

FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE NEEDED IN LIVESTOCK POLICY

No. 1: Resource-inefficiency of feeding human-edible cereals to animals



100 CALORIES OF CEREALS FED TO ANIMALS



Produces only
17-30 CALORIES
in the form of meat

55% of EU cereal production is used as animal feed.

Feeding cereals to animals is a wasteful use of these crops and of the land, water and energy used to grow them.

INDUSTRIAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IS RESOURCE-INEFFICIENT, DAMAGES THE ENVIRONMENT AND HARMS OUR HEALTH. AND IT'S CRUEL TO ANIMALS.

FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE NEEDED IN LIVESTOCK POLICY

No. 2: The great grain robbery



**100 CALORIES OF
HUMAN-EDIBLE GRAIN FED TO
ANIMALS GIVES BACK ONLY**



40 Calories



22 Calories



12 Calories



10 Calories



3 Calories

**FEEDING GRAIN TO ANIMALS
IS A FORM OF FOOD WASTE**

Previously we said that for every 100 calories fed to animals in the form of human-edible grain we receive just 17-30 calories in the form of meat and milk. A US paper indicates that the efficiency rates may be even lower in some cases.

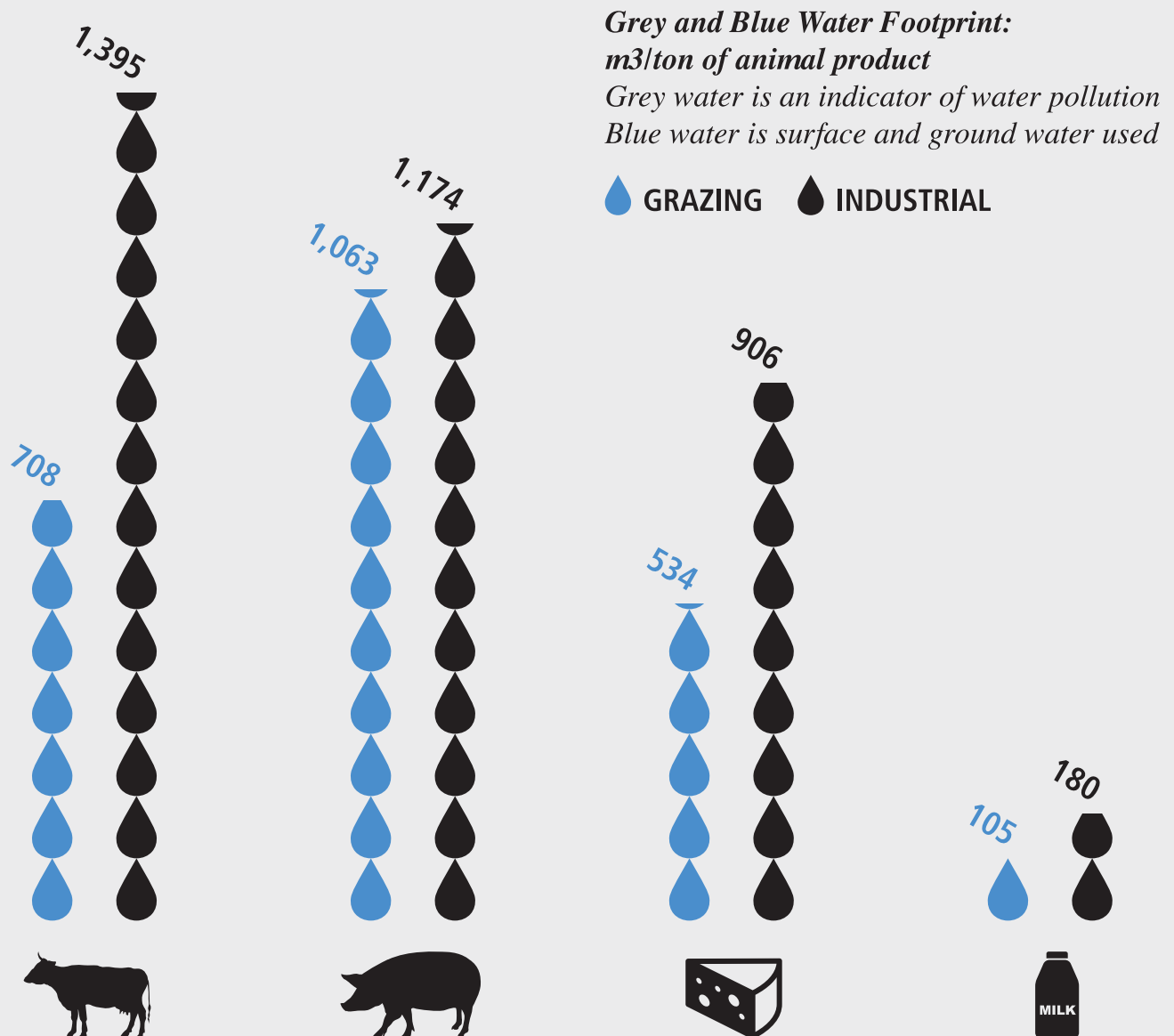
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FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE NEEDED IN LIVESTOCK POLICY

No. 3: Industrial livestock production's large water footprint

OVERUSE OF WATER BY INDUSTRIAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION



Industrial livestock production's need for huge amounts of crops to feed the animals means that generally it consumes and pollutes more ground and surface water than grazing or mixed systems.

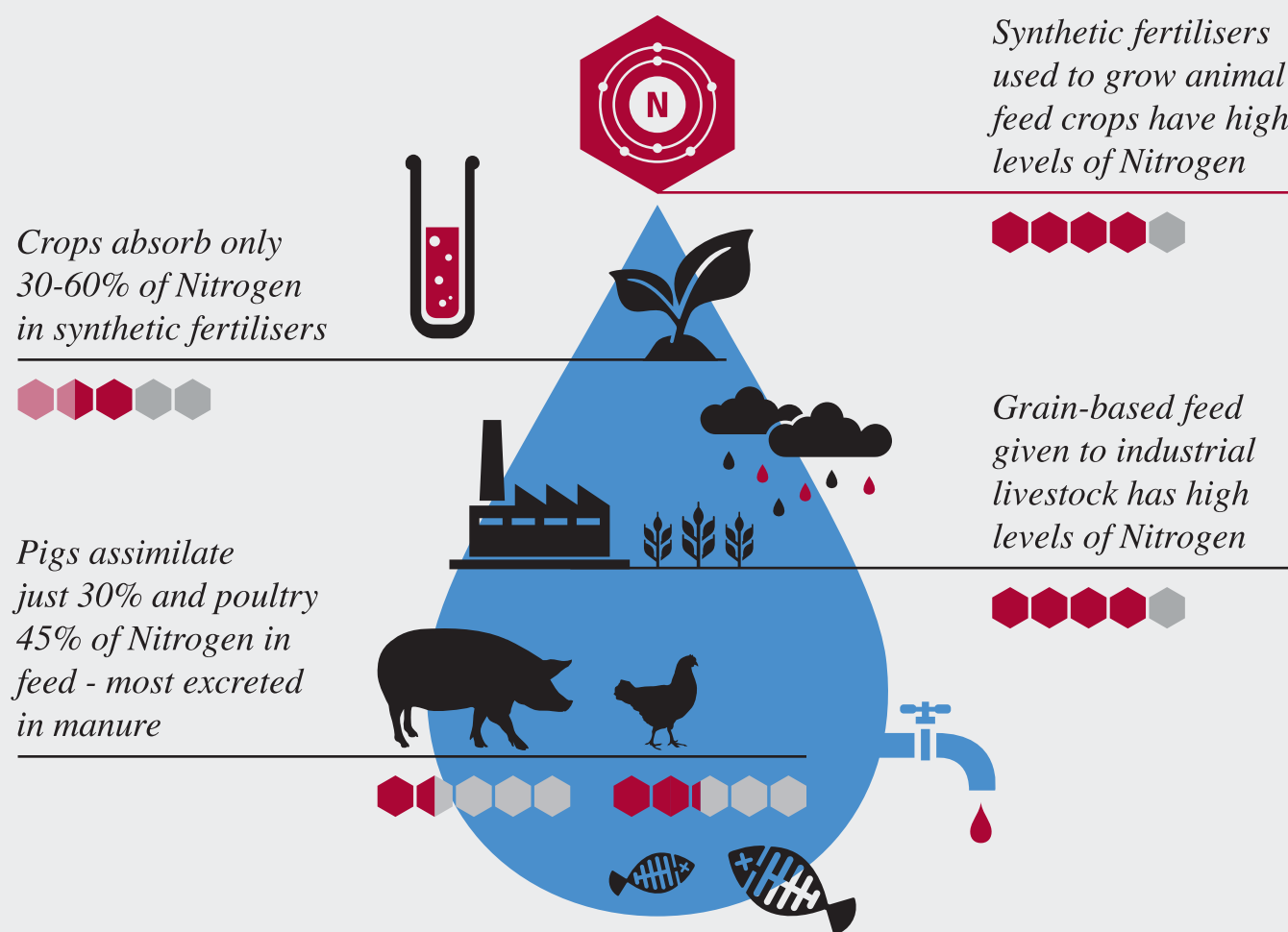
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No. 4: Water pollution caused by industrial livestock production

"INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IS PROBABLY THE LARGEST SECTOR-SPECIFIC SOURCE OF WATER POLLUTION"

UN Economic and Social Survey



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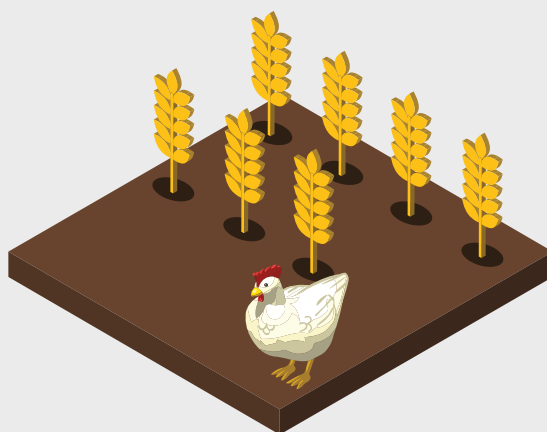
No. 5: Industrial livestock production's large arable land footprint

USE OF LAND TO GROW FEED CROPS FOR ANIMALS = FEWER PEOPLE CAN BE FED



ONE HECTARE

Worldwide a hectare of cropland produces on average sufficient calories to feed 10 people



ONE HECTARE

But as 36% of global crops are used to feed animals, a hectare of cropland only delivers sufficient calories to feed 7 people (even allowing for meat & milk produced by the animals)

MORE MEAT = LESS FORESTS & WILDLIFE

At current growth levels the global cropland needed to produce animal feed will expand by around 200 million hectares by 2050. Forests and grasslands will be destroyed to make way for cropland, leading to huge greenhouse gas emissions and loss of wildlife.

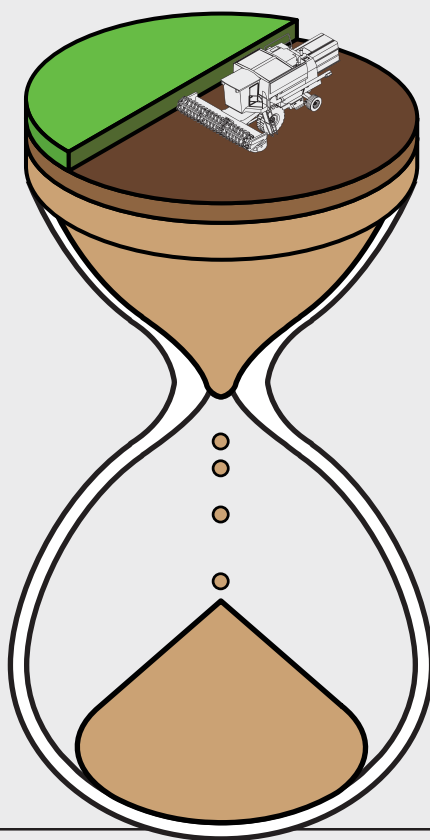
Industrial livestock production's need for huge amounts of crops to feed the animals means that generally it uses more arable land than grazing or mixed systems.

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No. 6: Factory farming of animals is destroying our soils

TIME'S RUNNING OUT FOR OUR SOILS

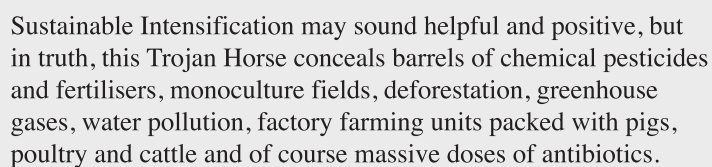


*Intensive farming has so overworked our soils
that it is estimated that there are only*
100 HARVESTS LEFT FOR UK FARMS

Factory farming of animals is a key factor in the decline of our soils. The need to grow huge amounts of grain to feed factory farmed animals has fuelled intensive crop production with its use of agro-chemicals and monocultures. This impairs the quality of soil, undermining the ability of future generations to feed themselves.

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SUSTAINABLE INTENSIFICATION = REBRANDING FACTORY FARMING



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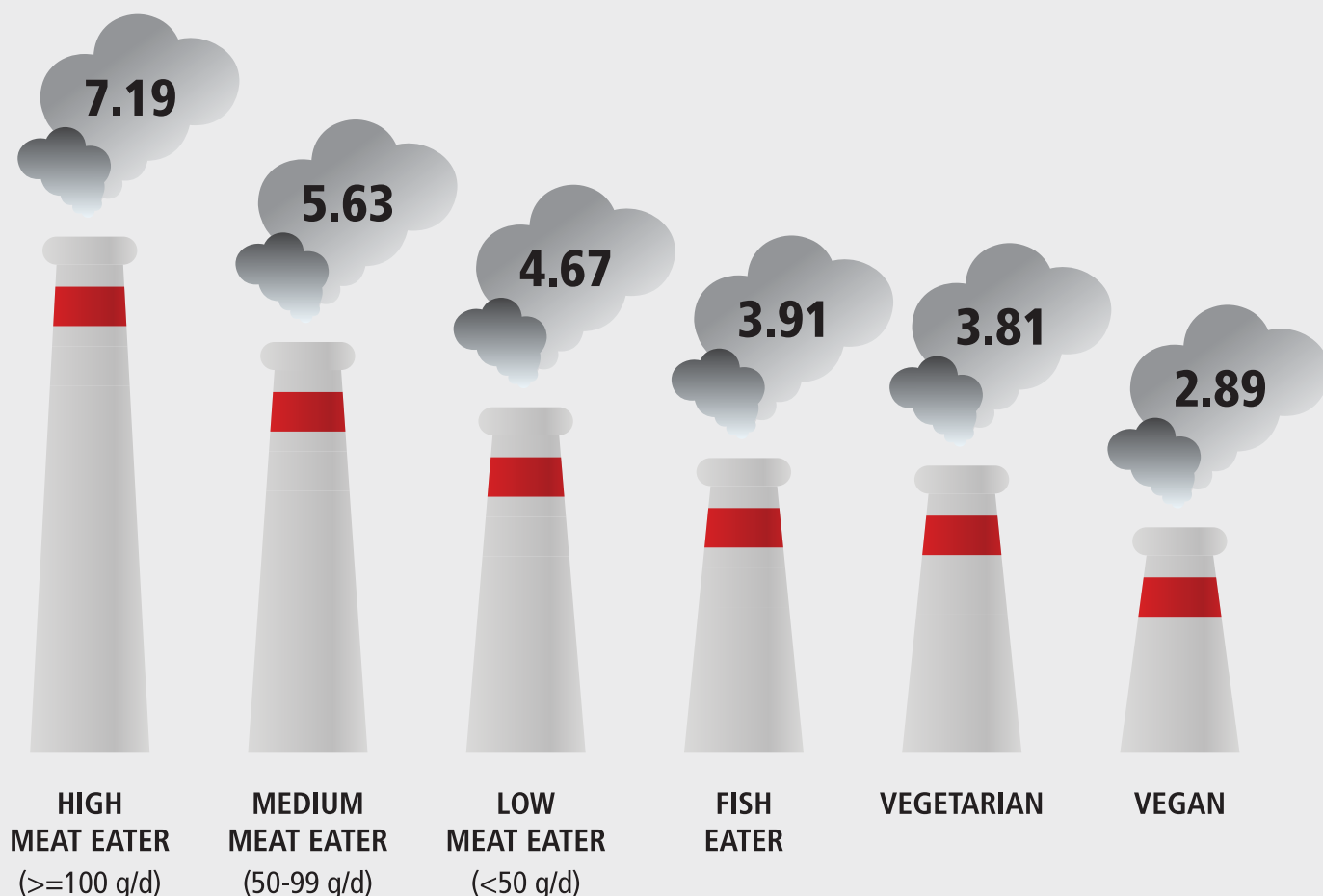
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No. 8: Livestock – climate change's forgotten sector

HIGH MEAT DIETS HAVE MUCH HIGHER GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS THAN OTHER DIETS

GHG emissions of six diets

(kg of CO₂ equivalent emitted per day / per person)



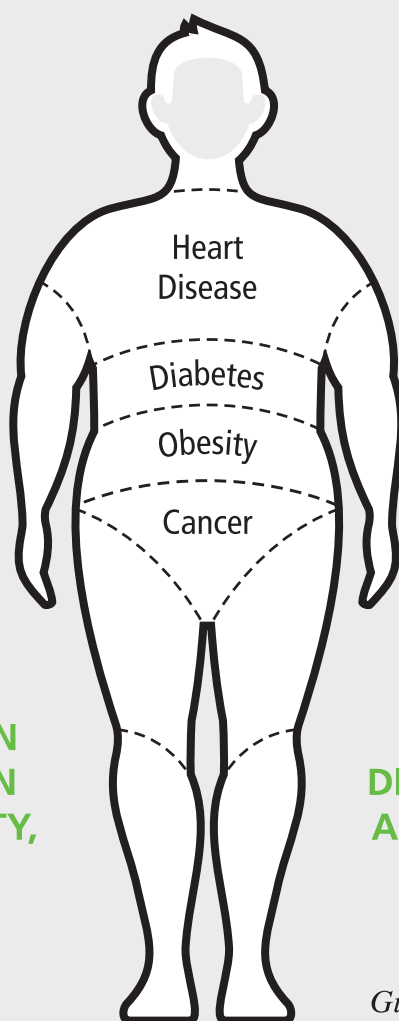
The livestock sector is responsible for 14.5% of human-induced GHG emissions. Only a reduction in meat and dairy consumption, coupled with a big reduction in food waste, will produce a fall in livestock's GHG emissions.

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No. 9: Damaging impact of western diets on human health

FACTORY FARMING SERIOUSLY DAMAGES YOUR HEALTH



**OVERCONSUMPTION
OF ANIMAL PROTEIN
CAN LEAD TO OBESITY,
DIABETES, HEART
DISEASES AND
CERTAIN CANCERS.**

European Commission

**WE RECOMMEND A
DIET WITH MORE FRUIT
AND VEGETABLES AND
LESS RED AND
PROCESSED MEAT.**

*The US 2015 Dietary
Guidelines Advisory Committee*

The high levels of meat consumption that have been made possible in the western world by industrial farming are having an adverse impact on human health.

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No. 10: The benefits of reducing EU meat and dairy consumption

NURTURING YOURSELF AND THE PLANET – ONE MEAL AT A TIME

A reduction in EU consumption of animal products and a move to healthier diets with around 50% less meat would have multiple benefits



16%

*reduction in
ischaemic
heart disease*



20%

*reduction in the use
and pollution of surface
and ground water*



40%

*reduction in
agricultural
emissions of nitrogen*



23%

*reduction in
cropland use*



25-40%

*reduction in
greenhouse gas
emissions*



75%

*reduction in
imports of soybean
for animal feed*

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FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE NEEDED IN LIVESTOCK POLICY

No. 11: Use and waste of calories produced by world's crops

PRODUCTIVE



Used for direct human consumption



Animal feed converted to meat, milk and eggs

WASTEFUL



Animal feed wasted due to poor conversion efficiency



Post-harvest losses and food waste



Biofuels and other uses

61% of global crop calories are wasted: lost post-harvest, thrown away, used for biofuels or fed to animals without being returned as meat, milk or eggs.

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No. 12: Feeding the 2.6 billion extra people anticipated by 2050

THE 'WE NEED TO PRODUCE 70% MORE FOOD' MYTH

0.31 BILLION

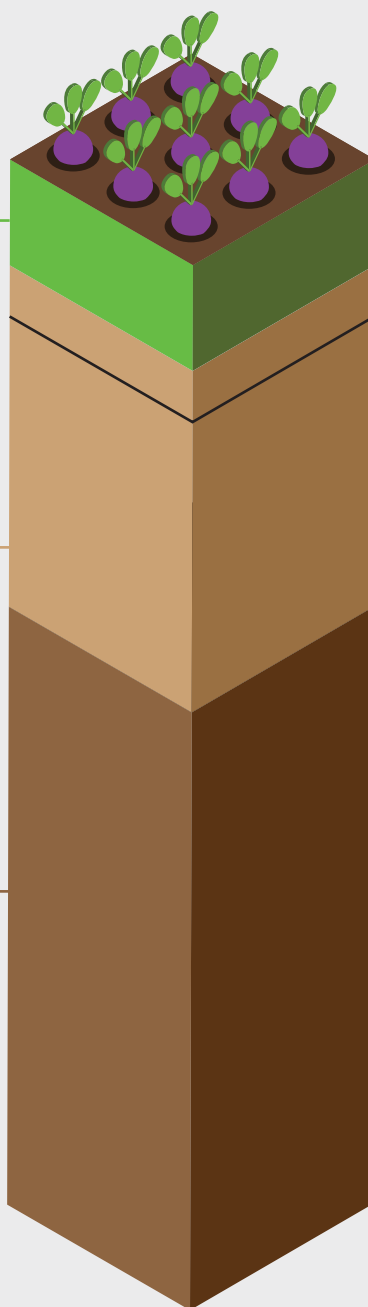
Extra people who could be fed by reducing overconsumption

1.3 BILLION

Extra people who could be fed by halving food waste

1.75 BILLION

Extra people who could be fed by halving use of cereals as animal feed



2.6 BILLION

Estimated increase in world population by 2050

We are regularly told that food production must increase by 70% to feed the world population which is expected to reach 9.6 billion by 2050.

This is not necessary. We already produce more than enough to feed 9.6 billion. However, over half this food is wasted: 25% perishes post-harvest or is thrown away by retailers or consumers. 27% is wasted due to the low efficiency with which animals convert cereals to meat and milk. 9% is wasted by being used for biofuels or other uses. The challenge lies not so much in producing more but in wasting less.

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No. 13: It's time for a change

OUR FOOD SYSTEM ISN'T WORKING



THE WORLD'S BETTER OFF WITHOUT FACTORY FARMING

Wherever its tentacles spread, factory farming lays waste. Forests are grubbed up to grow animal feed crops. These crops are produced intensively with agro-chemicals and monocultures that pollute water and degrade soils. Pigs and chickens are packed into factory farms. Cows are taken off pasture and zero-grazed indoors. Overconsumption of meat is promoted. Ill-health abounds. Devastation all around. All in the name of a bogus efficiency and a self-serving myth that we need to produce 70% more food.

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No. 14: Building a coherent food policy

EU URGENTLY NEEDS TO DEVELOP A SUSTAINABLE, NOURISHING AND HUMANE FOOD POLICY THAT...



PROMOTES HEALTHY DIETS:

Nutritious diets should be available to all including those on low incomes.



REDUCES FOOD WASTE BY 50%:

Recognises that feeding cereals to animals is a form of food waste.



ENCOURAGES CLIMATE-SMART DIETS:

A move to healthier diets with less meat and dairy is essential to avoid dangerous climate change.



ENCOURAGES MOVE AWAY FROM INDUSTRIAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AS THIS:

Undermines the natural resources - land, water, biodiversity - on which our ability to produce food depends and produces poor animal welfare.

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No. 13: It's time for a change

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