

A world of eggs



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Agenda

- Facts about Danish egg production
- Beak trimming
- Salmonella
- Sustainability
- World egg production

Danish Egg Industry



Danish Egg Industry



From chicken to egg

- The day old chick comes from the hatchery to a rearing farm
 - It is reared under: Industry code for rearing
- The pullets are transported from the rearing farm to the layer farm(16-17 weeks old)
 - The eggs are produced und EU law and the GMP plan for production of shell eggs
- All houses is cleaned and disinfected before a new flock is housed
- Management to be considered:
 - Temperature control if necessary
 - Light program
 - Access to feed and water
 - Access to perches and bedding material
 - Daily inspections
- The eggs are in a cool chain from farm to super market costumer

4 different production methods - 1

















4 different production methods - 2

Flock size Density (hens pro m ²)	Enriched cages Max 10 hens pro cage Light and medium breeds: Min. 750 cm ² pro hen, of which min. 600 cm ² is usable area. The total area of the cage should be min 2.000 cm ²	Barn 9 hens pro m ² usable area. The hens must always have access to the usable area. Max 18 hens pro. m ² floor area.	Free range 9 hens pro m ² usable area. The hens must always have access to the usable area. Max 18 hens pro. m ² floor area.	Organic Max 3.000 hens in a flock 6 hens pro m ² usable area. The hens must always have access to the usable area.
Max no. of levels Access to outdoor runs	3 No	3 No	3 Yes - 4 m ² pro hens- min 2 meter exit hole pro 1.000 hens	3 Yes - 4 m^2 pro hens – The width of the exit holes must be at least 4 meter pro 100 m^2 floor area in the stable.
Bedding material	Appropriate amounts to let the hen express its natural behavior to dust bathe. If the hens not have constant access to the area it is not part of the usable area	Min 1/3 of the floor area and at least 250 cm ² bedded floor area pro hen	Min 1/3 of the floor area and at least 250 cm ² bedded floor area pro hen	Min 1/3 of the floor area must be firm to let the hen express its natural behavior to dust bathe. The area must be covered by dry and porous bedding material like sand, dirt, straw etc.
Natural daylight	No	No	No	Yes
Daily rhythm (dark period)	The hens must after a few days have a daily rhythm of 24 hours including a suitable and uninterrupted dark period of app. 1/3 of the day – that is 8 hours	The hens must after a few days have a daily rhythm of 24 hours including a suitable and uninterrupted dark period of app. 1/3 of the day – that is 8 hours	The hens must after a few days have a daily rhythm of 24 hours including a suitable and uninterrupted dark period of app. 1/3 of the day – that is 8 hours	The hens must have an uninterrupted dark resting period without artificial lightning of min. 8 hours
Beak trimming	No	No	No	No
Perches Reder	Yes, 15 cm perch pro hen 1 nest pro 10 hens	Yes, 15 cm perch pro hen 1 nest pro 7 hens or if you are using common nests there must be min. 1 m ² nest area pro 120 hens.	Yes, 15 cm perch pro hen 1 nest pro 7 hens or if you are using common nests there must be min. 1 m ² nest area pro 120 hens.	Yes, 18 cm perch pro hen 1 nest pro 7 hens or if you are using common nests 120 cm ² (min.11 x11 cm) pro hen

No. of egg producers(Oct. 2013)

	Production sites	No. of hens	Share		
Cage	39	1.828.200	55,4 %		
Barn	47	683.100	20,7 %		
Free range	18	191.400	5,8 %		
Organic	66	597.300	18,1 %		
Total	170	3.3 mill.	100 %		

About the egg production

- Cages in Denmark max 10 hens
- Trends during the last years:
 - The demand for cage eggs is slowly decreasing
 - The demand for free range eggs is stable
 - The demand for barn eggs is increasing
 - The demand for organic eggs is increasing
 - We are seeing a demand for organic+ eggs

Laying percentage on farms in Denmark during the period 1962 - 2012



Feed conversion on farms in Denmark during the period 1962 - 2012



Mortality percentage on farms in Denmark during the period 1968 - 2012



Production data (2013)

	Laying period	kg egg/	kg feed /	Mortality %		Mortality % Mortality		No.
	in days	hen placed	kg egg			pro	day %	flocks
Cage	429	24,1	1,90	Ag.	3,9	Ag.	0,0092	18
_				Med.	3,4	Med.	0,0081	
		0,893 (egg/day)		Max.	13,2	Max.	0,0310	(total flocks = 57)
				Min.	2,0	Min.	0,0047	
Barn	369	19,1	2,37	Ag.	8,8	Ag.	0,0237	8
				Med.	7,1	Med.	0,0208	
		0,848 (egg/day)		Max.	20,2	Max.	0,0497	(total flocks = 59)
				Min.	4,1	Min.	0,0114	
Free range	360	15,9	2,36	Ag.	15,6	Ag.	0,0454	8
				Med.	8,8	Med.	0,0229	
		0,811 (egg/day)		Max.	60,4	Max.	0,1798	(total flocks = 20)
				Min.	3,6	Min.	0,0101	
Organic	382	19,2	2,34	Ag.	8,6	Ag.	0,0224	8
				Med.	8,4	Med.	0,0214	
		0,830 (egg/day)		Max.	13,5	Max.	0,0357	(total flocks = 81)
				Min.	4,2	Min.	0,0104	

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About the egg production data

- Production data:
 - Production data from around 35 % are collected on a voluntary basis in a common system and all kind of reports can be generated about the 4 production methods. It has been running for more than 20 years.
 - In the data presented obviously misreported flocks has been discarded

Share of sales to detail and foodservice (2013)



■ Cage ■ Barn ■ Free Range ■ Organic

Sales af shell egg in Denmark - retail og foodservice (mio. kg)



What is important for the industry? - 1

- Animal welfare 5 freedoms:
 - Freedom from Hunger and Thirst by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigor.
 - **Freedom from Discomfort** by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
 - Freedom from Pain, Injury or Disease by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
 - Freedom to Express Normal Behavior by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.
 - Freedom from Fear and Distress by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering.
 - Beak trimming
 - Feather picking / cannibalism
 - Male chicks
 - App. 350-400 mill. male chicks are killed in the EU every year app. 3 mill. in Denmark

• Stockmanship is the key factor

What is important for the industry? - 2

- Food safety
 - No salmonella
 - No harmfull substances (dioxin, PCB's etc.)
 - No antibiotic residues
- Sustainability
 - CO₂ foot print
 - Use of resources land, feed, water, energy
- Sales
 - Shell eggs by far the most important
 - Egg products increased importance in 2. world countries
 - Safe eggs to the Danish consumer

We produce what the consumers want

What have we done?

- Code for reduction of salmonella in shell eggs (1990's)
- Code for production and transport of poultry feed (1990's)
- Code for caching and transporting spent hens (2003)
- Project Rearing (2008-11)
- GMP plan for production of shell eggs (2009)
- Industry code for rearing (2011)
- Ban on beak trimming of cage hens (2013)
- Projects about feather pecking (2013-2015)
- Practical hand book about feather pecking (2013)
- Ban on beak trimming of barn and free range hens(2014)
- + many projects concerning decease prevention on KU

Beak trimming



Beak trimming in the EU

- Prohibited:
 - Finland, Sweden
- Voluntary ban:
 - Austria
- Legislation pending:
 UK, Holland, Germany
- Not on the agenda:
 - South and Eastern Europe

Beak trimming in Denmark

- Cage:
 - Beak trimming is allowed
 - From October 1st 2012 to April 30th 2013 were 67,3 % not beak trimmed, while 32,7 % was beak trimmed
 - From July 1st 2013 we voluntary stopped beak trimming of chicks for cage production
- Barn:
 - Beak trimming allowed almost 100 % beak trimmed
 - From July 1st 2014 we voluntary stopped beak trimming of chicks for barn production
- Free range:
 - Beak trimming allowed almost 100 % beak trimmed
 - From July 1st 2013 we voluntary stopped beak trimming of chicks for free range production
- Organic:
 - Beak trimming <u>not</u> allowed

58 weeks old LSL hens – not beak trimmed



58 weeks old LSL hens – not beak trimmed



25 weeks old LSL barn hen – not beak trimmed



Spent hens

- Exported to slaughterhouse in Germany for human consumption
- Killed on farm and used for pet food
- Chickpulp
 - Killed on farm and used for feed to fur animal (mink)











Salmonella program in eggs - 1

- In EU you test every 15 weeks bacteriologically
- Old testing program every 9th week based on bacteriology and serology
- Results in 14 human cases in 2012 which are 14 to many

Salmonella program in eggs - 2

- From October 1st 2013 a new test program testing every 2nd week based on bacteriology
- Should give 0-1 human cases pro year



Sustainability - 2

Table 2. The main burdens and resources used in UK animal production, scaled per tonne of meat, per 20000 eggs (about 1 tonne) or per $10m^3$ milk (about 1 tonne dry matter)

Impacts and resources used	Poultry meat	Eggs	Pig meat	Beef	Milk	Sheep meat
Primary energy used, GJ	12	14	17	28	25	23
GWP ₁₀₀ , t CO ₂	4.6	5.5	6.4	16	10.6	17
Eutrophication potential, kg PO ₄ ³⁻	49	77	100	158	64	200
Acidification potential, kg SO ₂	173	306	394	471	163	380
Pesticides used, dose ha	7.7	7.7	8.8	7. 1	3.5	3.0
Abiotic resource use, kg antimony	30	38	35	36	28	27
Land use	0.64	0.67	0.74	2.33	1.20	1.40

Sustainability - 3

Impacts and resources used	Non-organic	Organic	Free-range (non-organic)
Primary energy used, MJ	12000	15800	14500
GWP ₁₀₀ , kg 100 year CO ₂ equivalent	4570	6680	5480
EP, kg PO_4^{3-} equivalent	49	86	63
AP, kg SO ₂ equivalent	173	264	230
Pesticides used, dose ha	7.7	0.6	8.8
ARU, kg antimony equivalent	29	99	75
Land use, ha	0.64	1.40	0.73
Nitrogen losses			
NO_3 -N, kg	30	75	37
NH ₃ -N, kg	40	60	53
N_2O-N, kg	6.3	9.3	7.6

 Table 1. Burdens of some alternative poultry meat systems, expressed per tonne of meat

Yolk color - 1



Yolk color - 2



Yolk color - 3

- The color comes from the feed (Carotenoids)
 - Corn
 - Grass meal
 - Paprika and / or tagetes
 - Produced in China and shipped to Europe
 - Variable no always heat tolerant
 - Risk of dioxin
 - Nature identical substances
 - Produced in a chemical factory
 - Pure chemical product
 - Heat tolerant

Campaign: Egg as a healthy food - 1





Campaign: Egg as a healthy food - 2

- Some consumers still think cholesterol is a problem
- Future aims will be around bioavailability

The changing contribution of the continents to global egg production in 2000 and 2011 (Source: FAO database)



The development of global egg production between 2000 and 2011 by continent; data in 1,000 t (Source: FAO database)

CONTINENT	2000	2005	2011	INCREASE (%)
Africa	1,917	2,242	2,649	38.2
Asia	29,009	32,597	38,229	31.8
Europe	9,840	9,866	10,639	12.2
N America	7,159	7,758	8,315	16.1
CS America	3,249	3,941	4,893	50.6
Oceania	199	205	278	39.7
•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
World	51,013	*56,610	65,003	27.4

Number of Laying Hens 2013 by way of keeping based on the EU Member States that communicated data (27) Methods of production communicated accordingly to Reg. 589/2008



24								05.06.2014	
24							(NOMBRE POULES)	
AGRI C4		Moyenn	e poules pond	leuses présen	ntes par type	d'élevage			
M.R.			A verage	e number of laying hens					
			R.	589/2008, Art.	31				
				20 ²	13				
				Production	alternative				
	Ca	age	Plein air	Sol	Biologique	Total	Total	% altern.	Change
	Cage : not enriched	Cage : enriched	Free range	Barn	Organic	altern.		/ total	13/12
	(:	3)	(1)	(2)	(0)				
BE	0	5 114 473	869 130	2 265 741	193 053	3 327 924	8 442 397	39.4	-8.1%
BG	0	2 111 057	115 596	1 767 895	0	1 883 491	3 994 548	47.2	3.5%
CZ	0	4 663 711	11 340	862 828	25 000	899 168	5 562 879	16.2	9.5%
DK	0	1 779 580	194 158	687 482	642 565	1 524 205	3 303 785	46.1	-3.6%
DE	0	5 615 089	8 299 284	31 550 428	4 438 544	44 288 256	49 903 345	88.7	5.4%
EE	0	906 182	22 981	39 272	29 997	92 250	998 432	9.2	34.7%
EL	22 680	3 059 506	122 360	470 014	115 977	708 351	3 790 537	18.7	
ES	0	35 686 441	1 640 509	953 714	128 116	2 722 339	38 408 780	7.1	0.2%
FR	0	32 737 953	8 070 018	3 173 101	3 060 307	14 303 426	47 041 379	30.4	2.4%
HR	793 198	963 980	25 255	270 416	0	295 671	2 052 849	14.4	-25.7%
IE	0	1 610 144	1 132 584	32 367	52 102	1 217 053	2 827 197	43.0	2.3%
	0	40 968 685	947 268	16 982 411	1 413 306	19 342 985	60 311 670	32.1	-1.5%
CY	0	306 610	47 492	66 327	6 293	120 112	426 722	28.1	-1.8%
LV	0	2 283 794	47 220	333 685	0	380 905	2 664 699	14.3	21.5%
	0	2 367 069	350	106 534	4 880	111 764	2 478 833	4.5	2.0%
LU	0	0	3 600	90 200	9 230	103 030	103 030	100.0	4 50/
HU	0	4 219 766	51 360	1 378 782	21 000	1 451 142	5 670 908	25.6	-4.5%
MI		5 4 4 7 0 0 0	5 00 4 000	00.054.000	1 0 10 000	0		o 1 5	44.00/
NL	0	5 117 000	5 204 000	20 954 000	1 649 000	27 807 000	32 924 000	84.5	11.3%
	0	185 382	1 128 111	4 071 532	577 296	5776939	5 962 321	96.9	1.0%
	0	32 902 508	744 629	3 911 071	90 414	4 746 114	37 648 622	12.6	6.6%
PI	0	6 762 655	97 291	343 430	32 036	472 757	7 235 412	6.5	49.0%
RO	0	4 989 002	8 496	1 523 509	67 898	1 599 903	6 588 905	24.3	1.1%
51	0	687 100	16 416	757 001	6 559	779 976	1 467 076	53.2	0.1%
SK	0	2 518 005	11 830	312 372	9 321	333 523	2 851 528	11.7	-20.5%
	0	2 826 355	24 842	1 137 303	162 /11	1 324 856	4 151 211	31.9	3.0%
SE	0	1 721 690	54 625	4 449 916	826 307	5 330 848	7 052 538	/5.6	0.6%
UK	0	16 208 822	17 402 514	2 095 955	919 052	20 417 521	36 626 343	55.7	2.1%
	945 979	219 212 550	46 202 250	100 597 396	14 490 064	161 261 600	290 490 040	42.4	
EUR 20	015 878	210 312 339	40 293 239	100 507 280	14 400 964	101 301 309	300 409 940	42.4	



Share of housing systems for layers in selected IEC countries in 2012



Cage eggs - Denmark



Cage eggs - Mexico



Cage eggs – Borneo - 1



Egg production around the world Cage eggs – Borneo - 2



Cage eggs – Borneo - 3



Egg production around the world Cage eggs – Columbia - 1



Barn eggs – Denmark



Barn eggs – Belgien



Barn eggs – Austria - 1



Egg production around the world Barn eggs – Columbia - 1



Egg production around the world Barn eggs – Columbia - 2



Egg production around the world Free range- UK - 1



Egg production around the world Free range– UK - 2













EGGS... A WORLD OF OPPORTUNITIES





Thank you for your attention





