HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

From England's RSPCA. Born in 1824. Expansion in other European countries: Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, France (1845), Netherlands and USA (ASPCA).

At the beginning: NOT PET but horses, cattle. Slaughterhouses not yet built. Slaughtering inside towns as well as horses as working animals (coaches). Movement comes from the « Good Society ».

ANIMAL PROTECTION IN FRANCE

GRAMMONT’s LAW (1850) : forbids bad treatments towards domestic animal IN PUBLIC.

PENAL CODE (1960) : sanctions for ill treatments (fine) and cruelty act (fine + prison)

MERY’s LAW (1976) : Protection of Nature
All animal included. Wild animal only if domesticated or in captivity (zoos, NCA).

Animal = a thing in our Civil Code.

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All animal included. Wild animal only if domesticated or in captivity (zoos, NCA).
Animal = a thing in our Civil Code.


Act of Parliament :1980 (modified many times) : AI raising/AI transport/AI slaughtering
Many applications : many texts
Importance given to welfare societies in penal procedures

Then came:

IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTS FROM EUROPEAN LAWS


Probably to come : welfare of fish, welfare of dairy caws

ANIMAL WELFARE : Five freedoms

1) Freedom from thirst, hunger and ill nutrition
2) Appropriate Environment
3) No illness neither injuries

Sanitary, physiological, zootechnical items
VETERINARY ART

4) Freedom from fear and distress
5) Performance of normal behaviour of the species

Psycho-behavioural items
ETHOLOGY

Adopted by Brambell’s Comittee (UK 1965)
Adopted by OIE
EUROPEAN ORGANISATIONS

STRASBOURG
COUNCIL OF EUROPE
47 countries

Humanitarian Protection of animals
Environment
Human rights

May stops in 2012
Missions taken by OIE

CONVENTIONS
For Animal Protection
(recommendations)
Signature and ratification

EUROPEAN UNION

BRUSSELS
EUROPEAN UNION
15+10 = 25 SM + 2 = 27

ROME Treaty
Animals = agri products
Amsterdam Treaty 1997
Animals = sentient beings
Lisbon Treaty 2009

Limitation of Trade distortions

DIRECTIVES
Or REGULATIONS
Adopted by Council of Ministers of EU AND Parliement (since 09)

“implementation” in national law

LIMITATION OF TRADE DISTORTIONS

98’s Directive

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

European Council (Strasbourg) : 47
Standing Committee : countries + NGO

The Standing committee for European Convention on Animal Welfare gives recommendations for each animal production (veal calves, pigs, ducks, ostriches, fish...)

These recommendations may be adapted as European Directives by UE

RIGHT OF PRINCIPLES : guidelines
I) Scientific committees
EFSA/SCAHW
Ethologists/veterinarians

II) Administrations Expert Groups
From the different 27 Departments of Agriculture

III) COMMISSION
Executive Power
Initiative of «laws »

IV) PARLIAMENT
Codecision since The Lisbon’s Treaty

V) CONCIL OF MINISTERS
votes
adopts les texts

EUROPEAN UNION
ANIMAL WELFARE DIRECTIVE

PRAGMATIC RIGHT : standards


50 years of the Treaty celebrated under German Presidency of the Union in 2007.

Next S.M : Croatia.
Candidates : Ex Yougoslavia Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Turkey …
TURN OVER OF THE EU PRESIDENCY

- 1999: Germany/Finland
- 2000: Portugal/France
  *Nice Treaty*
- 2001: Sweden/Belgium
- 2002: Spain/Danmark
- 2003: Greece/Italy
- 2004: Ireland/Netherlands
- 2005: Luxemburg/U.K

Since the Lisbon’s Treaty:
ONE Chairman of the Council and one Commissioner of Foreign Affairs representing the WHOLE Union for 5 years.

- 2006: Austria/Finland
- 2007: Germany/Portugal
  *Lisbon ‘s Treaty*
- 2008: Sloveny/France
- 2009: Tchecky/Sweden
- 2010: Spain/Belgium
- 2011: Hungary/Poland
- 2012: Danmark/Cyprus
- 2013: Ireland/Lituania
- 2014: Greece/Italy

VOTE TO QUALIFIED MAJORITY (15)

| GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, UNITED KINGDOM | 10 voices |
| SPAIN | 8 voices |
| BELGIUM, GREECE, NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL | 5 voices |
| AUSTRIA, SWEDEN | 4 |
| DANMARK, IRELAND, FINLAND: | 3 |
| LUXEMBURG | 2 |

Total of voices: 87 v
Qualified Majority: 62 v
Blocking: 26 v

Translated in 27: + complex, different nb. Of voices
EUROPEAN TEXTS ABOUT ANIMAL PROTECTION (1)

- Ducks and Geese: Recommendation 1999 CE
- Turkeys: Recommendation 2001 CE
- Rabbits: Draft recommendation CE, Scientific Report from the EFSA 2005
- Ratites (ostriches): Recommendation CE 1997

Recommendations CE 2005. Only a Scientific Report from the EFSA 2009 SALMON first to be studied
### EUROPEAN TEXTS ABOUT ANIMAL PROTECTION (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Recommendation/Convention</th>
<th>Directive/Regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Recommendation 1993 CE</td>
<td>Scientific Report from the EFSA. OIE Code 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Cows</td>
<td>Scientific Report from the EFSA</td>
<td>Scientific Report from the EFSA 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fur Animals</td>
<td>Recommendation CE 1999</td>
<td>Scientific Report from the EFSA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NEWS EU STANDARDS:

Tendency: groups of animal, enlargement of surfaces, enrichment of the environment
EG : STANDARDS FOR PIGS : Directive 2008/120/CE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Living AI weight (kg)</th>
<th>m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Till 10</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 and till 20</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 20 and till 30</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 50 and till 85</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 85 and till 110</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 110</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROSPECTS …


To come : Welfare of Fish Directive
Perhaps : Dairy Cows
Setting up of reference centers in the different M.S (as for animal diseases)

Welfare evaluation questionnaire to fill for producers.
ENDS and not MEANS compulsory.
If not it’s a « never ending story » (regular modifications of surfaces, of equipments …)

Impulse on Training (producers, farmers, transporters, slaughterers …)

And anyway : **CONDITIONALITY** since 2010 : agri funds are unlinked with productivity.
2 other conditions : Environment + Health and Animal Welfare.
Inspected by officers for all species. Take account of welfare enrichment.
"BIEN-ETRE ANIMAL/BIENTRAITANCE/PROTECTION ANIMALE"
"ANIMAL WELFARE/ANIMAL WELL BEING/ANIMAL PROTECTION"

NEW ORIENTATION Of the EU Commission

Obligation of ends and not of means
Less drastic.
« Roadmap » 2012-2015

Research in Europe: Welfare Quality. Many laboratories in the M.S
12 items. 12 sub-items.
Depending on the species. Useful on farms, transport, markets …

Before: inspection of surfaces of standards: TOO MANY FIGURES
After (project): producers must show that they have fulfill the items.

HOLISTIC APPROACH
Like Quality Insurance (HACCP)

INTERNATIONAL RIGHT ABOUT ANIMAL HEALTH

BEFORE: 3 items. EFFICIENCY/INNOCUITY/RAPIDITY
(Eg: drugs, Food safety, eradication of an epizooty IA, FMD, TB)
Health of consumer: trade barrier

4th item
Ethical factor, quality …
Often said: « in the head of european consumers »
Different according to countries, continents …

HARMONISATION NECESSARY
FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE
### ANIMAL WELFARE: Five freedoms

1) Freedom from thirst, hunger and ill nutrition  
2) Appropriate Environment  
3) No illness neither injuries

4) Freedom from fear and distress  
5) Performance of normal behaviour of the species

Adopted by Brambell’s Committee (UK 1965)

**SO !!!!!!!!!!**

Adopted by OIE

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### INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY LAWS: ANIMAL PROTECTION

**NOW:** GATT ———— WTO (1995)  
« Any trade barrier must be based on scientific evidence or on an analysis of risks »

**SPS Agreement** bases on SCIENCE  
SCIENCE evidence leads to standards, codes and recommendations from International Organisations:  
WHO (human health)  
FAO (Food safety and security): **Codex Alimentarius**

**OIE = WAHO (178 SM)**  
*Ex – Office International des Epizooties*  
**NOW** takes into account animal welfare.  
**RECENT** (2002). Based on the **definition of AW.**

Jean Blancou:  
1936-2010

B. Vallat  
Source OIE
Le bien-être signifie comment un animal fait face aux conditions dans
lesquelles il vit.
Un animal est en bon état de bien-être si (comme indiqué par les données
scientifiques),
il est en bonne santé, en état de confort, bien nourri, en sécurité, capable
d’exprimer un comportement inné et n’est pas affecté par des états
désagréables tels que la douleur, la peur et la détresse.

“… Un bon état de bien-être nécessite la prévention des maladies et des
soins vétérinaires, des abris appropriés, ainsi qu’une gestion, une nutrition,
une contention par l’homme adaptés ainsi qu’un abattage ou une mise à
mort « humaines ».

Le bien-être animal se réfère à l’état de l’animal. Le traitement qu’un
animal reçoit est couvert comme d’autre termes comme la bientraitance,
l’élevage et le traitement « humain ». Donc :

Le bien-être animal et la santé sont liés
Importance du concept des cinq libertés
Importance de la règle des 3 Rs
Nécessité de bases scientifiques pour établir des normes
Contribution au bien-être de l’humanité
L’amélioration du bien-être animal peut améliorer la productivité et être
bénéfique en terme économique.”
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION