
- 2 Clean, affordable and secure energy
- 3 Industry for a clean and circular economy
- 4 Energy and resource efficient buildings
- 5 Sustainable and smart mobility
- 6 Farm to fork
- 7 Biodiversity and ecosystems
- 8 Zero-pollution, toxic-free environments

La stratégie « Farm to fork »

 Adoption par le parlement européen le 19 octobre 2021 (452 voix pour, 170 contre, 76 abstentions)

→ « Farm to fork » : favoriser une alimentation plus saine et plus durable

- Réduction des pesticides
- Augmentation de l'agriculture biologique
- Réduire les ventes d'antibiotiques pour les animaux d'élevage
- [...]
- Révision des directives européennes sur le bien-être animal



« La commission révisera la législation sur le BEA afin de l'aligner sur les données scientifiques les plus récentes (...) assurer un niveau plus élevé de bien-être des animaux »

« proposer d'éliminer progressivement et enfin interdire l'utilisation de tels systèmes de cages, pour toutes les espèces (...) sur la base de l'efsa, d'une analyse d'impact et d'une consultation publique »

« des mesures pour réduire la surconsommation de viande (...) »

Processus législatif européen



Stratégie « Farm to fork » (Pacte vert européen)

Octobre 2021 Adoption de la stratégie Farm to fork

Octobre 2022 Evaluation de la législation actuelle

Mai 2023-2025 Avis EFSA

Juin 2023 Conclusions études d'impact

Octobre 2023 Propositions législatives de la Commission

2024 Examen des propositions législatives par le Parlement et le Conseil
Actes délégués et/ou d'exécution

**Élections européennes
Colère des agriculteurs**

Évaluation de la réglementation



Résultats de l'évaluation

- Amélioration du bien-être de nombreuses espèces, notamment ceux couverts par les directives
- **Bien-être sous optimal pour certaines espèces, notamment bovins et poissons**
→ nécessité de faire évoluer la législation au regard des nouvelles connaissances scientifiques et des attentes sociétales
- **Manque d'outils d'évaluation robustes** dans la législation
- **Différences d'application et de contrôles** entre les États Membres
- Élevage en cage encore en vigueur

Avis de l'EFSA

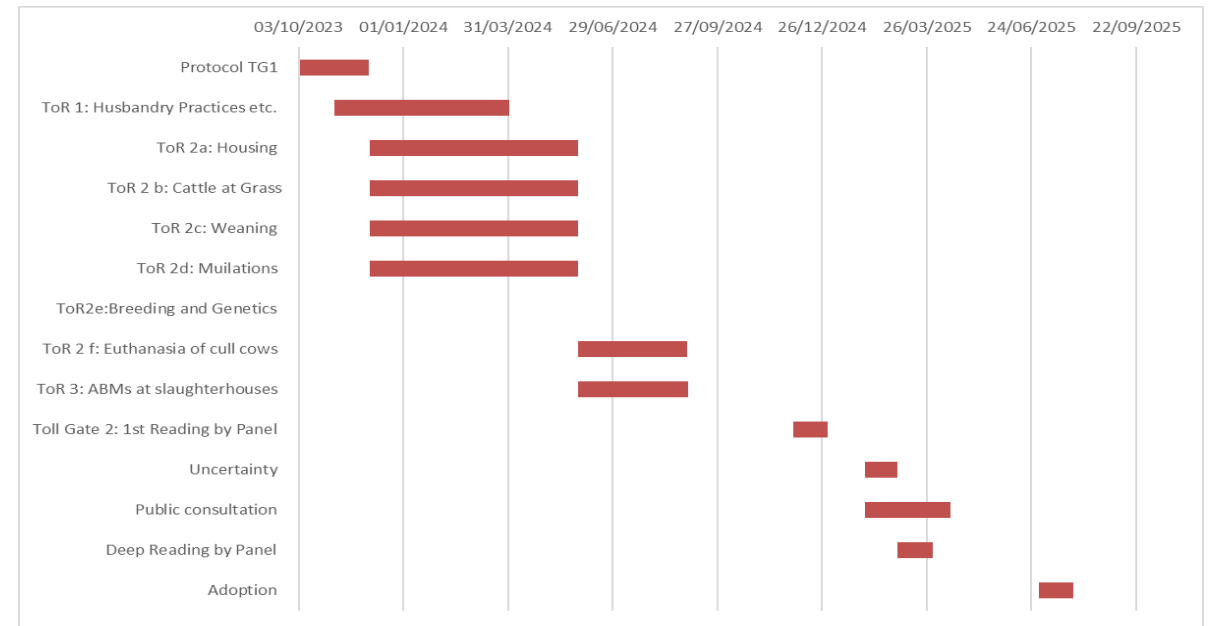
Disposer des données scientifiques les plus récentes

→ Comité d'experts spécialisés avec un mandat « bien-être animal »

- Identifier les principaux problèmes
- Identifier les indicateurs
- Fournir des recommandations

→ Veaux, vaches laitières, porcs, volailles

→ Autres espèces en cours : bovins allaitants, animaux à fourrure



Exemple de calendrier pour bovins allaitants

Avis de l'EFSA



« Esprit » des avis

EFSA's scientific opinion on

Welfare of pigs on farm

To improve the welfare of farmed pigs, the use of cages should be avoided and the docking of tails should be abandoned in favour of other preventive measures against tail biting. In its latest scientific assessment, EFSA identifies hazards to which the pigs are exposed and the associated consequences for their welfare, and recommends measures to prevent or mitigate them. The assessment provides a scientific basis for the ongoing revision of the European Union's animal welfare legislation.

AVOID THE USE OF CAGES

EFSA recommends that sows that are about to give birth and lactating sows should be housed in farrowing pens instead of farrowing crates. Parturient farrowing crates have a detrimental effect on the sows' welfare.

AVOID TAIL DOCKING

WHAT IS TAIL DOCKING?

Tail docking is the amputation of a portion of the tail to prevent tail biting. Tail biting is an abnormal behaviour performed by pigs when their welfare needs are not met and it should be prevented.

Ensure contact ventilation and concentration of gases

Ensure pig health is prioritised on farm

Provide enrichment material

Increase minimum space allowance

Improve floor quality

HOW CAN TAIL BITING BE PREVENTED?

Good animal welfare practices not only promote intrinsic animal wellbeing but also help to make animals healthier. This is a key element for the safety of the food chain considering the close links between animal welfare, animal health and foodborne diseases, in line with the principles of One Health.

efsa
EUROPEAN FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY

EFSA's scientific opinion on

Welfare of calves on farm

To improve the welfare of farmed calves, the animals should be kept in small groups with sufficient space to rest and given deformable bedding, while the use of individual pens should be avoided. These are some of the findings of the latest scientific advice from the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). Our assessments on the welfare of farmed animals provide support for the revision of the legislation on animal welfare in the European Union.

What is a calf?

A young bovine weaned to 6 months of age. EFSA's recommendations apply for calves kept in both dairy and in veal farms.

Birth

20% of calves are born in cages

Diet

Long and fibre (e.g. hay) should be provided from 2 weeks of age daily (increased over time). High intake of average will cover maintenance and allow for growth.

Avoid individual housing

Keep animals in small groups of 5-7 animals of similar age for social behaviour

Space allowance

Calves need to have enough space to be comfortable, at least 300 cm² per animal. To be able to perform full range behaviour they need 20 m².

Cow-calf contact

Cow and calf need to be together for at least 1 hour after birth

Comfortable bedding

For best results provide a deformable bedding

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efsa
EUROPEAN FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY

EFSA's scientific opinion on

Welfare of dairy cows

Dairy cows need more space to move and rest, access to pastures, and regular monitoring for mastitis and metabolic disorders. These are some of the findings of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) in its latest scientific advice on the welfare of dairy cows. Our assessments on the welfare of farmed animals provide support for the revision of the legislation on animal welfare in the European Union.

What is a dairy cow?

It is a female cow that has already given birth and is specifically kept for producing milk. These cows are bred for their ability to produce milk, which is then used for human consumption or to make dairy products like cheese, butter and yogurt.

Cows are naturally social animals and need to move around freely and rest comfortably. It is important that they have access to a well-drained pasture where they can graze and have access to shaded areas to keep them healthy and productive.

How can their welfare be improved ?

- 8-9 Giving them enough space to move around freely and comfortably, and avoiding the use of the stalls.
- 9-10 Making sure that there is enough space for each cow in cubicle houses, by providing at least one cubicle per cow.
- 9-10 Ensuring that each cow has enough space to move and lie down comfortably, by providing at least 5m² of space per cow in indoor housing.
- 10-11 Providing sufficiently thick bedding material, to ensure that the cows are comfortable and healthy.
- 11-12 Having brushes available for cows to house-keeping systems to help them stay clean and comfortable.

Good animal welfare practices lead to improved wellbeing and ensure animals are healthier as a result. This is a key element for the safety of the food chain, considering the close links between animal welfare, animal health and foodborne diseases, in line with the principles of One Health.

efsa
EUROPEAN FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY

EFSA's scientific opinion on

Welfare of broilers and laying hens on farm

To improve the welfare of farmed broiler chickens and laying hens, EFSA's scientists recommend avoiding the practice of mutilation, feed restriction and the use of cages. Two scientific opinions include advice on space, density of animals, lighting, dust, noise, litter and structures such as elevated platforms. They provide a scientific basis to support the ongoing revision of the European Union's animal welfare legislation.

Who is who?

- DAY-OLD CHICK**: Will become a broiler chicken or laying hen depending on its genetics.
- LAYING HEN**: Chicken that lays eggs for human consumption.
- BROILER**: Chicken reared and raised for chicken meat production.

How can their welfare be improved?

- CAGES**: Avoid the use of cages.
- STOCKING DENSITY**: Reduce the stocking density to 10-12 birds/m² of space.
- ELEVATED PLATFORMS**: Allow at least 5% of the floor area to be raised, making sure they do not make inaccessible.
- CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS**: Improve temperature, humidity and lighting.
- FRASHER LITTER AND DUST-CLEAN**: Improve litter quality and reduce dust.
- AVOID MUTILATIONS**: Mutilation is not allowed after 18 weeks of age.

WHAT IS A DARK BROODER?

A broiler brooder is a type of cage that deprives most aspects of a chicken's life by providing a warm, dark, and poorly ventilated environment. It impedes feeding, access to water, and rest.

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efsa
EUROPEAN FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY



- Plus d'espace
- Arrêt des mutilations
- Enrichissement du milieu
- Vie en groupe

Avis de l'EFSA

Porcs

→ Abolir les cages individuelles → vers des systèmes de mise-bas liberté

- Normes de surface pour les truies en maternité
- Taille de portées moyenne de 12 à 14 porcelets maximum
- Formation du personnel

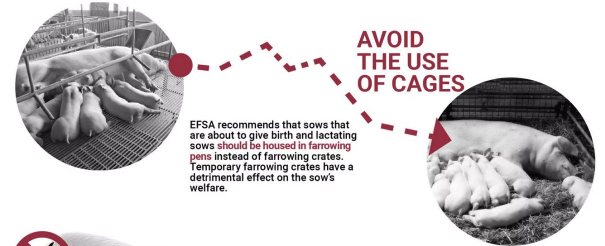
→ Éviter les mutilations (caudectomie)

- Évaluation initiale des risques / prévention
- Enrichissement approprié (substrats organiques meubles fournis en quantités suffisantes pour éviter la compétition)
- Couche profonde de matériaux à fibres longues pour la construction des nids des truies
- Minimum de sol plein
- Surface par porc...

EFSA's scientific opinion on

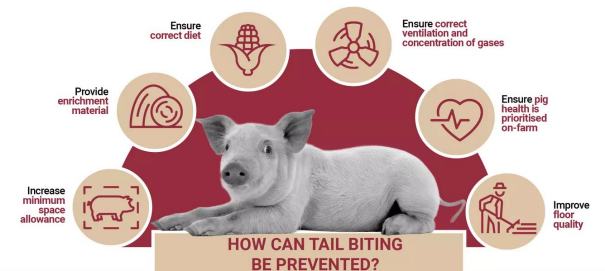
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Tail docking is the amputation of a portion of the tail to prevent tail biting. Tail biting is an abnormal behaviour performed by pigs when their welfare needs are not met and it should be prevented.



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www.efsa.europa.eu

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ISBN 978-92-9099-954-0 (doi:10.2805/997160) 774-00-29-024-01-V1

Avis de l'EFSA

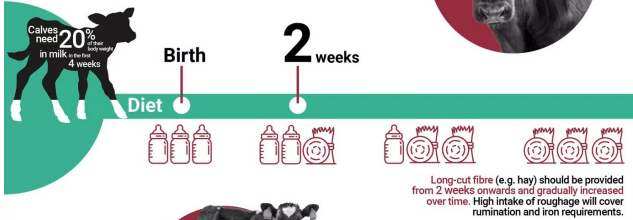
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To improve the welfare of farmed calves, the animals should be kept in small groups with sufficient space to rest and given deformable bedding, while the use of individual pens should be avoided. These are some of the findings of the latest scientific advice from the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). Our assessments on the welfare of farmed animals provide support for the revision of the legislation on animal welfare in the European Union.

What is a calf?

A young bovine animal up to 6 months of age. EFSA's recommendations apply for calves kept in both dairy and in veal farms.



Avoid individual housing

Keep animals in small groups of 2-7 animals of similar age for social behaviour.



Space allowance

Calves need to have enough space to be able to rest in a relaxed position - at least 3m² per animal.



To be able to perform full play behaviour they need 20 m².

Cow-calf contact

Cow and calf need to be together for at least 1 day after birth.



Comfortable bedding

For their comfort provide a deformable bedding.



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EFSA is the keystone of EU risk assessment regarding food and feed safety. In close collaboration with national authorities in each contributor with its counterparts, EFSA provides independent scientific advice and clear communication on existing and emerging risks.

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ISBN 978-92-9499-595-7 doi:10.2805/617231/174-05-23-078-EN-N



Veaux

- Éviter le logement individuel → logement en petits groupes (2-7) au cours de leurs premières semaines de vie
- Espace suffisant pour se reposer (3 m²) et jouer (20 m²)
- Litière confortable à disposition
- Contact mère-veau pendant au moins 1 journée

Avis de l'EFSA

Volailles

- Réduire la densité
- Mettre des plateformes à disposition
- Interdire les cages
- Éviter les mutilations
- Enrichir l'environnement

EFSA's scientific opinions on

Welfare of broilers and laying hens on farm

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Who is who?



DAY-OLD CHICK

Will become a broiler chicken or laying hen depending on its genetics



LAYING HEN

Chicken that lays eggs for human consumption



BROILER

Chicken raised and reared for chicken meat production

How can their welfare be improved?



CAGES

Avoid the use of cages.



STOCKING DENSITY

Reduce the stocking density to give birds enough space to perform behaviours.



ELEVATED PLATFORMS

Allow all birds simultaneous resting and the ability to escape from each other.



COVERED VERANDA

Supports exploration, foraging and dustbathing.



FRIABLE LITTER AND ENRICHMENT

Supports comfort, foraging and exploratory behaviour



AVOID MUTILATIONS

Mutilations cause pain, and alternatives are available.



WHAT IS A DARK BROODER?

A dark brooder is a functional area that mimics some aspects of a mother hen by providing a warm, dark, and protected environment. It improves resting and reduces fearfulness.

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ISBN 978-92-845-934-0 | 04/15 | 2825/195/1501 | FR 05 23 035 014

Analyse d'impact



Analyse d'impact des options stratégiques

→ Objectifs généraux

- Améliorer le bien-être
- Garantir la souveraineté alimentaire
- Prendre en compte les attentes sociétales et les connaissances scientifiques

→ Objectifs spécifiques

- Fin des cages
- Augmenter l'espace disponible
- Limiter les mutilations
- Permettre une meilleure expression du comportement

Différents scénarios plus ou moins contraignants (*durée de la transition, but à atteindre, espèces cibles*) dont le scénario « rien ne bouge »

Impacts économique (20%), social (20%), environnemental (25%) et bien-être animal (35%)

Analyse d'impact



Exemple du veau

Projection of the Baseline	Policy options 1	Policy options 2	Policy options 3
Action 1: Introduction of measures to prohibit the use of cages			
Baseline– No changes to current	<p>Policy Option 1.1 – Prohibition of the use of cages as follows:</p> <p><u>Calves</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calves stay with the mother until at least day 3 and then group housing in groups of minimum 2 and maximum 7 calves with low transition period 	<p>Policy Option 1.2 – Prohibition of the use of cages as follows:</p> <p><u>Calves:</u> as option 1.1 except for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calves stay with the mother until at least 2 days and then group housing in groups of minimum 2 and maximum 7 calves with medium transition period 	<p>Policy Option 1.3 – Prohibition of the use of cages as follows:</p> <p><u>Calves:</u> As option 1.2 except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calves stay with the mother until at least day 1 and then group housing in groups of minimum 2 and maximum 7 calves with medium transition period

Analyse d'impact

Exemple du veau

Action 2: Introduction of measures to align space allowance with scientific evidence

<p>No changes to the requirement regarding space allowance</p>	<p>Policy Option 2.1 – Getting closer to space allowance recommendations of EFSA for a “good level” of welfare for pigs, laying hens, broilers, calves, dairy cows with medium transition period</p> <p>Calves: 6 m² per group housed calf (+233% increase compared to the current legislation) with medium transition period</p>	<p>Policy Option 2.2 – Getting closer to space allowance recommendations of EFSA for an “acceptable” level of welfare for pigs, laying hens, broilers, calves with low transition period</p> <p>Calves: 3 m² per group housed calf (i.e. 67% increase compared to current legislation) with short transition period</p>	<p>Policy Option 2.3 – Getting closer to space allowance recommendations of EFSA for an “acceptable” level of welfare for pigs, laying hens, broilers, calves with medium transition period</p> <p>Same as B with Medium transition period</p>
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Analyse d'impact

Option 2.1					
Impact on	Laying hens	Broilers	Pigs	Cattle	Weighted average All species
Animal welfare impact	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	4.56
Animal welfare impact	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	4.56
Environmental impacts	2.00	2.00	2.75	3.50	2.13
Sustainable production and consumption	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.50	2.07
Climate	2.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	2.19
Economic impacts	2.14	2.29	2.21	2.50	2.25
Business operators (farms)	1.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.71
Technological development	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
EU Single Market	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.90
Consumers	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.02
SMEs	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.04
EU business competitiveness and trade	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.10
Public Authorities (EC, and NCAs)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Social impacts	3.40	3.20	3.30	3.20	3.26
Working conditions	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Employment	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.96
Fundamental rights	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Food safety and food hygiene	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.33
Social expectations	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Weighted average	3.18	3.17	3.54	3.77	3.23
Non-Weighted average	3.01	3.00	3.32	3.55	3.05

Analyse d'impact

Impacts on	Status quo	Option 2.1	Option 2.2	Option 2.3
Animal welfare	1.00	4.56	3.94	3.84
Environmental impacts	3.11	2.13	2.77	2.74
Economic impacts	3.00	2.25	2.51	2.64
Social impacts	3.02	3.26	3.27	3.33
Weighted average	2.33	3.232	3.230	3.22
Unweighted average	2.53	3.05	3.12	3.14

Transmission à la commission européenne au printemps 2023

Propositions législatives



Sur le transport

- Pas d'interdiction d'exportation d'animaux vivants vers des pays tiers
- Agent obligatoire du bien-être des animaux à bord des véhicules
- Limites des temps de parcours (ex. 9h pour les animaux destinés à l'abattage)
- Dispositions spécifiques pour les animaux en cas de conditions météorologiques extrêmes

Soumis à consultation publique



Sur les chiens et chats

- Pas de nouvelles réglementations pour les citoyens et les propriétaires d'animaux de compagnie

Processus français

■ ■ En parallèle, une concertation nationale

→ Prérequis

- Éviter toute distorsion de concurrence
- Promouvoir les **expériences** et **spécificités françaises** auprès des acteurs européens

→ Thématiques exclues :

- Animaux de compagnie, Invertébrés
- Protection lors de l'abattage

→ Thématiques retenues :

- GT1 - Formation au bien-être animal, valorisation des compétences
- GT2 - Bien-être des animaux lors de leur élevage
- GT3 - Accompagnement et valorisation de la transition
- GT4 - Protection des animaux lors de leur transport

- Mise en place de **clauses miroirs**
- Promouvoir un **étiquetage volontaire**
- **Transition dans la durée** en prenant en compte les aspects économiques
- Appliquer les **réglementations déjà en place** en France

Et maintenant ?

Guerre en Ukraine, inflation, ...

« Je tiens aujourd'hui à rendre hommage à nos agriculteurs et à les remercier d'assurer, jour après jour, notre approvisionnement alimentaire.

Garantir une alimentation saine : ce devoir de l'agriculture est le fondement de notre politique agricole, ici en Europe. Il nous tient aussi à cœur de garantir l'indépendance de notre approvisionnement alimentaire. »

- Discours d'Ursula Von der Leyen en septembre 2023 -

→ aucune mention à l'évolution législative relative au bien-être des animaux

Colère des agriculteurs, élection européenne...

Report de l'évolution de la législation « élevage »...
Fin 2024 ? Début 2025 ?

Pas de retour en arrière
Évolution vers plus de bien-être
Temps d'application ?

Et maintenant ?

Guerre en Ukraine, inflation, ...

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Fin 2024 ? Début 2025 ?

[Report du calendrier](#)

Et maintenant ?



Élection d'Ursula Von Der Leyen



Nouvelle composition du parlement

- Quelles ambitions pour la nouvelle réglementation ?



Dialogue stratégique sur le futur de l'agriculture Européenne

- Poursuite du processus



Et sur le terrain ?

Luc Mounier, Chaire bien-être animal - Sommet de l'Élevage à Cournon - 2 octobre 2024

MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION !

Retrouvez plus d'infos sur notre site internet
<https://chaire-bea.vetagro-sup.fr/>



Des articles

#LeRendezVousBEA

- + de 30 vidéos
- des infographies
- des interviews

Des formations

- Vétérinaires,
- Éleveurs
- Techniciens
- Étudiants...

