

Sostenibilità: le sfide nella nutrizione animale e nelle pratiche di allevamento

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Presentazione dei contenuti

1

Introduzione

2

Principi dell'analisi del ciclo di vita e LCA del mangime

3

Impronta di carbonio delle materie prime e dei mangimi

4

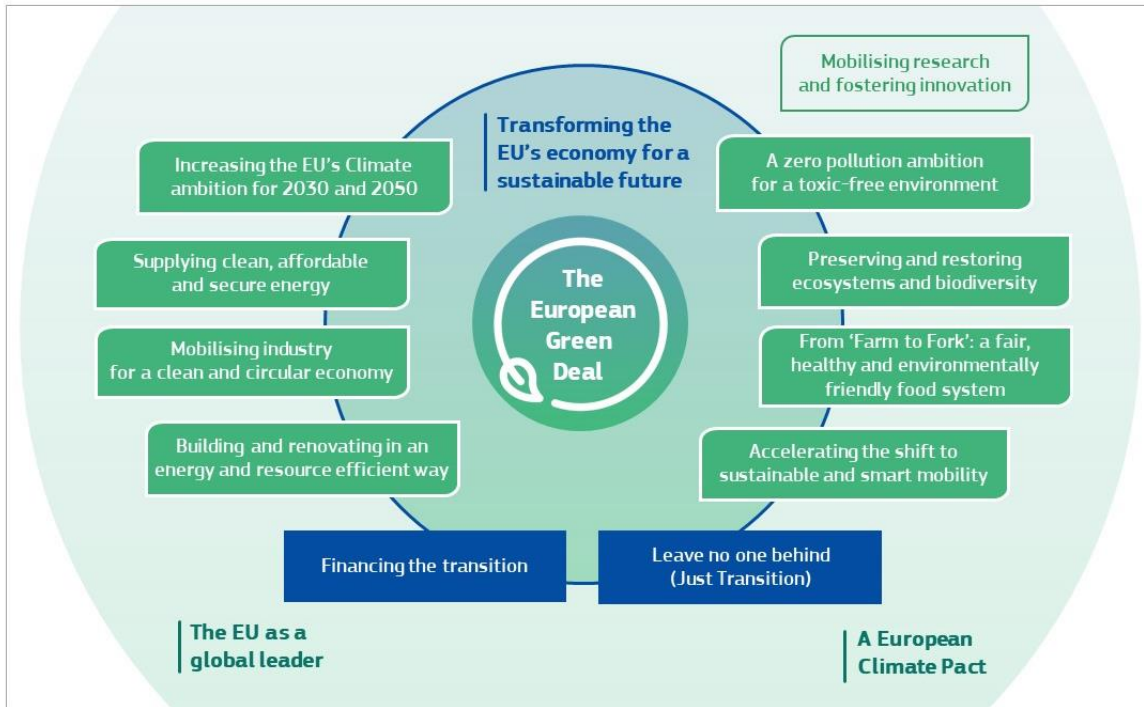
Impronta di carbonio dei prodotti di origine animale

5

Conclusioni

Agenda EU sulla sostenibilità

EU Green Deal and Farm2Fork Strategy



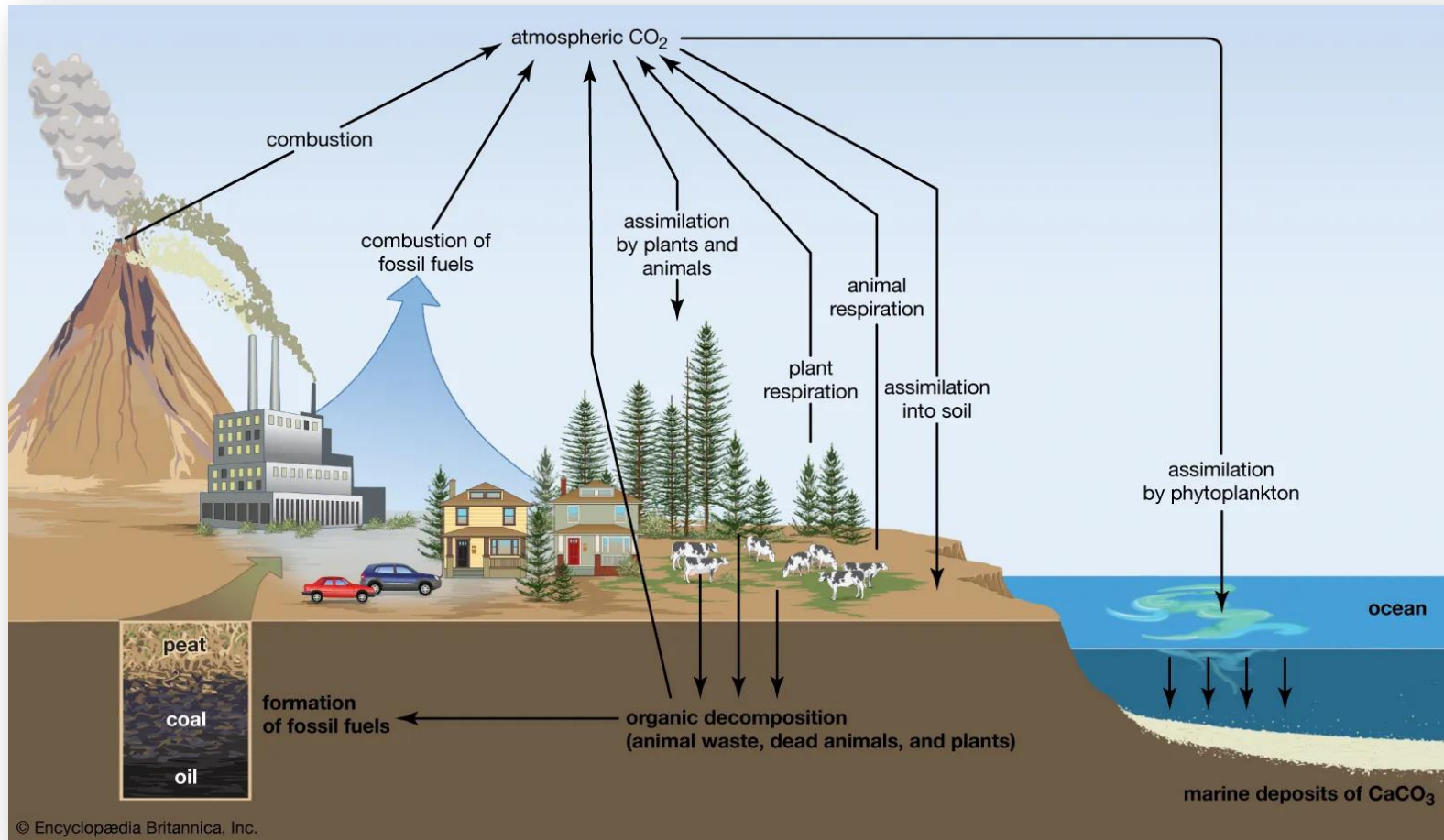
2030 Targets for sustainable food production

PESTICIDES	NUTRIENT LOSSES	ANTIMICROBIALS	ORGANIC FARMING
<p>50%</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>25%</p>
Reduce the overall use and risk of chemical and hazardous pesticides	Reduce nutrient losses by 50% whilst retaining soil fertility, resulting in 20% less fertilisers	Reduce sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and aquaculture	Increase the percentage of organically farmed land in the EU
#EUFarm2Fork	#EUGreenDeal		

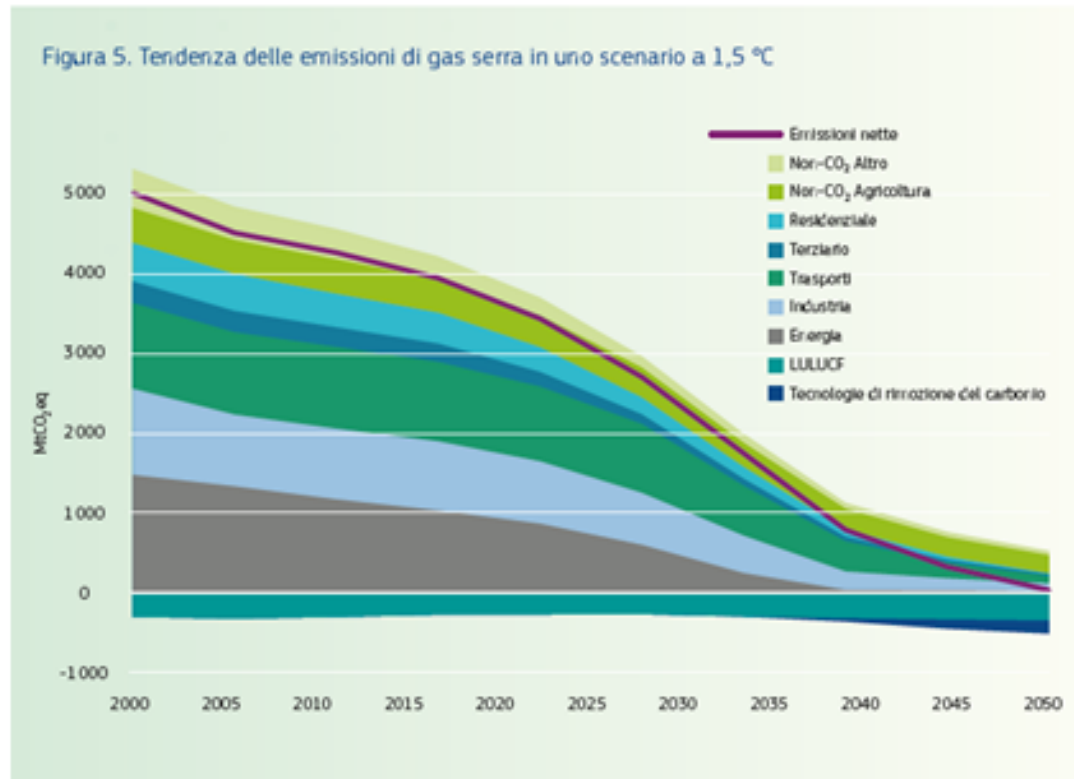
EU GHG emission: 55% in 2030 • Net-zero 2050

Sustainability will be 'license to operate'

Oltre a ridurre le emissioni di gas serra, l'aumento del sequestro del carbonio è una seconda strada per ridurre la CO₂ atmosferica



Road map EU per la neutralità climatica



Road map
EU per la
neutralità
climatica

I nostri allevatori si trovano di fronte a maggiori richieste in fatto di sostenibilità

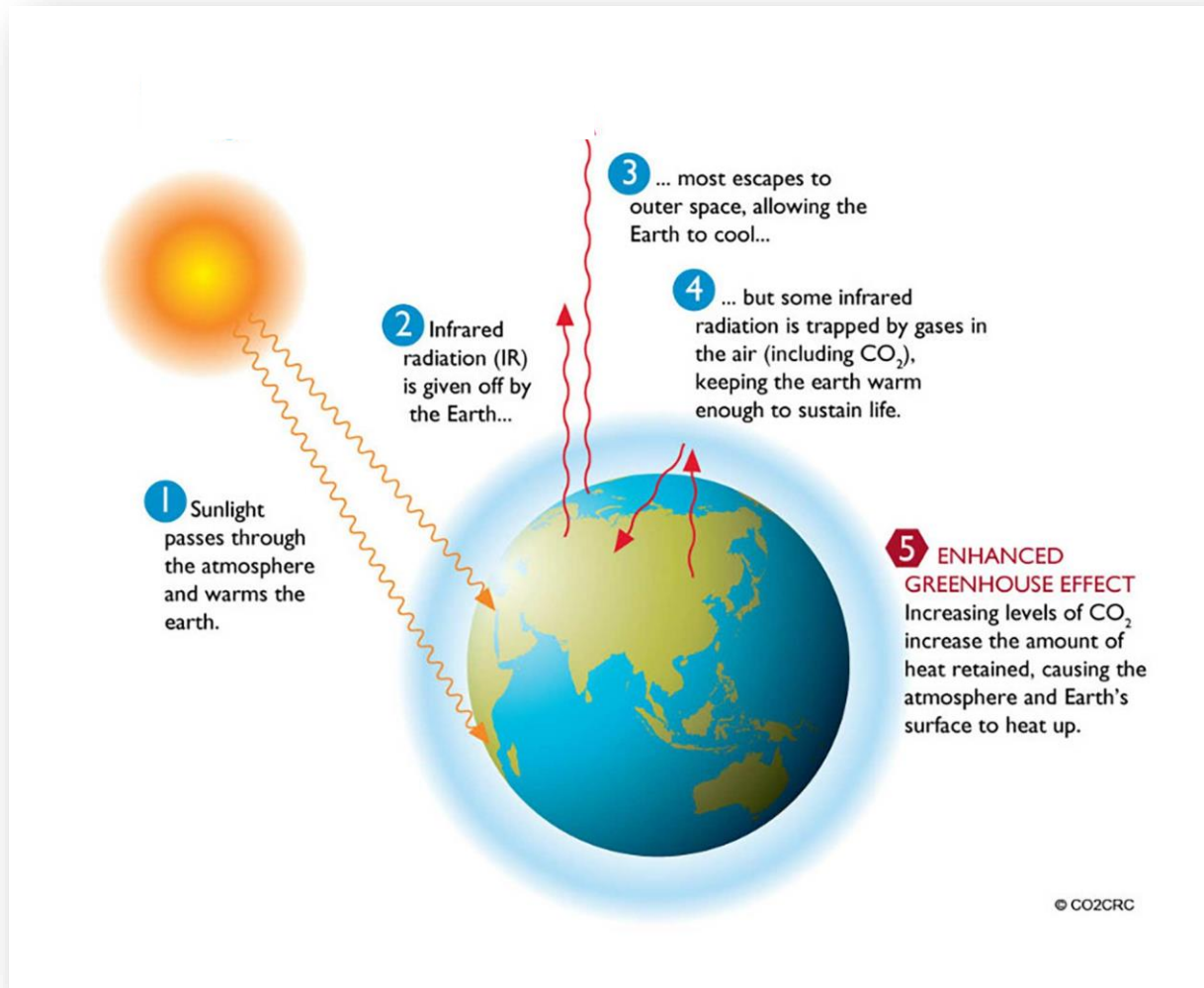
I temi più urgenti della sostenibilità nella produzione animale nell'UE

- Benessere degli animali
- Consumo di antibiotici e resistenza antimicrobica
- Emissioni di gas serra (GHG)
- Acidificazione ed eutrofizzazione
- Circolarità
- Biodiversità
- Deforestazione
- Sicurezza dei mangimi e degli alimenti

Focus di oggi



L'effetto serra



I gas serra più rilevanti in agricoltura:

- **Anidride Carbonica** CO₂
- **Metano** CH₄
- **Protossido di N** N₂O

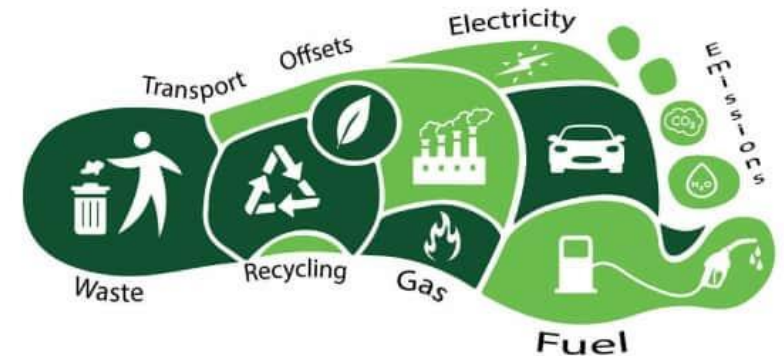
Carbon footprint in CO₂eq

- **CO₂ equivalent (CO₂eq)** = unit of measuring how much different GHGs contribute to global warming
- Each GHG has a **global warming potential**, defined by the IPCC

Most important GHG in Agriculture and their relative global warming potential	GWP IPCC 2021 AR6, 100-year
Carbon dioxide (fossil, peat and LUC)	1
Carbon dioxide (biogenic/short-cycle)	0
Methane (fossil)	29.8
Methane (biogenic)	27
Nitrous oxide	273

GWP = Global Warming Potential: coefficient are used to calculate the kg CO₂ equivalents per kg gas

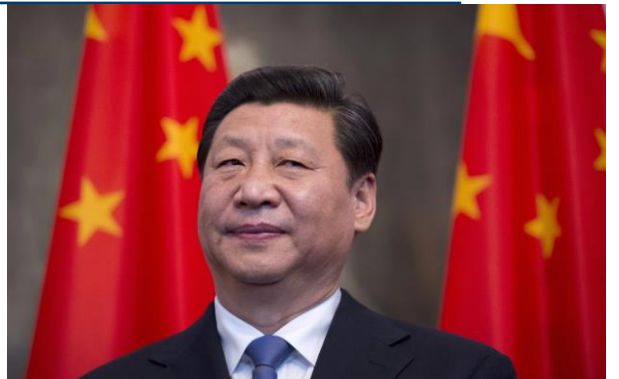
IPCC = Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change



I leader mondiali si sono impegnati a raggiungere obiettivi di riduzione dei gas serra

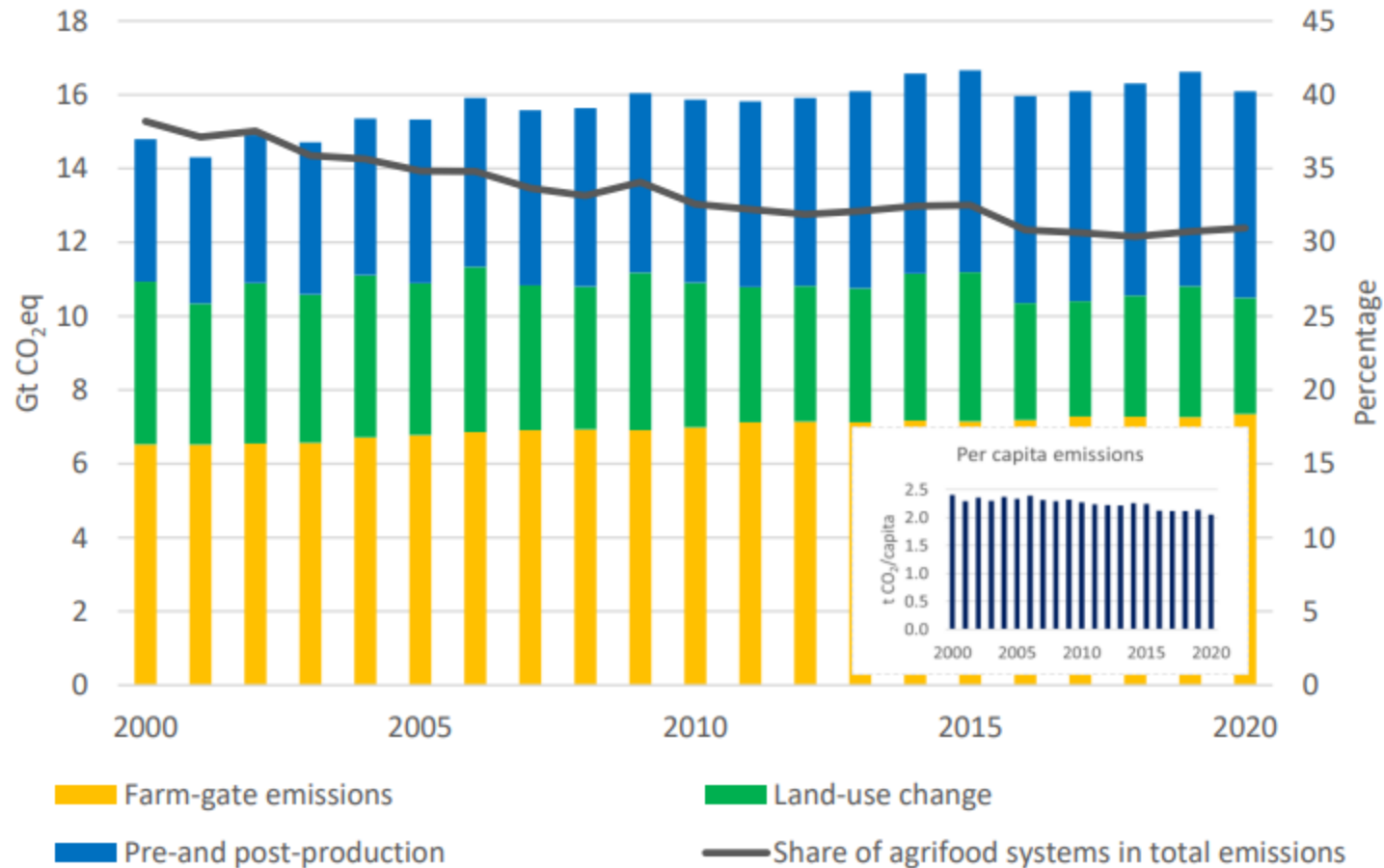
Mantenere l'aumento della temperatura globale in questo secolo al di sotto dei 2 °C, preferibilmente al di sotto di 1,5 °C

	EU	USA	Canada	Brazil	Mexico	China	India
Reduction GHG 2030 vs 2005	55%	50%	40%	43%	22% Black Carbon emission (fossil fuel) 52%	40 to 45%	45%
'Net Zero' Target	2050	2050	2050	2050	No	2060	2070



GHG emissions need to be reduced by 45% by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050.

Circa il 30% delle emissioni totali di CO₂eq proviene dal settore agro-alimentare

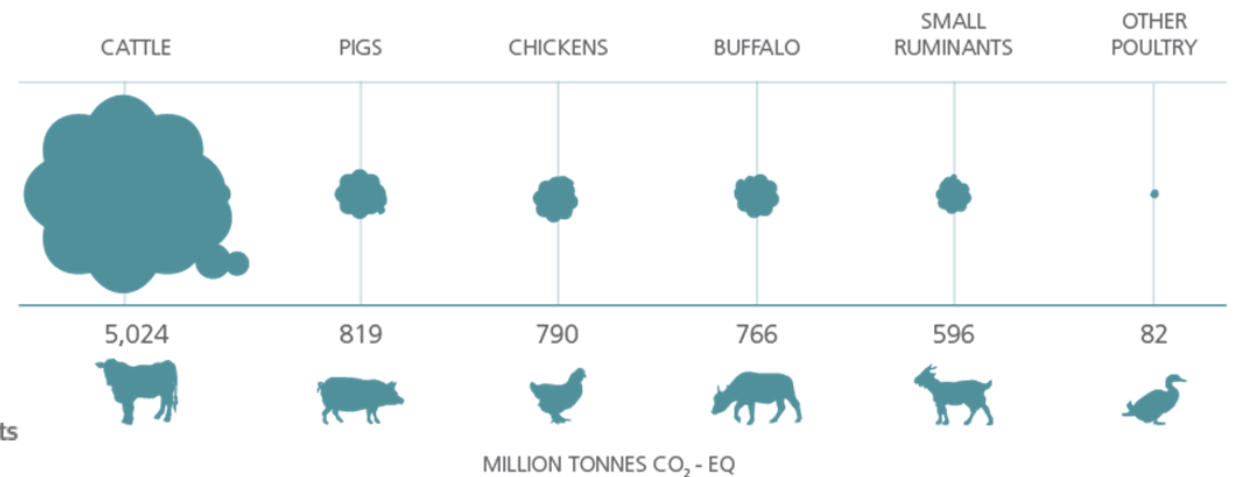
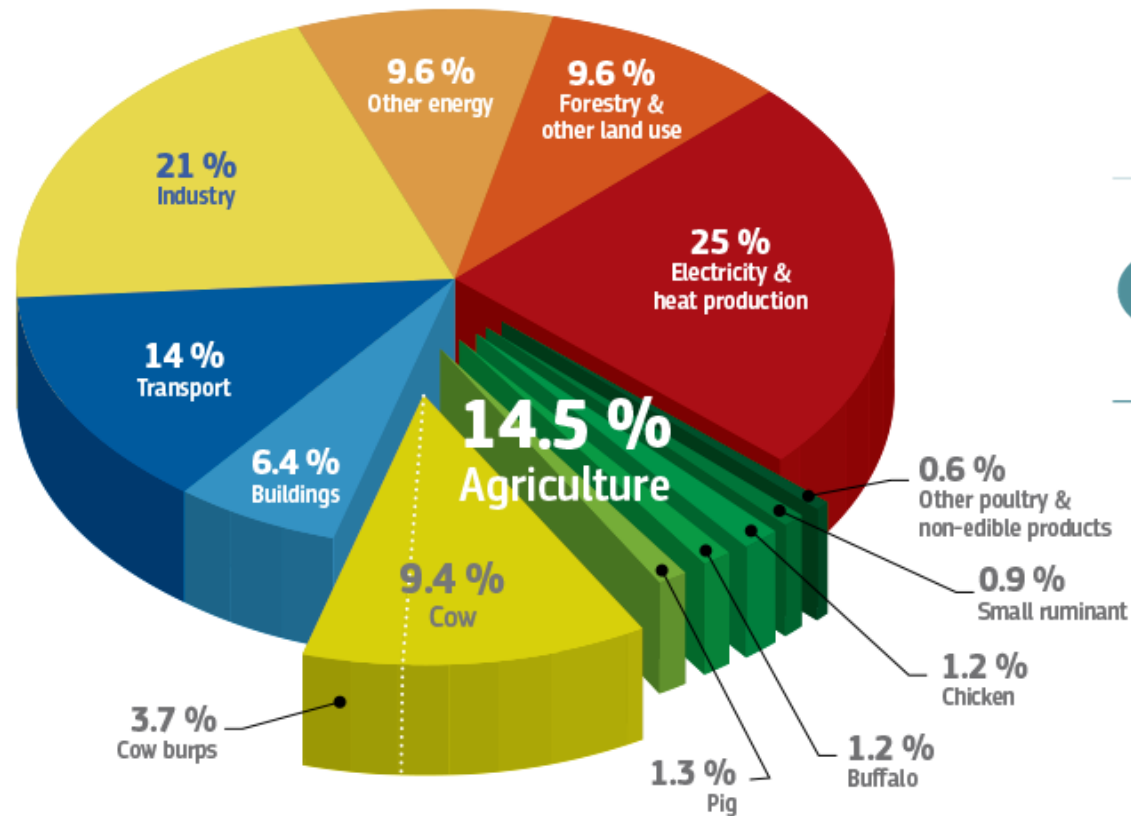


Source: FAO Stat Analytical Brief Series nr 50, 2022

Il 14,5% delle emissioni antropogeniche di gas serra proviene dall'allevamento

7.1 Gt CO₂eq

Greenhouse gas emissions by economic sector



Come la GDO prepara il terreno per la riduzione dei gas serra nella produzione animale



Come "raggruppiamo" i gas serra nell'LCA?

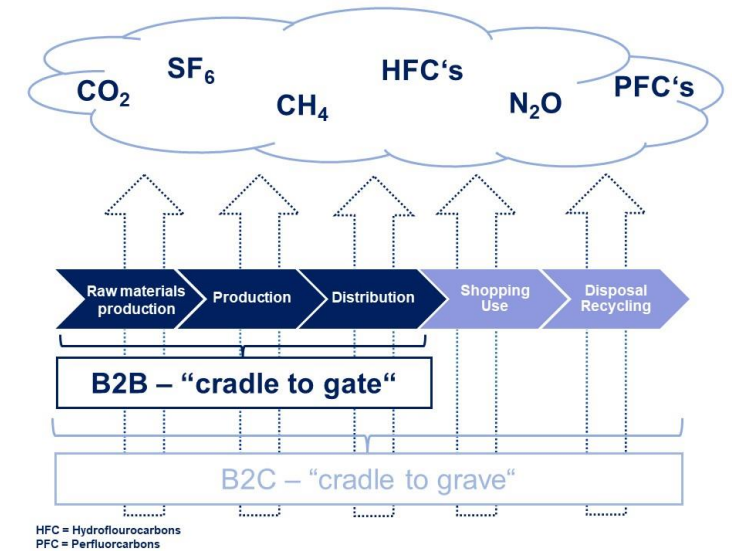
It depends on what you look at...



Product

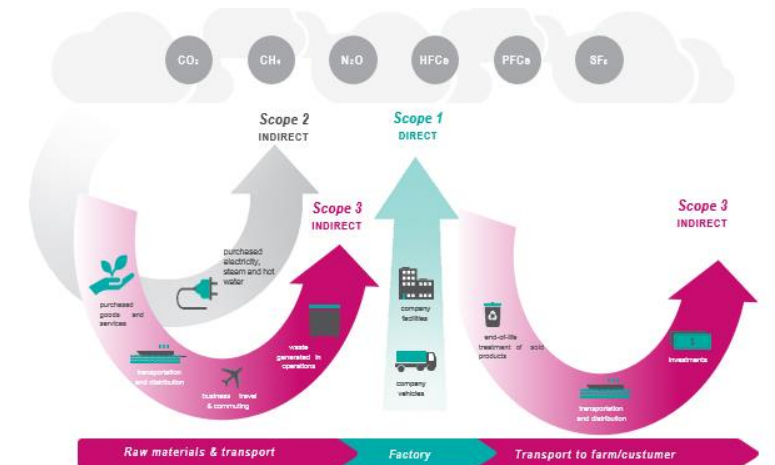
By covered stages of the product life cycle

- **Cradle-to-gate:** e.g., footprint per kg feed
- **Cradle-to-grave:** e.g., footprint per kg edible meat



Company

By **scope**, while scopes are defined by the level of influence/control a company has over them

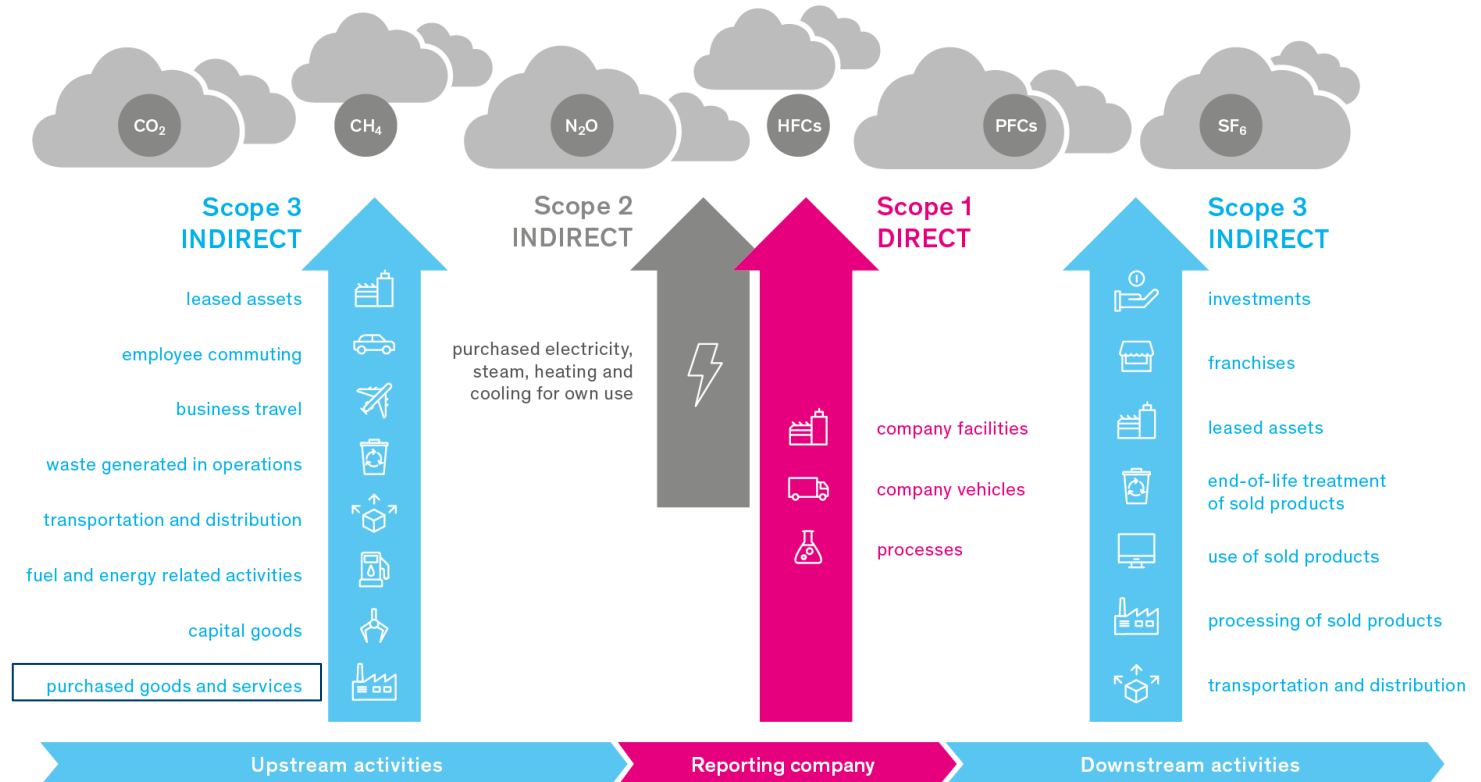


La grande distribuzione, le aziende alimentari e mangimistiche hanno aderito



SCIENCE
BASED
TARGETS

A well-defined and externally controlled process to set targets in Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, monitor progress and report



Purchased goods is for a retailer, a food processor and animal nutrition company the most important source of footprint

Reporting is from cradle to next gate

SBTi FLAG e non-FLAG a confronto

FLAG = Emissioni legate a Foreste, Terreni, Agricoltura

FLAG = nuova linea guida Science-Based Target initiative (SBTi) per **facilitare la definizione di obiettivi in materia di GHG** per i settori ad alto sfruttamento di suolo

SBTi targets FLAG*

- Flag emission: See figure
- **30.3% reduction 2020-2030**
- **At least 72% reduction no later than 2050**

Examples **Non-Flag** emissions:

- Upstream and down-stream transport
- Fertilizer production (emission from use is FLAG)
- Non-land related machinery use

*Scope 1 and 3



SCIENCE
BASED
TARGETS

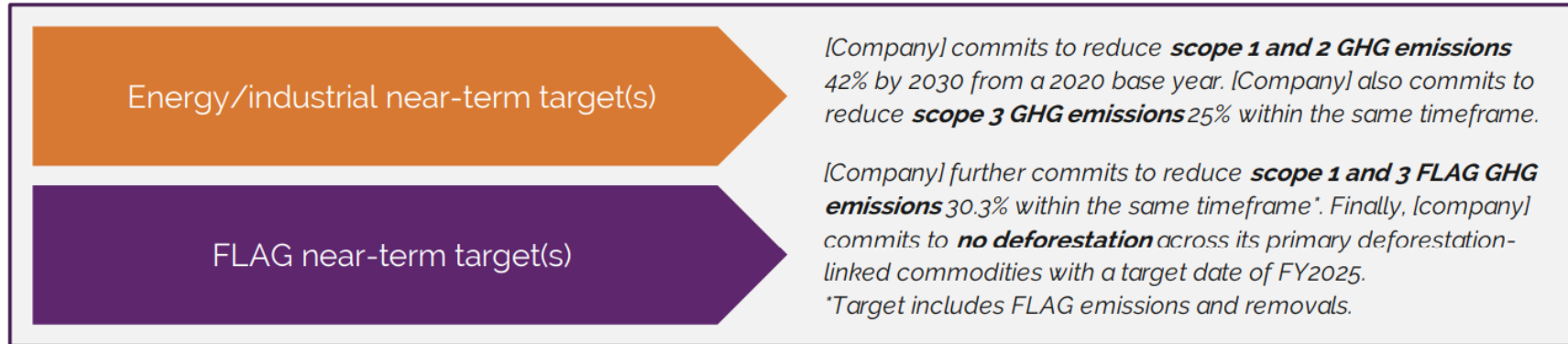
Source: SBTi

Esempio di formulazione del target SBTi(FLAG)

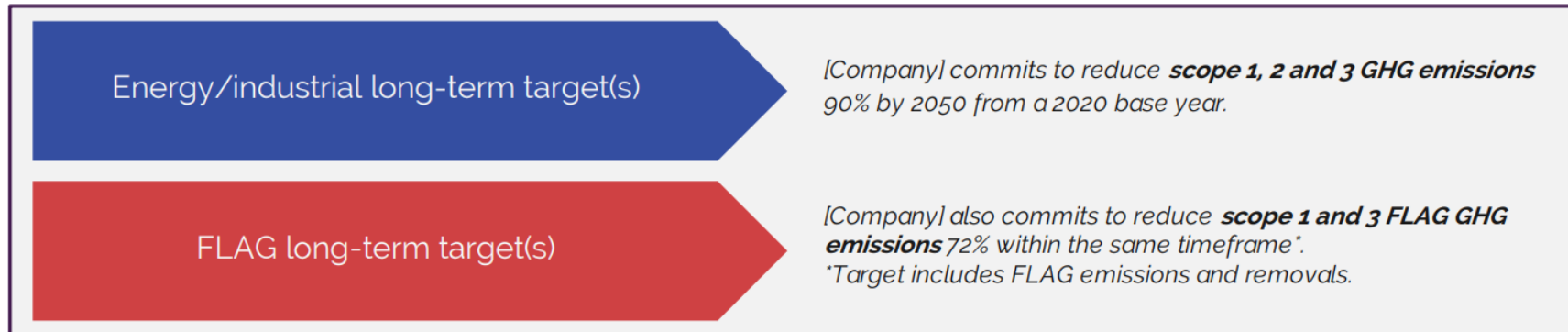


TARGET FORMULATION

Near-term submission







Net-zero submission (must have approved near-term science-based targets to be eligible for net-zero validation)



La GDO globale sta fissando obiettivi in linea con l'accord di Parigi

Scope 3 reduction targets retailers (status Sep 22)

			 Carrefour	
CO2eq reduction targets 2030	39% (2032) vs 2019	45% vs 2018	30% vs 2019	75% suppliers 2026 to join SBT*
Net zero target	2050	2050	2040	-

*Science Based Targets initiative to reduce carbon footprint

Animal protein important for retailers to meet their scope 3 reduction targets






La GDP si prepara per informare i consumatori sull'impronta ambientale

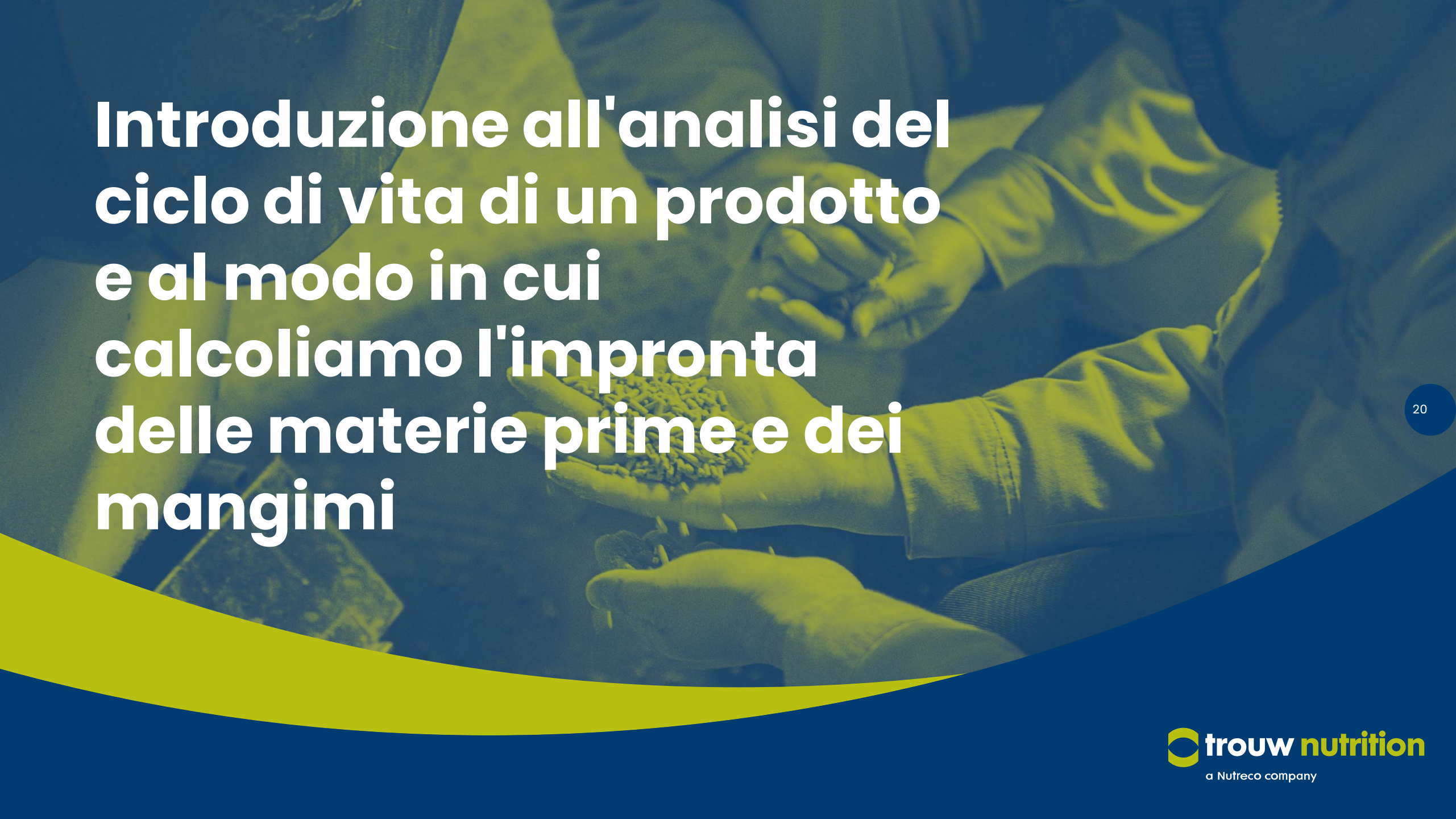


L'etichettatura dell'impatto ambientale degli alimenti è in discussione nell'UE (ma non c'è ancora un accordo)

Le aziende di trasformazione alimentare hanno fissato i loro target

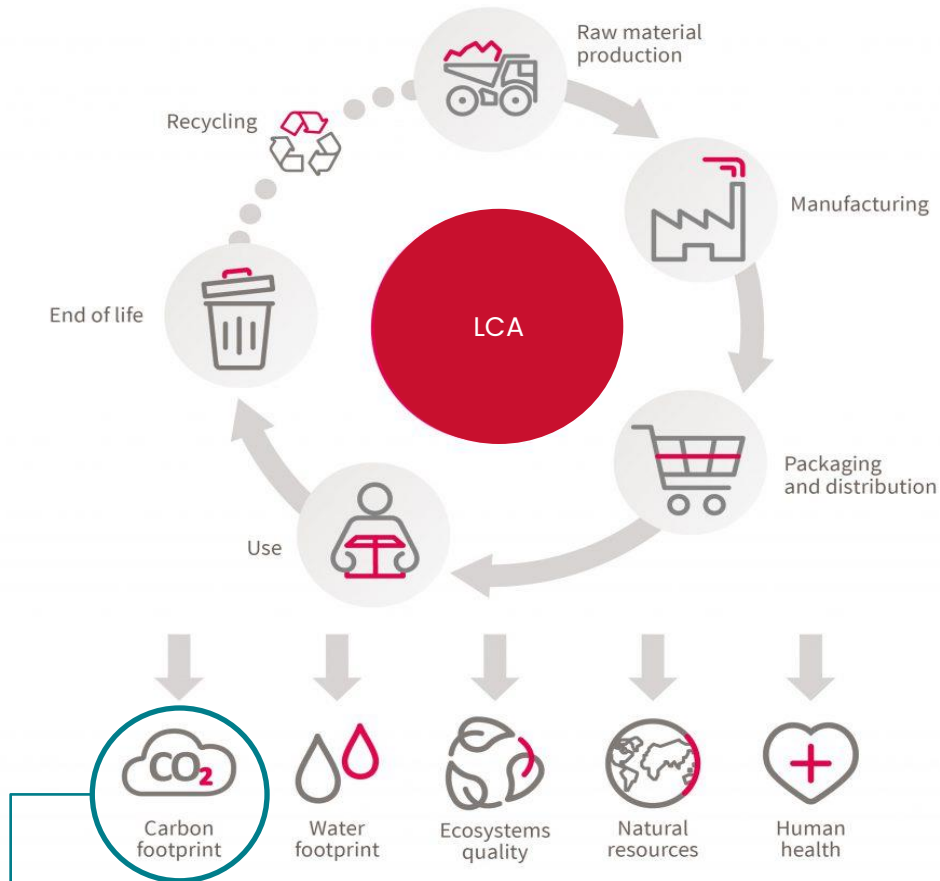
Obiettivi di riduzione Scope 3 (FLAG) per le aziende di trasformazione alimentare (Settembre 22)

	 Danish Crown Meat	 Vion FOOD GROUP Meat	 DANONE ONE PLANET. ONE HEALTH Dairy	 FrieslandCampina nourishing by nature Dairy	 Nestlé Dairy
CO2-eq reduction target 2030	20% vs 2020	30% vs 2020	30% vs 2020	33% on member dairy farms	50%
Net zero target	2050	2050	2050	2050	2050



Introduzione all'analisi del ciclo di vita di un prodotto e al modo in cui calcoliamo l'impronta delle materie prime e dei mangimi

Che cos'è l'analisi del ciclo di vita (LCA)?



[Source: Quantis, adapted]

Carbon footprint = just one of the environmental impact categories addressed by an LCA
→ Unit of measurement: CO₂ equivalents (CO₂eq. Or CO₂e)

- Holistic approach: **considers the whole life cycle** of e.g., a product or company.
- LCA is seen as the most comprehensive, robust and **internationally standardized** method to quantify environmental impacts.
- LCA **includes carbon footprint, but also other environmental impacts** can be quantified (e.g., water footprint, land footprint)

Esistono chiari standard e linee guida LCA per calcolare l'impronta C



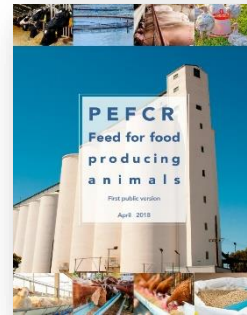
ISO 14040/14044: LCA principles
ISO 14067: Carbon footprint

→ ISO requirements set rules on how to perform an LCA, the steps involved. No technical requirements



Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (PEFCR)

- Established by the European Commission, aims to harmonize product environmental footprinting
- Technical requirements for LCA
- Guidances developed for specific product categories, o.a. Animal Feed and Dairy.



GREENHOUSE
GAS PROTOCOL

Corporate standard for GHGs

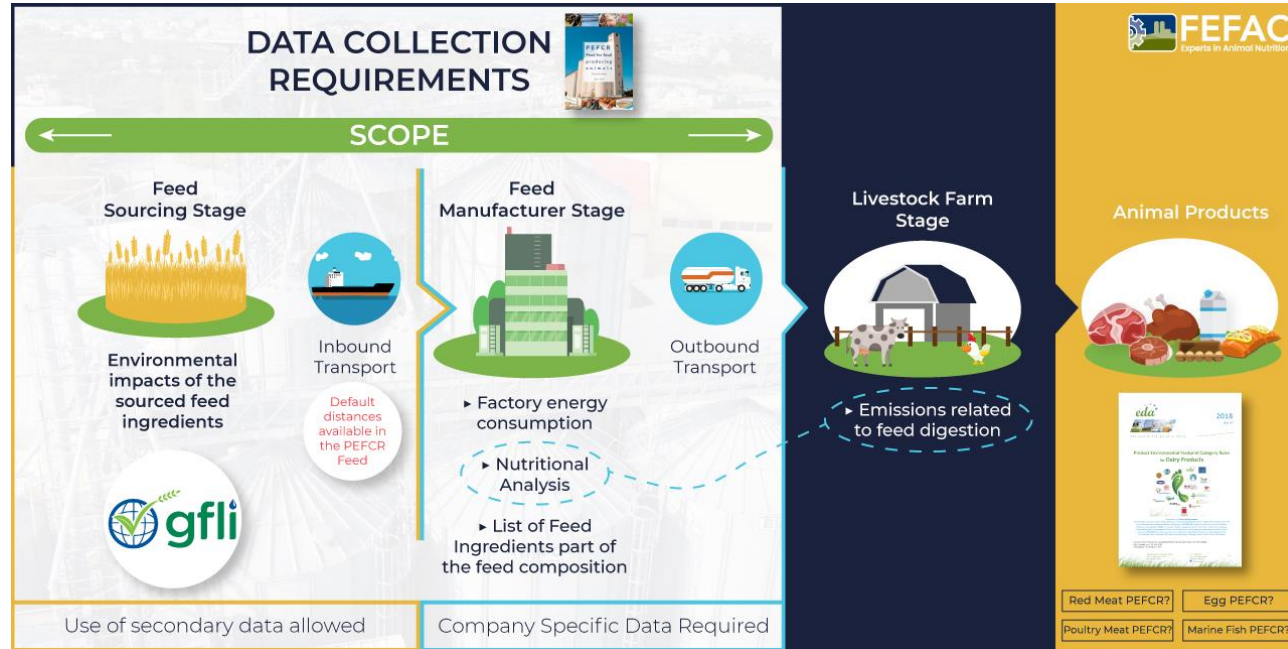
- Calculation rules for GHG accounting at organizational level
- Classifies Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions
- Science Based Targets initiative follows the GHG protocol



Calcolo dell'impronta delle materie prime, mangimi e prodotti di origine animale

Il GFLI (Global Feed LCA institute) fornisce il principale database per gli ingredienti dei mangimi

PEFCR Feed ingredients and feed PEFCR Animal products



CO2 footprint to take into account

- Youngstock at start
- Feed
- Enteric methane
- Manure emissions
- Energy
- Farm operations, other

Databases used for footprint ingredients:



Impronta di carbonio delle materie prime e dei mangimi

Impronta degli ingredienti dei mangimi

Il trasporto degli ingredienti al mangimificio deve essere calcolato separatamente

Included

Fuel use

Energy use

N, P, K Fertilizer use

Organic fertilizer

Lime use

Soil improvers

Pesticides

Irrigation water

Seed use

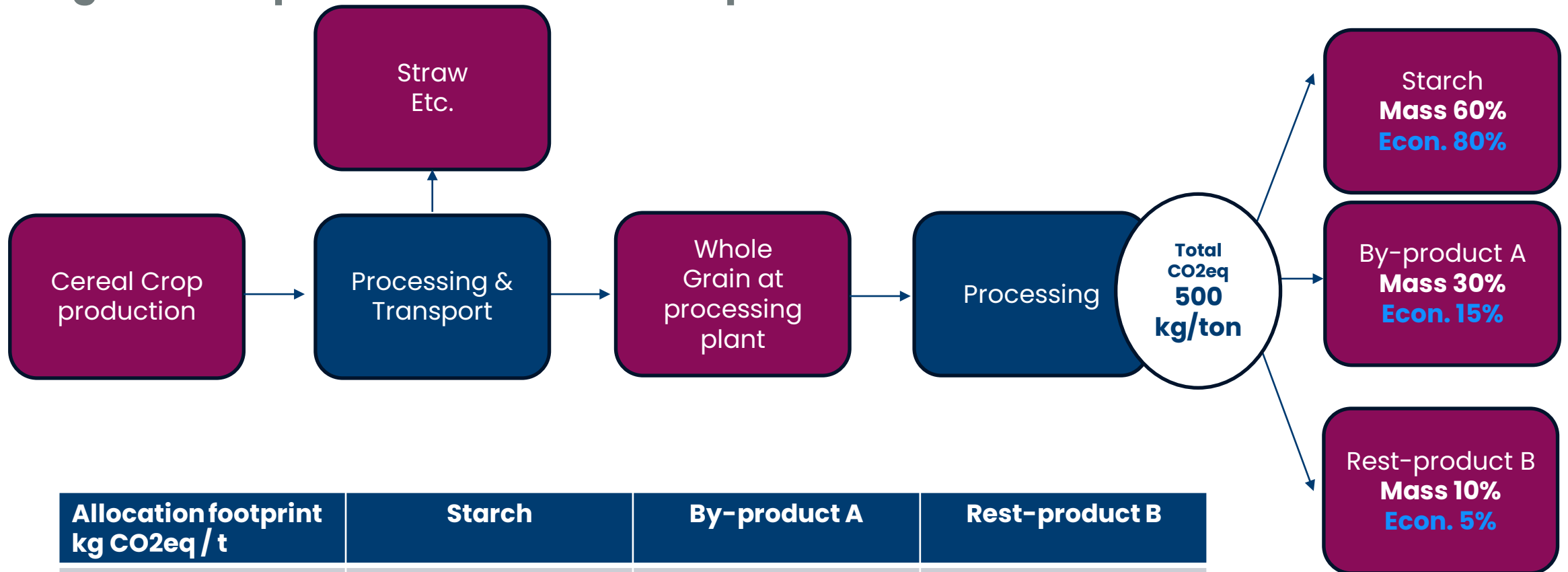
Packaging



Source: GLFI methodology and project guidelines
<https://globalfeedlca.org/gfli-database/methodology-scope/>

L'allocazione economica è vantaggiosa per i sottoprodotti

In generale, porta a una minore impronta di carbonio



Allocation footprint kg CO2eq / t	Starch	By-product A	Rest-product B
Economic,	400 (80%)	75 (15%)	25 (5%)
Mass	300 (60%)	150 (30%)	50 (10%)

Che cos'è il Land Use Change?

Transformation of land cover from one purpose to another can result in GHG emissions (e.g. deforestation).

Examples:

- Forest to cropland
- Grassland to cropland
- Cropland to perennial

Standardized calculation method: PAS-2050

- Covers direct Land Use Change (dLUC)
- **20 year amortization period**

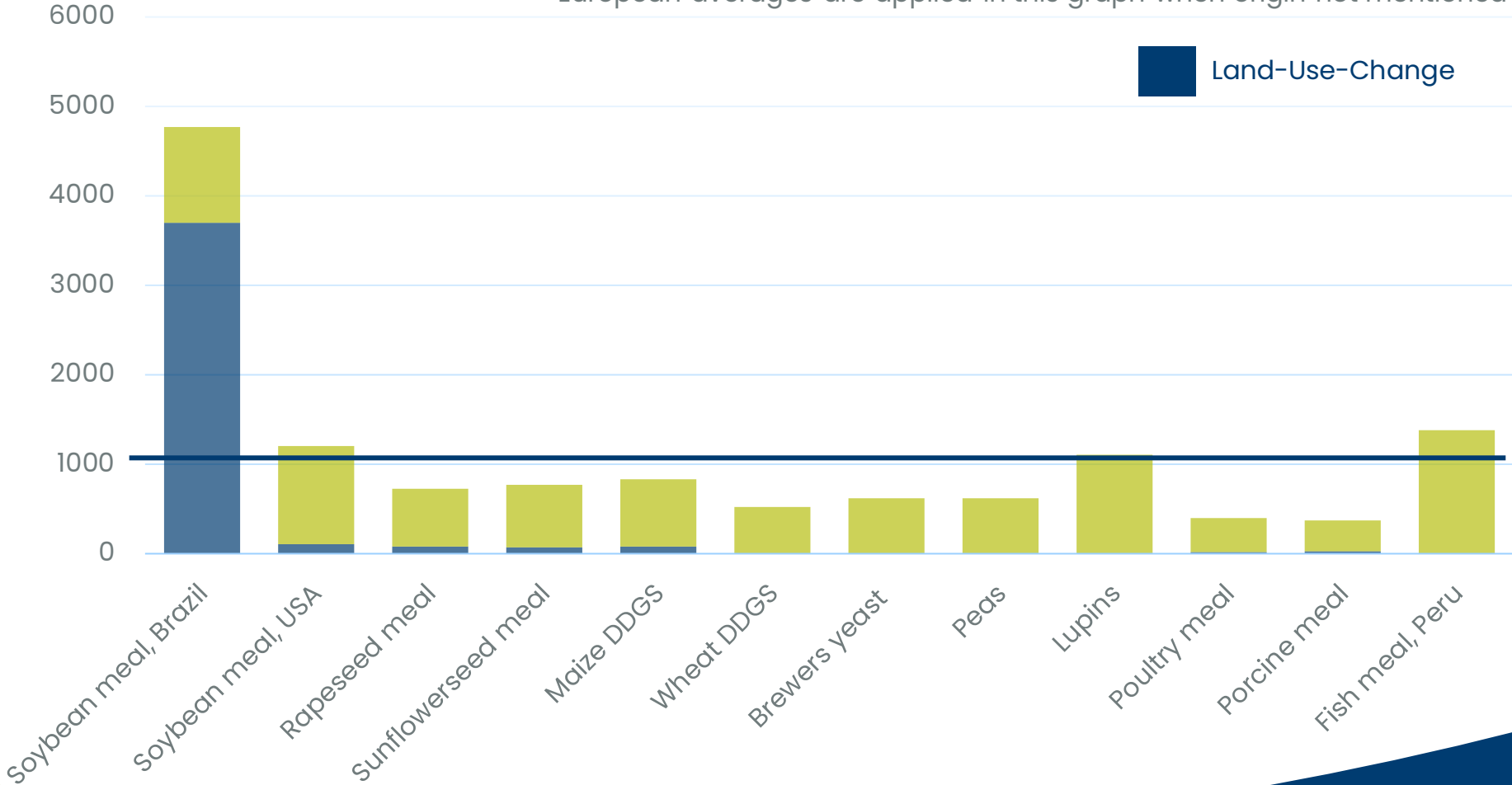
(Example: emissions due to 1 ha deforested area in 2010 are equally divided over the next 20 years, after 2030 the land is deforestation free).



Impronta di carbonio delle fonti proteiche

Total CO₂eq kg/mt

European averages are applied in this graph when origin not mentioned



Source:
MyFeedPrint,
Nutreco
 Based on GFLI,
 AgriFootprint,
 EcoInvent,
 Agribalyse

Verso una dieta a bassa impronta di carbonio

Protein sources

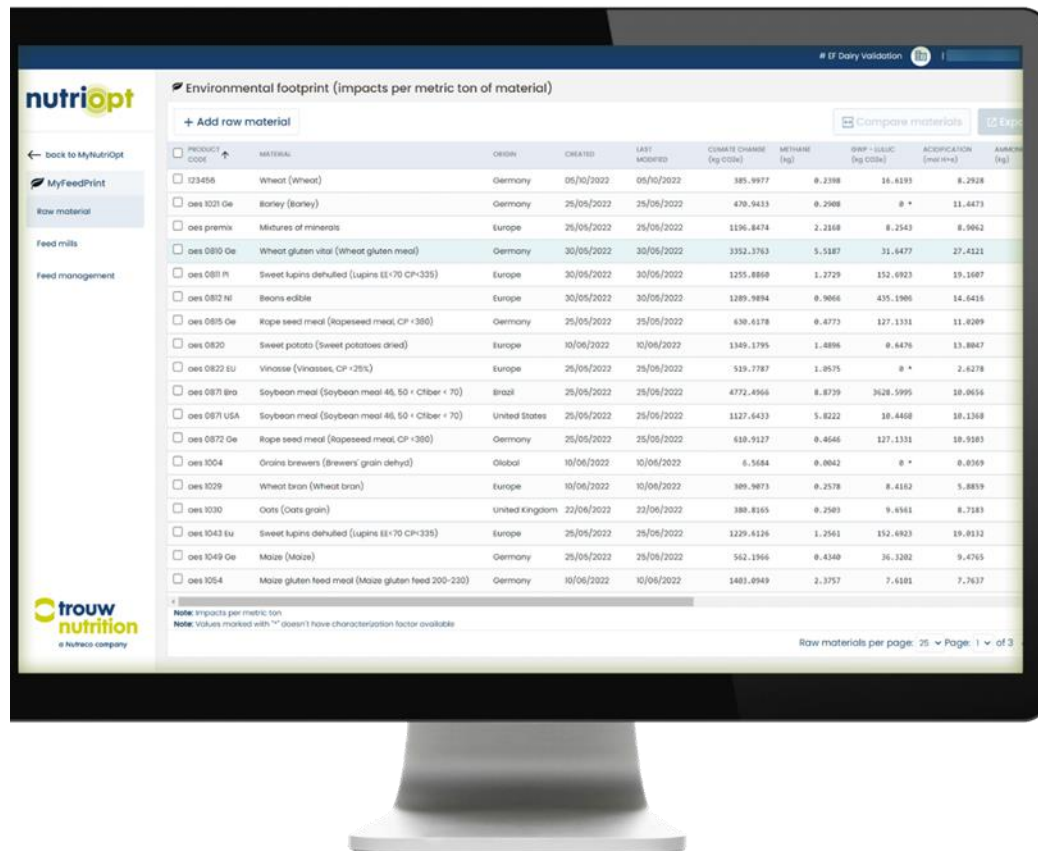
- Replace soybean- and palm-derived ingredients with high LUC!
- Rapeseed meal
- Sunflowerseed meal
- DDGS
- Processed animal protein (PAP)
- Soybean-derived products with low LUC (origin US, Europe, certified soy >20y)

Energy sources

- Animal fats/oils
- Former foodstuffs
- dry rest- and by-products
- Liquid, high-moist rest- and by-products from the food industry

Majority of those feedstuffs will be of EU origin and are rest-, by-products food industry

Cos'altro dobbiamo usare per calcolare l'impronta di CO2eq dei mangimi?



The screenshot displays the 'Environmental footprint (impacts per metric ton of material)' section of the NutriOpt software. It features a table with columns for Product Code, Material, Origin, Created, Last Modified, Climate Change (kg CO2e), Methane (kg), GHG + LULUCF (kg CO2e), Acidification (mole/m³), and Ammonia (kg). The table lists various raw materials such as Wheat, Barley, Mixtures of minerals, Wheat gluten vital, Sweet lupins dehydrated, Beans edible, Rape seed meal, Sweet potato, Vinnasse, Soybean meal, and Oats grain, along with their respective environmental impact values.

PRODUCT CODE	MATERIAL	ORIGIN	CREATED	LAST MODIFIED	CLIMATE CHANGE (kg CO2e)	METHANE (kg)	GHG + LULUCF (kg CO2e)	ACIDIFICATION (mole/m³)	AMMONIA (kg)
123456	Wheat (Wheat)	Germany	05/10/2022	05/10/2022	385.9977	0.2388	16.6193	8.2928	
oes 1021 Ge	Barley (Barley)	Germany	25/06/2022	25/06/2022	470.9433	0.2968	0 *	11.4473	
oes premix	Mixtures of minerals	Europe	25/06/2022	25/06/2022	1196.8474	2.2168	8.2543	8.5862	
oes 0810 Ge	Wheat gluten vital (Wheat gluten meal)	Germany	30/06/2022	30/06/2022	3352.3763	5.5187	31.6477	27.4321	
oes 0811 Pl	Sweet lupins dehydrated (Lupins EE+70 CP+33S)	Europe	30/06/2022	30/06/2022	1255.8868	1.2729	152.6923	19.1687	
oes 0812 Ni	Beans edible	Europe	30/06/2022	30/06/2022	1289.9894	0.9066	435.1906	14.6416	
oes 0815 Ge	Rape seed meal (Rapeseed meal, CP +350)	Germany	25/06/2022	25/06/2022	630.6178	0.4773	127.1331	11.4209	
oes 0820	Sweet potato (Sweet potatoes dried)	Europe	10/06/2022	10/06/2022	1349.1795	1.4896	0.6476	13.8847	
oes 0822 EU	Vinnasse (Vinnasses, CP +25%)	Europe	25/06/2022	25/06/2022	519.7787	1.8575	0 *	2.6278	
oes 0871 Bra	Soybean meal (Soybean meal 46, 50 + Ctiber + 70)	Brazil	25/06/2022	25/06/2022	4772.4966	8.8729	3628.5995	18.8656	
oes 0871 USA	Soybean meal (Soybean meal 46, 50 + Ctiber + 70)	United States	25/06/2022	25/06/2022	1127.6433	5.8222	10.4468	18.1368	
oes 0872 Ge	Rape seed meal (Rapeseed meal, CP +350)	Germany	25/06/2022	25/06/2022	630.6127	0.4646	127.1331	18.5383	
oes 1004	Grains brewers (Brewers' grain dehydr)	Alabai	10/06/2022	10/06/2022	6.5684	0.8042	0 *	0.8369	
oes 1029	Wheat bran (Wheat bran)	Europe	10/06/2022	10/06/2022	305.9873	0.2578	8.4162	5.8839	
oes 1030	Oats (Oats grain)	United Kingdom	22/06/2022	22/06/2022	380.8165	0.2583	9.4541	8.7183	
oes 1043 Eu	Sweet lupins dehydrated (Lupins EE+70 CP+33S)	Europe	25/06/2022	25/06/2022	1229.6126	1.2561	152.6923	19.8132	
oes 1049 Ge	Maize (Maize)	Germany	25/06/2022	25/06/2022	562.1966	0.4340	36.3282	9.4765	
oes 1054	Maize gluten feed meal (Maize gluten feed 200-220)	Germany	10/06/2022	10/06/2022	1481.8949	2.3757	7.6181	7.7637	

CO2eq Ingredients +

CO2eq Transport Ingredients +

CO2eq Feed processing +

CO2eq Packaging (if relevant) +

CO2eq Transport Feed

C'è altro da considerare dal punto di vista della sostenibilità

Quali sono gli altri indicatori chiave per un'alimentazione sostenibile?

- **Carbon footprint** (and land-use change)
- **% Deforestation-free** (soy, palm)
- **% Rest- + by-products and former foodstuffs**
- Also to 'large' extend related to 'human non-edible'
- **% Ingredients or 'regional' origin** (NB: not per se more sustainable)
- **Land-use** (related to competition with land for food production)

A man with a beard, wearing a dark button-down shirt over a white t-shirt, is looking at a tablet computer. He is standing in a barn with several cows in the background. The scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue and yellow gradient.

Impronta di carbonio dei prodotti di origine animale

Calcola l'impronta ambientale con strumenti facili da usare



Ingredients



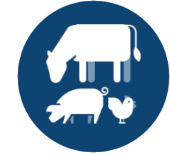
Transport



Feed mill



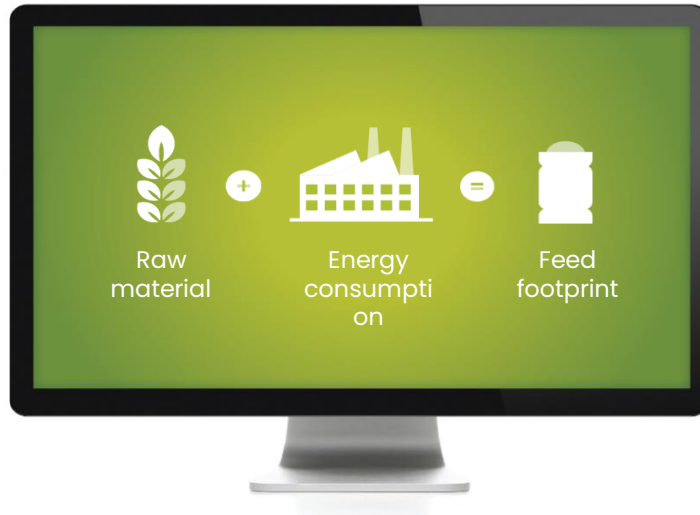
Livestock farms



Animal products

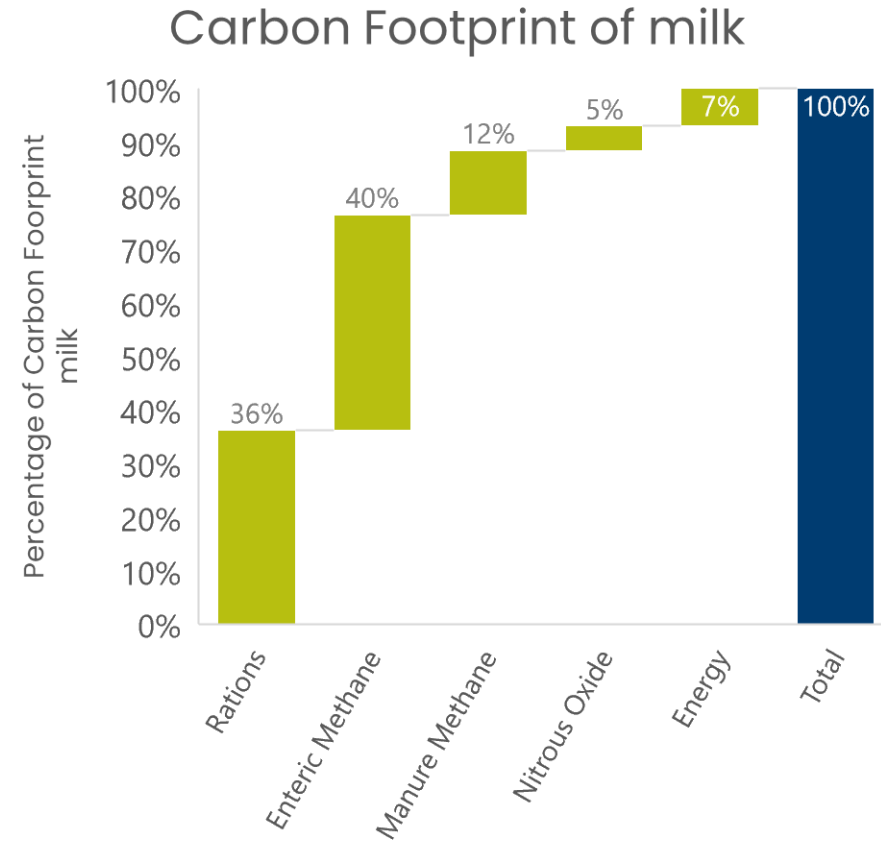
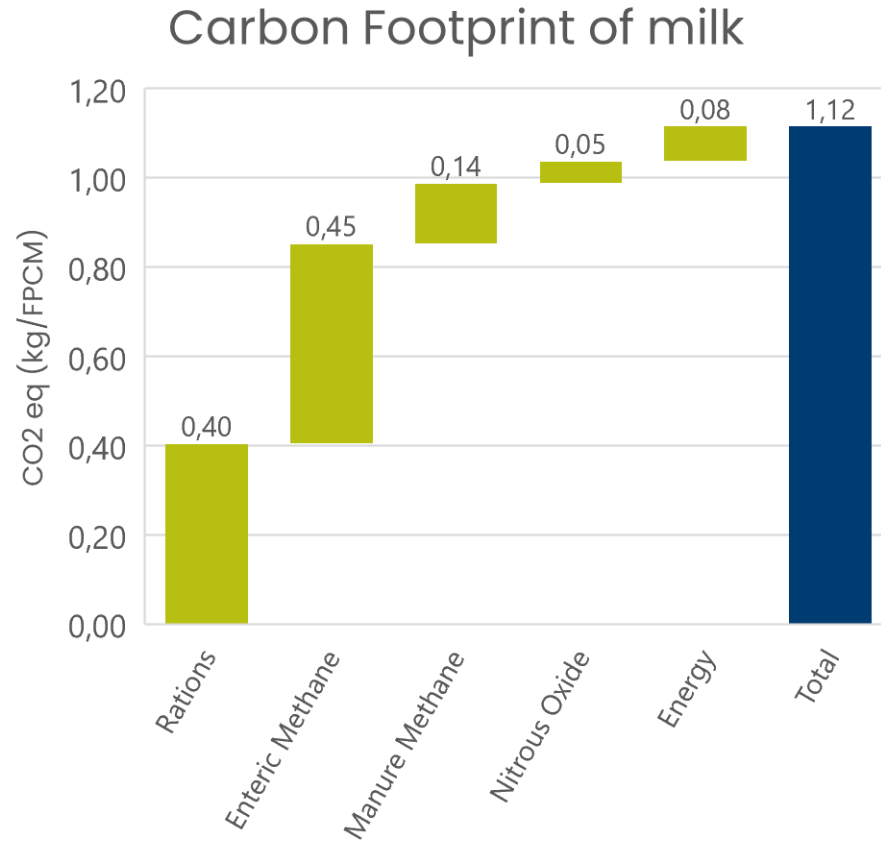
MyFeedPrint

MyMilkPrint



Da cosa è composta l'impronta di carbonio per kg FPCM?

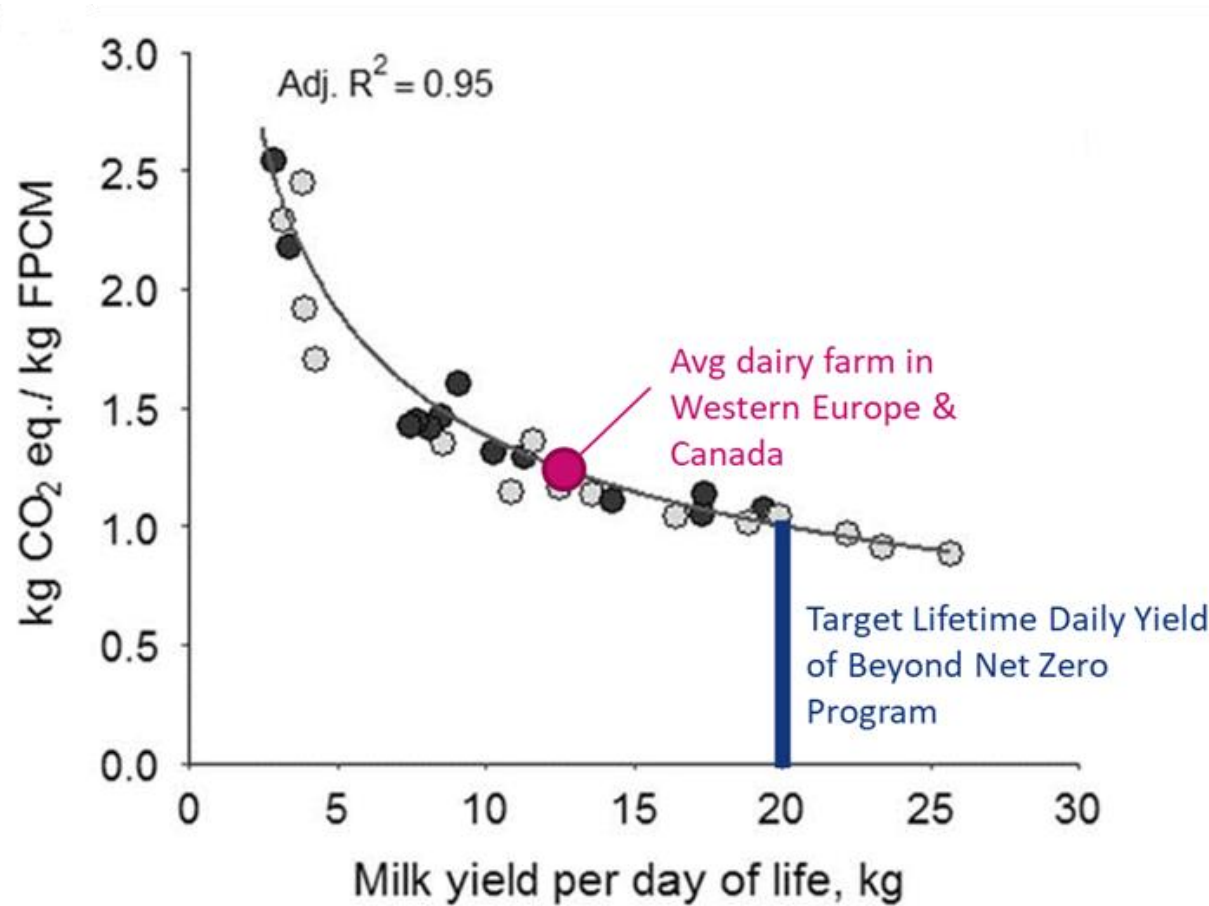
Esempio su aziende di vacche da olandesi come riferimento



Source: Trouw Nutrition MyMilkPrint

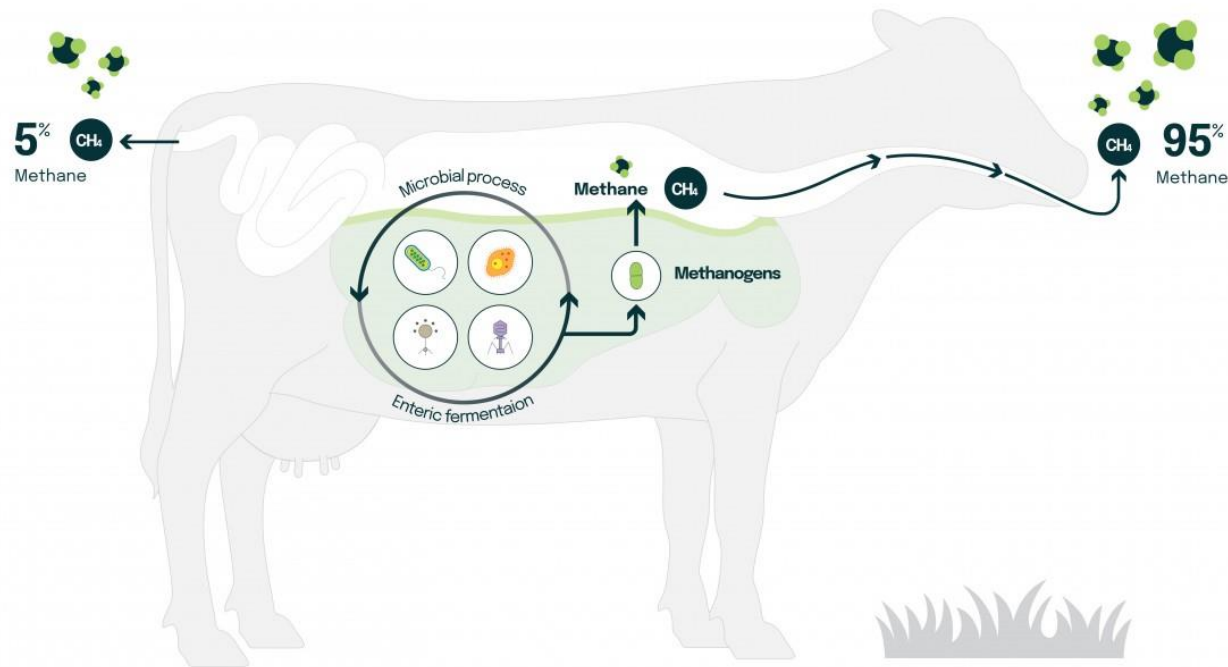
La produzione di latte/giorno considerando tutta la carriera produttiva della vacca da latte (LDY)

La produttività ha un forte impatto sull'impronta di carbonio / kg di latte



Modi per ridurre l'emissione di metano enterico nei ruminanti

L'uso di additivi può migliorare significativamente la CO₂eq del latte



Source: New Zealand GHG Centre

<https://www.nzagrc.org.nz/domestic/methane-research-programme/the-science-of-methane/>

ANIMAL & FEED MANAGEMENT

- Feed processing
- Genetic selection
- Improving animal health
- Improving pasture management
- Increasing feeding level
- Increasing forage quality
- Optimizing temperature
- TMR feeding

DIET FORMULATION

- By-products
- Decreasing forage-to-concentrate ratios
- Minerals and salts
- Oils and fats
- Oilseeds
- Increasing protein
- Tanniferous forages
- Urea

RUMEN MANIPULATION

- Additives
- Defaunation
- Electron sinks

Source: Arndt *et al.*, 2022

Il percorso verso il latte a basso impatto ambientale

SHORT TERM

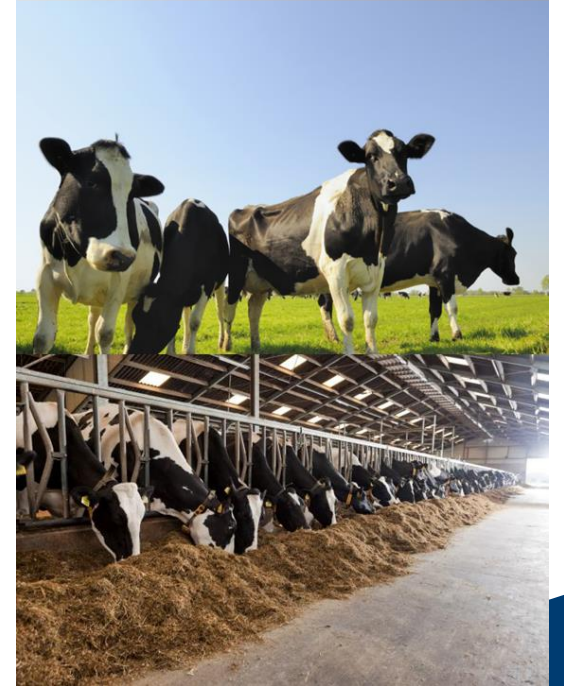
- Impact of compound feed/ blend
- Ration formulation
- Forage quality
- CH4 reducing additives

MEDIUM TERM

- Decrease culling rates
- Improvements in fertility
- Improvement in milk yield/ constituents
- Improve feed efficiency

LONG TERM

- Decrease AFC
- Reduce replacement rates
- Increase LDY



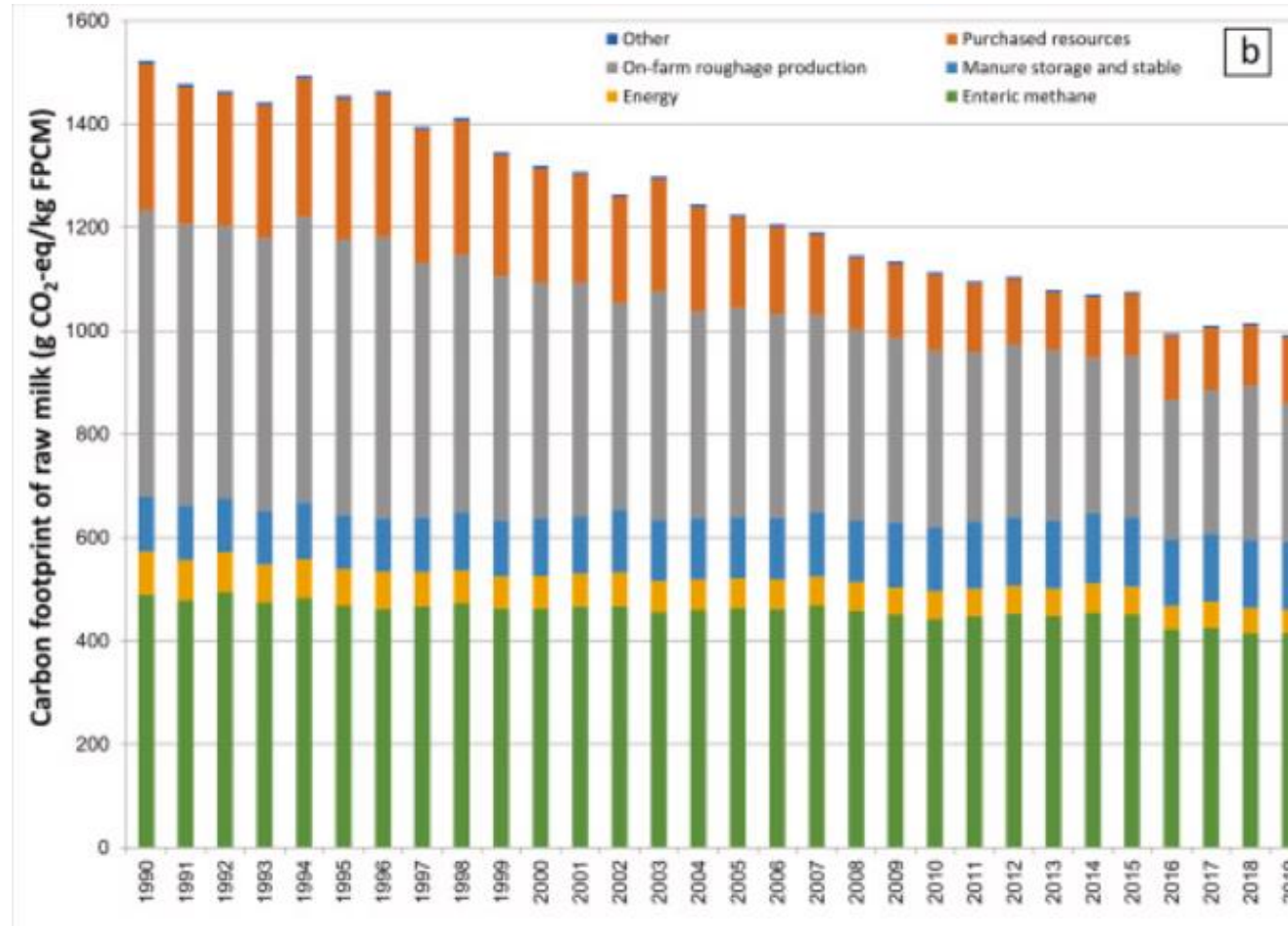
Che cosa potrebbe portare all'agricoltore?

	Baseline	Earlier Calving	2 more lactations	Forage quality	Low CFP Feed	CH4 Reducing Additives	Biogas	In total
% reduction in carbon footprint	AFC: 25.5 RR: 30% Milk Yield: 9500	6%	5% (combined= 9%)	3%	9%	11%	10%	35-40%
kg CO2eq/kg milk	1.08	1.01	1.01	0.98	0.89	0.81	0.73	0.73
Net value €/ cow/ year	-	€ 125	€ 210	€ 230	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	€ 565

Source: Trouw Nutrition LCA model for milk

L'impronta di carbonio del latte è stata ridotta di circa il 35% dal 1990 al 2019

Obiettivi raggiunti nell'allevamento di vacche da latte in Olanda



Excludes land-use change (approx. 150g CO₂eq/kg FPCM)

Hospers *et al.*, 2022

La produttività delle aziende da latte in Olanda è migliorata significativamente nel periodo 1990–2019

Table 1. Development of main farm characteristics of an average Dutch dairy farm between 1990 and 2019 (CBS, 2022a; van Bruggen et al., 2021; van Bruggen and Gosseling, 2019, 2020; Wageningen UR, 2022).

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
Total farm size (ha) ^a	20.8	25.1	29.6	35.7	43.9	49.4	52
Milk production (kg/cow/year)	6003	6580	7416	7568	8030	8277	8807
Number of cows	40.6	45.6	51.0	60.9	74.7	88.8	97.0
Replacement rate (%)	42	42	32	30	28	25	29
Compound feed efficiency (kg DMI ^b /100kg milk)	29.9	32.3	25	24.5	22.1	22.2	23.4

Hospers et al., 2022

Premiare i produttori di latte per l'agricoltura sostenibile

Regime di pagamento per la sostenibilità Frisia Campina



Tabel Duurzame ontwikkeling

Thema's	Indicatoren	Drempelwaarde (start toeslag)	Toeslagen	Topwaarde (maximale toeslag)	Totaal (bedragen per 100 kg melk)	
DIERGEZONDHEID EN -WELZIJN	Levensduur (jaren + maanden + dagen)	€0,00	5 jaar en 4 maanden	7 jaar en 2 maanden	€ 0,10	€ X,XX
	Kalveropfok (KalfOK)	€0,00	70 punten	95 punten	€ 0,10	€ X,XX
KLIMAAT	Broeikasgasuitstoot (gram CO ₂ -eq/kg melk)	€0,00	1.250 g CO ₂ -eq	900 g CO ₂ -eq	€ 1,50	€ X,XX
BIODIVERSITEIT	Stikstofbodembalans (kg N/ha)	€0,00	160 kg/ha	20 kg/ha	€ 0,10	€ X,XX
	Ammoniakemissie (kg NH ₃ /ha)	€0,00	70 kg/ha	35 kg/ha	€ 0,10	€ X,XX
	Eiwit van eigen land (% van totaal gebruik eiwit)	€0,00	45%	80%	€ 0,10	€ X,XX
	Blijvend grasland (% blijvend grasland)	€0,00	40%	100%	€ 0,10	€ X,XX
	Natuur & Landschap (% totaal oppervlak)	€0,00	0%	40%	€ 0,10	€ X,XX
WEIDEGANG	Weidegang	Deelweidegang € 0,40		Volledige weidegang € 1,30		€ X,XX +
OF						€ X,XX
Vaste On the way to PlanetProof-toeslag €4,50 per 100 kilogram melk Minus coöperatieve inleg van €0,60 per 100 kilogram melk						Coöperatieve inleg: € 0,60 -
						Uw totale toeslag per 100 kg melk: € X,XX



Max. extra payment for carbon footprint reduction will be 1.50 euro/100 kg milk if farmers decrease the footprint / kg milk from 1.25 kg CO₂eq to 0.9 kg CO₂eq

Conclusioni

- I governi, i rivenditori, le aziende di trasformazione alimentare si sono impegnati a ridurre le emissioni di CO₂eq
- Ridurre l'impronta di carbonio diventerà una necessità per operare nel settore
- L'impronta carbonica dei mangimi e dei prodotti animali può essere significativamente ridotta
- Preparati, possiamo aiutarvi noi
- Tutti insieme per un pianeta migliore