# EUROGROUP EANIMALS

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Farm Animals



## **TODAY'S PRESENTATION**

- Who are we?
- What do we do?
- Our activities in the fields of
  - Live animal transport
  - Slaughter
  - Stray dog population control



## **WHO WE ARE**

- Only pan–European animal welfare organization
- 50 member organisations in 26 EU member states and Switzerland, Norway, Serbia & US
- Evidence-based with clear ethical position in favour of animals
- Track record of success for 35 years
- Transparent, ethical, service-oriented organisation upholding the human values of integrity, respect and equality
- Professional, knowledgeable and passionate staff



## **OUR MEMBERS**



































































































## **OUR CORE TASKS**







#### THE INTERGROUP VISION

"Provide a collaborative cross-party forum in the European Parliament to jointly improve the welfare and conservation of animals through EU legislation, better enforcement and dissemination of knowledge and best practices."

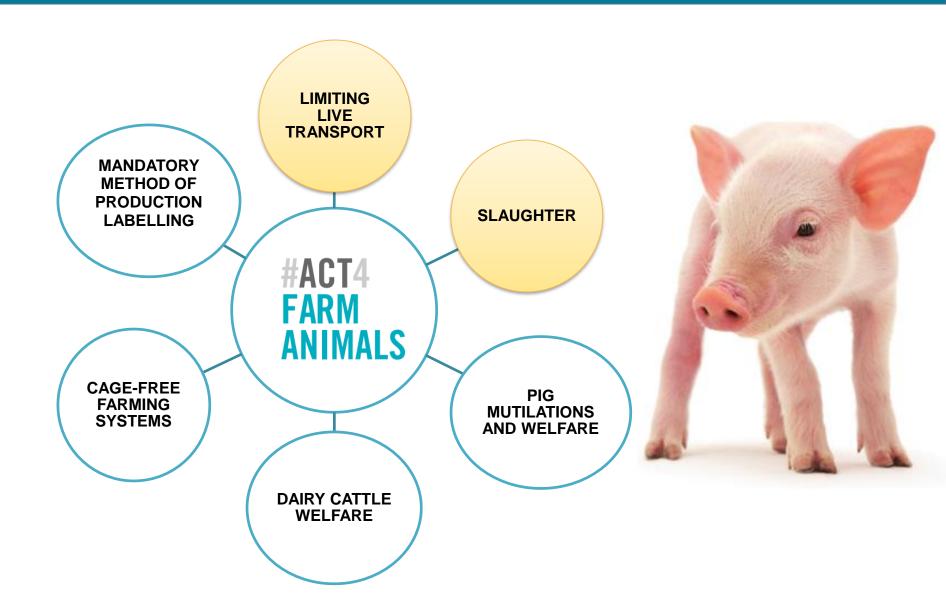




### **WORRYING TRENDS**

- 1. Inadequate implementation and enforcement
- 2. Very limited or **inexistent updates of legislation** despite the wealth of new insights provided by animal welfare science
- 3. Focus on competitiveness in globalising markets







### LIVE ANIMAL TRANSPORT



1 BILLION POULTRY, 37 MILLION CATTLE, PIG, SHEEP, GOATS, EQUINES yearly



#### Long distance live animal transport





**April 2016** 

Bulgarian-Turkish border: 70 bovines originating from Belgium stuck for 2 weeks inside the trucks due to paperwork irregularities.



**FAO 2007:** live animal transport "ideally suited for spreading disease"

**FVE 2008:** "the risk of adverse welfare increases with increasing journey time".... "rear animals as close as possible to the premises on which they are born and slaughter them as close as possible to the point of production"

**OIE ANIMAL WELFARE WG (2009)** "OIE should recommend phasing out of unnecessary long transport (including export) of animals for slaughter. It should set a target, e. g 2020, and work with stakeholders including governments towards ending such transport by that date".

**EFSA 2004, 2011:** "avoid transport of live animals and reduce journey time"

# Request for revision of Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97.

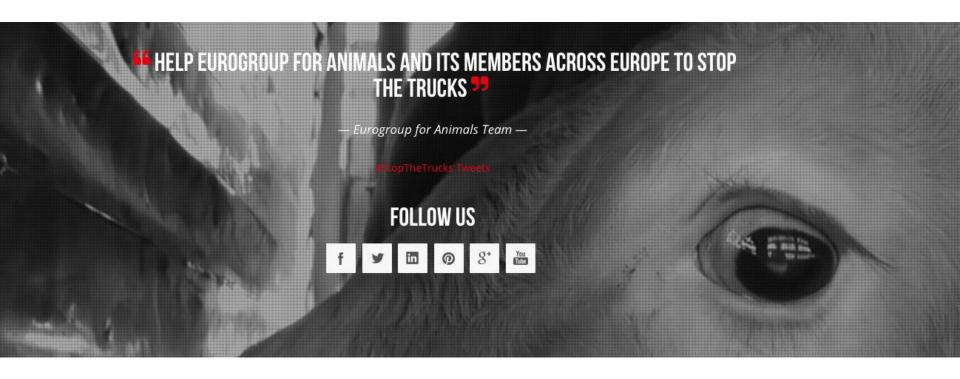
With reference to recital 11 in the "Transport Regulation", Regulation No 1/2005 (EC) the governments of Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark would like to urge the Commission to consider a revision of the above mentioned regulation.

#### Recital 11 runs as follows:

"In order to ensure a consistent and effective application of this Regulation across the Community in the light of its basic principle according to which animals must not be transported in a way likely to cause injury or undue suffering to them, it is appropriate to set out detailed provisions addressing the specific needs arising in relation to the various types of transport. Such detailed provisions should be interpreted and applied in accordance with the aforesaid principle <u>and should be timely updated whenever, in particular in the light of new scientific advice, they appear no longer to ensure compliance with the above principle for particular species or types of transport."</u>

Signed by Denmark, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden, Austria





- Revision of the transport Regulation (DK, DE, NL, SE, AT)
- Fattening/slaughter as near as possible to the place of birth
- Transport of meat instead of live animals
- Limitation to maximum 8 hours for live transport (4 h for poultry)





### **ANIMAL TRANSPORT GUIDES**

DG SANTE Pilot Project for Best Practices in Live Animal Transport (2015-2018)



# The Transport Guides project aims to develop and communicate Good and Best practices for transport of livestock

These practices will be presented in Guides which aim to promote animal welfare















## Project coordinated by **Core Team**

**WLR** (Wageningen Livestock Research - NL)

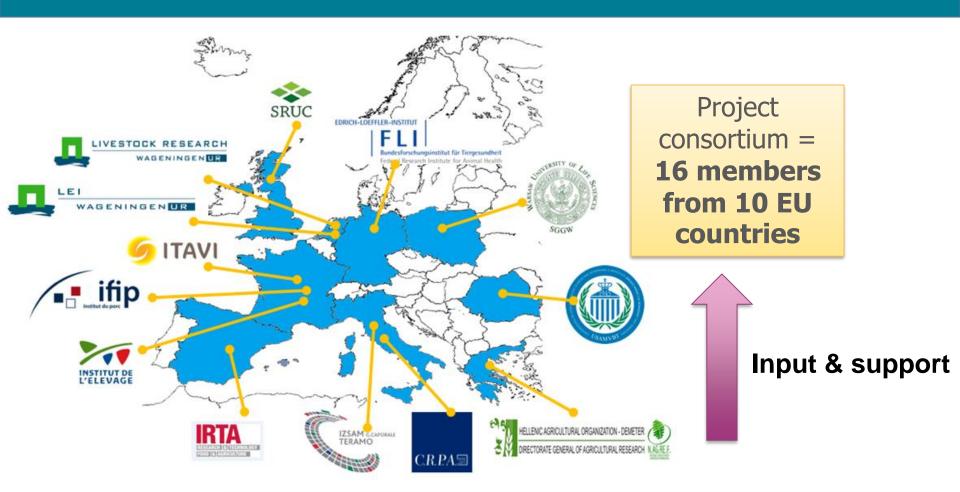
**CRPA** (Centro Ricerche Produzioni Animali - IT)

**FVE** (Federation of Veterinarians of Europe)

**IRU** (International Road Transport Union)

**Eurogroup for Animals** 





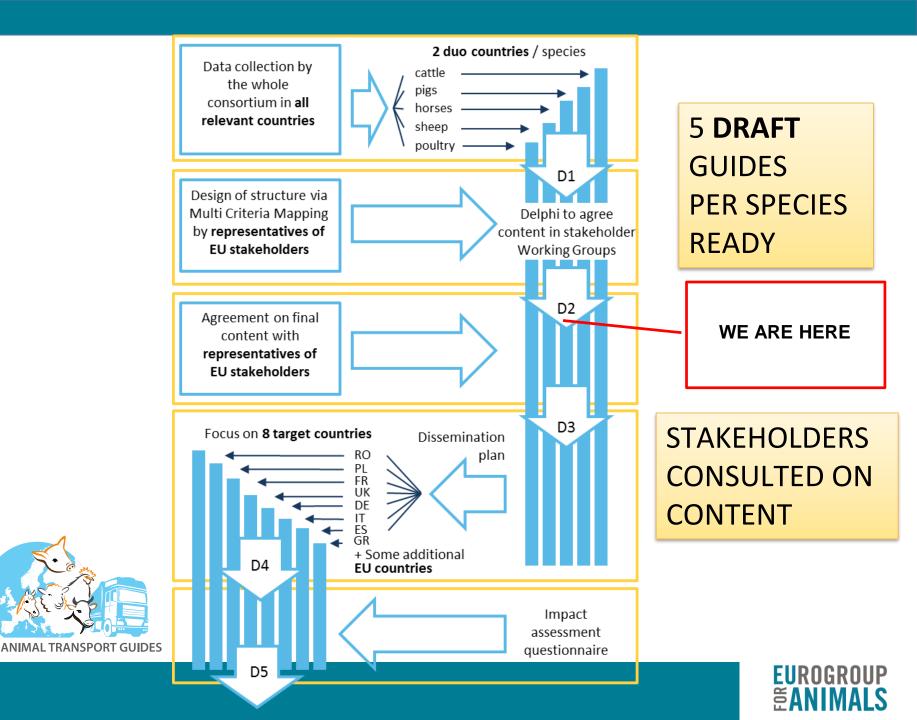


#### **Stakeholder Platform**

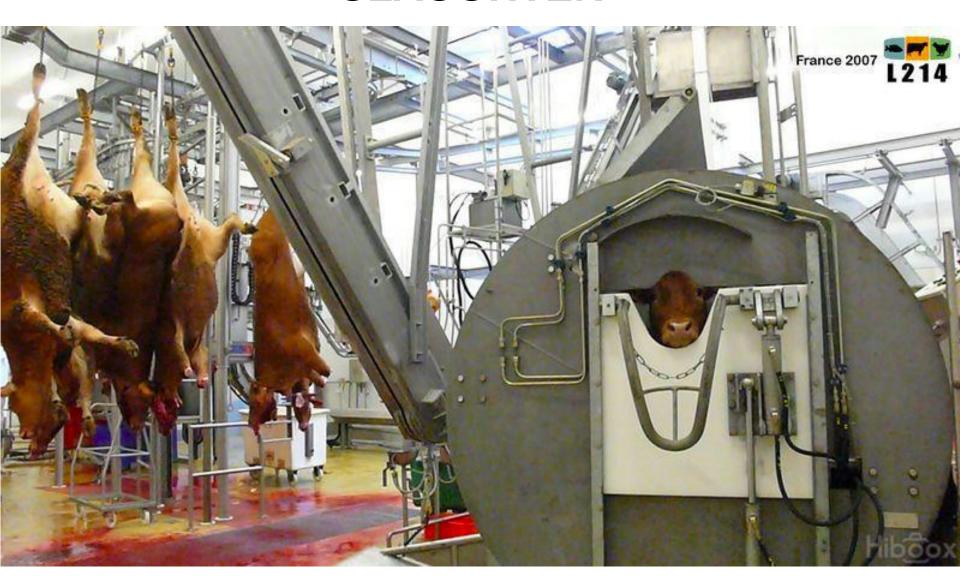
(10 stakeholder representatives at international level)

+ Working Groups of end-users in 9 EU Member States.





## **SLAUGHTER**



#### Protection of animals at slaughter in 3<sup>rd</sup> countries



#ACT4 FARM ANIMALS



#### Implementation or Regulation 1099/2009





Severe infringements documented at the French abattoirs of Alès, Mauléon-Licharre and Le Vigan, France, between 2015-16



#### Implementation or Regulation 1099/2009





Italian "horror slaughterhouse" – Italcarni, 2015



#### **CO2** stunning of pigs





Highly aversive

Intense struggling prior to loss of consciousness (40-60s)

Alternatives needed



#### CO2 stunning of pigs: ICFAW proposal to the OIE



























## Stunning of Pigs with Carbon Dioxide SUBMISSION TO THE OIE BY THE INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

May 2016

ICFAW welcomes the recognition in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (Article 7.5.7.4) that "Inhalation of high concentration of carbon dioxide is aversive and can be distressing to animals. Therefore, the use of non-aversive gas mixtures is being developed." We also note that the section on gas stunning is stated to be "under study". We believe that this is an appropriate time for the OIE to review the use of different gas mixtures in the stunning of pigs.



#### Ineffective stunning parameters for poultry

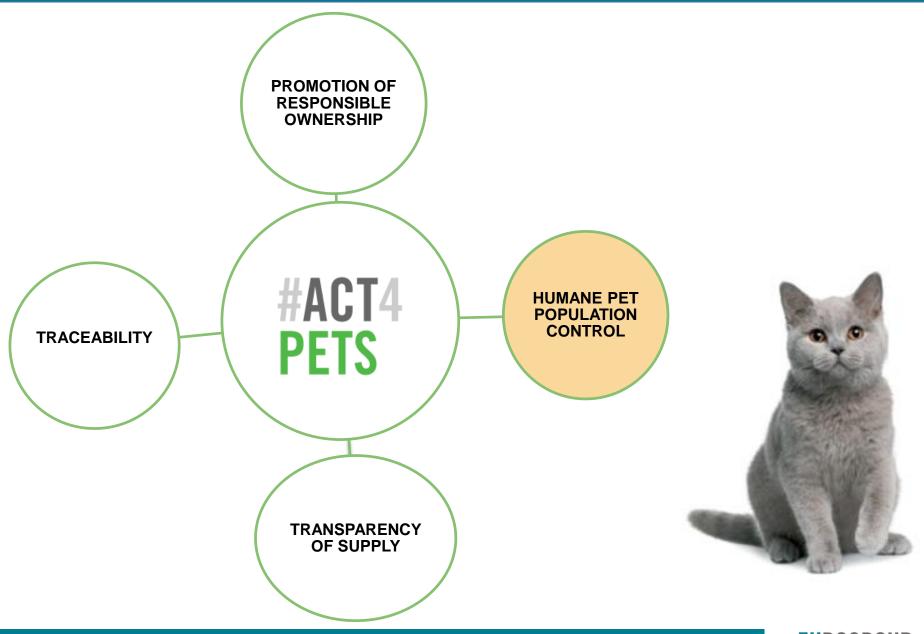


Problem with frequencies admitted by EU Reg. for water bath stunning

Estimated 1 billion poultry/year ineffectively stunned

Changes via OIE standards (?)





## Dog population management

#### **Problems:**

- Member States have employed unsustainable and ineffective control measures
- Best practices on dog and cat population management are not being followed – ie. OIE guidelines on DPM & ICAM guidance on cat population management



## Dog population management

#### Our solution:

- Ensure that MANCPs are used to frame national control measures so that population management guidelines are observed
- Seek the use of Commission powers to act in respect of wild (including stray and feral) animals for disease control purposes – ie. via mandatory use veterinary medicinal products (including vaccines). Guidance is also an option here.





## **Questions? Thank you!**

