

Impact of cloning on animal breeding in Europe

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About Copa-Cogeca

Copa – European farmers Cogeca – European agri-cooperatives

66 member organisations

Representing around 12 million farmers and 22.000 cooperatives

Objective:

- •defend the general agricultural interest of our members
- •find solutions of common interest



Animal breeders respect the EU legislation.

Everything has been done according to the different laws:

- Animal Health law
- Animal Welfare law
- Zootechnical Law
- Novel Food...

Cloning is of limited interest for EU animal breeders due to

- concerns about genetic diversity and the missing genetic progress from one generation to the next
- no acceptance of the technology in the EU market
- high costs
- low efficiency (EFSA report 2012: efficiency only 13-25% when compared to IVF)



Research and Development (R&D):

high interest to continue the research activities on cloning

3 main reasons:

- Better knowledge of the mechanism (would allow us to breed for healthier and more fertile animals)
- Retain competitiveness of the Scientific teams in the EU
- European scientific expertise urgently needed in international discussions (with Third countries)



Do not under-estimate the situation of international trade

Permanent exchange of genetic material between the EU and Third countries

Europe is not an island:

Imports into EU: beef: ~300 000T, sheep: 200 000T, Poultry:~800 000 T

The challenge for the EU: how to reconcile:

- Fair competition
- Societal acceptance
- Reliable traceability

Preference to EU legal framework

- Which legal instrument is appropriate (directive or regulation)
- Effective control mechanism needed



In Europe: A suffix is available to deal with the traceability of the clones made in Europe.

Traceability of the clones – available for the breeding companies

Progeny of clones: much more difficult

- Need a central data base
- Costly and complex

Traceability in cattle is very costly

Being the weakest link in the chain, farmers end up in paying the costs

Would traceability of clones require individual electronic identification (EID) of all animals?

- issue of non-acceptance of mandatory EID in sheep!
- burdensome for other species



Clear distinction between clones and progeny

- EFFSA opinion is very clear in that respect
- Offspring of clones showed no difference with conventional offspring
- Cloning is not a food safety issue

The Breeder would have to guarantee the absence of the clones and offspring thereof in the pedigree

- But how can he do it if the relevant information is not available and/or Third Parties are not transparent?
- Who will pay for the development of appropriate control methods and who will bear the running expenses?



In conclusion:

There is no use of clones from European breeding companies for food purposes.



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