

**SOMOS
GANADERÍA**

**EUROPEAN
LIVESTOCK
VOICE**

Views on the Green Deal from a national Spanish level

Punto de vista sobre el "Green Deal" a nivel nacional español



Miguel Angel Higuera
ANPROGAPOR

Los beneficios del Pacto Verde Europeo

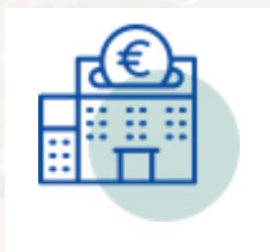
The benefits of the European Green Deal

El Pacto Verde Europeo aumentará el bienestar y mejorará la salud de los actuales ciudadanos y de las generaciones futuras proponiendo:



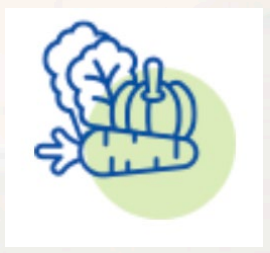
aire fresco, agua limpia, suelo sano y biodiversidad

fresh air, clean water, healthy soil and biodiversity



edificios renovados y eficientes desde el punto de vista energético

renovated, energy efficient buildings



alimentos saludables y asequibles

healthy and affordable food



más transporte público

more public transport



energía más limpia e innovación tecnológica limpia de vanguardia

cleaner energy and cutting-edge clean technological innovation



productos más duraderos que pueden repararse, reciclarse y reutilizarse

longer lasting products that can be repaired, recycled and re-used



empleos con perspectivas de futuro y formación en capacidades para la transición

future-proof jobs and skills training for the transition



una industria competitiva y resiliente a escala mundial

globally competitive and resilient industry

11 December 2019

Presentation of the [European Green Deal](#)

11-12-2019. Presentación del Pacto Verde Europeo

20 May 2020

Presentation of the [EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030](#) to protect the fragile natural resources on our planet

Presentation of the '[Farm to fork strategy](#)' to make food systems more sustainable

20-05-2020. Presentación de la estrategia "Del Campo a la Mesa" para hacer los sistemas alimentarios más sostenibles

6 December 2022

EU agrees [law to fight global deforestation and forest degradation](#) driven by EU production and consumption

La UE aprueba una ley contra la deforestación y la degradación forestal provocadas por la producción y el consumo comunitarios



**De la
Granja a la
Mesa**

TIMELINE OF FARM TO FORK ACTIONS

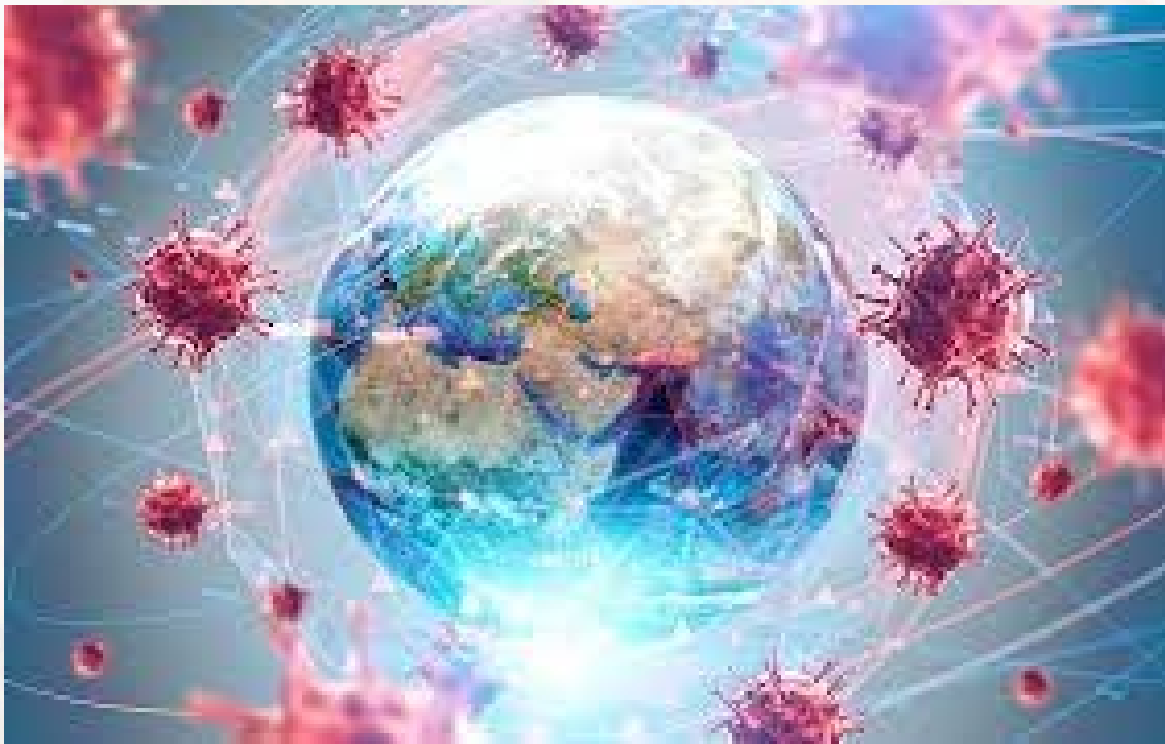
TIMELINE OF FARM TO FORK ACTIONS

MAKING FOOD SYSTEMS MORE SUSTAINABLE								
EMPOWERING CITIZENS TO MAKE HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE CHOICES			SUPPORTING FARMERS AND FISHERS AND ENABLING THE TRANSITION		NATURE AND CLIMATE			
Q4 2022	Nutrient profiles to restrict promotion of food high in salt, sugars and/or fat	✓	Q2 2022	Setting up of Farm Sustainability Data Network to contribute to a wide uptake of sustainable farming practices	✓	Q2 2022	Revision of the Sustainable Use of Pesticides legislation to significantly reduce risk and dependency on pesticides and enhance Integrated Pest Management	✓
Q4 2022	Harmonised mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling to enable consumers to make health conscious food choices	✓				Q2 2022	Revision of rules to facilitate placing on the market of biopesticides	
Q4 2022	Origin indication for certain products	✓	Q3 2022	Revision of the EU promotion programme for agri-food products to enhance their contribution to sustainable production and consumption		Q4 2022	Revision of the feed additives legislation to reduce the environmental impact of livestock farming	✓
Q4 2022	Revision of rules on date marking ('use by' and 'best before' dates) to reduce food waste	✓				Q4 2022	Revision of the marketing standards for seeds and forests to ensure the uptake and supply of sustainable products and protect biodiversity	✓
Q2 2023	Revision of Food Contact Materials legislation to improve food safety, ensure citizens' health and reduce the environmental footprint of the sector	✓	Q4 2022	Revision of EU marketing standards for agricultural, fishery and aquaculture products to ensure the uptake and supply of sustainable products	✓	Q2 2023	EU-level targets for food waste reduction	✓
Q4 2023	Minimum mandatory criteria for sustainable food procurement to promote healthy and sustainable diets, including organic products, in schools and public institutions	✓						
Q4 2023	Revision of the EU school scheme to refocus it on healthy and sustainable food	✓	Q2 2023	Legislation for plants produced by certain new genomic techniques to ensure high level of protection and contribute to sustainability and innovation	✓	Q4 2023	Revision of the animal welfare legislation to broaden its scope and ensure a higher level of animal welfare	✓
Q4 2023	Sustainable food labelling framework to empower consumers to make sustainable food choices	✓						
Q4 2023	Legislative framework for sustainable food systems							✓

Q1 2022	Revision of the EU promotion programme for agri-food products to enhance their contribution to sustainable production and consumption	✓
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✓ Legislative actions subject to an Impact Assessment

2020



2022

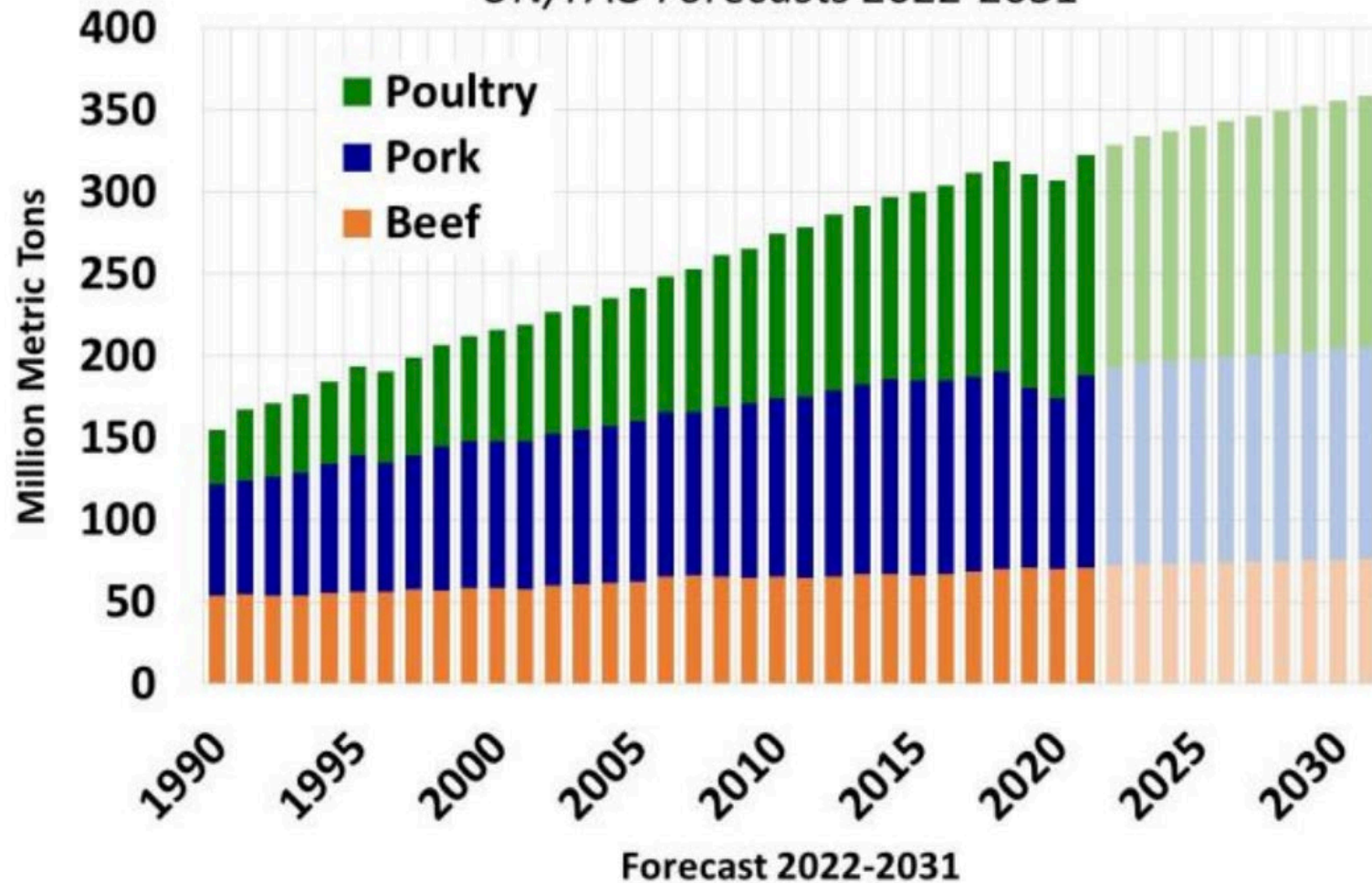


El Orden Mundial

Suministro global de carne y avicultura

Global Meat & Poultry Supplies

UN/FAO Forecasts 2022-2031

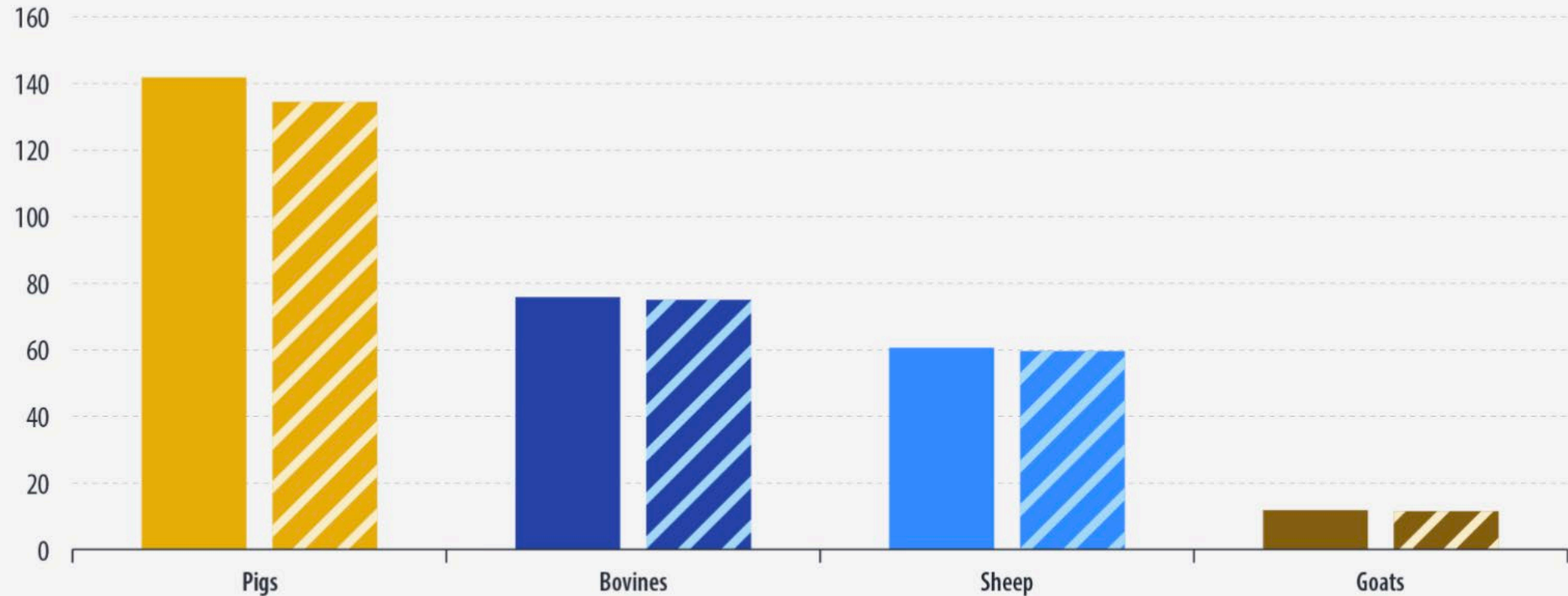


Source: AgriTrends, UN/FAO data

Censo de Ganado en la UE. Nov/Dic 2022

Livestock population in the EU, November/December 2022

(in millions)

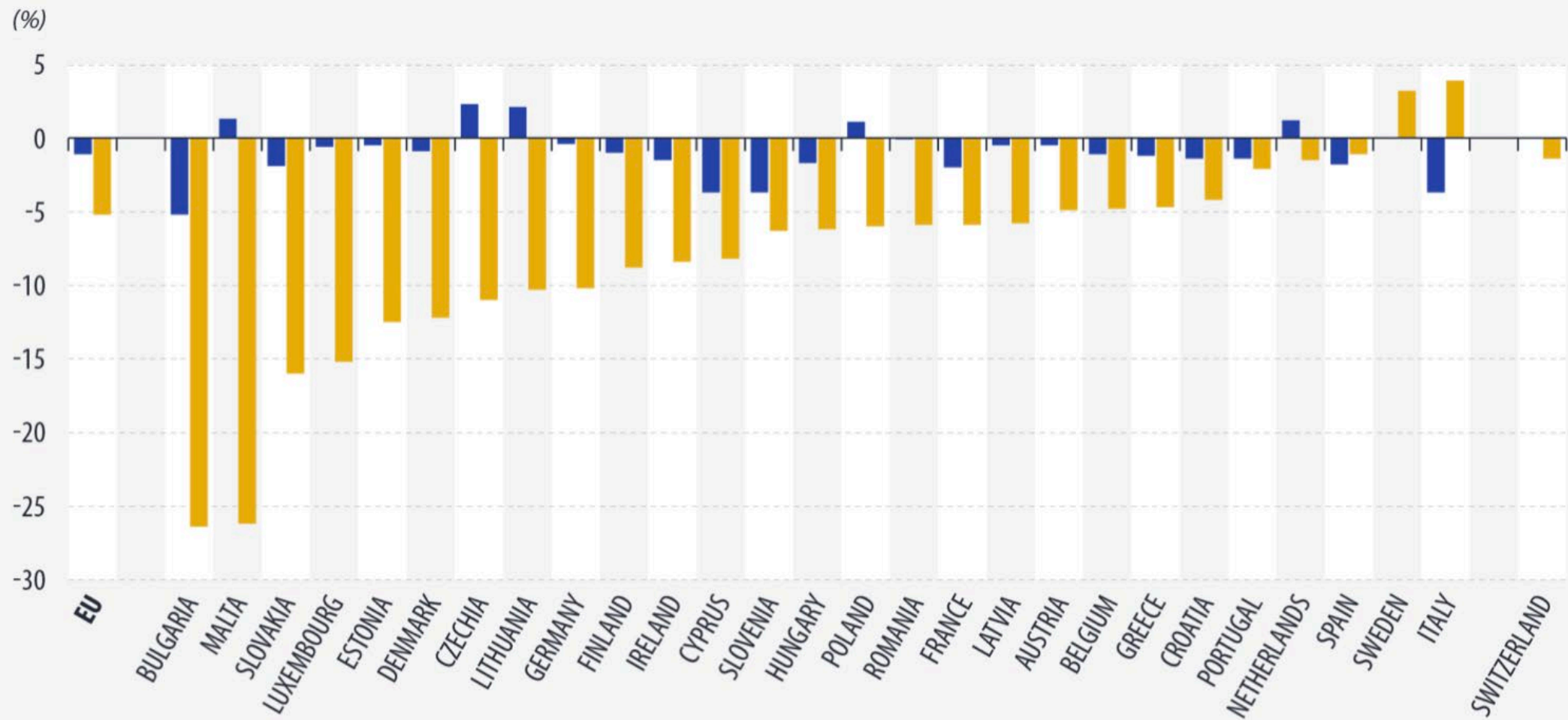


The EU aggregates for sheep/goats are derived from the available data, which cover the Member States whose sheep/goat populations are significant. They respectively cover 97% and 96% of the EU total numbers (2019).

□ 2021 ▨ 2022

Cambios en el censo de porcino y vacuno (2022 vs 2021)

Changes in pig and bovine populations, November/December 2022 compared with November/December 2021



Switzerland: 2022 bovine population not available.

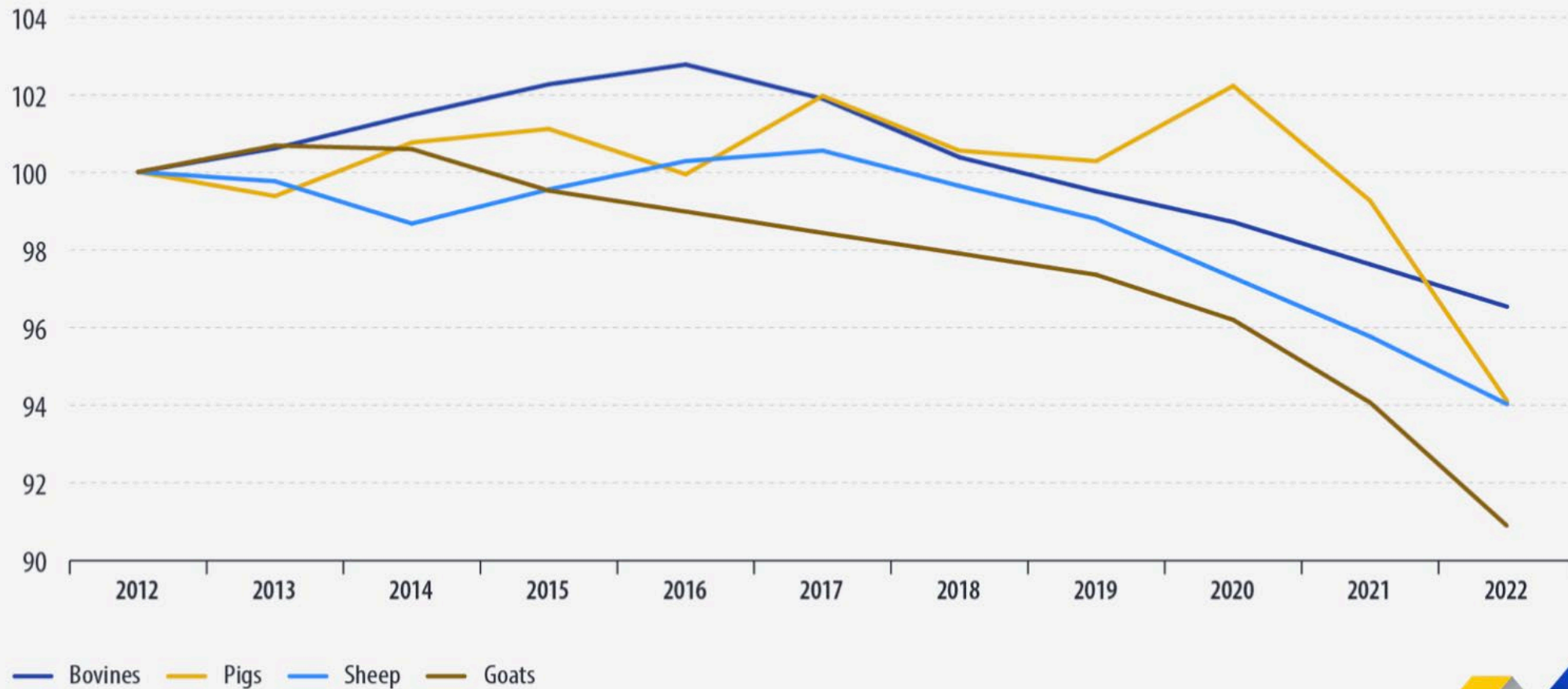
■ Bovines ■ Pigs



Censo de Ganado en la UE. Nov/Dic 2022

Livestock population in the EU, November/December 2012-2022

(index 2012=100, based on head of livestock)

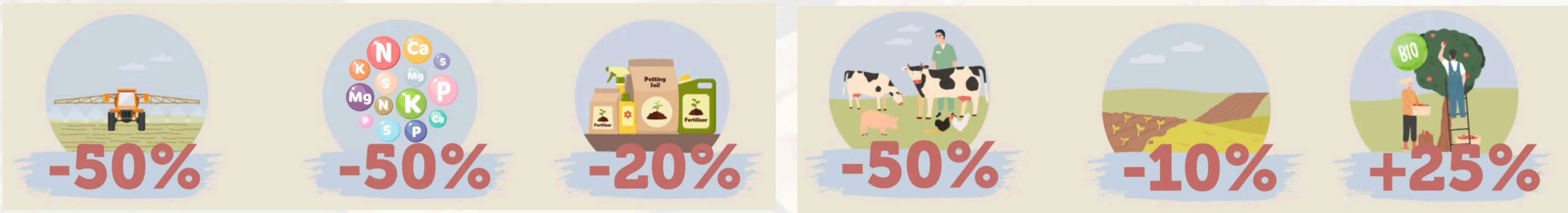




“The coronavirus crisis has shown how vulnerable we all are, and how important it is to restore the balance between human activity and nature. At the heart of the Green Deal the Biodiversity and Farm to Fork strategies point to a new and better balance of nature, food systems and biodiversity; to protect our people’s health and well-being, and at the same time to increase the EU’s competitiveness and resilience. These strategies are a crucial part of the great transition we are embarking upon.”

Frans Timmermans, Executive Vice-President of the European Commission

La crisis del coronavirus ha demostrado lo vulnerables que somos todos, y lo importante que es restablecer el equilibrio entre la actividad humana y la naturaleza. En el corazón del Pacto Verde, las estrategias de Biodiversidad y de la Granja a la Mesa apuntan a un nuevo y mejor equilibrio entre la naturaleza, los sistemas alimentarios y la biodiversidad. la salud y el bienestar de nuestros ciudadanos y, al mismo tiempo, aumentar la competitividad y la resiliencia de la UE. Estas estrategias de estrategias son una parte crucial de la gran transición que estamos emprendiendo



Production reduction

Reducción de la producción

vacuno
-14%



porcino
-15%



-15%
aves



-11%
leche



+630€/año

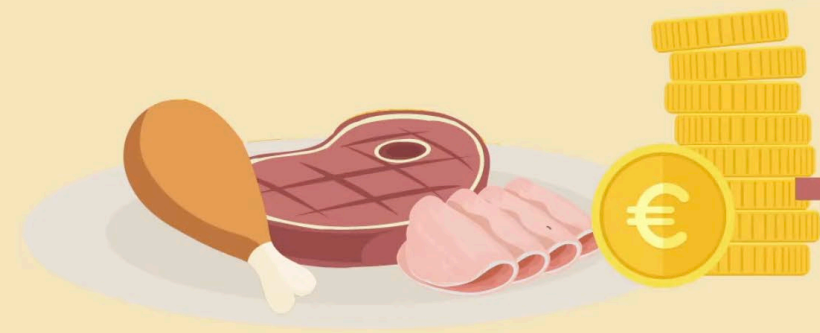


EU Green Deal will increase the food prices

El "Pacto Verde" de la UE aumentará el precio de los alimentos



+12/17%



+20%

¿LA GANADERÍA INDUSTRIAL ES POCO RESPETUOSA CON EL MEDIOAMBIENTE? IS PROFESSIONAL FARMING ENVIRONMENTALLY UNFRIENDLY?



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PACTO VERDE EUROPEO

Objetivo 55

Cronología — Pacto Verde Europeo

Pacto Verde Europeo

El futuro de Europa depende de la salud del planeta. Los Estados de la UE se han comprometido a lograr la neutralidad climática de aquí a 2050, cumpliendo los compromisos asumidos en el marco del Acuerdo internacional de París. El Pacto Verde es la estrategia de la UE para alcanzar el objetivo para 2050.

¿Qué iniciativas incluye el Pacto Verde?

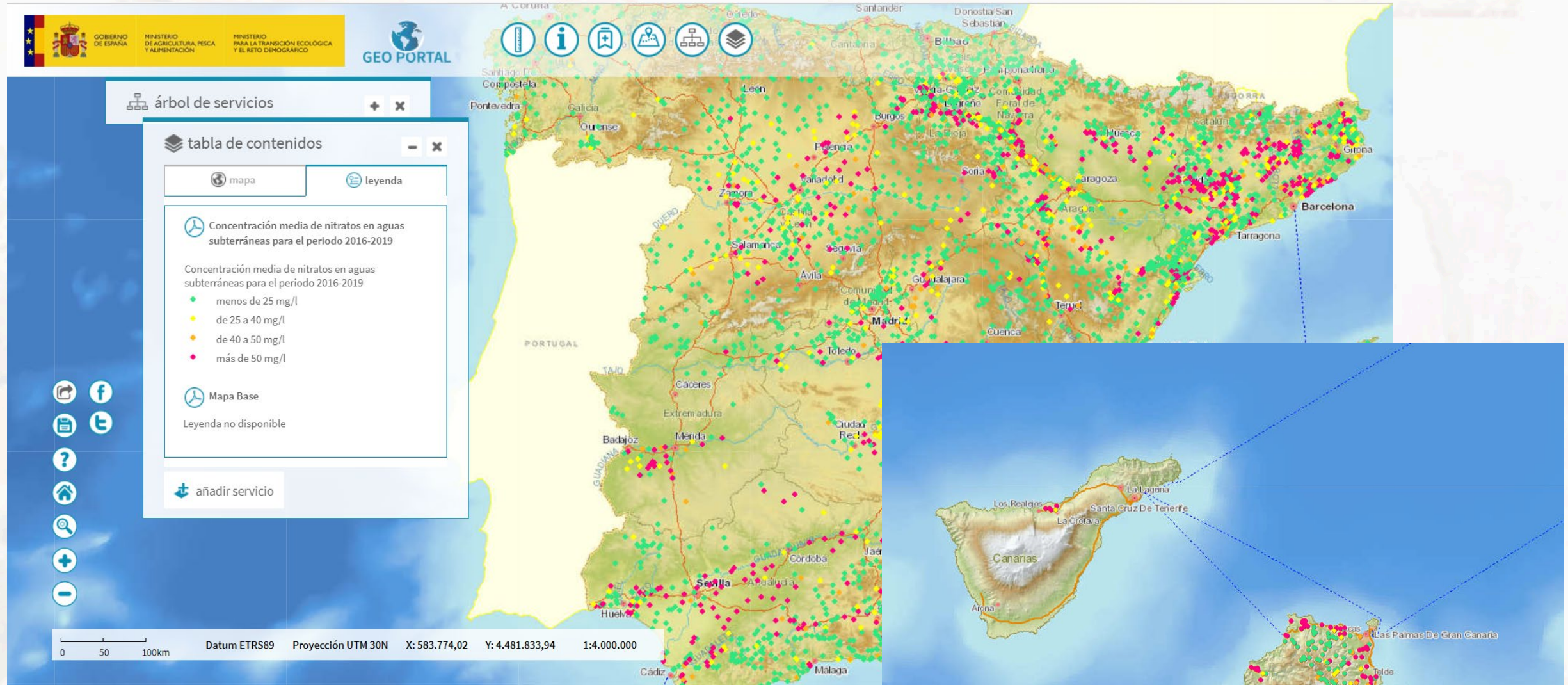
Objetivo 55

El **paquete «Objetivo 55»** tiene por objeto traducir las ambiciones del Pacto Verde en legislación.

a neutralidad climática de aquí a 2050

NITRATE POLLUTION

CONTAMINACIÓN POR NITRATOS



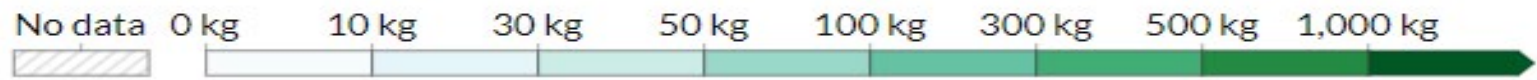
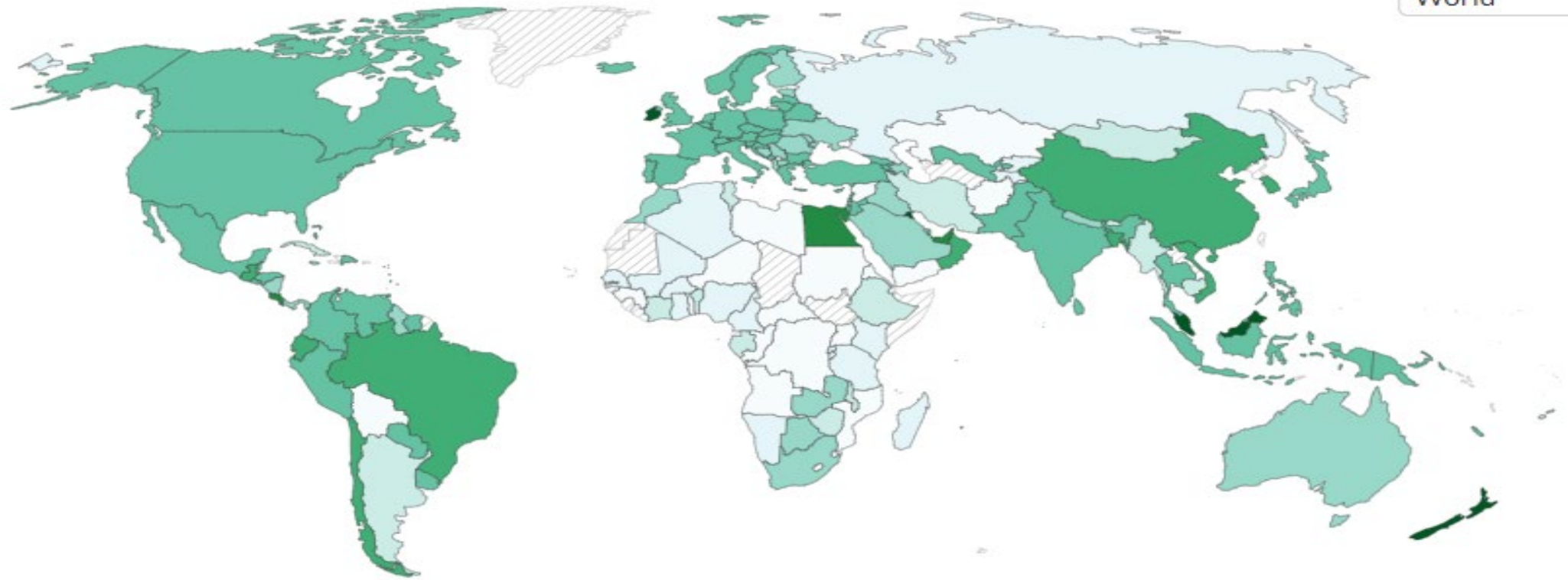
Uso de fertilizantes por hectárea de cultivo. 2018



Fertilizer use per hectare of cropland, 2018

Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate). Animal and plant manures are not included. Application rates are measured in kilograms per hectare.

World



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (via World Bank)

OurWorldInData.org/fertilizers • CC BY

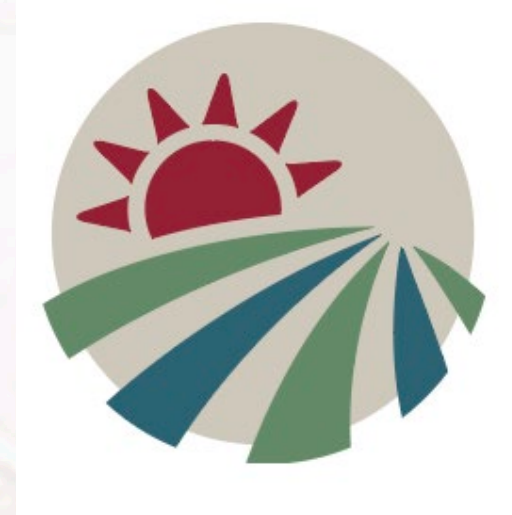
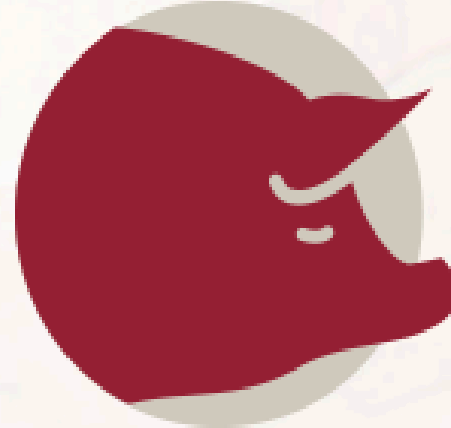


NITRATE POLLUTION

CONTAMINACIÓN POR NITRATOS

Cálculo referenciado en kg N/animal

Calculation referenced in kg N/animal

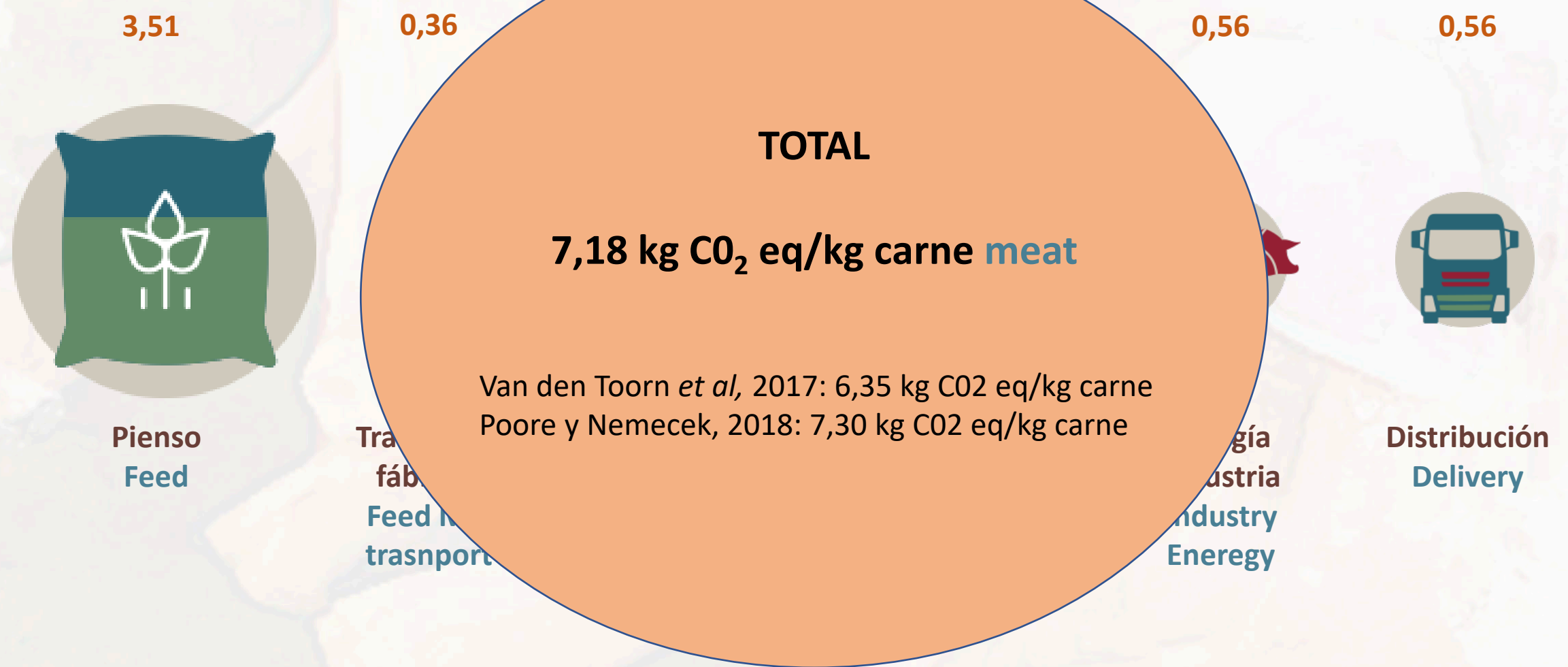


	Ingesta N – Intake N	N retenido – Retained N(%)	N en purín – N in Slurry (%)	N en campo – In field N (%)
Año 97	7,6 kg	2,5 kg (33%)	5,1 kg (67%)	3,6 kg (71%)
Hoy	5,3 kg	2,5 kg (47%)	2,8 kg (53%)	2,0 kg (71%)

¿LA PRODUCCIÓN ECOLÓGICA TIENE UN IMPACTO AMBIENTAL MENOR?

DOES ORGANIC PRODUCTION HAVE A LOWER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT?

Cálculo referenciado en kg CO₂ eq/kg carne / Calculation referenced in kg CO₂ eq/kg meat



Van den Toorn *et al*, 2017: 6,35 kg CO₂ eq/kg carne
Poore y Nemecek, 2018: 7,30 kg CO₂ eq/kg carne

¿LA PRODUCCIÓN ECOLÓGICA TIENE UN IMPACTO AMBIENTAL MENOR?

DOES ORGANIC PRODUCTION HAVE A LOWER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT?

	% inclusión Ecologico / Organic	% inclusión Convencional
Cereales - Cereals	76,2	78,4
H. Soja – Soy	20,5	12,3
H. Girasol - Sunflowers		4,2
Aceite soja – Soy oil	1,0	
Manteca de cerdo - Lard		1,5
Vits, minerals...	2,4	2,3
Aminoácidos	0,0	1,4
kg CO ₂ /Tm	2.000	1.480

EN	kcal/kg	2400	2450
PROTEÍNA BRUTA	%	17,00	15,6
CALCIO	%	0,65	0,66
FÓSFORO TOTAL	%	0,58	0,42
FÓSFORO DIG_CERDOS	%	0,27	0,28
LIS.DIG.STAND.CERDOS	%	0,72	1,03

¿LA PRODUCCIÓN ECOLÓGICA TIENE UN IMPACTO AMBIENTAL MENOR?

DOES ORGANIC PRODUCTION HAVE A LOWER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT?

Carbon footprint - Huella de CO₂

CONV	Cerda/Sow	LDCyA/PSY	Vendidos/ sold	peso dtt/ Wean Weaght	IC/ FCR	ECO	Cerda/Sow	LDCyA/ PSY	Vendidos/ Sold	peso dtt Wean Weaght	IC/ FCR
	1	30	27	5			1	20	18	5	
	Tm madre/Sow	Tm pienso/anim	kg eq CO ₂ /Tm	kg de carne			Tm madre/ Sow	Tm pienso/anim	kg eq CO ₂ /Tm	kg de carne	
	1,25	0,270	1200	115	2,45		1,25	0,292	1750	115	2,65

	Impacto CO₂
ratio CO₂ eq/kg	3,3

	Impacto CO₂
ratio CO₂ eq/kg	5,5

¿LA GANADERÍA INTENSIVA ESTÁ AGOTANDO EL PLANETA?

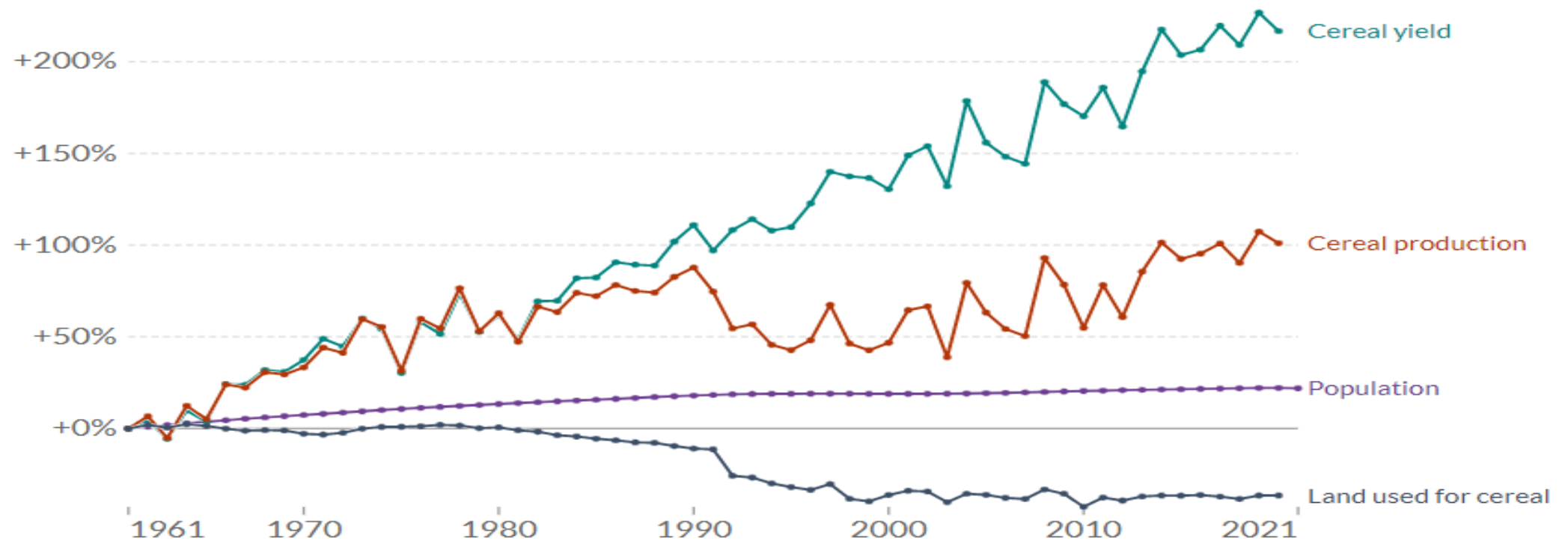
IS INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK FARMING DEPLETING THE PLANET?

Change in cereal production, yield and land use, Europe

Our World
in Data

All figures are indexed to the start year of the timeline. This means the first year of the time-series is given the value zero.

↔ Change country



Source: Our World in Data based on World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
OurWorldInData.org/crop-yields • CC BY

▶ 1961 ○ 2021

¿LA GANADERÍA INTENSIVA ESTÁ AGOTANDO EL PLANETA? IS INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK FARMING DEPLETING THE PLANET?



Organización de las Naciones Unidas
para la Alimentación y la Agricultura

"The livestock sector consumes 6 billion tonnes of feed annually between fodder, grains, feed and other materials, including one third of the world's cereal production. 86 percent of animal intake is made up of non-human materials.

“El sector ganadero consume anualmente 6,000 millones de toneladas de alimentos entre forrajes, granos, piensos y otros materiales, incluyendo un tercio de la producción mundial de cereales. El 86 por ciento de la ingesta animal se compone de materiales que no son de consumo humano”.

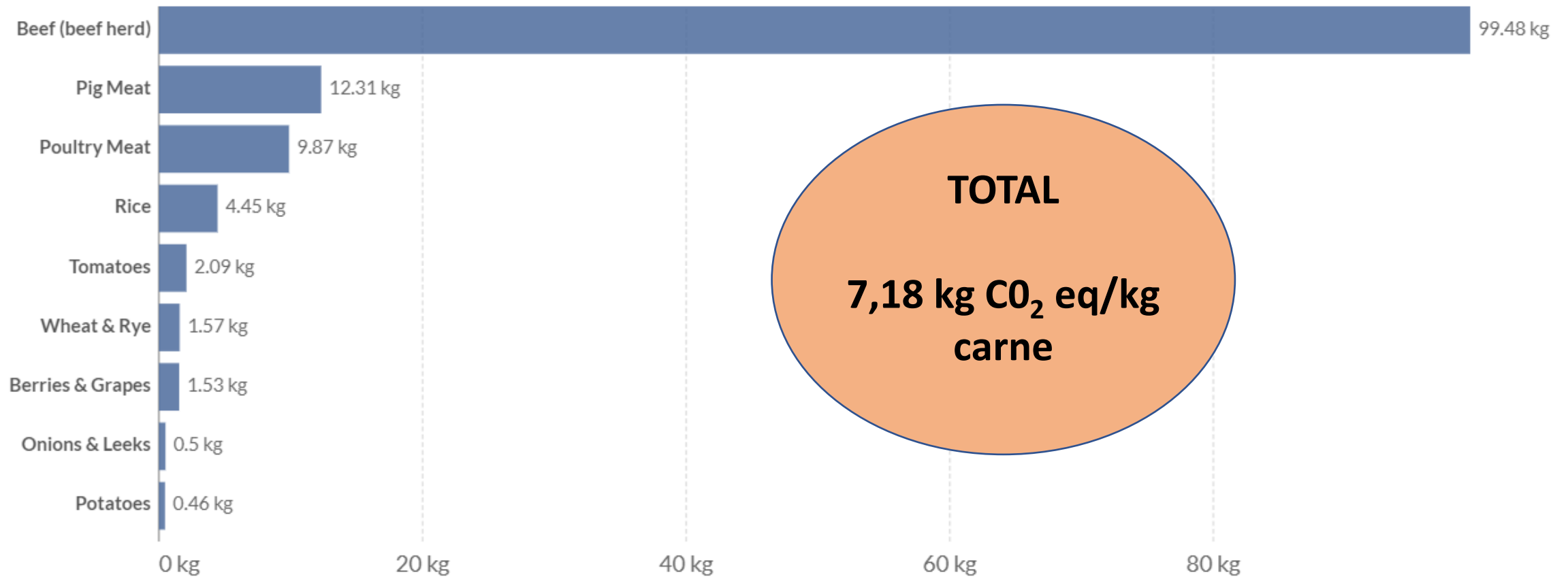
¿LA GANADERÍA INTENSIVA ESTÁ AGOTANDO EL PLANETA?

IS INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK FARMING DEPLETING THE PLANET?

Greenhouse gas emissions per kilogram of food product

Our World
in Data

Emissions are measured in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂eq). This means non-CO₂ gases are weighted by the amount of warming they cause over a 100-year timescale.



Source: Poore, J., & Nemecek, T. (2018). Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers.

OurWorldInData.org/environmental-impacts-of-food • CC BY

Note: Greenhouse gases are weighted by their global warming potential value (GWP100). GWP100 measures the relative warming impact of one molecule of a greenhouse gas, relative to carbon dioxide, over 100 years.

¿LA GANADERÍA INTENSIVA ESTÁ AGOTANDO EL PLANETA?

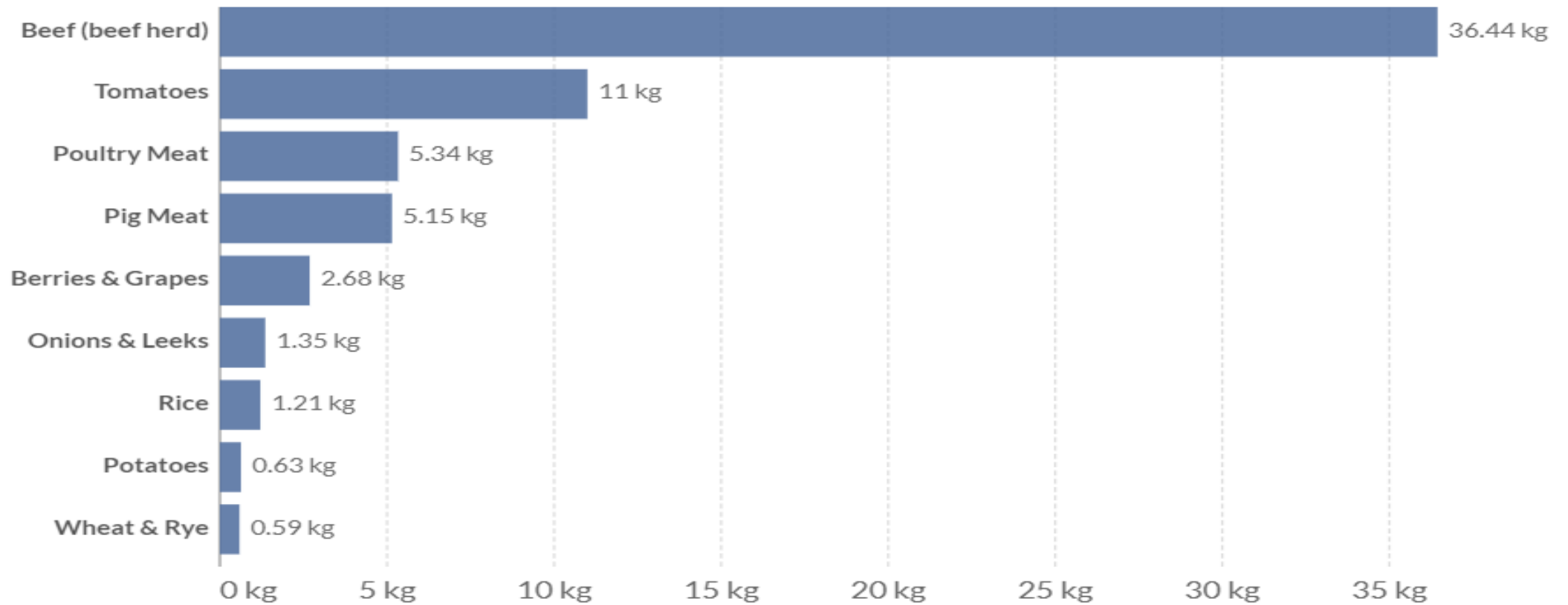
IS INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK FARMING DEPLETING THE PLANET?

Greenhouse gas emissions per 1000 kilocalories

Greenhouse gas emissions are measured in carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO₂eq).

Our World
in Data

+ Add food



Source: Poore, J., & Nemecek, T. (2018). Additional calculations by Our World in Data. OurWorldInData.org/environmental-impacts-of-food • CC BY

¿LA GANADERÍA INTENSIVA ESTÁ AGOTANDO EL PLANETA?

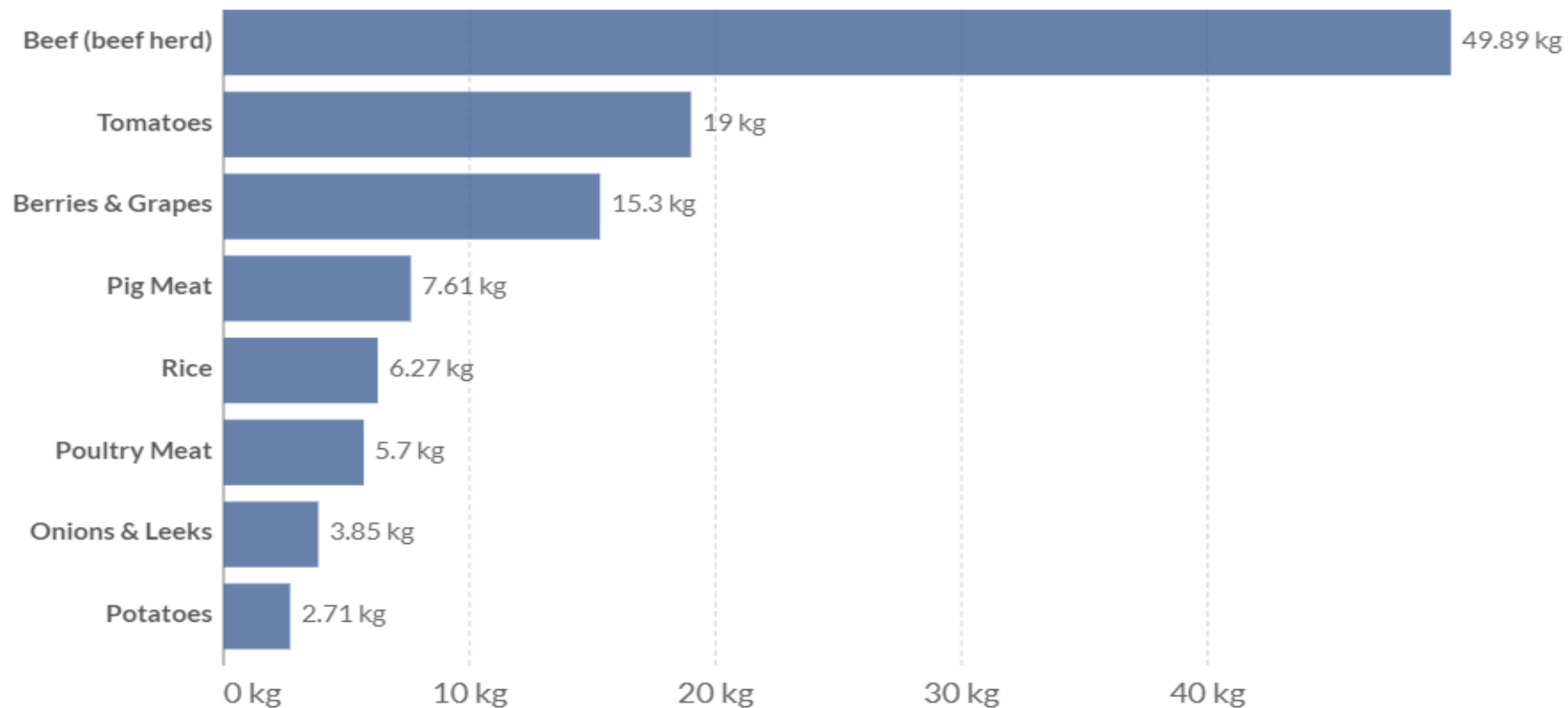
IS INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK FARMING DEPLETING THE PLANET?

Greenhouse gas emissions per 100 grams of protein

Emissions are measured in carbon dioxide-equivalents.

Our World
in Data

+ Add food



Source: Poore, J., & Nemecek, T. (2018). Additional calculations by Our World in Data.
OurWorldInData.org/environmental-impacts-of-food • CC BY

- Incremento de costes de producción
- Reducción de producción
- Desincentivación a invertir
- **DESLOCALIZACIÓN**
- Concentración del sector
- Incremento de precios
- Importación
- Reducción de precios
- Pérdida de la soberanía alimentaria



- Increase of production costs
- Reduction of production
- Disincentive to invest
- **RELOCATION**
- Concentration of the sector
- Price increases
- Imports
- Price reductions
- Loss of food sovereignty