

WORKSHOP ON MARKETING STANDARDS

What are the opportunities and challenges for operators in the poultry sector in implementing EU marketing standards?

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AVEC – WHO WE ARE?

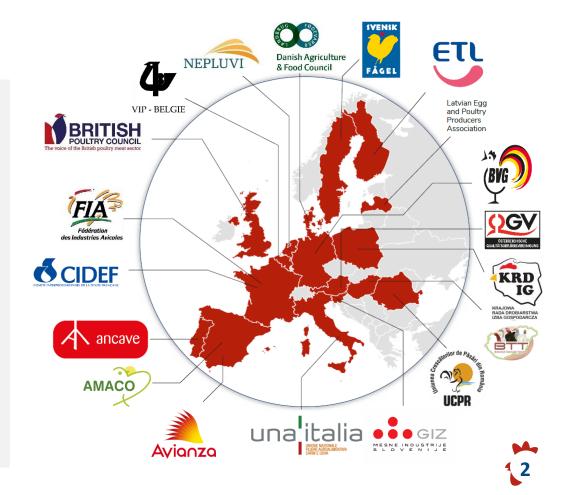


AVEC is the association of poultry processors and poultry trade in Europe

The members are national organisations representing poultry processors and the poultry trade in 17 European countries.

AVEC represents 95% of European poultry meat production.

Our Members



AVEC – WHO WE ARE?

We directly employ over 370.000 people





The total **production value** of the EU

poultry meat sector
is **38 billion** €

Our exports are
worth 2 billion €
(we export
1,6 million tonnes
each year)



Broilers, turkeys and ducks are produced on over **25.000 family farms** across the EU



The EU is the third largest producer of poultry meat in the world. The EU poultry meat sector produces more than 15 million tonnes of poultry meat every year

AVEC The voice of Europe's poultry meat sector



THE BENEFITS OF MARKETING STANDARDS

- Positive role in the standardization and evolution of product quality in the EU
- Established a harmonised framework for poultry marketing across the EU
- Increased trade of poultry in internal market
- Limits possibilities for marketing abuses (together with FIC)

Example of labelling of poultry in the US: many unjustified claims without clear definition





THE BENEFITS OF MARKETING STANDARDS

- The marketing standards legislation is very important for the poultry meat sector:
 - To ensure a minimum quality of the products circulating in the internal market
 - To offer transparency to the consumer across the EU
 - To Preserve a well-functioning trade in the Internal Market (to avoid technical barriers to trade)
 - To create a level playing field towards third countries (on water content/labelling for example)
 - To inform and avoid misleading of the consumers
- We must keep dedicated marketing standards for poultry meat production !!!

...with a few adaptations



WATER CONTENT ISSUE

The Marketing standards sets limits to ensure that no extra water is added during the slaughtering process of Poultry – to avoid food fraud

What is the issue?

 The thresholds do not reflect the current level of physiological water in EU poultry

Why?

- The consumption habits have evolved: The birds produced today are heavier than before (2,2 kg vs 1,3 kg in the past)
- Genetic selection has improved with better Food Convertion Rate
 - → There is more « physiological water » content in today's chicken and it becomes difficult to comply with the limits
- The limits are based on a theoretical chemical test for water/protein ration based on old parameters that are not relevant anymore

WATER CONTENT ISSUE

A LGC study from 2012 Commissioned by the Commission says:

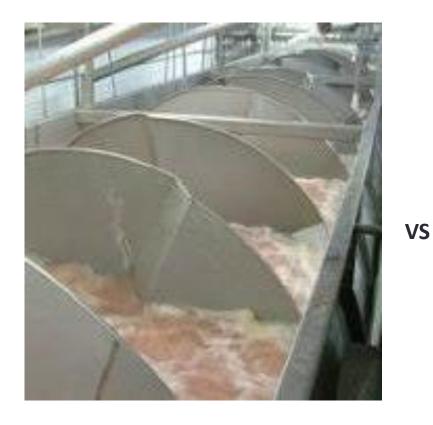
"If the limits for 'extraneous water' in European legislation were not changed then a significant number of legitimate samples (with no extraneous water) on sale in the EU would be expected to fail; about 8% of breast cuts and 13% of leg cuts would fail the limit for chicken parts that had been cooled by air chilling"



WATER CONTENT: PROBLEM WITH 3rd COUNTRIES

- Reporting from MS shows that imported poultry meat very often has a water content above the EU limit
- Added extraneous water mainly comes from immersion chilling systems that are barely used in the EU – but widely used in third countries
- Problem: When the watercontent is above the limit the products must be labelled!
 - Most of EU's imports of poultry meat are used in processing or catering
 - → Impossible for consumers to see it

WATER CONTENT: PROBLEM WITH 3rd COUNTRIES



Third country immersion chilling system



EU's air-spray chilling system



WATER CONTENT: OUR PROPOSAL

- The DRIP test should no longer be used as it is too inaccurate and technically outdated.
- Measurement should focus on « extraneous water » to avoid fraud
- AVEC is in favor of introducing the notion of 'processcontrolled production chain' where food business operator is responsible and accountable under supervision of the competent authority that no extraneous water is added during the process
- ... continues ...

WATER CONTENT: OUR PROPOSAL

- Both the slaughterhouse test and the process-controlled system should become a legal requirement and should be recognized as such by the controlling authorities.
- The chemical test should be kept BUT:
 If a test shows that the limits have been exceeded, CA should check records of the slaughterhouse test and it should lead to sanctions only if the slaughterhouse tests reveals non conformities
- For imported products, when exceeding the limits with chemical tests, the same should apply but labelling of the products should also be imposed on processed products/catering



RESERVED OPTIONAL TERMS

- Reserved optional terms should be kept but adapted to better reflect new realities/needs
- There should be more flexibility to label claims in relation especially to environmental impact
- Example: poultry meat coming from farms using solar panels or biogas, windwill, clean energy
- Labelling of animal welfare should be voluntary and should not be implemented until new animal welfare rules are decided







ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS TO LIMIT FOOD WASTE

- **New definitions** of products: feet, paws, neck and head...
- Grade A − B:
 - Today when non-compliant with grade A-B requirements: the whole batch is wasted Proposal to take out only **individual products** that are not complying
- Introduction of new Grade: class C
 To avoid products suitable for human consumption with "visual defects" to go to pet food





CONCLUSION

- Marketing standards are important for EU poultry meat sector
- The water content requirements should evolve to better reflect the evolution in the broiler production
- Reserved optional terms should be kept but adapted to reflect new realities
- Labelling of welfare should not be implemented until new legislation foreseen in F2F will be decided
- Some minor changes of definitions and grading of chicken could avoid food waste



The European Poultry Meat Sector

- We feed the EU citizens, and we are committed to keep the EU consumer confidence in our products
- We contribute to a healthy EU economy
 - Jobs in rural areas
 - Trade
- We defend our high EU standards of food safety, animal welfare and environmental protection





And we are proud of it!



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