

## Animal Welfare: Commission report confirms the potential benefits of banning conventional battery cages for laying hens

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### Animal Welfare: Commission report confirms the potential benefits of banning conventional battery cages for laying hens

*There is substantial evidence that banning the use of conventional battery cages for laying hens could considerably improve the health and welfare of these birds, according to a report published by the Commission today. An EU ban on conventional battery cages is due to enter into force from 2012, in line with Directive 1999/74/EC on minimum standards for laying hens, and the report concludes that the 2012 deadline should be maintained. Today's report details a number of independent scientific and socio-economic studies which lend support to this measure by outlining the clear benefits of changing to so-called 'enriched' cages or alternative (free range or barn) rearing systems for laying hens. The report also lists a number of recommended actions for the period leading up to the ban, including campaigns to promote public awareness of the way hens are reared, in order to provide competitive opportunities for EU producers.*

Markos Kyprianou, Commissioner for Health, said, "The Commission listened to the demands of EU consumers and has taken concrete action to improve the welfare of laying hens. The report today shows that there is scientific and economic support for the ban on conventional battery cages. We are maintaining the deadline of 2012 for banning conventional battery cages, as there is no reason to postpone it. I urge operators to start phasing out the use of these cages as soon as possible so that there is full compliance with the EU ban by the deadline of 2012."

#### Banning conventional battery cages

Directive 1999/74/EC on minimum standards for the protection of laying hens states that, from 1 January 2012, the rearing of laying hens in conventional (known as 'unenriched') cages will be prohibited in the EU. From that date, laying hens will only be allowed to be reared in enriched cages or using alternative systems such as barn or free range. Enriched cages must allow at least 750 cm<sup>2</sup> per hen, and contain a nest, litter, perch and clawing-board. Farmers and operators were given a long transitional period to adjust to this measure, and the Commission has been following the progress of Member States in implementing the provisions of the Directive. All Member States have been urged to step up their efforts in the phasing out of conventional cages, so as to be in full compliance with this requirement within the deadline.

#### Animal health and welfare benefits

Any new EU legislative measure should be based on the latest scientific data and advice. Therefore, the Commission requested that the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) assess the impact that the various housing systems for laying hens have on the health and welfare of these birds. In its Opinion of November 2004<sup>[1]</sup>, EFSA stated that keeping laying hens in unenriched cages increased the risk of disease, bone breakage, harmful pecking, behavioural problems and mortality.

"LayWel"<sup>[2]</sup>, an EU-funded research project, also confirmed that unenriched cages present serious animal welfare problems and that there were clear benefits in changing to enriched caging or alternative systems.

#### Economic considerations

The Commission report also examines the economic implications of banning unenriched cages, taking into account concerns expressed by certain producers. Drawing on the findings of an Agra-CEAS study<sup>[3]</sup> on the socio-economic consequences of the various systems for rearing hens, and on a study commissioned by the industry, the report concludes that the cost of switching to enriched cages could be less than 1 cent per egg. However, the higher animal welfare standards can serve as a valuable selling point for EU producers. It is extremely difficult for European farmers to compete with their counterparts in certain third countries on production costs alone. However, EU producers can have a competitive advantage by applying better animal welfare standards and delivering high quality goods.

There is clearly a growing market for animal welfare friendly products. Recent Eurobarometer surveys<sup>[4]</sup> on consumer attitudes to animal welfare revealed that the majority of respondents would be willing to pay more for eggs sourced through animal welfare friendly production systems. Agra CEAS research revealed a steady increase in the consumption of table eggs from non-caged hens in many of the EU-15 Member States, while over the past 2 years, the amount of free range eggs sold by a cross section of the top British retailers has almost doubled, and this trend looks set to continue. Therefore, the mandatory requirement to improve housing systems for laying hens offers EU producers a competitive advantage over third country producers by meeting a growing consumer demand for welfare-friendly eggs.

For more information, and the full report, see:

[http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/welfare/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/welfare/index_en.htm)

<sup>[1]</sup> [http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa\\_locale-1178620753812\\_1178620775132.htm](http://www.efsa.europa.eu/EFSA/efsa_locale-1178620753812_1178620775132.htm)

<sup>[2]</sup> [www.laywel.eu](http://www.laywel.eu)

<sup>[3]</sup> Agra CEAS Consulting Ltd. 2004. Study on the socio-economic implications of the various systems to keep laying hens. Report for the European Commission.

<sup>[4]</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/welfare/survey/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/welfare/survey/index_en.htm)