



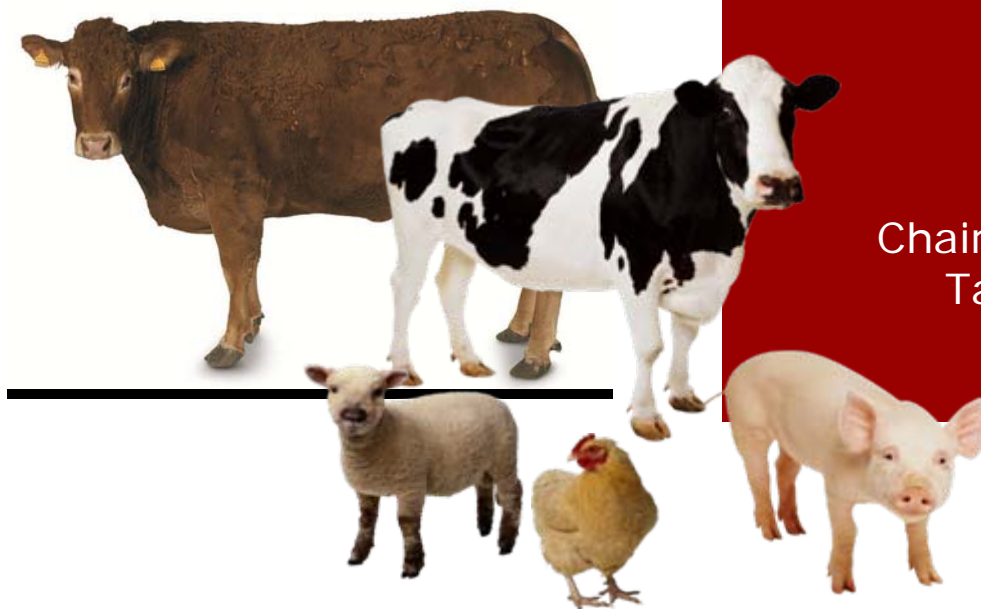
# EUROPEAN MEAT and MEAT PROCESSING INDUSTRY UECBV / CLITRAVI

## Sustainability: An Introduction of the Pork Meat Sector

**Siem Korver**

Chairman of the joint UECBV-CLITRAVI  
Taskforce on Climate Change issues

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## Joint UECBV-CLITRAVI Taskforce on Climate Change issues

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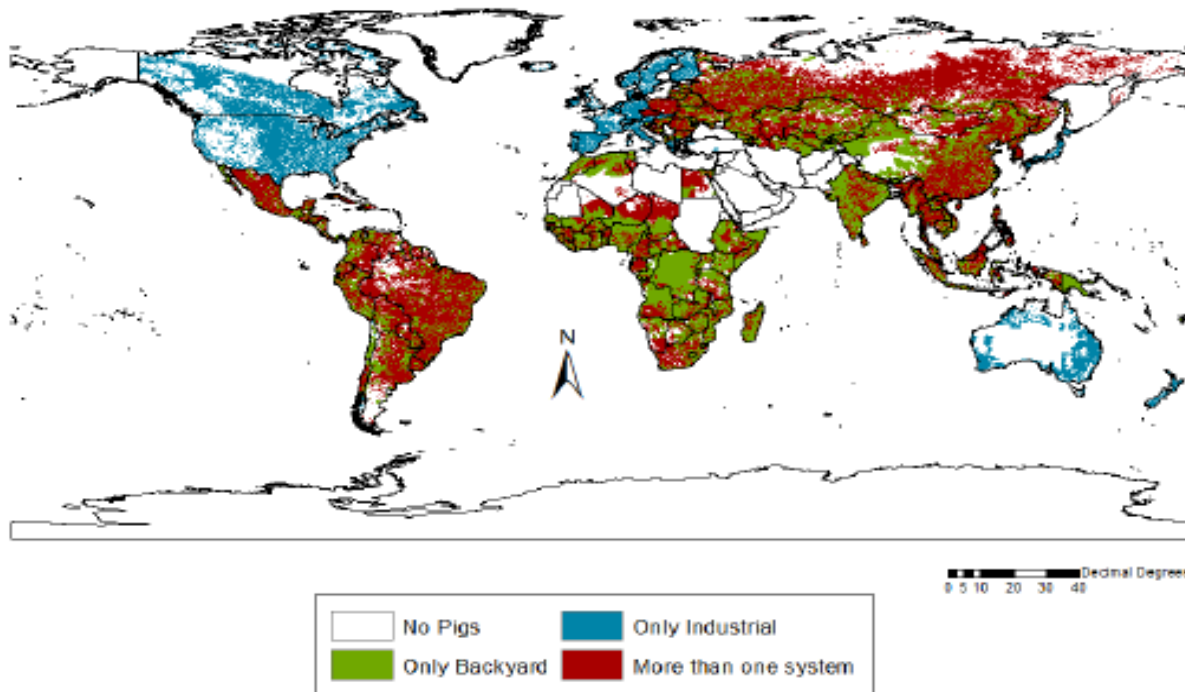


## What is the Joint UECBV-CLITRAVI Taskforce ?

- Group composed of experts from the EU meat/livestock chain
- Officially launched in November 2009
- Aims to:
  - allow a debate among experts within the European meat sector
  - facilitate a fruitful dialogue addressing every concern related to the sustainability in the meat chain with a case-by-case approach and sticking to a scientific, knowledge-based approach
  - Discussion with stakeholders (e.g governments and NGO's)
- The red meat sector focuses on cattle, beef, sheep, goats, and pork.

# Distribution of pigs

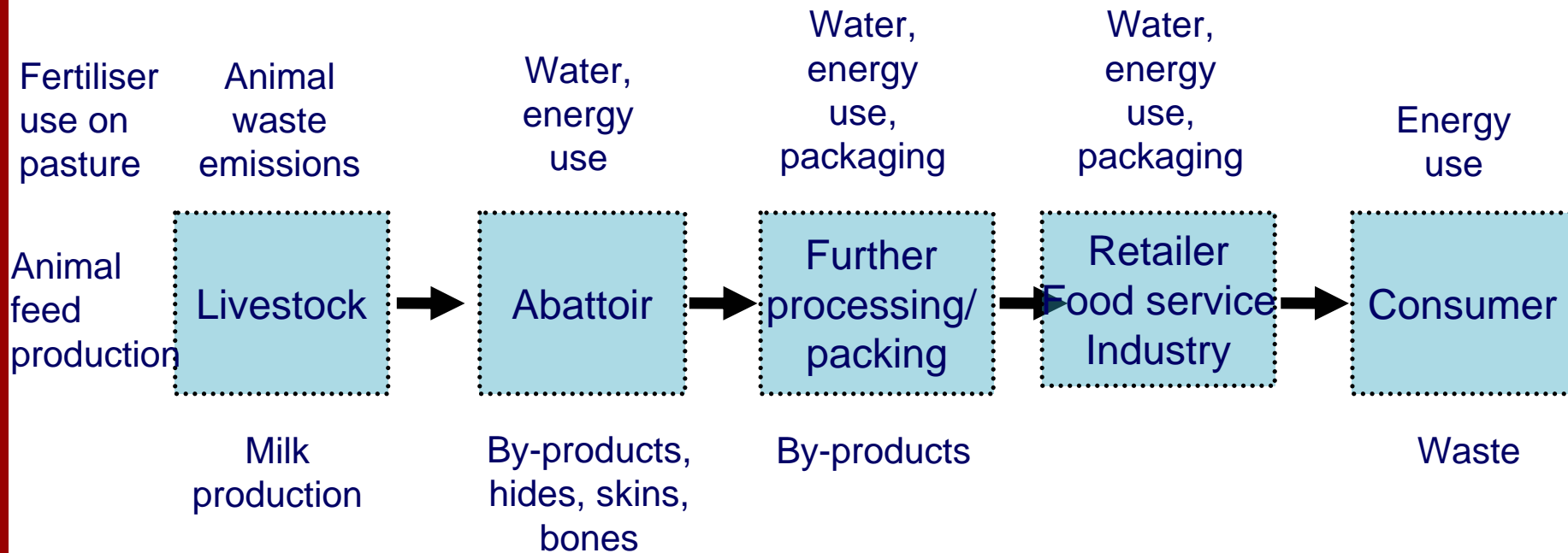
- Landless, so limited spatial link to feed production
- Over 70% of global herd in 3 areas (by head):
  - China (47%),
  - EU (18%),
  - USA (7%)



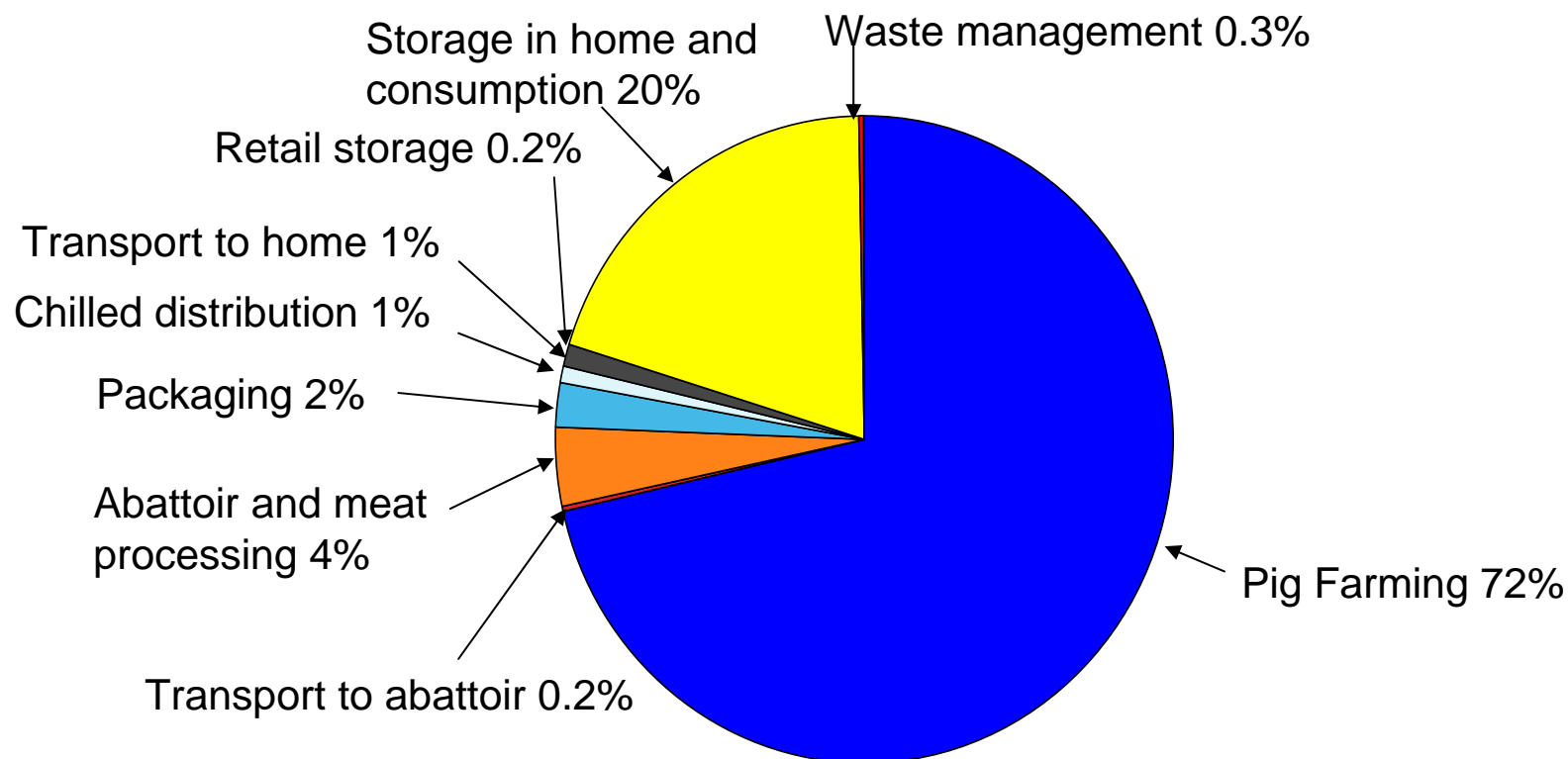


# Meat supply chain and climate

## The meat supply chain is complex



## Contribution different parts of the pork chain to CO2 emission





## Task force position

- Sustainability components are: GHG, water, animal welfare, nitrogen/phosphate reduction, biodiversity, animal and human health, responsible soy, bio-energy, etc..
- Market driven: consumer and society interest
- Protect license to operate
- Filling in governance gaps; using the power of the supply chain
- Promotion of consistent messaging
- The optimization potential for the livestock-meat chain is considerable





## What has been achieved by the pork sector

- A market driven production chain by joint actions of retailers, food service, industry and NGO's
- Efficiency improvement 1985-2010:
  - 50% for Nitrogen and Phosphate
  - 10% improvement in feed efficiency
- Manure practices – production of bio-energy and bio-phosphate
- Differences between different production systems
- Large focus on animal health and welfare
- Upgrading of by-products (pharmaceutical industry, pet food, bio-energy)





## Observations about published lifecycle analysis figures for meat

1990 – 2007. GHG emissions from agriculture have fallen by 20% in the EU-27. (Source EEA)

- Boundaries / scope of the system are variable
- Different production systems within each species (e.g. organic versus conventional production)
- Differences between regions and intensive versus extensive
- Figures change significantly according to methodology of calculation
- Different assumptions and many knowledge gaps



## Concluding observations

- Let us be guided by the science / a common methodology of calculation
- A total meat/food chain approach is needed and let us not “export” the problem to an other part of the chain
- The meat/food industry in general:
  - recognises its responsibilities
  - recognises that all systems of meat/food production can be made more GHG efficient, more sustainable
- No labelling of consumer products for CO2
- There is a dual challenge for society and industry: Combining food security and climate change mitigation!

## Feed the world & offer more from less

**7 billion** – in the last 50 years the population has more than doubled

**9 billion** – forecast global population in 2045

**100%** – growth in global demand  
for meat by 2050

**100%** – growth in meat  
consumption in China  
in the past 15 years





**Thank you very much for your attention!**