BIENESTAR ANIMAL

ETOLOGÍA- RESUMEN

Genética

- porcino y clones

Ontogenia

- cerdos, alojamientos, ovino

Fisiología

- aves, bovino, porcino

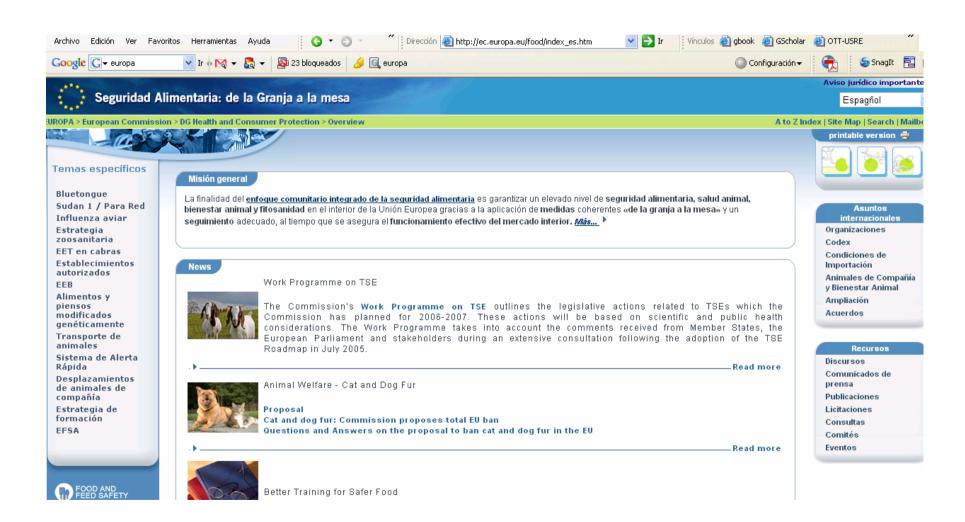
Psicología

- visón, bovino

Ecología del comportamiento

- rumiantes

DIRECTIVAS EUROPEAS

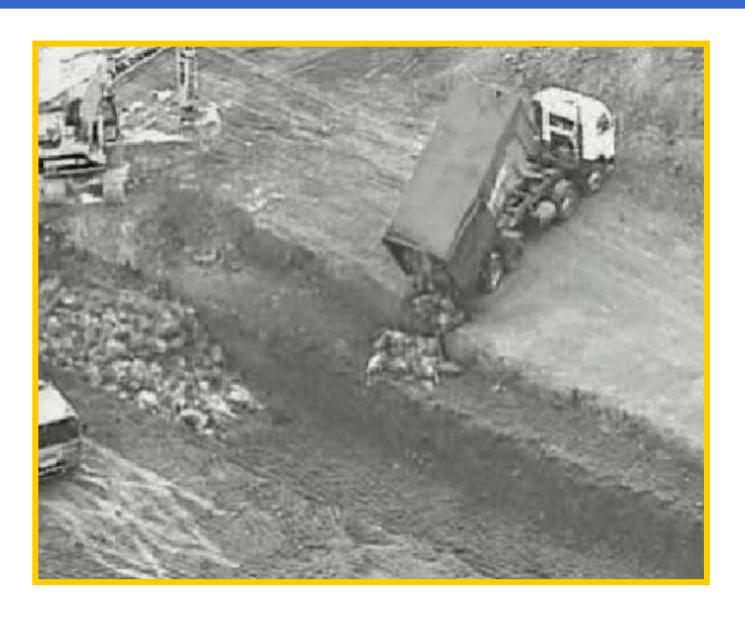


DIRECTIVAS EUROPEAS

- European Convention for the Protection of Animals 1968
- Directiva 91/628/EC
- Real Decreto 27 Junio 1997

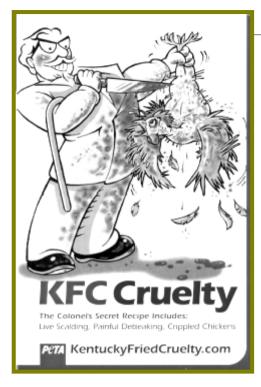


BSE











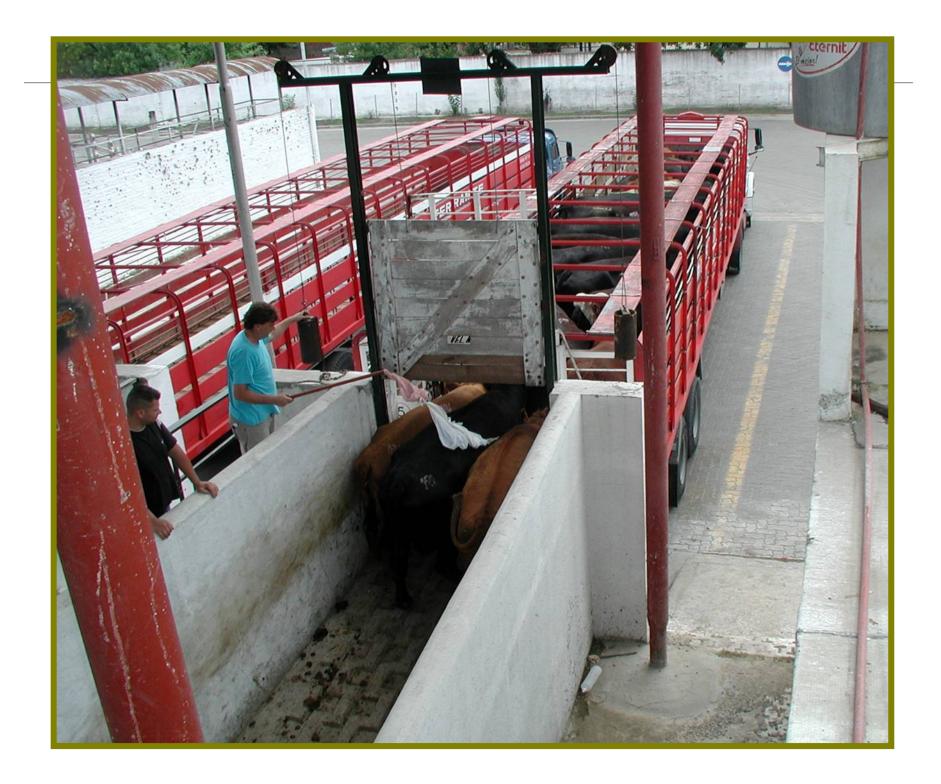


Promociones



e g a t i v a s







Animal Welfare for Farmed Animals Main elements of the "acquis"

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The views expressed here are purely those of the writer and may not in any circumstances be regarded as stating an official position of the European Commission.

Acquis

The French term acquis (or sometimes acquis communautaire) is used in European Union law to refer to the total body of EU law accumulated so far. The term is also used to describe laws adopted under the Schengen treaty, prior to its integration into the European Union legal order by the Treaty of Amsterdam, in which case one speaks of the Schengen acquis.







Introduction

- Enshrined in the Treaty
 - → Animals are "sentient beings"
- Growing public concern
- Scientifically based
- International development



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Main elements of the EU legislation

- Wild and experimental animals: DG Environment
- -> Farmed animals: DG Health and Consumer Protection
 - → Keeping of animals on farm
 - →Transport
 - →Slaughter and Killing





Keeping of Animals on Farm

- Minimum standards (vs. Full harmonisation)
- → Umbrella Directive 98/58/EC
- 3 Specific Directives
 - →Protection of calves (Directive 91/629/EC)
 - Protection of laying hens (Directive 1999/74/EEC)
 - Protection of pigs (Directive 91/630/EEC)



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On Farm: Directive 98/58/EC

- → Based on the <u>European Convention for the</u>

 <u>Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes</u>
- Five Freedoms
 - →from hunger and thirst
 - →from discomfort
 - from pain, injury and disease
 - →to express normal behaviour
 - →from fear and distress



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On Farm: Calves (Dir. 91/629)

→ Housing:

- →No individual pen for calves > 8 weeks of age
- → Perforated walls for individual pens and minimum size
- Minimum space allowances for group housing





On Farm: Calves (Dir. 91/629)

Management:

- →Not permanently in darkness
- →No to be tethered (with very limited exceptions) or muzzled
- →Sufficient iron in the diet (Hb 4.5 mmol/l)
- →Sufficient fibrous food for calves > 2 weeks of age





On Farm: Laying hens (Dir. 99/74) Egg labelling Reg. 2002/4)



- Unenriched cages
 - →550 cm2/hen but banned from 2003 to 2012
- Enriched cages
 - →750 cm2/hen + nest + perch+ litter + etc.
- Alternative systems (barn / free range)
 - →9 hens/m2 +many other technical specifications





On Farm: Pigs (Dir. 91/630)

→ Housing:

- Minimum space allowances for all pig categories
- Standards for concrete slatted floors
- → No tethering for sows and gilts (from 2006)
- → Ban of individual stalls for dry sows (from 2003 to 2013)





On Farm: Pigs (Dir. 91/630)

Management:

- → Compulsory training for the farmer
- Manipulable materials for all pigs (straw or alike)
- → No routine mutilation (tail docking or teeth clipping)
- → Castration > 7 days of age by vet only
- → Minimum weaning age of 28 days of age





- Directly applicable from January 2007
- The overall chain of transport
 - farmers, assembly centres, transporters and slaughterhouses
- Detailed provisions for the main livestock species
- → Focus on long journeys i.e. > 8 hours





- Administrative provisions
 - → Transporters: authorisation + Electronic database
 - → <u>Drivers</u>: Certificate of competence
 - → Road vehicles (long journeys only) and <u>livestock</u>

 <u>vessels</u>: Certificate of approval + Electronic database
 - → Cross-borders long journeys: journey log



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- Basic technical rules
 - Fitness for transport (young and fragile animals)
 - →Means of transport
 - Loading/unloading/handling: facilities and practices
 - Space allowances (equidae, domestic ruminants, pigs)





- Additional rules for long journeys
 - → Road vehicles
 - → Mechanical ventilation + drinking equipment
 - → Monitoring/recording/warning system for temperatures
 - →Navigation system from 2007 to 2009
 - →Livestock vessels





- Journeys times and resting periods (if > 8 hours)
 - →Domestic ruminants, equidae and pigs
 - →Maximum travelling times for road journeys
 - Minimum resting time 24 hours in a staging point
 - →Specific provisions for ferries





- →Any killing of productive animals
 - Slaughter for human consumption
 - → Killing for disease control and other reasons
- → Excluded
 - experimental purposes, sporting events or legal hunting



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- → Slaughterhouses
 - Lairage facilities and handling of animals
 - → Restraining/stunning/bleeding
 - → Ritual slaughter
 - →Design and maintenance of equipments
 - →Staff competence





- →At lairage
 - Proper design to avoid injury
 - Sorting and separate animals at arrival
 - →Proper handling
 - → Feed if > 12 hours



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- → Restraining system
- →Positive list of authorised methods (need to be updated)
- →Bleeding (only one carotid)



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- →Outside slaughterhouses
 - Possible derogation for personal consumption but stunning compulsory for small ruminants and pigs
 - → General provisions for disease control
 - →Fur animals (positive list)
 - → Surplus chicks in hatchery





Conclusion

- → <u>Farmed animals</u>: housing conditions prevail but evolution towards better management (indicators based)
- Transport: New legislation introducing new technology (better training / better enforcement)
- Slaughter and killing: facing new challenges and public concerns (disease control)





Conclusion (2)

Community Action Plan on the Protection and

Welfare of Animals

- Upgrading existing standards
- Introducing animal welfare indicators
- Promoting animal protection and welfare
- Further international initiatives





Thank you for your attention

- For more details consult our website:
- → http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/animal/welfare/in dex en.htm
- Ongoing initiatives and legislative references
- → Links to EFSA and OIE websites





