

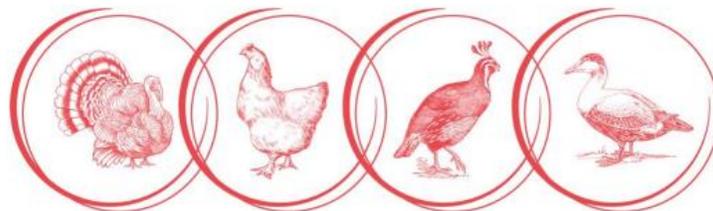
Code EFABAR – The code of Good Practices for Farm Animal Breeders

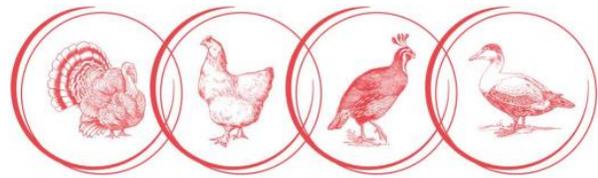
CDG Poultry and Eggs, 13/02/2024



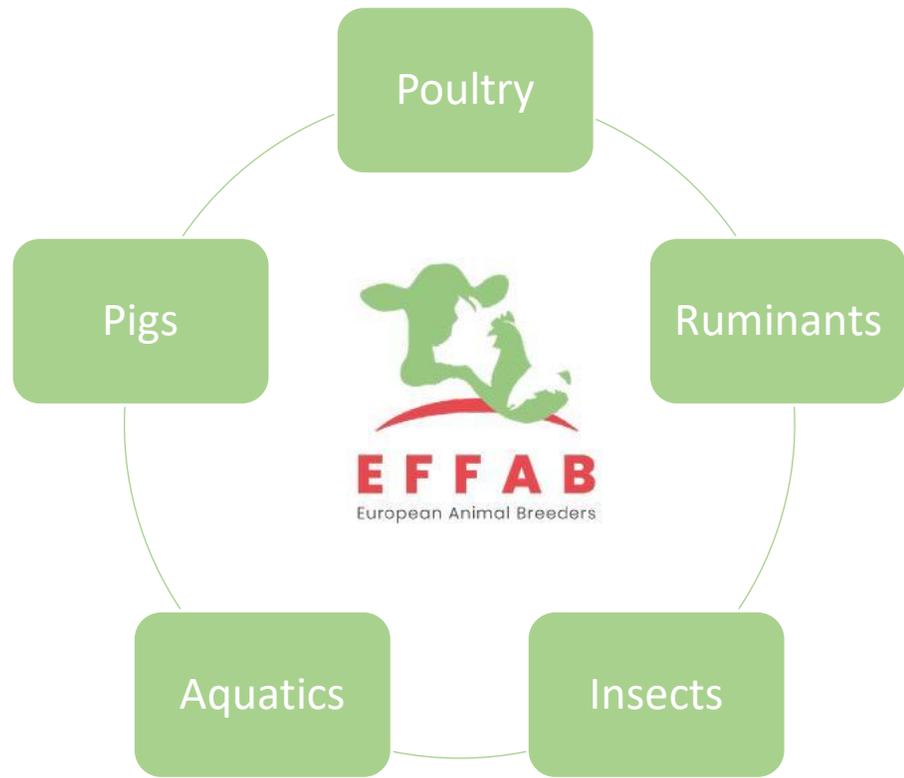
EFFAB
European Forum of
Farm Animal Breeders

FABRE • TP
Farm Animal Breeding
& Reproduction
Technology Platform

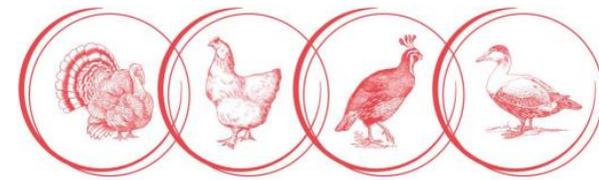




EFFAB



FABRE TP



Research institutes and academia + EFFAB members





EFFAB

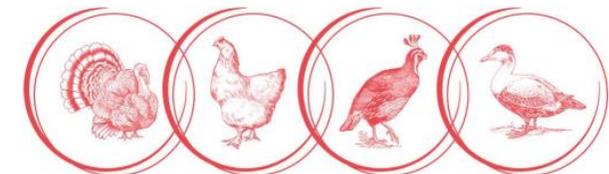
European Forum of
Farm Animal Breeders



- Ensuring the representation of members' interests at the EU level (mainly)
- European policy and legislation
- Supporting and promoting responsible and balanced breeding - **Code EFABAR**
- Engaging and promoting dialogue around sustainable animal breeding and farming
- **Knowledge provider in EU projects**

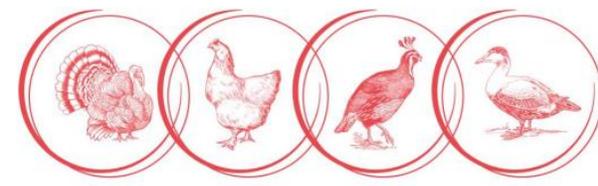


- Develop research and innovation agendas and set priorities
- Further **connect research ; knowledge institutes and the private sector**
- Promotes and supports **research and innovation** in animal breeding



Responsible, sustainable and balanced breeding CODE EFABARb version 7

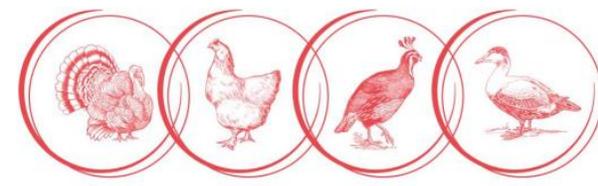




Modern Animal Breeding

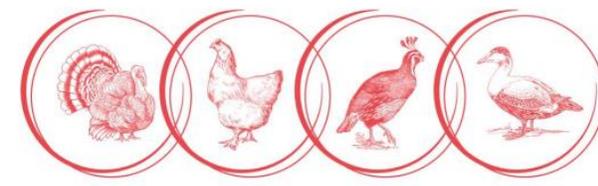
- Sustainable and Balanced Farmed Animal Breeding
- Finding a sustainable compromise for
 - the people (citizens and farmers)
 - the planet, and
 - for farmed animals



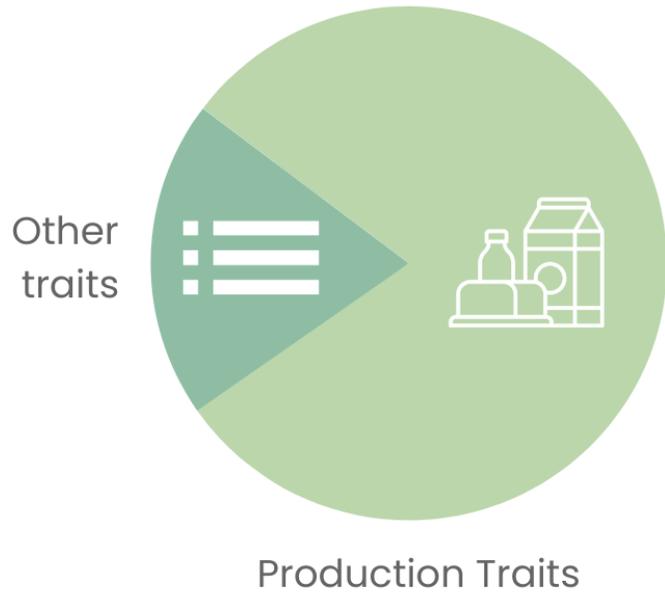


What is Code EFABAR?

- Sets out **principles** and **guidelines** for **responsible and balanced breeding**
- **Promotes ethical**, balanced, and responsible breeding practices – including use of established and emerging new breeding & reproduction technologies.
- The code covers a range of challenges, such as animal welfare, genetic improvement, and sustainable production practices.

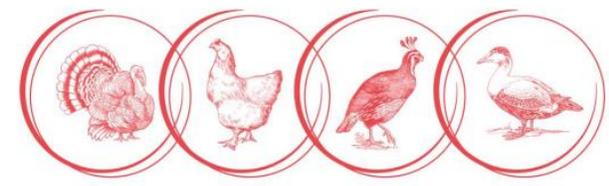


1970's – 1980's



2000's – Today





Modern Poultry Breeding

Improving feet and leg condition
gut health, bone health, bone density,
and livability,... Improving positive social
behaviour, reducing pecking,...

Disease resistance and
robustness (reducing use of
antibiotics)



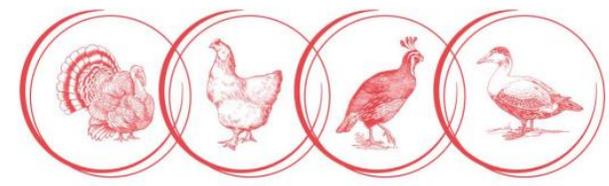
Meat and egg quality and
quantity

Better use of resources
(feed use, hatchability, longevity,...)

 Preserving
genetic
diversity

Reducing emissions (ammonia...)
and carbon footprint

Modern animal breeding consists of defining a balanced combination of traits to ensure the sustainability of the different production systems.



The combination of these traits varies based on:

- Regions
- Production systems
- Farmers's choices
- Resources' availability
- **Social, Environmental, Political, and**
- **Economic situations**

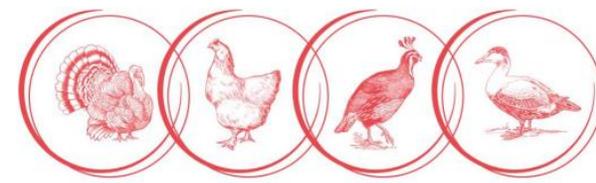


Why Code EFABAR?

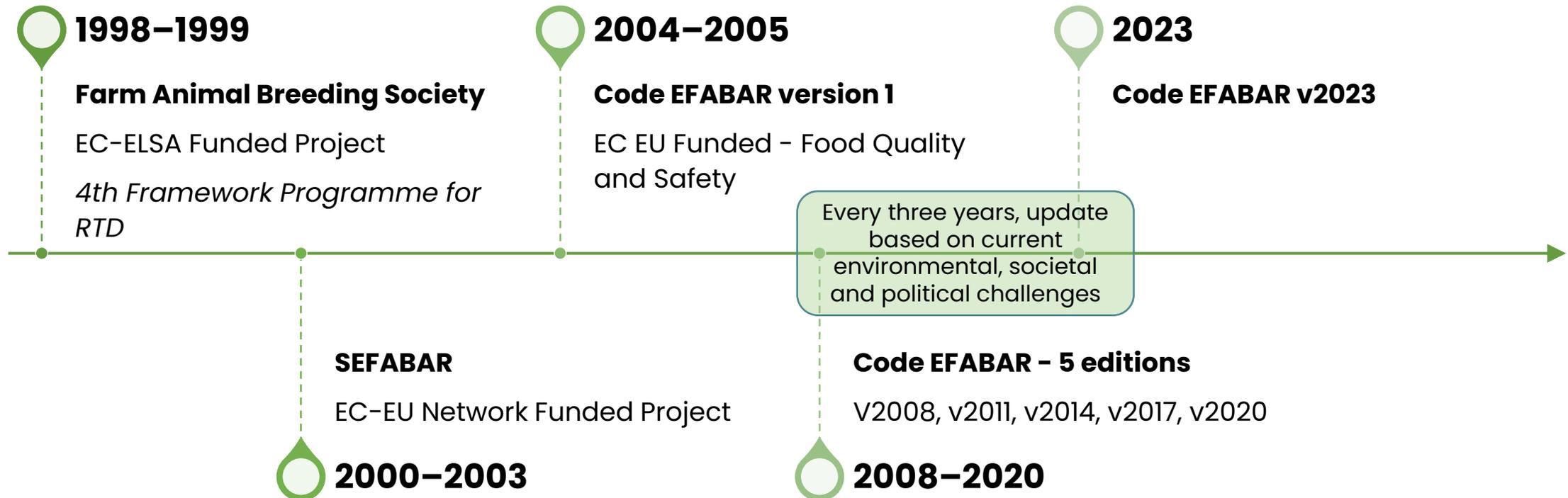
- Commitment to responsible and balanced breeding; shows
 - how the sector contributes to the achieve Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs) of FAO and the EU Green Deal
 - the responsibility of Animal Breeders → Self-Commitment
- Engage in dialogue with policymakers, stakeholders, and civil society about **modern and balanced animal breeding programs**

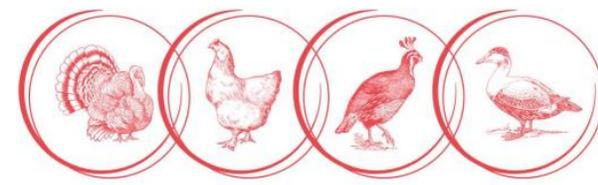
COMMUNICATION TOOL





Evolution of Code EFABAR





CODE EFABAR STRUCTURE



The 6 Pillars of Code EFABAR



Responsible use of technologies



Research, Innovation & Public Perception

I. The Six Pillars

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Prioritising the well-being of animals
Promoting optimal health and comfort

ENVIRONMENT

Minimising ecological footprint
and mitigating negative
environmental impacts

GENETIC DIVERSITY

Safeguarding and
promoting various genetic
traits

BETTER USE OF RESOURCES

Minimising waste;
optimising the utilisation of
feed, water, and energy
resources

PRODUCT QUALITY

Emphasising desirable traits,
to ensure high-quality and
nutritious food products

FOOD SAFETY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Adhering to standards and protocols for the
safety, integrity, and traceability of food products



2.1 Animal Health and Welfare

This pillar focuses on ensuring the well-being of poultry in the farming system. Breeding practices involve selecting birds with genetic traits for disease resistance or resilience, reducing the risk of common poultry diseases like avian influenza or respiratory and intestinal infections contributing to reducing antibiotic use. Management efforts include providing appropriate housing conditions, biosecurity measures, and access to proper nutrition and water, and healthcare to ensure the overall health and welfare of the poultry. For example, breeders select breeds or lines that have demonstrated resistance to specific diseases prevalent in their region, combined with providing clean and comfortable housing with proper ventilation and sanitary conditions to ensure the overall flock's health and welfare.

Has the breeding company (BC/O) implemented the following breeding elements in its breeding programme? (Yes, No or Not Applicable (NA))	Can you provide more details about how the breeding element has been implemented? And if not, why not?	Can you provide data to show progress in the last 3 years and include the animal's stage of life the data is relevant? Alternatively, describe the current and expected progress.
Liveability <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Disease resistance <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Leg Health - Footpath Lesions <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA - Hockburn issues <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA - Angular deformities <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Bone Quality in laying hens <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Cardiovascular capacity and function/ ascites syndrome <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Cannibalism, feather pecking <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Gut health and bird physiology <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Keel Bone Damage in laying hens <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Adapted animals to field conditions to avoid the use of cages <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		

2.2 Environment

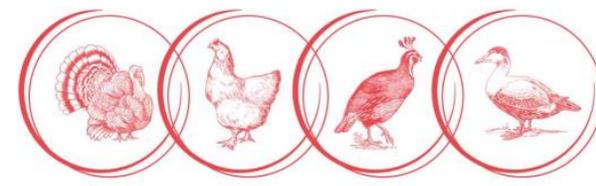
This pillar aims to minimise the environmental impact of poultry farming. Breeding efforts focus on selecting birds with reduced environmental impact, such as those that produce less ammonia in their manure, have efficient nutrient utilisation kg CO₂-eq per kg produced product (eggs or meat) and reduced Land Use Change (LUC) emission. Management practices include implementing sustainable farming techniques, such as efficient waste management, using renewable energy sources, and reducing the use of chemicals. For instance, poultry breeders focus on developing strains of birds that produce manure with lower ammonia content and adopt practices like proper manure storage and recycling to minimise environmental pollution.

Has the breeding company (BC/O) implemented the following breeding elements in its breeding programme?		Can you provide more details about how the breeding element has been implemented? And if not, why not?	Can you provide data to show progress in the last 3 years and include the animal's stage of life the data is relevant? Alternatively, describe the current and expected progress. <i>(Note: Progress relative to the future generation)</i>
Reduction N and P emission (consider the reusability of these elements in the manure)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Reduction of Green House Gas (GHG) emission	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Reduction NH ₃ emission	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Adaptation to different environments (climate change)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
<i>Are there any other breeding elements concerning environment that are important to your BC/O and should be considered?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	List here:	
Have the following management elements been implemented in the BC/O breeding programme?		If yes, give a short explanation and provide supporting documents if possible.	If no, can you explain why? Is there a possibility for these management elements to be implemented in the next 3 years?
Has the BC/O an environment policy on its own premises and is it implemented?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Has the BC/O had a policy to reduce carbon footprint?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		

7 ANNEX

7.1 Animal Health and Welfare: Transport of breeding animals

Has the following transportation policy element been implemented in the BC?		If yes, give a short explanation and provide supporting documents if possible.	
			If no, can you explain why? Is there a possibility for these management elements to be implemented in the next 3-5 years?
Are all persons involved with the transport of breeding animals aware of and comply with any current EU/National/international Legislation and Codes of Practice that apply to the movement of breeding animals? And in particular to 1/2005 EC ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Does the Breeding Company (BC/O) have appointed Animal Welfare Officer(s) that put in place and supervises the transport procedures and contingency plans?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Is the BC/O checking all the certificates and authorizations of the operator transporting livestock on behalf of the BC?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Is the vehicle and containers in use being maintained and kept in a condition which ensures that all animals can be transported under the expected conditions to which it was designed to ensure biosecurity and animal welfare?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		
Does the BC/O check that transport and resting times are respected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA		

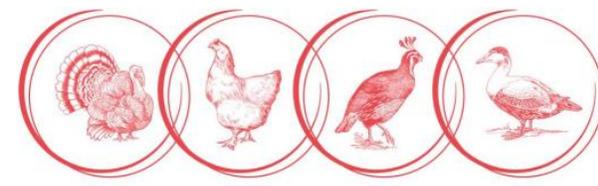


II. Technologies



Responsible use
of technologies

- **Prioritising conscientious and ethical application** of technologies
 - While using technologies in breeding and reproduction
 - When evaluating emerging technologies for possible application
 - When **implementing** emerging technologies

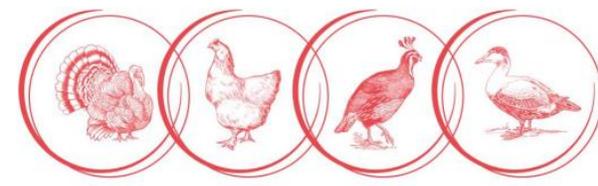


III. Research, Innovation and Public Perception



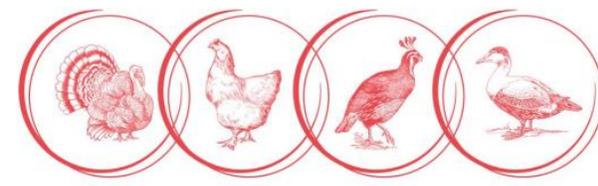
Research, Innovation
& Public Perception

- **Investment** in new traits and emerging technologies
- **Collaboration** with research institutes
- Action to **engage** with society and stakeholders



Take Home Messages

- Code EFABAR serves as a transparent **roadmap for breeders**,
 - Principles and practices necessary for responsible and balanced breeding.
- Animal Breeders best practices to preserve animal health and welfare and to decrease the impact on the environment
- Engage dialogue around animal genetics
- European Breeders drive responsible breeding at the EU and global levels
- Bridging the gap between the private sector and academia/researchers is **ESSENTIAL**



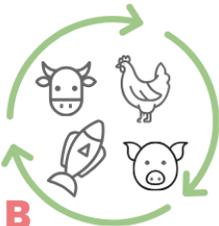
Responsibility of Animal breeders on achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Responsibility of breeding companies towards better animal health and welfare



Transparency on the implementation of balanced breeding strategies



Responsible Breeding for the benefit of Farmers & Society

Do you want to know more about Sustainable and Balanced Breeding?



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