

Evaluation of the EU Animal Welfare Strategy (2012-2015)

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EU animal welfare strategy

Commission Communication COM(2012)6

6 Objectives

- Consider feasibility of introducing a simplified EU legislative framework;
- Improve compliance with AW legislation;
- **Develop** EU level knowledge of certain issues;
- **Promote** EU animal welfare standards globally;
- Optimise synergies with the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP);
- **Provide** consumers and the public with appropriate information on animal welfare.

20 Actions

- Implementation report for the slaughter regulation;
- Study on the welfare of farmed fish during (transport and killing);
- EU guidelines on the protection of pigs;
- Other





Context of the evaluation



European Court of Auditors' Report (2018)

Evaluation based on evidence assessment (2019)

5 criteria:

- Relevance;
- Coherence;
- Effectiveness;
- Efficiency;
- EU added value.



Key steps of the evaluation

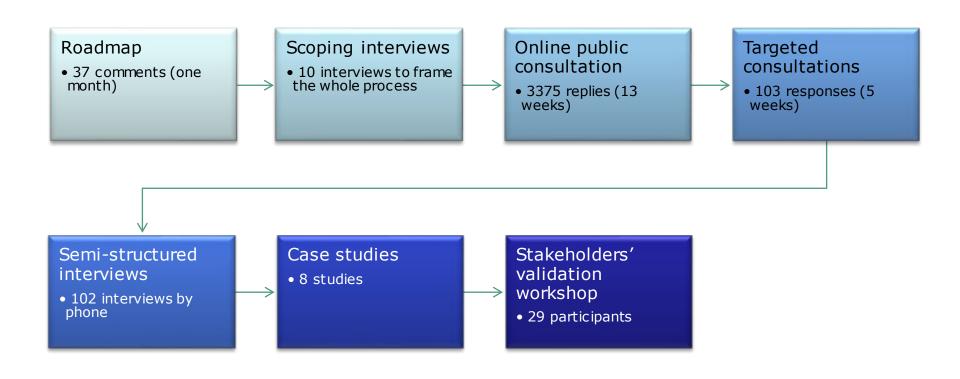
- Evaluation Road Map (May 2019);
- Commission Steering Group (May 2019);
- Terms of reference (September 2019);
- External Study (2019 2020): → Link

COM Staff Working Document (March 2021): → Link





Stakeholders' consultation





Relevance

 Appropriate response to the animal welfare needs and challenges at the time.

The delivery model was appropriate for around half of the objectives:

Positive outcome

Enforcement actions, guidelines and studies

Not ambitious enough

 Synergies with the CAP, international activities and information to consumers

 Most of the problems and drivers identified in the strategy remain relevant today.





Coherence

The objectives and actions of the strategy were:

Internally coherent

• They operated well together and led to synergies

Externally coherent

- Interventions in Member States
- Positive examples between the strategy and various OIE initiatives on animal welfare as well as FAO Gateway to Farm Animal Welfare





Effectiveness (1)

The strategy was overall effective as an initiative that set common goals.

Implementation

 All strategy's actions were implemented except one (i.e. a simplified EU legislative framework)

Progress

 It has been made on all objectives, but none of them has been fully achieved



A set of factors contributing to this:

- Internal factors

 E.g. delivery model, resources, political agenda
- External factors

 E.g. differences across
 MSs, stakeholders
 support, differences in interpreting the legislation



Effectiveness (2)

Main contributions

- Prohibition of non-enriched cage systems for hens and the group housing of sows
- Key role influencing the creation of the EU Animal Welfare Platform
- Global level playing field



Remaining risks

- Animal transport (i.e. long journeys to third countries, high summer temperatures, etc.)
- Welfare of pigs (i.e. routine pig's tail docking)





Efficiency

Costs

 Largest ones linked to enforcement, monitoring, international cooperation, production of studies and reports, development and dissemination of guidelines.

Cost distribution

 Perception of uneven distribution of costs among stakeholders.

Additional resources for the strategy's actions would have improved their effectiveness.





EU Added Value

Within the EU

- The strategy produced results that would not have been possible at national level
- It helped to harmonise and coordinate animal welfare policy and activities in the union.

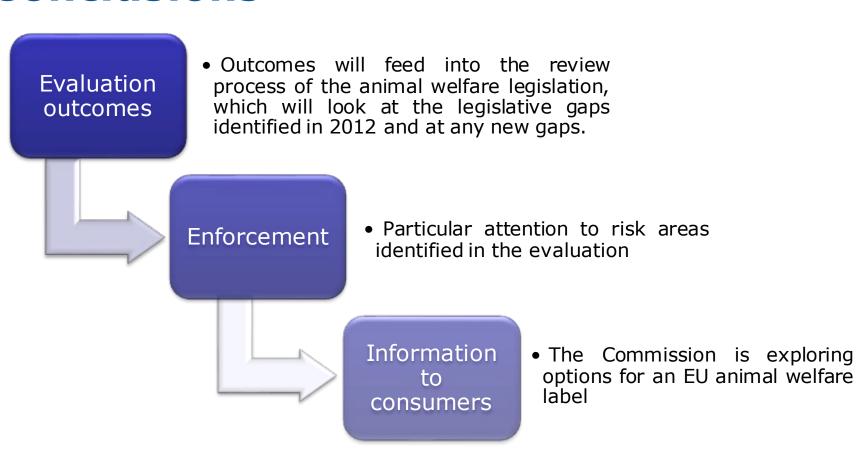
Internationally

• The strategy helped the EU to speak in one voice to promote and raise awareness about animal welfare.





Conclusions



Food Safety



Thank you for your attention!

