

REGULATIONS ON THE WELFARE AND ANIMAL PROTECTION IN FRANCE AND IN EUROPE

 Historical background
Current situation
Prospects 

Séance franco-japonaise AVF

18/06/2012



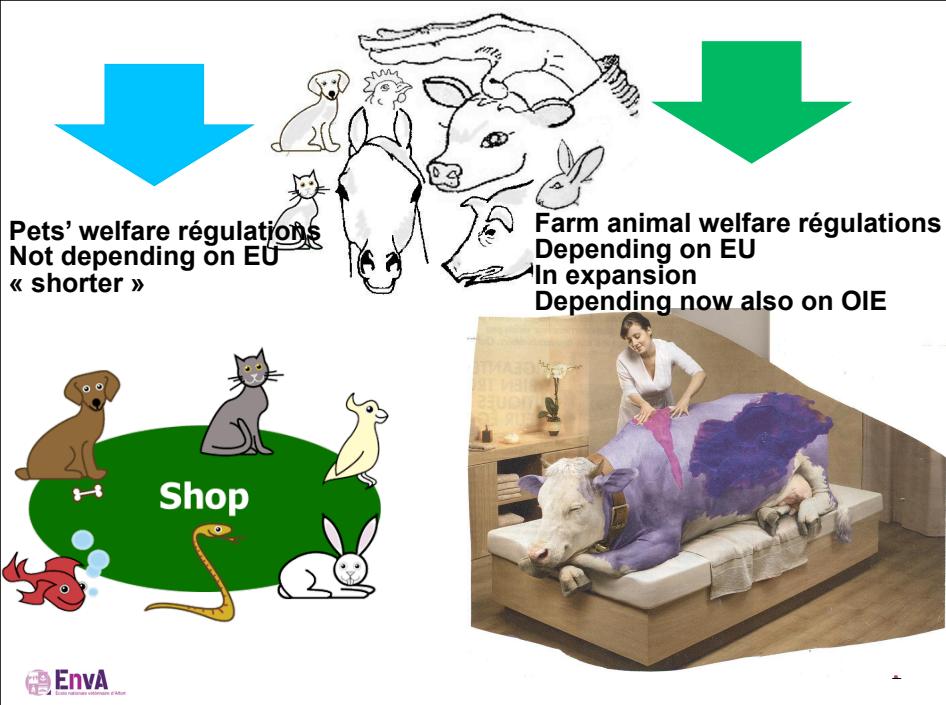
FABRE Agnès

DVM-VO-METhology

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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 ».

Source: *La Cause Animale*. C. Traïni. 2011. PUF

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Then : pets up to date
Linked to the emancipation of women

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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 = sentient being in our Rural Code.

Animal = a thing in our Civil Code.

Law on Animal Protection and Dangerous Animal (1999) : specific for pets and dangerous dogs.

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

Eg: laying hens, pigs, veal calves, broilers. Dir. 1986/1999, 991/2001, 1991/1997, 2007
Probably to come : welfare of fish, welfare of dairy cows



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ANIMAL WELFARE : Five freedoms

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

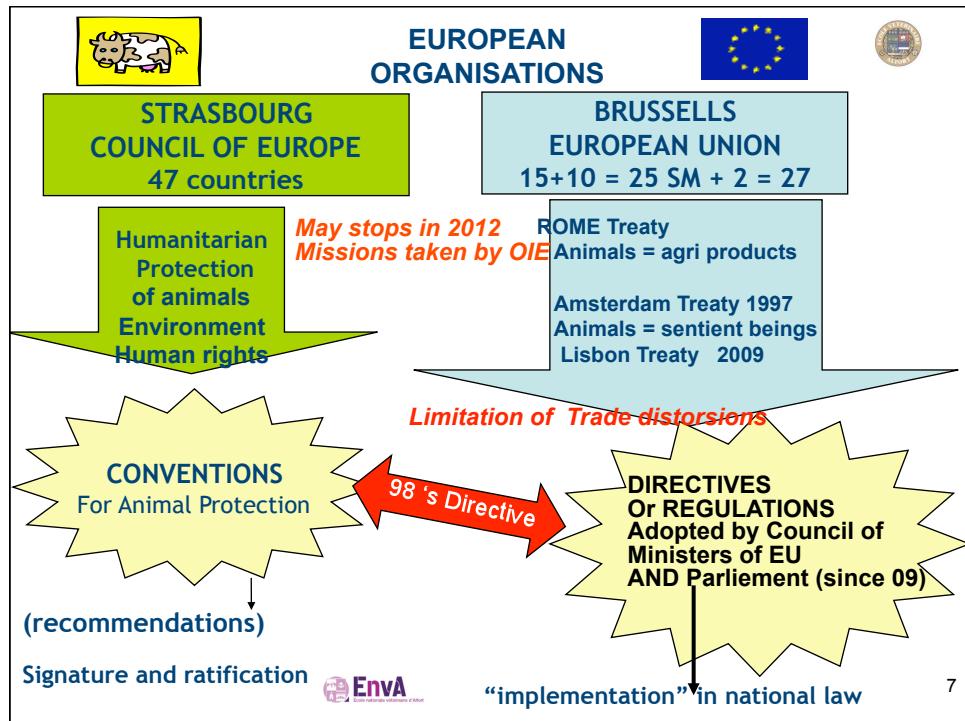
Sanitary, physiological,
zootechnical items
VETERINARY ART

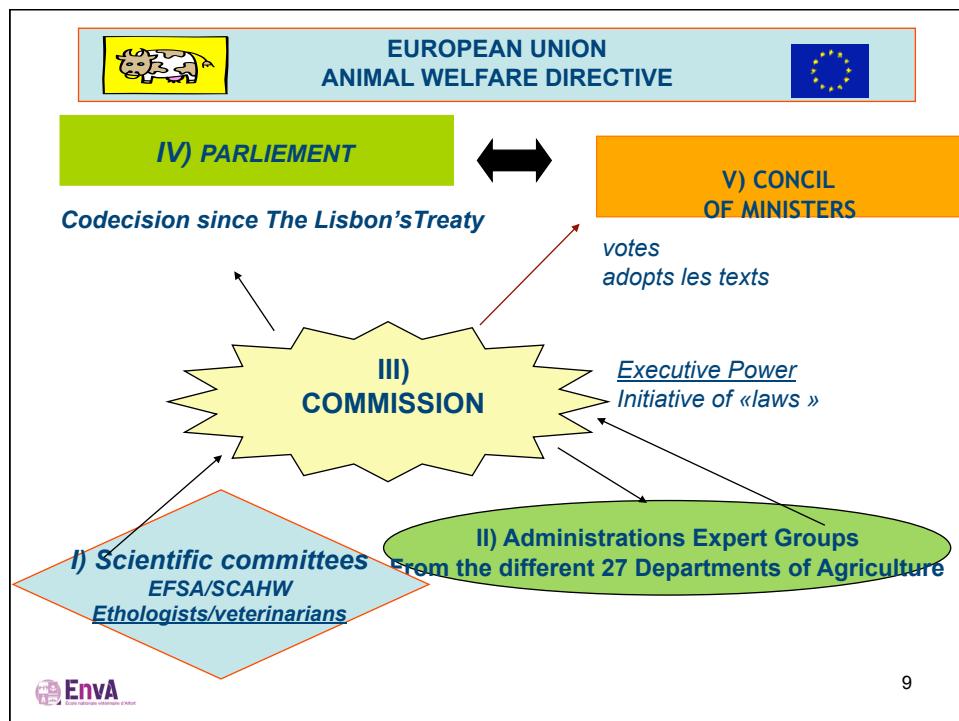
- 4) Freedom from fear and distress
- 5) Performance of normal behaviour of the species

Psycho-behavioural items
ETHOLOGY

Adopted by Brambell's Committee (UK 1965)

Adopted by OIE





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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
- 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

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



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



VOTING IN UE (27)



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EUROPEAN TEXTS ABOUT ANIMAL PROTECTION (1)

Laying hens Recommendation CE 1995 Directive EU 1999



Ducks and Geese Recommendation 1999 CE



Turkeys Recommendation 2001 CE



Rabbits Draft recommendation CE  *Scientific Report* from the EFSA 2005

Broilers Recommendation CE 1995 UE Directive 2007



Ratites (ostriches) Recommendation CE 1997

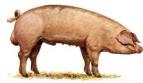


Recommendations CE 2005. Only a *Scientific Report* from the EFSA 2009
SALMON first to be studied



EUROPEAN TEXTS ABOUT ANIMAL PROTECTION (2)

Pigs Recommendation CE 1999 (rev) Directive EU 2001/2008



Veal Calves Recommendation 1993 CE Directive EU 1997

Cattle Recommendation 1993 CE *Scientific Report* from the EFSA. [OIE Code 2012](#)
Dairy Cows 

Scientific Report from the EFSA

Fur Animals Recommendation CE 1999 *Scientific Report* from the EFSA

Transport Convention CE 2004 (rev)



UE Directive 1995/UE Regulation 2005

OIE Code 2011

Slaughter Convention CE 1979

UE Directive 2009. OIE Code 2011

Farming Convention CE 1976



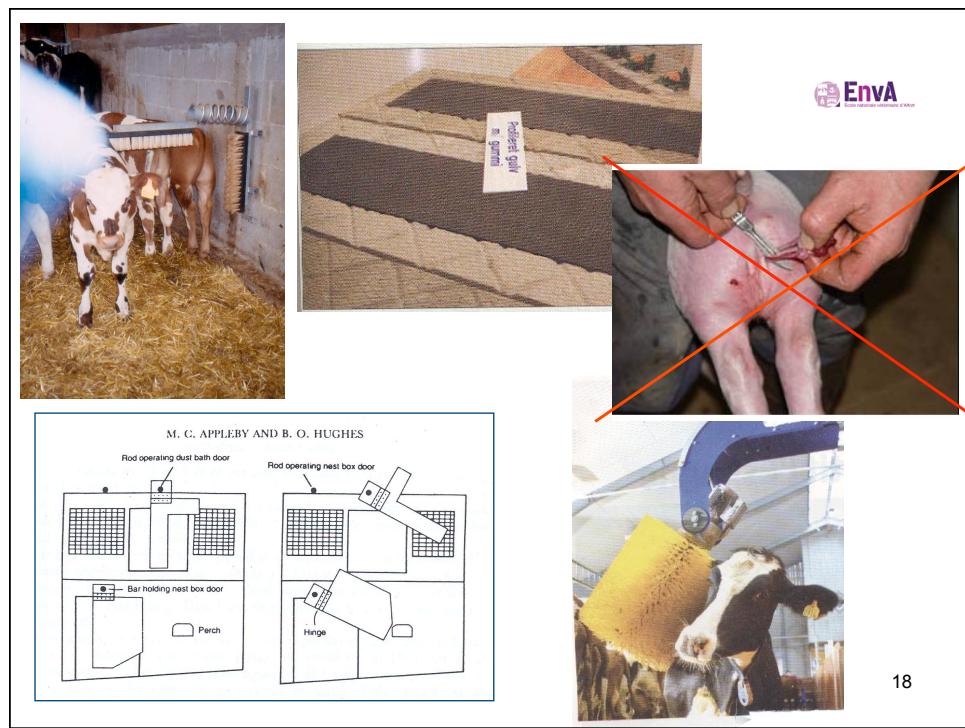
UE Directive 1998.

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NEWS EU STANDARDS :
Tendency : groups of animal, enlargement of surfaces,
enrichment of the environment



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EG : STANDARDS FOR PIGS : Directive 2008/120/CE

Living AI weight (kg)	m2
Till 10	0,15
More than 10 and till 20	0,20
More than 20 and till 30	0,30
More than 50 and till 85	0,40
More than 85 and till 110	0,55
More than 110	1,00



PROSPECTS ...

NEW ACTION PLAN OF THE EU COMMISSION : 2012-2015.

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 : Environnement + 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”**

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

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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

Ethical factor, quality ...
Often said : « in the head of european consumers »
Different according to countries, continents ...
HARMONISATION NECESSARY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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ETHOLOGY

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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
Source AVF



B. Vallat
Source OIE

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DROIT INTERNATIONAL VETERINAIRE : PROTECTION ANIMALE/Définition OIE du BEA

« 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'autres 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 ».

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*High cultural
point of view
For 178 M.S*

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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