



ESVAC stakeholders meeting

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Who are Copa and Cogeca?

Copa – European farmers

Bringing together 57 EU farmers' organisations

Cogeca – European agri-cooperatives

Bringing together 31 EU agricultural cooperative organisations

Two organisations...

- representing 11 million farmers and their families
- as well as around 38,000 cooperatives
- 70 Member and 34 Partner Organisations
- 7 working languages: EN, FR, DE, IT, ES, PL, RO



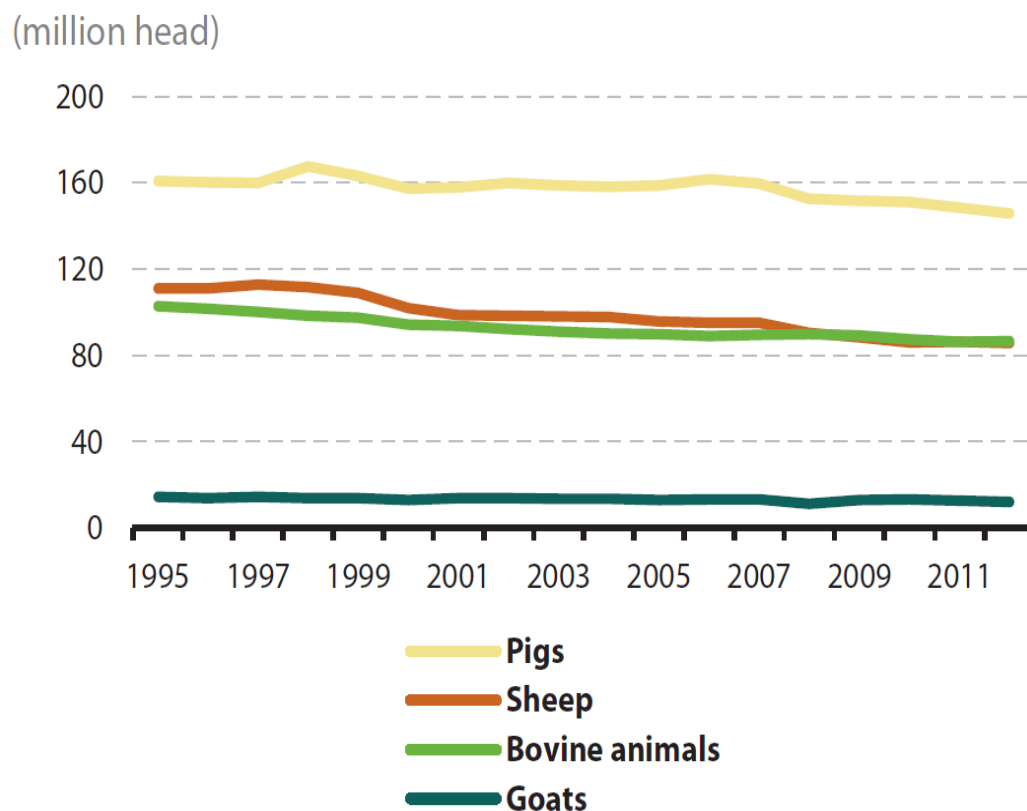


Some facts to keep in mind

Livestock numbers, EU-27, 1995-2012

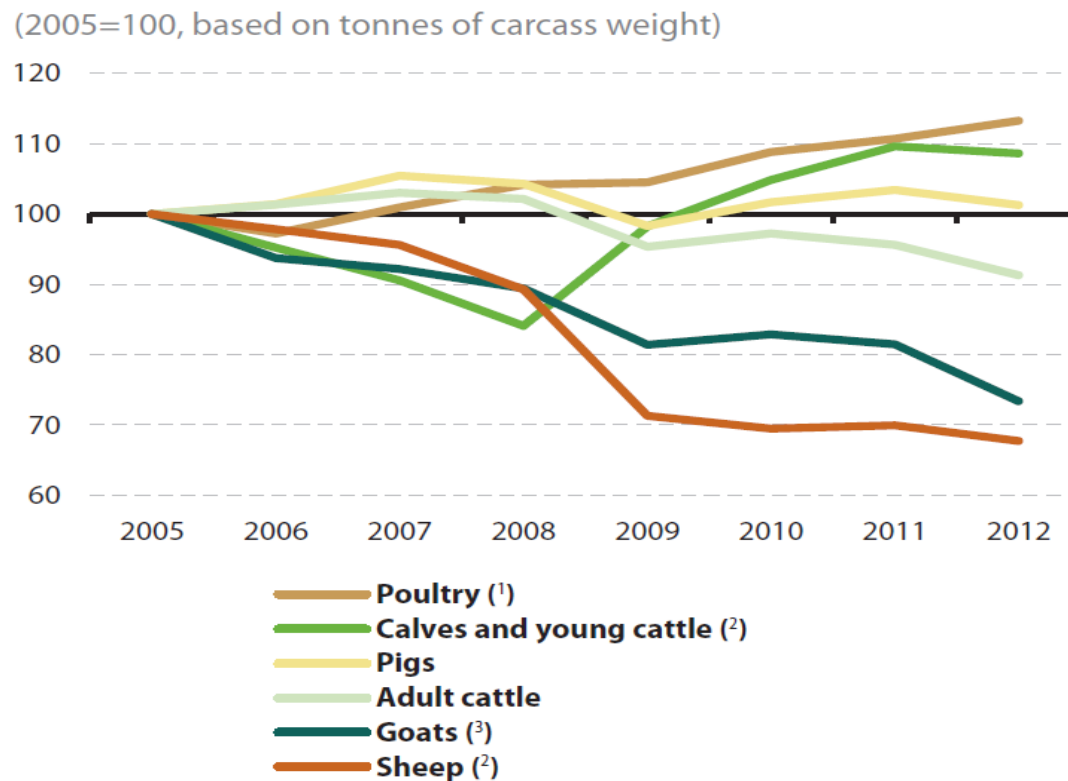
Compared to 1995, in 2012...

- 15.1 million fewer pigs (- 9.4 %)
- 25.3 million fewer sheep (- 22.8 %)
- 16.1 million fewer cattle
- 2.2 million fewer goats



Source: Eurostat_Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics 2013

Production of meat, by type of animal, EU-27, 2005-12



(1) Excluding, Belgium, Estonia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Austria and Slovakia.

(2) Excluding Bulgaria.

(3) Excluding Bulgaria and Romania.

Source: Eurostat_Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics 2013

Farm typology

➤ Specialist grazing livestock holdings (with dairy cows, cattle, sheep and other ruminants),

➤ Granivore holdings (pigs or poultry),

➤ Mixed livestock holdings

➤ Mixed crop-livestock holdings

= almost half (46.7 %) of all Agri-holdings (12.2 million) in the EU-28 in 2010

...with different distribution across countries

Source: Eurostat_Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics 2013

EU-28 Share of EU-28	Main farmtype based on standard output				
	Total	Specialist field crops	Specialist horticulture	Specialist permanent crops	Specialist grazing livestock
100.0 %	12 347 990	3 046 390	242 580	2 462 700	1 251 200
		24.9 %	2.0 %	20.1 %	15.8 %
BE	43 850	8 330	3 900	1 190	18 580
BG	370 490	63 380	18 730	32 110	88 640
CZ	22 860	6 980	270	2 490	7 880
DK	42 100	17 290	880	1 970	11 480
DE	209 130	72 750	8 240	23 460	130 900
EE	19 610	6 760	570	330	4 780
IE	139 890	14 550	240	60	137 640
EL	723 010	134 960	13 920	429 550	48 580
ES	989 800	204 180	35 560	482 950	132 740
FR	516 100	133 620	16 130	92 570	182 210
HR	233 380	42 410	1 210	89 880	37 610
IT	1 620 880	383 760	37 800	891 400	129 510
CY	38 860	2 630	1 230	27 100	2 060
LV	83 390	31 660	470	1 180	27 380
LT	199 910	55 720	6 020	1 460	41 240
LU	2 200	150	30	360	1 440
HU	516 810	119 500	9 630	85 530	24 020
MT	12 330	2 900	1 320	980	1 180
NL	72 320	12 000	10 280	1 820	38 090
AT	150 170	36 840	1 440	13 110	75 200
PL	1 556 630	608 510	36 000	57 130	175 940
PT	305 270	26 200	8 790	131 530	47 740
RO	3 859 040	916 130	23 910	167 740	397 710
SI	14 650	12 780	530	8 690	29 890
SK	24 460	8 900	220	590	1 910
FI	63 870	36 350	2 370	440	18 740
SE	71 090	29 290	1 020	250	33 750
UK	186 850	54 000	2 050	3 690	109 360

Specialist granivores	Main farmtype based on standard output				Non-classifiable holdings
	Mixed cropping	Mixed livestock	Mixed crop-livestock	Specialist grazing livestock	
1 423 620	531 650	798 120	1 571 250	240 710	
11.6 %	4.3 %	6.5 %	12.8 %	2.0 %	
4 060	730	1 540	4 350	160	
28 590	14 610	50 180	73 290	980	
450	250	700	3 220	130	
3 450	1 000	310	4 500	1 210	
19 360	3 840	10 680	29 420	470	
370	430	500	2 380	3 520	
740	120	260	2 450	60	
5 420	39 230	6 710	48 320	5 310	
25 970	45 290	12 580	33 170	17 380	
20 340	13 030	12 190	43 520	2 110	
25 110	23 990	15 950	52 750	350	
9 370	105 450	4 230	35 590	23 800	
860	2 540	200	1 940	300	
2 950	1 240	4 760	11 140	7 660	
1 310	293 660	18 760	411 670	3 190	
20	10	50	130	1	
207 140	16 250	16 000	78 630	19 900	
610	870	120	310	3 120	
6 270	850	1 070	1 910	120	
8 650	2 130	4 420	8 140	250	
60 070	65 570	125 950	336 930	42 520	
7 120	31 380	16 270	51 280	2 710	
974 710	125 140	484 900	674 970	99 840	
910	5 510	4 930	11 420	0	
1 310	270	1 840	5 570	320	
1 740	800	1 000	1 730	1 210	
950	430	270	2 940	2 200	
5 370	1 000	2 650	8 580	1 890	



Antimicrobials

Antimicrobial resistance is a serious concern

1. Responsible and transparent use of antimicrobials

- Good husbandry systems, biosecurity, feed hygiene, veterinary prescription
- Guarantee that bacterial infections in animals and humans can continue to be treated in future
- Prevent the transmission of resistant bacteria through the food-chain and into the environment

2. Improve availability of new antimicrobials

- Access to smart, effective and also alternative tools to cure our animals, including new diagnostic tools



Transparency and responsibility of all key actors

1. A **food chain approach** is an important element of an effective strategy
2. Copa-Cogeca welcomes ESVAC's aim to establish a system for collection of
 - **reliable** and
 - **standardised** data

... on consumption of antimicrobial agents by animal species

1. A **harmonised system** of data collection is the basis for robust epidemiological surveillance programmes

Transparency – how to make it work at farm level ?

1. To be carried out in an **aggregated manner** at the level of the veterinarian/pharmacist, based on veterinary prescriptions
2. Farmers, however, still obliged to record all treatments to facilitate on farm post-treatment evaluation/readjustments

Important to guarantee

- Privacy and confidentiality of the information (e.g. effect on trade) – no benchmark of farms !
- Quality of the data for robust comparative assessment
- Cost effectiveness of the exercise
- No further administrative burden at farm level

Transparency and responsibility of all key actors (II)

1. A possible **pilot project** focused on a limited number of countries and species is welcome
2. Addressing any possible differences in a coherent manner:
 - Production systems across EU MSs
 - Level of farms' specialisation
 - Distribution channels of antimicrobials
 - Availability of antimicrobials/diagnostic tools
3. Important to reflect on an outcome based system with clear responsibilities for Authorities/Stakeholders

Conclusions

1. Building up on existing structures where possible
2. Consider the diversity of the farming system in Europe
3. Avoid further administrative burden at farm level
4. Ensure open dialogue with key players across all EU Member States for an effective and reliable monitoring system
5. Authorities still play an important role. Commitment has to be guaranteed
6. Ensure concrete facts, figures and scientific evidence in the ongoing debate on antimicrobial resistance

Recent publication



Federation
of Veterinarians
of Europe

copa*cogeca
european farmers european agri-cooperatives



Veterinarians and farmers care for animals and people

“Responsible use of antibiotics in food-producing animals – How can this be ensured?”

Antibiotic resistance in animals – much like in their human counterparts – is becoming a greater challenge every day. Antibiotic resistance occurs when certain bacteria are able to “resist” and survive after they have been exposed to a specific antibiotic that would normally be expected to kill them or inhibit their growth.

► Antibiotics are not always the answer

Antibiotics are used in animals for the same reason as for people: they are vital to treat and control diseases. Protecting the health of animals helps to protect human health. But the risk that the organism causing the disease will develop resistance to them increases every time they are used. To make sure that the limited antibiotics available on the market stay effective now and in the future, they must be used with caution and only on veterinary prescription. Not every infectious disease requires antibiotic treatment (e.g. viral infections).

► Prevention is better than cure

One of the best things to do to prevent use of antibiotics is to ensure that animals are kept healthy, by guaranteeing good hygiene, proper housing and ventilation, feed with a high nutritional value, and, where available, use of vaccines as part of a good prevention and control strategy. Mixing animals with different health statuses should be avoided, but if necessary particular care should be taken when doing so. Remember always that “stress” is a killer. Antibiotics should never replace good husbandry, hygiene and management practices.

► Diagnostic tests might be needed

In order for your veterinarian to know whether treatment with antibiotics is really necessary and, if so, which antibiotic will work best, a laboratory test is often advisable and in some cases even essential (e.g. use of critically important antibiotics). Your veterinarian will then be able to prescribe the right antibiotic to fight the bacteria effectively. Older types of antibiotics, such as penicillins, can be as effective as the more modern drugs.

► New and critically important antibiotics must be strictly controlled

Farmer and veterinarians have to work together to prevent the

► Do not medicate your animal yourself

Do not use antibiotics for diseases other than those they are prescribed for or after they have passed their use-by-date. They can be inappropriate for the current condition, out of date, contraindicated or contaminated. Only veterinarians can prescribe antibiotics for animals, following an examination and clinical diagnosis. Never source antibiotics outside the legal channels.

► Follow the dosage and instructions

Make sure that your animals get all the recommended doses of an antibiotic as prescribed by your veterinarian, even if they get better. Not only will this help to clear up the current infection, but it will also help to keep the bacteria from discovering a new way of becoming resistant to the antibiotic. Always respect the withdrawal time in order to ensure that no residues remain before the meat or milk enters the food chain.

► Keep your treatments records in order

Improving antibiotic use requires the transparency and responsibility of all relevant operators, including farmers and veterinarians. Both farmers and veterinarians play an important role in keeping accurate records of treatments administered, and use these records for further assessments and possible adjustments to future treatments.

► Open dialogue between veterinarians and farmers (Farm Health Management Programme)

Safe food is produced by healthy animals. Health and welfare are greatly influenced by the way animals are kept and raised. At the level of primary production, the farmer has a key responsibility to guarantee that animals satisfy the requirements of animal health and welfare provisions. An open dialogue between farmers and veterinarians is vital to ensure healthy and productive animals. To support the farmer

*Available on our website in
IT, EN, DE, PL, ES, FR, RO,*



Copa-Cogeca:

Defending and developing the European Model of Agriculture