# Efficiency First



This scenario focuses on improving the efficiency of feed given to animals per unit of product. The idea is to minimise resource input, while maximising the output, that is animal product.

### **RAPPORTEUR**

### **Catherine Pfeifer**

Group leader in the Food System Science department, FiBL.

# **Key Policy Recommendations**

Increase in Efficiency of Livestock Products	Focus on increasing the efficiency of livestock products per unit (e.g., per kg, per kcal, per g of proteins) for key indicators.
Industrial Ecology Approach	Transition in the processing industry following a strong "industrial ecology" approach to maximise efficiency.
Maximisation of Productivity	Livestock farms aim to maximise productivity while minimising the use of external resources through technology adoption and efficient use of animal by-products.
Healthier Animals	Utilise vaccination and better management practices to ensure healthier animals and more efficient resource use.
Innovation in Cropping and Livestock	Innovations allow greater production from smaller land areas, freeing up land for nature conservation.
Increase in Indoor Livestock Keeping	Increase the share of livestock kept indoors year-round to support feed conversion efficiency, potentially raising concerns about animal welfare.
Expansion of Monogastric Production	Greater focus and expansion of monogastric production at the expense of ruminant grazing systems.
Territorial Concentration and Specialisation	Livestock systems become more regionally concentrated and specialised, leading to more standardised farming systems and homogenous landscapes.
Increase in Intra-European Trade	Increased intra-European trade supports maintaining self-sufficiency at the European level.
Decrease in Waste	Levels of waste decrease across the entire value chain due to increased efficiency.
Concentration in Processing and Retail Sectors	Processing and retail sectors become more concentrated, with fewer processors, retailers, and retailers holding larger shares of power.
Introduction of Footprint Labeling	Introduction of footprint labeling by default in retailer strategies, while still focusing on low food prices.
Shift in Consumption Patterns	Consumption of monogastric meat increases while consumption of ruminant meat decreases, with overall consumption levels remaining relatively stable or slightly increasing.
Increased Exports	Exports of livestock products increase, supported by increased intra-European trade.

## **Questions for Discussion**

- 1. What strategies can be implemented to decrease waste across the entire livestock value chain?
- 2. What types of innovations in cropping and livestock production can lead to greater production from smaller land areas?
- 3. How can policymakers ensure that innovations align with conservation goals while meeting increasing demand for food?
- 4. What are the potential trade-offs between increasing the share of livestock kept indoors for feed conversion efficiency and addressing concerns about animal welfare?
- 5. How might the trend towards more regionally concentrated and specialised livestock systems affect rural economies and cultural landscapes?

Notes	

