



Study on Labelling of products from cloned animals and their offspring

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- ***tendered study, carried out by external contractor (ICF international) in 2015***

- **http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/external-studies/clone-offspring-labelling_en.htm**



Implications for livestock breeding and reproduction

There are four core components of a system capable of supporting the labelling of food products derived from clone offspring

Ancestry recording in livestock breeding

- **Needed to facilitate tracing of ancestry and the presence of clones in that**

Individual animal identification

- **Needed to facilitate the recording of clone ancestry on an individual animal basis**

Information on cloning status passed forward through the supply chain

- **Needed to facilitate the appropriate labelling of derived products**

A verification mechanism

- **Needed because a system based on documentation only could be vulnerable to (undetected) error and fraud**

The practice of ancestry recording and the practice of assigning each animal an individual identity vary by species

- There is no compulsory system for ancestry recording in the EU
- Breeding animals are entered in herd books on a voluntary basis.
- There is variation across the EU and by species in the prevalence of ancestry recording
- Rates of ancestry recording, at least for sire and dam, have been estimated:

Ancestry recording:



- Clone offspring labelling would require recording of ancestry information for all animals and to make this cumulative across multiple generations (as determined by the clone offspring definition adopted)
- Each individual animal would need an identity linked to its ancestry information and this information passed through the supply chain.
- Current rates of individual identity recording vary:

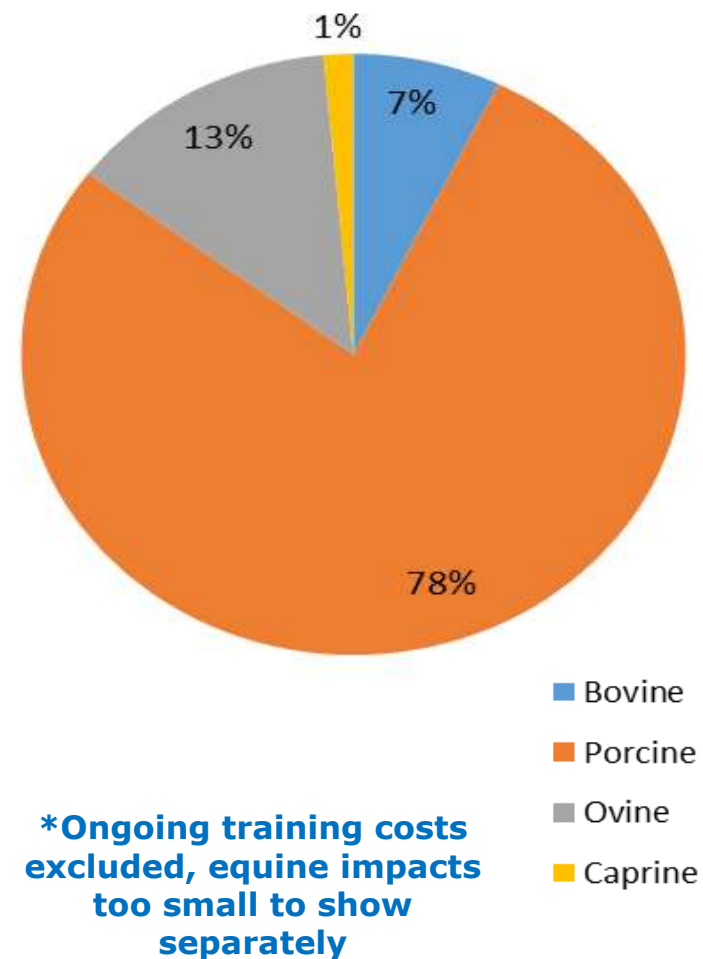
Individual identity:



In summary for the livestock sector

- *Additional operating costs imposed on EU livestock production could be in order of €800 million per year*
- *Figure could risk rises to more than €10 billion a year if a verification system based on DNA profiles was introduced*
- *Pig sector and, to a lesser extent, sheep production, would be most affected*
- *Additional costs would be incurred in EU food processing and manufacture*
- *Trading partners would also face significant costs in meeting EU requirements*
- *Upgrades information systems would also be needed – costs that would mostly fall on public authorities*

Share of estimated additional operating costs by livestock sector*





Implications for the food supply chain

- *Considerable investments in traceability and/or segregated supply chains would be necessary because raw material from different animals is mixed (1 pack of butter can contain milk from 10 000 farms)*
- *Financial impact not quantified in the study (data availability)*

Thank you!

