



UECBV “Traders view”

3rd Pigmeat Reflection Group
remotely – 4th July 2022

European Livestock and Meat Trades Union – UECBV

UECBV represents more than **50 associations** out of :

- **24 EU Member States** + certain EFTA countries + UK.
- EU trade partners in the meat sector are also associated to the UECBV (like **Japan and Ukraine**)

UECBV focuses on **cattle, beef / horses, horsemeat / sheep and goats, sheep and goat meat / pigs, pork.**

Represents in addition 3 European Associations

Livestock markets (AEMB)

Natural Casings industry (ENSCA)

Ship suppliers (OCEAN)



AEMB



ENSCA



OCEAN

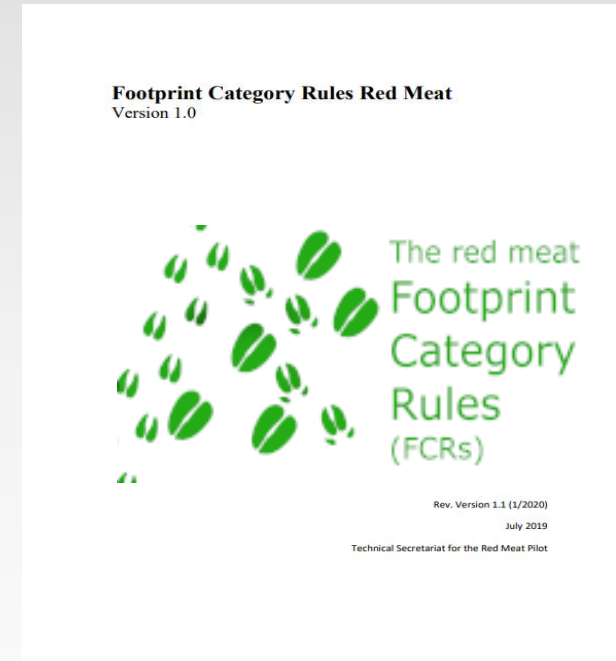
In total, some **20,000 firms** of all sizes and over **230,000 jobs** are represented its national member federations.



- UECBV is 1st signatory of CoC
--reports, monitoring, workshops
(2 esp. about climate end 2022)

Our way to improve our sustainability: start PEF CR (2019)

- Red Meat Footprint Category Rules (FCRs): beef, lamb and pork
- The first of its kind for the red meat sector
- Worked out by members and external experts in cooperation with Australia and New Zealand
- Methodology on about 60 pages to calculate the full environmental footprint of the EU red meat



(http://uecbv.eu/UECBV/documents/UECBVPEFCRpressrelease_en16811.pdf)

Our way to improve our sustainability: next step PEF sensitivity analysis (to be published July 2022)

- conducted on the evaluation of allocation methods in beef and pork production at slaughterhouse level.
- focussed on evaluation of mass and economic fractions at slaughterhouse level for actual situations.
- 6 slaughterhouses were studied, first time facts and figures
- obtained results shows that mass fractions (where the focus is on edible part of slaughtered animal) are more suited to show the environmental performances over times and among slaughterhouses
- can be used an incentive to improve the environmental performance of slaughterhouses.

Evaluation of allocation methods in beef and pork production at slaughterhouse level

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Wageningen Livestock Research

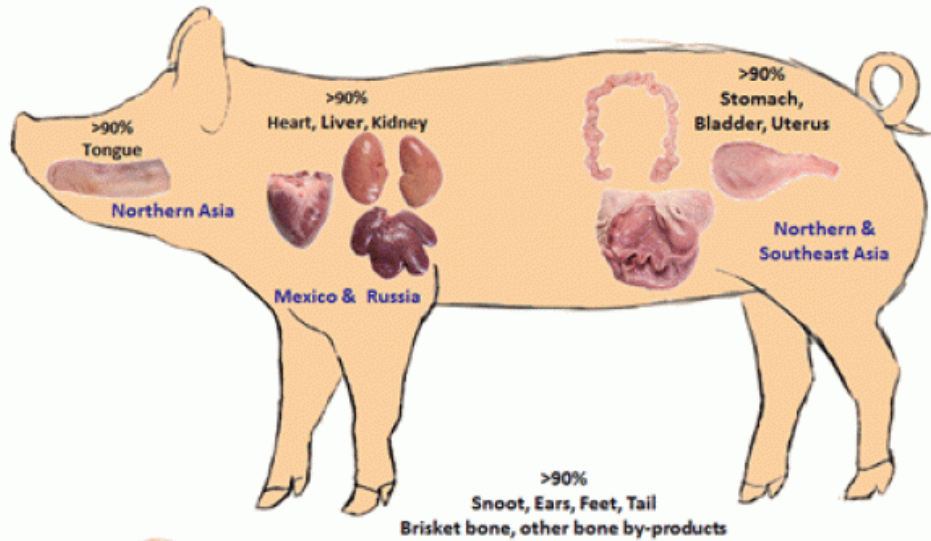
Report

2022-

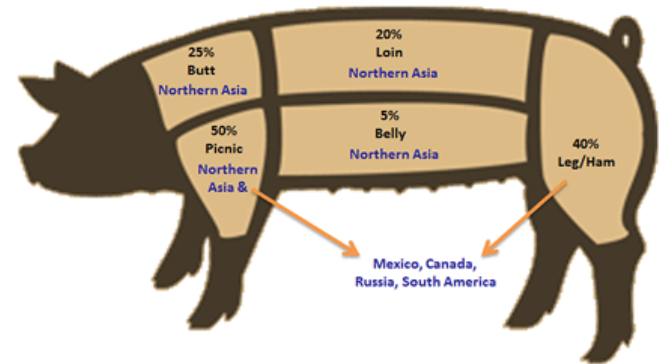
ISBN 459-94-6395-714-5



Trade is key for sustainability



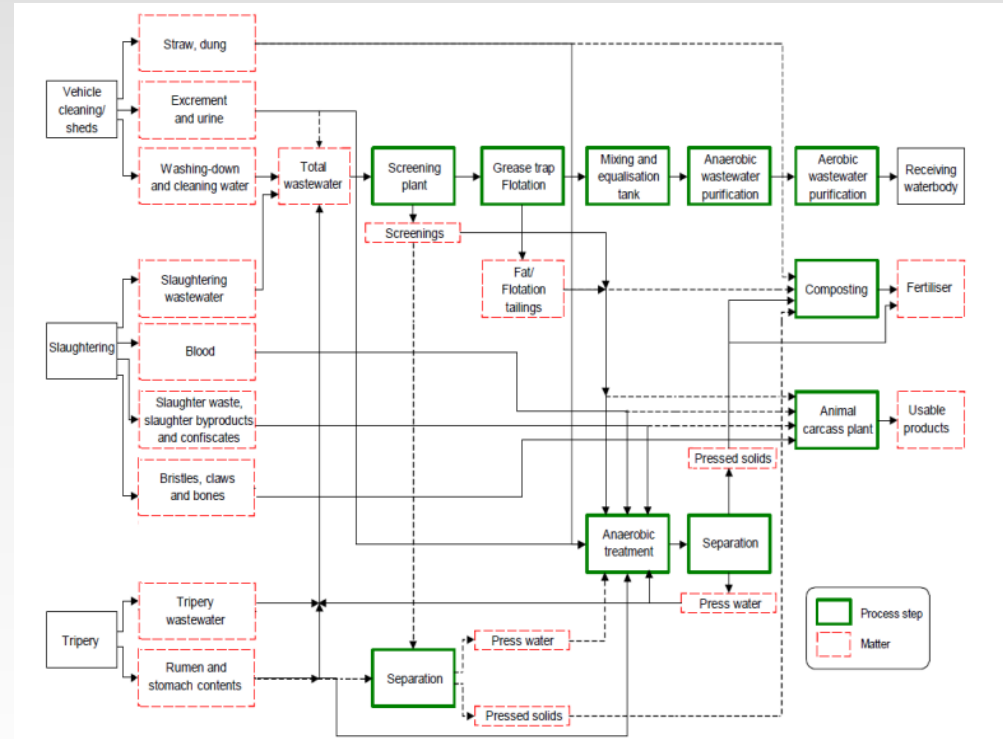
International Pork Primal Cut Utilization



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Different ways to make improvement: at the slaughterhouse level

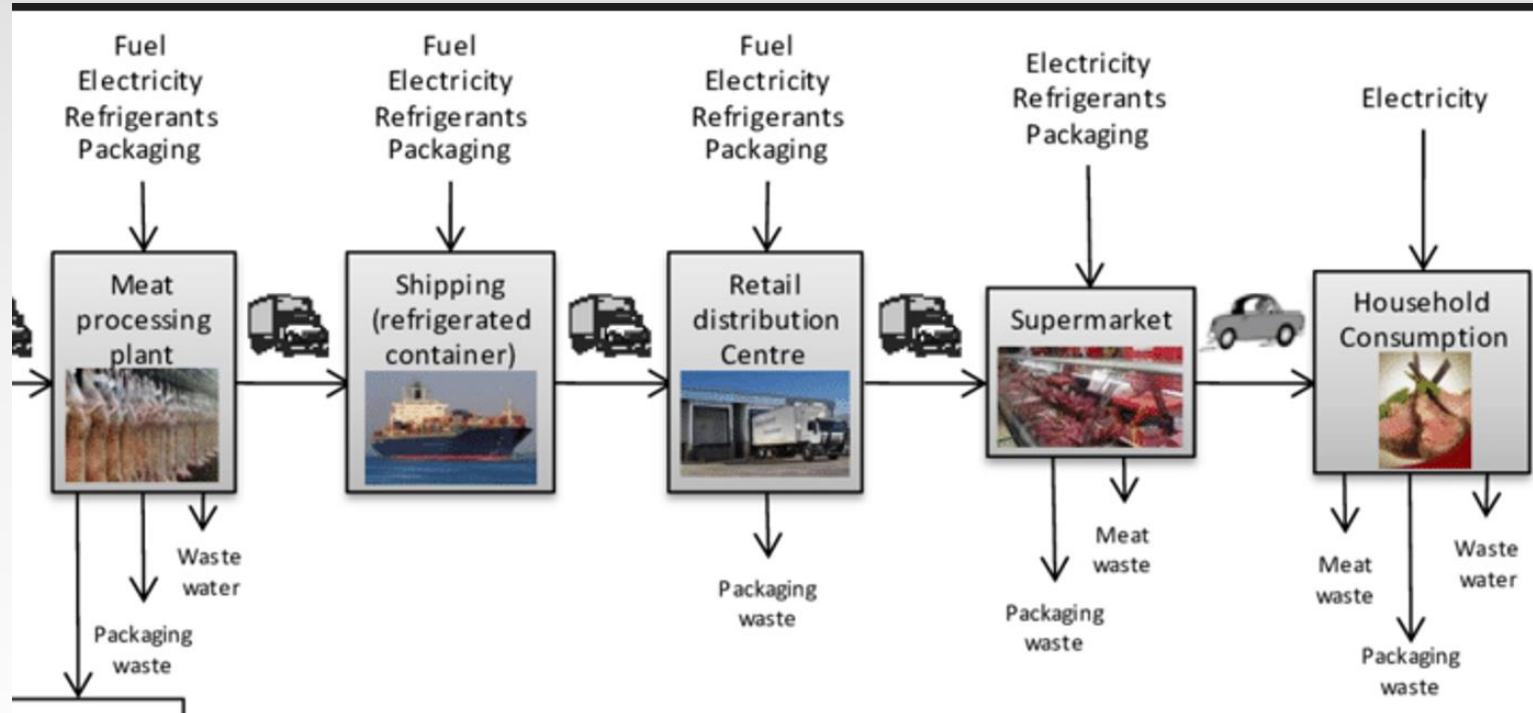
- effluent management
- bio gas
- fertilizers
- treatment and reuse of waste water
(see <https://water2return.eu/> to be finalized end 2022)
- electric or biogas vehicle
- increase of the shelf life of meat: optimization of transport...
- container management: biodegradable packaging...



Aspects regarding the treatment of slaughterhouse wastewater ; October 2020 : Nicoleta Ungureanu ; Valentin Vladut

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Different ways to make improvement: at the trade level



ROLE OF LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT IN AGRICULTURE FOR REALISING MARKET OPPORTUNITIES AND ENHANCING ON-FARM EFFICIENCY; 2015 ; Stewart Ledgard; Sarah McLaren

Conclusion / Key Messages / plea for support of transition

1. *A greater understanding of meat processing is required to demonstrate sustainability over time*
2. *Current methodology does not permit improvement at factory level*
3. *Mass based allocation is metric currently used in factory*
4. *PEF allocation based on mass – a better operational metric*
5. *Actual mass allocation is different to JRC PEF*
6. *Slaughterhouses can play important role in resource efficiency/environmental context by increasing the edible part of the animal (page 11)*
7. *Allocation method should reflect this fact (page 39)*
8. *This also implies that primary data should be allowed to be used, in order to show/display a movement towards an increasing edible part of the animal (p. 31-32)*
9. *In relation to the present allocation method at slaughterhouse in the [JRC PEF method](#) (page 88-92), a starting point for change could be the allowance of flexible mass fractions, in other words primary/company specific data (page 39-40).*



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Thank you very much for your attention!

overview

1. *EU sustainability willing*
2. *EU proposition for better sustainability*
3. *Definition to understand*
4. *Our way to improve our sustainability: start*
5. *Our way to improve our sustainability: PEF sensitivity analysis*
6. *Our way to improve our sustainability: Discussion first PEF results*
7. *Our way to improve our sustainability: results and question*
8. *Different way to make improvement: at slaughterhouse level*
9. *Different way to make improvement: trade level*

Key Messages

- 1. A greater understanding of meat processing is required to demonstrate sustainability over time*
- 2. Current methodology does not permit improvement at factory level.*
- 3. Mass based allocation is metric currently used in factory*
- 4. PEF allocation based on mass – a better operational metric*
- 5. Actual mass allocation is different to JRC PEF*

EU sustainability willing

- UE Health Plan: less meat / processed meat
- Green Deal → -55% GHG
 - F2F strategy
 - Increase biodiversity
 - Animal welfare
 - Circular economy

In order to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and increase our resilience it is first necessary to know how to get there.

step 1: find a way to evaluate our impact → LCA (Life Cycle Assessment)

An important methodological question arises when conducting an LCA of a multi-product system: that of assigning the correct environmental load to each of the co-products leaving the system. It is precisely the impact of a product (and not that of the total system) that will often be of interest to the consumer or the policy maker in making their choices.

Our way to improve our sustainability: start

- In the framework of the PEF experiment, we decided to take the **mass** allocation , after all, it is up to us to manage the marketing of the meat and co-products and their related impact. We felt legitimate to choose our allocation.
- But DG ENVI preferred to follow the position of the downstream actors and imposed the **economic** allocation on us during the meeting prior to our experimentation (in 2014).

Good to know:

- With an **economic** allocation, meat carries 95% of the farm's impact. With a **mass** or **biophysical** allocation it is only 40 to 50%. → this is why we start specific PEF

EU methodology for better sustainability: JRC technical report

The Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) is a life cycle assessment (LCA) based method to quantify the environmental impacts of products (goods or services). It builds on existing approaches and international standards.

The overarching purpose of PEF information is to enable to reduce the environmental impacts of goods and services taking into account supply chain activities (from extraction of raw materials, through production and use and to final waste management).

This purpose is achieved through the provision of detailed requirements for modelling the environmental impacts of the flows of material/energy and the emissions and waste streams associated with a product throughout its life cycle.

Definition to understand

Mass fraction – The term mass fraction refers to the fraction of a specific (main/co/by) product mass (kg) and the total mass (kg) of slaughtered animal. In other words, mass fraction is defined as “(main/co/by) product mass/total mass”.

Economic fraction – The term economic fraction refers to the value fraction of a specific (main/co/by) product (€) and the total value of the slaughtered animal (€). In other words, economic fraction is described as “(main/co/by) product value/total value”.

Live animal			
Main products	Co-products	By-products	Waste
Fresh meat and edible offal	Food grade materials (including bones and fat)	Category 1	
		Category 2	
		Category 3	

Allocation ratio – The term allocation ratio was introduced by JRC PEF which is defined as “economic fraction/mass fraction”. The latter gives the multiplication factor to be applied to the footprint at the start of the process in order to calculate the final footprint of the (main/co/by) product. Therefore, by multiplying the upstream emissions (e.g. kg CO₂eq per kg live weight) with the allocation ratio, the environmental impact is presented per unit of (main/co/by) product (e.g. kg, ton).

Our way to improve our sustainability: next step PEF sensitivity analysis (will be published in July 2022)

This PEF sensitivity analysis was conducted on the evaluation of allocation methods in beef and pork production at slaughterhouse level. This report focussed on evaluation of mass and economic fractions at slaughterhouse level for actual situations.

Six slaughterhouses were studied, and the obtained results showed that mass fractions (where the focus is on edible part of slaughtered animal) are more suited to show the environmental performances over times and among slaughterhouses and can be used as an incentive to improve the environmental performance of slaughterhouses.

Depending on the aim, economic or mass allocation method may also be suggested to be applied at the slaughterhouse level. The pros and cons of both mass and economic allocation were discussed in detail in this report.

Our way to improve our sustainability: Discussion first results

Both mass and economic allocation approaches have their own strengths and weaknesses and due to the limitation of each approach and depending on the aim of using allocation, both methods can be applied.

If the goal is benchmarking or incentivizing the slaughterhouses to increase the fraction of human food products, mass fractions can be applied.

If the goal is to allocate upstream emissions to different economic sectors (pet food, leather, etc.), the economic fraction and subsequently the allocation ratio can be applied.

The mass fractions varied over time and among slaughterhouses, whereas the economic fractions were more stable. Comparisons showed that the JRC PEF method does not reflect the actual situation well.

Moreover, the rigid allocation ratios do not reflect the improvements that can be carried out by slaughterhouses. This highlights the importance of the application of primary data to get more accurate and realistic mass fractions.

Our way to improve our sustainability: results and question PEF Report

For pig: +80% of the slaughtered animal = human food purposes. After the human food category, feed production (pet food and fur food) had the highest fraction of the slaughtered animal and followed by rendering and biofuel production and biogas production. The mass fraction fluctuation of human food products was around 5% in a period of 2015-2020.

The variation of **mass fraction** for human food products underlined the **improvements** in slaughterhouses over the last years. By applying newer technology and also accessing new markets (in East Asia) a higher fraction of the slaughtered animal will likely be used for human food purposes compared to 2005.

→ need to **export** to reduce waste and improve EI