



Georges Dehoux

Programme Manager, EU Delegation in Georgia

“The EU, the livestock sector in Georgia within the framework of the EU Green deal” (10 mn)

SITUATION AND PROSPECTS OF THE
LIVESTOCK VALUE-CHAIN IN GEORGIA
LIVESTOCK WEEK
“BIG & SMALL RUMINANTS”



ევროკავშირი
საქართველოსთვის

Project funded by the European Union



From Farm to Fork:

Our food, our health, our planet, our future

The European Green Deal

May 2020
#EUGreenDeal

Moving towards a more healthy and sustainable EU food system, a corner stone of the European Green Deal

- Make sure Europeans get healthy, affordable and sustainable food
- Tackle climate change
- Protect the environment and preserve biodiversity
- Fair economic return in the food chain
- Increase organic farming





New CAP 2023-2027



A new way of working



Modern - results & performance



Greener, fairer & competitive



A greener CAP

- EU MS to display a **higher ambition on environment and climate action** in their CAP strategic plans (contribution to Green Deal targets)
- **Enhanced conditionality** (e.g. > 25% of the budget for direct payments will be allocated to **eco-schemes** (organic farming, agro-ecology, carbon farming, etc.) & animal welfare;
- **Climate and biodiversity: 40% of the** to dedicate 10% of the EU budget to biodiversity objectives by the end of 2027 **CAP budget** will have to be **climate-relevant** and support the general commitment .

- **Redistribution of income support**: EU MS have to dedicate > 10% of their direct payments to better address the income needs of **smaller and medium-sized farms**);
- **Social conditionality**: CAP payments linked to the respect of certain **EU labour standards**; support young farmers (> 3% of direct payments); increase women participation in farming (part of the objectives for EU MS CAP strategic plans.

A fairer CAP

A competitive CAP

- The new CAP will **strengthen the position of farmers in the supply chain** and **boost the competitiveness** of the agri-food sector:
- **Improved bargaining power**: new rules will reinforce **producer cooperation**;
- **Market orientation**: the new CAP maintains the overall market orientation from the previous reforms, encouraging EU farms to align supply with demand in Europe and beyond (**DCFTA**).




Organic & Animal Welfare

KEY PRINCIPLES




The use of chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilisers is banned



Antibiotics are severely restricted



GMOs are not allowed



Crops are rotated



The EU's organic logo guarantees EU rules on organic farming have been respected

- No-mixing with other non-organically raised animals.
- 100% organic feed.
- Feed primarily obtained from the farm or from farms in region.
- Cloning animals or transferring embryos strictly forbidden.
- Growth hormones and synthetic amino-acids prohibited.
- Suckling mammals fed with natural maternal milk.

Improved animal health and productivity reduces environmental footprint – a European experience

In a European study, 58 dairy farms in 19 countries worked with Altech® for one year, focussing on improving animal health and productivity. Farms were footprinted before and after one year of direct focus.

THE STUDY

19 COUNTRIES

58 FARMERS

14,257 COWS

RESULTS:

EFFICIENCY	PROFITABILITY	SUSTAINABILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +1 LITRE MILK COW PER DAY 4 FETTER OFFS BARS +€134 +€104 +€238 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,208KG -7,038 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon emissions savings equivalent to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,877 fewer cars on the road 546 fewer round the world flights 7,204 fewer tractor miles 1,988 fewer litres of diesel 14,812 fewer barrels of oil

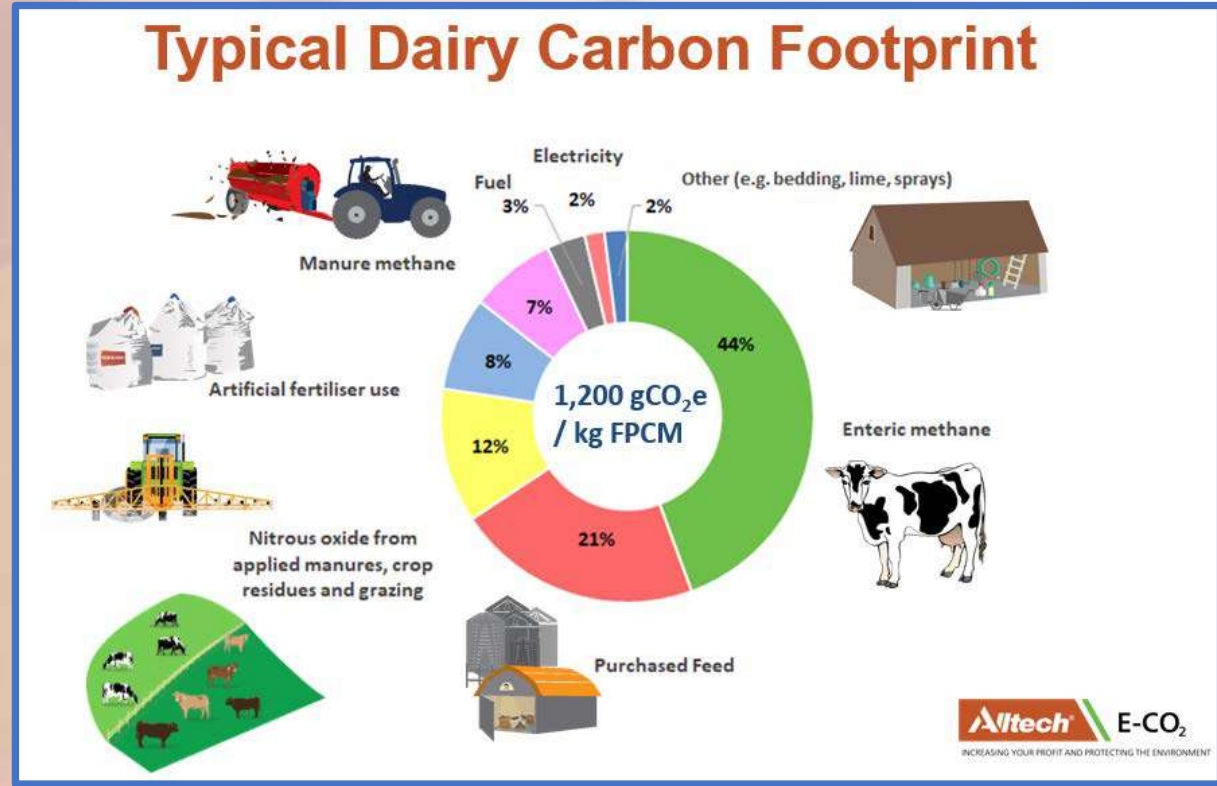
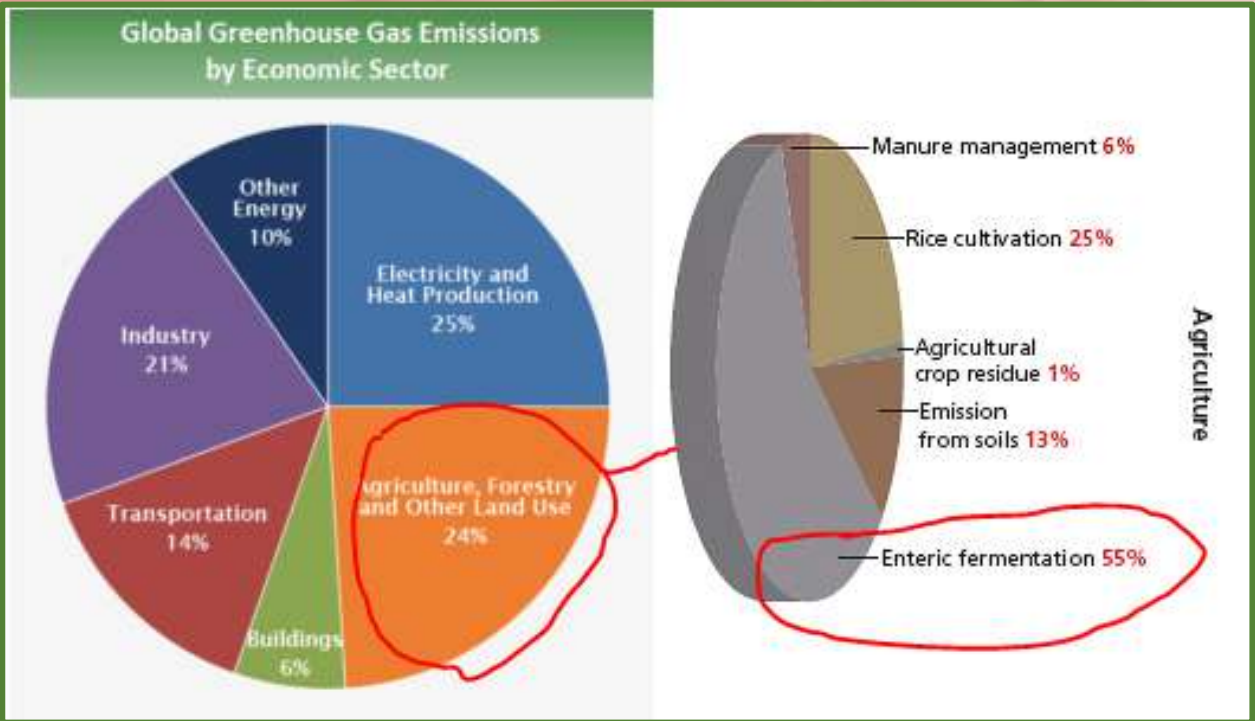
Waste in the form of poor health or low production impacts negatively on the carbon footprint of any enterprise. The presented data demonstrates that lifting animal health and productivity can improve not just environmental sustainability, but economic sustainability as well.

Altech

- Adequately trained personnel
- Housing conditions, husbandry practices, stocking densities and minimum surfaces
- N° of livestock limited to minimise overgrazing, erosion, or pollution
- Access to open air or grazing areas.
- Isolating livestock prohibited
- Hormones or similar substances not permitted.
- Priority on the use of phyto-therapeutic and homeopathic treatments.



Livestock and Climate Change





ევროკავშირი
საქართველოსთვის

Project funded by the European Union



Thank you for your attention.

SITUATION AND PROSPECTS OF THE
LIVESTOCK VALUE-CHAIN IN GEORGIA
LIVESTOCK WEEK
"BIG & SMALL RUMINANTS"

