



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

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Welsh Government  
**Consultation - Summary of Responses**

**Free range Egg and Poultrymeat Marketing Standards**

**Consultation on the derogation period in egg and poultrymeat  
marketing standards legislation Wales**

October 2024

Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg hefyd / This document is also available in Welsh  
Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth a galwadau ffôn yn Gymraeg / We welcome correspondence and telephone calls in Welsh

## **Overview**

This document summarises responses to the consultation on the derogation period in egg and poultrymeat marketing standards legislation Wales.

## **Action Required**

This document is for information only.

## **Further information and related documents**

Large print, Braille and alternative language versions of this document are available on request.

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Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg: [hyperlink](#)

## **Additional copies**

This summary of response and copies of all the consultation documentation are published in electronic form only and can be accessed on the Welsh Government's website.

Link to the consultation documentation: [hyperlink](#)

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## Introduction

1. The Welsh Government launched a consultation to seek opinions on whether to make changes to the law about marketing of free-range eggs and free-range poultrymeat in relation to Wales.
2. The consultation sought views on the removal of derogation periods which may be granted for product labelling when mandatory housing orders are made in response to avian flu outbreaks. Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008 (“Regulation 589/2008”) lays down detailed rules as regards marketing standards for eggs and provides a 16-week time derogation period during which eggs may continue to be sold without changes to free range labelling or packaging. Commission Regulation (EC) No 543/2008 (“Regulation 543/2008”) sets marketing standards for poultrymeat, providing a 12-week time limit during which free-range poultrymeat may continue to be sold without changes to labelling or packaging.
3. The proposed changes would mean free-range eggs and free-range poultrymeat could be marketed as such for the duration of mandatory housing measures.
4. Amendment of both Regulations 589/2008 and 543/2008 would affect the business operations of egg producers, poultry producers, processors, retailers, importers, exporters, as well as the labelling information for consumers when buying products.

## Overview of responses to consultation

5. Views were invited as part of a 6-week consultation period which ran from 29 July to 9 September 2024. The consultation was published on the consultation pages of the Welsh Government’s website. Respondents were able to submit their views and comments on paper, by email or online, and in Welsh or English.
6. A total of 40 responses were submitted by the deadline from:

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Responses</b>
Egg Producer	16
Sector Trade Body/ Membership Organisation	8
Individual	6
Other	6
Poultry Producer	5
Food Processor/ Manufacturer	4

Retailer	2
Poultry Importer/ Exporter	1

7. Respondents could select multiple choices when questioned who they responded as. A full list of respondents (other than those who requested anonymity) is available in **Annex A**.
8. This document summarises the responses received. It does not aim to capture every point raised by respondents, but to summarise and highlight the key themes. The consultation asked 21 questions and the responses to each are summarised below.
9. Some respondents did not answer every question. All percentages are based on views provided in relation to the relevant question, rather than the total number of respondents to the overall consultation and have been rounded up. Where respondent could select multiple options within a question, you may see that the percentages do not total one hundred percent. In questions where respondents have selected the option 'Other' to provide comments and have explicitly expressed an agreement/disagreement to the question, their response has been included in the percentage calculation.
10. Responses were received from across the UK. 38 respondents provided information about their location / area of operation. This indicated 34 (90%) were in Wales, 16 (42%) in England, 7 (18%) in Scotland, 6 (16%) in Northern Ireland, and 10 (26%) operated more widely in the United Kingdom.

## Consultation responses

### Eggs

#### Question 1: Do you agree with removing the 16-week time limit on the derogation period in Wales?

<b>Agree</b>	32	89%
<b>Disagree</b>	4	11%
<b>Don't know</b>	0	0%

11. Out of 36 responses received, 89% agreed with removing the 16-week time limit on the derogation period in Wales for free-range eggs, whereas 11% disagreed.
12. Of the eight respondents who provided comments, five explicitly expressed an agreement to the proposed changes, with two specifying their agreement came with caveats described in subsequent questions. Some respondents raised concerns or commented on consumers being informed or having

confidence in products labelled 'free range', while one highlighted the change would enable a continuation of supply and safe food products.

13. Individuals and animal charity organisations provided a mixed response of agreement and disagreement to the removal of the 16-week time limit, whereas membership organisations and sector trade bodies all welcomed the proposed change. Two of these commented on the size that free range accounts for in the egg sector in Wales (90% of eggs produced in Wales) and the UK, and they were concerned that Welsh businesses would not be unfairly penalised or at a disadvantage.
14. Five responses mentioned animal welfare, with some caveating that during mandatory housing all other conditions and standards relating to 'free range' should be maintained and when the derogation period has ended for all free range standards to return.

**Question 2: Do you agree or disagree that it's better to have a consistent approach in Wales with the policy in other countries like England and Scotland?**

Agree	32	94%
Disagree	2	6%
Don't know	0	0%

15. Of 34 responses, 94% respondents prefer a consistent approach in Wales with the policy in other countries like England and Scotland.
16. Of the eight comments submitted, seven expressed a need for a consistent approach, with the one exception highlighting that the decision is a devolved matter and should be taken in the context of reducing avian flu in Wales. Another commented that outbreaks should be responded to in a tailored and proportionate manner.
17. The majority of respondents commented on the long-term impact of producer confidence and unfairness if current legislation continued. Many highlighted that free range producers hold most of the financial risk associated with the loss of the premium free range status if they are required to relabel as barn eggs after the current 16-week period expires. Others recognised the costly and administrative burden to producers and suppliers if the industry had to manage and implement solutions if Wales was not consistent with GB.
18. Four responses identified challenges to the egg industry if different labelling practices exist within the UK, recognising that many egg businesses operate across the borders while packing companies source eggs from across the United Kingdom. Respondents commented that consistent labelling would prevent confusion, minimise unnecessary disruption in the egg supply chain

and level the playing field with English, Scottish, Northern Irish and European egg producers.

19. Views on the benefit of a consistent approach also included remaining competitive against imported eggs which may be produced to different standards or under different animal health measures.

**Question 3: Do you agree or disagree that the impact of the proposed alterations to Regulation 598/2008 (egg marketing) could confuse consumers?**

Agree	8	27%
Disagree	20	67%
Don't know	2	7%

20. Out of 30 responses, 27% thought the proposed change could confuse consumers, but 67% did not.

21. Ten comments were received, with five suggesting confusion risk could be mitigated through information at the point of sale.

22. Three commented that there is no evidence of confusion and referred to the British Egg Industry Council Independent Survey in November 2023 of 550 adults in Wales, where 54% said they were happy with packs continuing to be labelled as free range when temporarily housed under Government Veterinary advice.

23. One member organisation commented that during previous outbreaks they had received very few consumer queries and no complaints, with consumers generally understanding the situation. Three respondents mentioned there had been some consumer confusion when free-range Welsh eggs had been downgraded to barn, with 'Barn' status ink jetted on free range packs.

24. Other commented that a different system in Wales would be detrimental and confusing to consumers, impacting egg supply, unfairly penalising producers and adding administrative complexities to packing centres.

**Question 4: If yes, do you have any suggestions for how the risk of confusion could be mitigated?**

Yes	14	60%
No	9	40%



25. Fourteen respondents provided suggestions on how the risk of confusion could be mitigated.
26. Having clear, transparent information at the point of sale was specifically reiterated by ten respondents for consumers to make an informed decision, with three suggesting extra labelling on boxes, and seven suggesting for signage in retailers in-store or online, such as explanatory materials and shelf edge messaging. All of which could explain to consumers that producers have acted under instruction from the CVO to protect the welfare of the national flock.
27. Two animal welfare charities gave specific comments on transparent labelling or information for consumers to make informed decisions. One expressed that the removal of the 16-week time limit should be temporary with the extent and duration of housing order under regular review, alongside suggestions to enhance the conditions of hens subject to housing orders. The other charity expressing disagreement to the proposed changes suggested a time limited period following the legislative change, of at least six months, during which additional labelling would explain the changes made. In addition, explanatory materials in retailers at point of sale and sticker labels added to egg packages if mandatory housing conditions are enacted with the period spent indoors specified. The Charity expressed this would be more cost effective, by not fully changing the egg box and stamping the eggs themselves during production, striking a balance with the interests of producers and suppliers while informing consumers.
28. Other suggestions by respondents included using government websites and social media posts. Past media publicity on the mandatory housing measures as part of the avian disease control strategy were referenced three times, with programmes such as Country File observed as helpful. National publicity was commented as important during and more particularly after derogation.

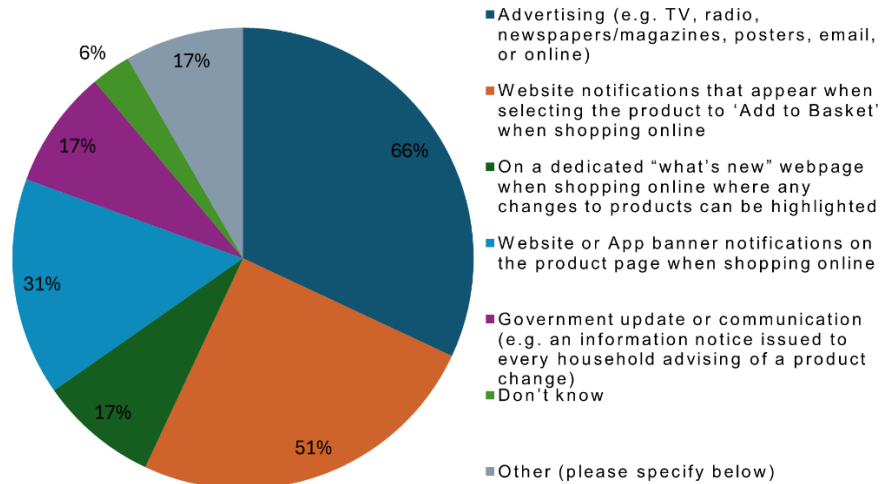
**Question 5: To what extent would it affect you if the amendment of the 16-week time limit on the labelling derogation is not adopted within legislation in all of the GB nations (Wales, England, Scotland)? Please can you describe your operations and the extent to which they take place either wholly in Wales or across two or more of the GB nations?**

29. Twenty-six responses were received with very detailed answers on the impact of not adopting the same legislation as the other devolved nations. The majority of respondents highlighted consistently the intricate nature of egg production and supply chains among the three devolved nations and England, commenting that it would be impossible to segregate. Six egg producers specifically stated their eggs were sold to English packhouses.
30. Respondents commenting on the difficulties packhouses would face if Welsh policy were not consistent with the rest of GB, described an extremely

complex and costly operation which could be open to error, the creation of a two-tiered system with Welsh eggs graded and packed separately despite having the same production system as GB counterparts (which could all add to consumer confusion), and a risk that customers such as retailers might choose not to source from Welsh farms.

31. One retailer highlighted along with one other respondent that packhouses are based predominantly in England, sourcing eggs from across the UK. Therefore, it would not be possible to segregate the supply chain based on location, and doing so would require a new, separate supply chain to supply Welsh stores with separate labelling processes to ensure compliance, increasing complexity and costs.
32. Fifteen respondents made other comments, about disadvantages Welsh egg producers and packers would face, predominantly about financial risks to businesses and Welsh businesses being at a commercial disadvantage.
33. Two respondents commented as consumers, with one responding that there would be no effect on them and the other, a lack of confidence in the egg market. Additional comments were on the impact to consumers if the proposed changes were not implemented and Welsh policy were to be different to the UK, such as potential disruptions to the supply chain, including higher costs and shortages of eggs (and products containing eggs).
34. Comments on the Welsh egg industry indicated that if the changes were not adopted, this would lead to Wales being at a competitive disadvantage in the UK and EU market.
35. The high percentage of Welsh eggs producers operating under the RSPCA Assured scheme and Lion Quality standards was noted, with these schemes setting higher standards of food safety and animal welfare than required by UK or retained EU legislation. Concern was expressed on the additional financial cost that could arise from policy differences in the UK, potentially affecting producers who invest in free-range egg production and, in turn, impacting the profitability and viability of maintaining higher production standards.

**Question 6: What would be the best way of informing people of a change to the labelling of free-range eggs?**



36. Thirty-five respondents selected a choice above, the majority 66% (23) expressed that advertising would be the best way of informing people of a change to the labelling of free-range eggs. 51% (18) selected website notifications that appear when selecting the product to 'Add to Basket' when shopping online, and 31% (10) selected Website or App banner notifications on the product page when shopping online.

37. Additional comments given echoed previous suggestions that the best way to inform people of the change would be at the point of sale, either on the shelf edge or a relevant point within the online ordering system.

38. One retailer expressed that if Welsh eggs continue to be boxed as free-range eggs with no changes to labels as in previous years, then there would be no need to inform consumers of the changes. However, another retail organisation commented that if there were practical elements consumers needed to be aware of through retailers, they can use their own existing channels to pass on this message. While also expressing among others that an update or notification through the Government would be the most appropriate way to inform people.

39. A Sector Trade Body felt their own website would be a suitable reference point for consumers as it covers all producers nationally and already gives detailed guidance on Avian Influenza. They note that retailers have directed consumers to this site and feel it appropriate if DEFRA and the FSA would also direct enquiries to the site also.

40. An animal welfare charity reiterated their previous answer, that additional labelling is added to egg cartons to signal the change in law for at least 6 months, with explanatory materials displayed on relevant shelves in retailers and additional stick labels to egg packages kept mandatory when mandatory housing is enacted.

**Question 7: Do you have any other suggestions on informing the public and interested parties?**

41. Nine respondents gave additional suggestions. Two made comments on using publicity either to announce or explain it on the TV, Radio or Press when the regulation changes, including egg producer interviews and retailer interviews to explain why the change is necessary, why it's being done, and that it's on instruction of the Government's Chief Veterinarian to protect the health and welfare of the national flock. These points alongside detail on classification and conditions of mandatory housing period were considered to be the important message to get across in a consistent, clear and concise manner to keep consumers informed.
42. One response identified government messaging supported by Retailers in-store and online materials as an effective strategy, while another suggested continuing to utilise existing stakeholder networks.
43. One feeling expressed was that efforts did not need to produce a heavy cost, with the marketing status of eggs unlikely to be a high priority in people's lives.

**Question 8: Do you have any comments on the legislative change, if any?**

44. Comments were received by a quarter of respondents overall, with two thirds of these taking the opportunity to reiterate support for the proposed legislation and to be aligned with the UK, alongside a call for legislation to be in place soon before the Avian Influenza virus hits again.
45. Some commented on the implications of mandatory housing measures that by not being able to determine or predict the duration, the majority of risk associated with the loss of free range status after the current 16-week period expires is left on egg producers which would have a significant impact on their profitability and viability. The proposed change would provide protection and improve producer confidence.
46. One respondent did not agree that hens that have been kept inside should still be classified as free range and sold as such, or this would be misleading to consumers. Another felt that based on previous experience that the general public wouldn't really show any interest in the matter.
47. The wider impact on the food supply chain was reiterated by respondents including the impact on egg producers and ultimately consumers, with a high percentage of eggs sold throughout UK stated as coming from Wales, with approximately 4.5 million chickens kept for egg production in Wales and a vast majority of these free range. One observed the possibility retailers would

look for an alternative supply of eggs either elsewhere in the UK or the EU to avoid having to make label changes which could become long term.

48. One animal welfare charity regarded the removal of the 16-week time limit as a significant weakening of standards if hens that have been kept inside can still be marketed as 'free range'. However, Avian Influenza presents an animal welfare justification to keeping hens inside for more than 16-weeks in current circumstances, but this should only happen where circumstances remain extraordinary. They expressed a concern on having a repeat of early 2022 and 2023 when UK free-range eggs disappeared from shelves and were substituted due to the 16-week limit. Noting a preference for UK free-range eggs, that through certain schemes there could be an assurance that the birds have been kept to high welfare standards and even when kept indoors, receive more enrichment beyond minimum standards of free range.
49. Two animal welfare charities noted how the proposed changes could have significant negative effects on animal welfare and consumer confidence in free range if labelling creates the illusion that free range welfare standards are being met. Resulting in a loss of trust for animal welfare conscience consumers who rely on food labelling to make informed purchases, while potentially disincentivising farmers and suppliers from complying with welfare standards. One charity citing their research did not share the same assurance for high standards in the UK. Finding that fewer than 3% of UK farms were being inspected by responsible regulators between 2018-2021 with non-compliance in animal welfare law being found in approximately one third of inspections.

## **Poultrymeat**

**Question 9: Do you agree or disagree with removing the 12-week time limit on the derogation period?**

<b>Agree</b>	27	84%
<b>Disagree</b>	4	13%
<b>Don't know</b>	1	3%

50. Out of 32 responses received, 84% agreed with removing the 12-week time limit on the derogation period in Wales for free-range poultrymeat, whereas 13% disagreed.
51. Of the six respondents who provided comments, one commented on consumers being informed at point of sale that the birds have been kept indoors in compliance with official controls. Two commented a desire to be aligned with the European Union and United Kingdom (highlighting that many poultrymeat businesses operate across these borders) and alignment with the free-range egg sector on removing the time limit on the derogation period.

Another two commented that the proposed changes would help to protect and offer stability in the poultry sector.

52. Individuals and animal charity organisations were mix in agreement to the removal of the 12-week time limit on the derogation period with the four disagreements coming from these groups. However, membership organisations in the sector and sector trade bodies who responded all welcomed the proposed change.

53. Two respondents observed that the changes would have little effect as most poultry is slaughtered before the 12-weeks. Whereas the seasonal poultry sector is where free-range birds are often on the ground through summer and autumn for significantly longer than 12-weeks. One membership organisation citing evidence of new variants of the Avian Influenza virus being able to survive in higher temperatures, mentioned how the removal of the 12-week derogation period could also help in the possible case of future outbreaks in summer and autumn. Also noting that the proposed changes would support an alignment between the Avian Disease Control strategy and Marketing regulations.

54. The financial impact and possible loss of income for free-range poultry producers was noted if they bear the risk of losing their free range status after the current 12-week period and are reliant on customers goodwill to maintain their free range premium. This is despite the small difference in production costs between typical commercial free range systems during temporary housing measures and those with free range access, as housing birds is more labour intensive.

**Question 10: To what extent do you agree or disagree that the impact of this proposed amendment to Regulation 543/2008 (poultrymeat marketing) Poultrymeat could confuse or mislead consumers?**

<b>Agree</b>	9	31%
<b>Disagree</b>	15	52%
<b>Don't know</b>	5	17%

55. Out of 29 responses, 31% thought the proposed changes could confuse consumers, but 52% did not.

56. Nine comments were received, two of these felt that the proposed amendment could be confusing to consumers, four expressed that consumers should be informed at the point of sale such as through labelling or materials that would explain to consumers the financial and welfare implications of the situation.

57. Three respondents did not feel there would be consumer confusion, either from there being no evidence of confusion or from experience of previous Avian Influenza outbreaks.

**Question 11: If you think this amendment to Poultrymeat Regulation 543/2008 (poultrymeat marketing) could confuse or mislead consumers, do you have any suggestions for how any perceived risks could be mitigated?**

58. Fourteen respondents provided comments. One suggested not to change the regulation and another to align with Great Britain. Three reiterated their view that there would be no confusion if eggs continued to be labelled as free range.

59. One membership organisation explained that under current poultrymeat marketing regulations there have been limited changes to consumer facing labels. This is because the 12-week derogation period is applied on a 'per flock basis' with the majority of production systems having a flock cycle of fewer than 12-weeks.

60. Seven respondents commented on labelling, including informing consumers at the point of sale what has been done and why. Two animal welfare charities gave specific comments on transparent labelling or information for consumers to make informed decisions. One expressed that the removal of the 12-week time limit should be temporary with the extent and duration of housing order under regular review, alongside suggestions to enhance the conditions of chickens subject to housing orders. The other charity expressing disagreement to the proposed changes suggested a time limited period following the legislative change, of at least six months, during which additional labelling would explain the changes made. In addition, explanatory materials in retailers at point of sale and sticker labels added to poultrymeat packaging if mandatory housing conditions are enacted, with the period spent indoors specified. The Charity expressed this would be more cost effective by not fully changing the packaging of chicken meat products during production, striking a balance with the interests of chicken producers and suppliers while informing consumers.

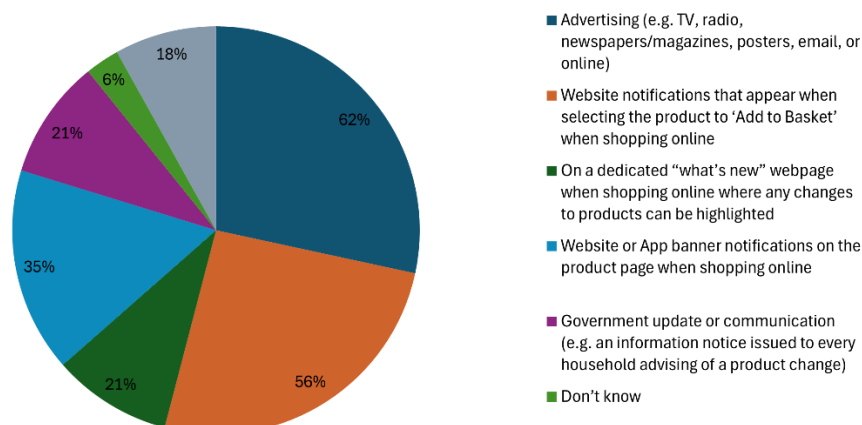
**Question 12: To what extent would it effect you if the amendment of the 12-week time limit on the labelling derogation is not adopted within legislation in all of the GB nations (Wales, England, Scotland)? Please can you describe your operations and the extent to which they take place either wholly in Wales or across two or more of the GB nations?**

61. Eleven responses were received. Two remarked that as a consumer they would not be concerned or felt there would be no effect, while one remarked

that Wales not adopting the same amendment as other GB nations would bring unnecessary confusion.

62. Two respondents strongly urged for an alignment with the devolved nations to ensure trade remains unaffected while five highlighted the intricate nature of poultrymeat operations and supply chain among the three devolved nations. Details were provided on facilities across the United Kingdom such as chicken broiler breeder rearing and laying farms, turkey rearing farms, hatcheries, feedmills and slaughterhouses, as well as the subsequent movement of poultry and poultrymeat across borders. In particular, between Wales and England based on the location of abattoirs with two respondents explaining their broiler chickens are produced in Wales but processed in England with many coming back into Wales for retail trade.
63. Four respondents observed the impact that not adopting the amendment would have on the ability to market birds as free range, potentially making them commercially unviable by restricting the markets they can be sold in. Noting that this could also result in different contractual agreements with suppliers and thus different offers for consumers. All potentially leading to disruptions and additional financial pressures in the poultrymeat supply chain.
64. Two remarked that the current 12-week period has influenced decisions on the timing of implementing housing orders and its duration, suggesting issuing housing orders early during outbreaks is crucial for effective disease control and should remain in place for as long as necessary to protect flocks.

### Question 13: What would be the best way of informing people of a change to poultrymeat labelling?



65. Thirty-four respondents selected from a choice above, the majority 62% (21) expressed that Advertising would be the best way of informing people of a change to poultrymeat labelling and 56% (19) selected Website notifications that appear when selecting the product to 'Add to Basket' when shopping



online, while 35% (12) selected Website or App banner notifications on the product page when shopping online.

66. Seven respondents (21%) selected the best way of informing people would be through a government update or communication, with a comment that any policy or legislative changes should be communicated by governments official channels.
67. Additional comments given echoed previous points that the best way to inform people the change would be at the point of sale, either through signage at the point of sale such as on the shelf edge, labelling on packaging, or a relevant point within the online ordering system. Two respondents felt changes around labelling would not be required, partly because as the proposed changes would not affect the status of most free-range poultry.
68. While an animal welfare charity reiterated their previous answer, that additional labelling is added to chicken meat packaging to signal the change in law for at least 6 months, with explanatory materials displayed on relevant shelves in retailers and additional stick labels to chicken meat packaging kept mandatory when mandatory housing is enacted.

**Question 14: Do you have any other suggestions on informing the public and interested parties?**

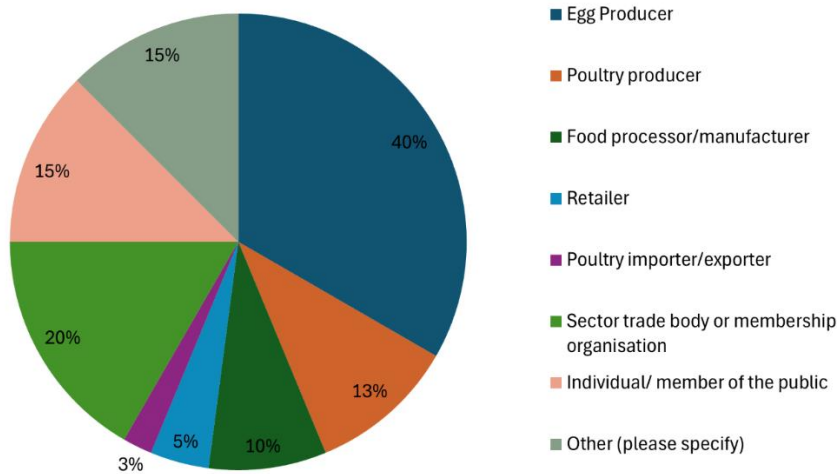
69. Five respondents gave additional suggestions. Key messages considered important to communicate to consumers included explaining why the change is necessary, emphasising that housing orders are temporary and mandated by the Government's Chief Veterinarian to protect the health and welfare of the national flock, outlining the conditions under which a mandatory housing period can be imposed and clarifying the requirements for free range classification. It was suggested that to effectively reach consumers, the message should be consistent, clear and concise, but delivered through multiple channels and formats, such as interviews with producers and retailers.

**Question 15: Do you have any comments on the legislative change, if any?**

70. Comments were received by seven respondents. Four asked for alignment with the devolved nations, England and the European Union, along with an alignment between both the egg and poultrymeat legislation, noting that not aligning would be more confusing for consumers and put producers and processors at a disadvantage.

71. One membership organisation supporting the removal of the 12-week derogation period notes that the current legislation which permits the labelling of produce as free range throughout the full 12-week duration of mandatory housing measures, has not affected consumer confidence. This remains true even though many free-range poultrymeat producers rear birds that are processed before the 12-week mark, resulting in those birds spending their entire lifespan housed.
72. It is noted by one respondent that removing the 12-week derogation period could also be beneficial in the event of future outbreaks, especially for birds such as seasonal free-range turkeys who are often reared for longer than 12-weeks. This is particularly relevant due to the potential impact of new variants of the Avian Influenza virus surviving in higher temperatures and changes in wild bird migration patterns.
73. Three respondents did not agree that chickens that have been kept inside should still be classified as free range and sold as such, recommending the use of clear labelling to prevent misleading consumers. One animal welfare charity regarded the removal of the 12-week time limit as a significant weakening of standards if birds that have been kept inside can still be marketed as 'free range'. However, Avian Influenza presents an animal welfare justification to keeping hens inside for more than 16-weeks in current circumstances, but this should only happen where circumstances remain extraordinary. They expressed a concern on having a repeat of early 2022 and 2023 when UK free-range eggs disappeared from shelves and were substituted due to the 16-week limit. Noting a preference for UK free-range eggs, that through certain schemes there could be an assurance that the birds have been kept to high welfare standards and even when kept indoors, receive more enrichment beyond minimum standards of free range.
74. Two animal welfare charities note how the proposed changes could have significant negative effects on animal welfare and consumer confidence in free range if labelling creates the illusion that free range welfare standards are being met. Resulting in a loss of trust for animal welfare conscience consumers who rely on food labelling to make informed purchases, while potentially disincentivising farmers and suppliers from complying with welfare standards. One charity citing their research did not share the same assurance for high standards in the UK. Finding that fewer than 3% of UK farms were being inspected by responsible regulators between 2018-2021 with non-compliance in animal welfare law being found in approximately one third of inspections.

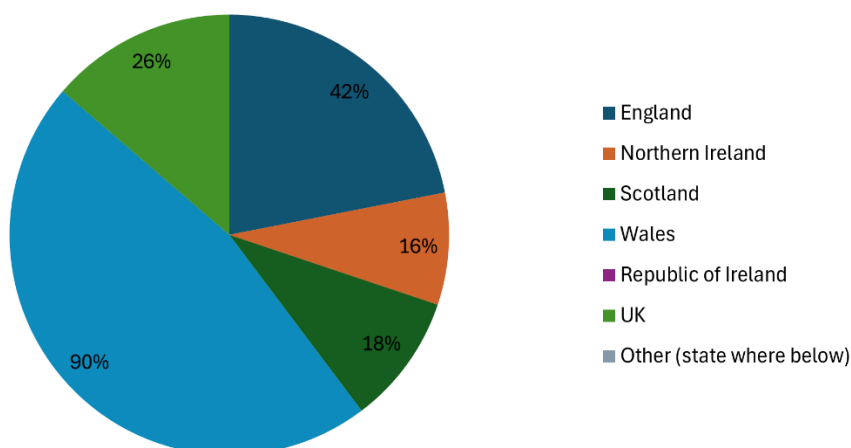
**Question 19: Please tell us who you are responding as, selecting from the following.**



75. Forty respondents could select multiple choices from above when asked who they responded as. The majority of respondents were Egg producers 40% (16) and Sector trade bodies or Membership Organisations 20% (8).

76. Respondents who selected other, described themselves as an Animal Welfare Charity, Buying Group, Charitable Organisation, Project Research Officer, Poultry Veterinarian and Egg Business (including Producers and Packhouses across the UK).

**Question 21: Please select the geographical coverage of your organisation or the area that your response relates to from the following (please tick as many as are relevant).**



77. Thirty-eight respondents gave answers, the majority 90% (34) of respondents' organisations or area of response was in Wales, following England with 42% (16) of respondents.

## **Government response and next steps**

This consultation applied to Wales only. Similar proposals are being developed by the UK Government and Scottish Government. The Welsh Government will publish more details in due course and will continue to work with stakeholders.

## **Annex A: Independent Surveys or Research**

Referenced by respondents during consultation.

British Egg Industry Council Independent Survey – Obsurvant, November 2023

Compassion in world farming: Farm Animals – Egg laying Hens

Conservative Animal Welfare Foundation – Mandatory Labelling, November 2020

FSA – Food and You 2: Wave 6: Chapter 2 Concerns about food

FSA – UK Public’s Interests, Needs and Concerns Around Food

The Animal Law Foundation : The Enforcement Problem

YouGov – What Do Brits Think of UK Farming Practices 2020