

SECTION 7.

ANIMAL WELFARE

CHAPTER 7.1.

INTRODUCTION TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

Article 7.1.1.

Animal welfare means how an *animal* is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An *animal* is in a good state of *welfare* if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress.

Good *animal welfare* requires *disease* prevention and appropriate veterinary treatment, shelter, management and nutrition, humane handling and humane *slaughter or killing*. *Animal welfare* refers to the state of the *animal*; the treatment that an *animal* receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry, and humane treatment.

Article 7.1.2.

Guiding principles for animal welfare

- 1) That there is a critical relationship between animal health and *animal welfare*.
- 2) That the internationally recognised 'five freedoms' (freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition; freedom from fear and distress; freedom from physical and thermal discomfort; freedom from pain, injury and *disease*; and freedom to express normal patterns of behaviour) provide valuable guidance in *animal welfare*.
- 3) That the internationally recognised 'three Rs' (reduction in numbers of *animals*, refinement of experimental methods and replacement of *animals* with non-animal techniques) provide valuable guidance for the use of *animals* in science.
- 4) That the scientific assessment of *animal welfare* involves diverse elements which need to be considered together, and that selecting and weighing these elements often involves value-based assumptions which should be made as explicit as possible.
- 5) That the use of *animals* in agriculture, education and research, and for companionship, recreation and entertainment, makes a major contribution to the wellbeing of people.
- 6) That the use of *animals* carries with it an ethical responsibility to ensure the *welfare* of such *animals* to the greatest extent practicable.
- 7) That improvements in farm *animal welfare* can often improve productivity and food safety, and hence lead to economic benefits.
- 8) That equivalent outcomes based on performance criteria, rather than identical systems based on design criteria, be the basis for comparison of *animal welfare* standards and recommendations.

Article 7.1.3.

Scientific basis for recommendations

- 1) *Welfare* is a broad term which includes the many elements that contribute to an *animal's* quality of life, including those referred to in the 'five freedoms' listed above.

- 2) The scientific assessment of *animal welfare* has progressed rapidly in recent years and forms the basis of these recommendations.
- 3) Some measures of *animal welfare* involve assessing the degree of impaired functioning associated with injury, *disease*, and malnutrition. Other measures provide information on *animals'* needs and affective states such as hunger, pain and fear, often by measuring the strength of *animals'* preferences, motivations and aversions. Others assess the physiological, behavioural and immunological changes or effects that *animals* show in response to various challenges.
- 4) Such measures can lead to criteria and indicators that help to evaluate how different methods of managing *animals* influence their *welfare*.

Article 7.1.4.

General principles for the welfare of animals in livestock production systems

- 1) Genetic selection should always take into account the health and *welfare* of *animals*.
 - 2) *Animals* chosen for introduction into new environments should be suited to the local climate and able to adapt to local *diseases*, parasites and nutrition.
 - 3) The physical environment, including the substrate (walking surface, resting surface, etc.), should be suited to the species so as to minimise risk of injury and transmission of *diseases* or parasites to *animals*.
 - 4) The physical environment should allow comfortable resting, safe and comfortable movement including normal postural changes, and the opportunity to perform types of natural behaviour that *animals* are motivated to perform.
 - 5) Social grouping of *animals* should be managed to allow positive social behaviour and minimise injury, distress and chronic fear.
 - 6) For housed *animals*, air quality, temperature and humidity should support good animal health and not be aversive. Where extreme conditions occur, *animals* should not be prevented from using their natural methods of thermo-regulation.
 - 7) *Animals* should have access to sufficient feed and water, suited to the *animals'* age and needs, to maintain normal health and productivity and to prevent prolonged hunger, thirst, malnutrition or dehydration.
 - 8) *Diseases* and parasites should be prevented and controlled as much as possible through good management practices. *Animals* with serious health problems should be isolated and treated promptly or killed humanely if treatment is not feasible or recovery is unlikely.
 - 9) Where painful procedures cannot be avoided, the resulting pain should be managed to the extent that available methods allow.
 - 10) The handling of *animals* should foster a positive relationship between humans and *animals* and should not cause injury, panic, lasting fear or avoidable stress.
 - 11) Owners and handlers should have sufficient skill and knowledge to ensure that *animals* are treated in accordance with these principles.
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