

Issue 09 | January 2018

**EUROGROUP
FOR ANIMALS**

MAGAZINE



THEME

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FORCES**
to Make Fur History

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JOINING
FORCES



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EDITORIAL

Dear animal friends,

First and foremost, a very happy and animal friendlier 2018 from all of us here at Eurogroup for Animals. We are looking forward to continuing our journey together with you to drive positive change for animals across Europe.

As you can see in this magazine, 2018 will be an important year for animals.

It may sound far off but the pan-European political parties are already preparing for the next European elections in May/June 2019. With this in mind, it will be of utmost importance for us to make sure that citizen's voices are being heard and that animal welfare is being reflected in the manifestos of the pan-European political parties. Consequently, Eurogroup for Animals and its member organisations will start knocking on the doors of politicians to place the topic of animal welfare on their radar.

Also this year, the European Parliament will be asked to vote for an official committee of inquiry on live animal transport with the aim to investigate the serious shortcoming of the EU Transport Regulation. We were thrilled to see that over 210 MEPs across all political groups have already supported the request for the set-up of this committee. A key individual in this process is German MEP Peter Jahr and you can read his interview on page 6.

On a sadder note, the 1st January 2018 was the deadline for the EU declaration on alternatives for surgical castration of piglets which unfortunately did not deliver the envisaged results. We believe this is unacceptable and we will continue our End Pig Pain campaign to call on national agricultural ministers and the European Commission to prohibit painful piglet mutilations by law. In this magazine, we provide you with an update on the campaign.

2018 will be an important year for the future of farm animals as we will see a new legislative proposal on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Eurogroup for Animals will advocate for a truly sustainable food policy in which public money is only spent to higher welfare and environmental friendly farming practices. It is unexplainable to citizens that they are contributing to a system that is causing animals to suffer. Read more about our work on this on page 16.

Last but not least, in the Chinese Year of the Dog we will launch an EU-wide campaign to achieve greater protection of companion animals and equines. In view of the booming cross-border trade of companion animals and the serious welfare issues with regard to equines we believe it is high time for the EU to publish welfare guidelines.

I would need several editorials to cover all the animal issues we will be working on but I am sure this magazine will give you fresh inspiration and insight into the upcoming challenges.

Let's make 2018 a good year for animals! Thanks in advance for your support, the animals count on you.



Reineke Hameleers
Director, Eurogroup for Animals



Joe Moran
Political Adviser

THEME

LEADING THE PACK: MAKING THE BEST OF THE EU PLATFORM ON ANIMAL WELFARE



After six months of life, what does the EU Platform on Animal Welfare have to its name? If it were left to the European Commission alone, very little indeed so far. But thanks to efforts from Eurogroup for Animals and six member organisations (CIWF, ORCA, RSPCA, World Horse Welfare, World Animal Protection and Vier Pfoten), the Platform is slowly coming to life.

The European Commission has long stated that animal welfare is a responsibility that is shared by governmental and non-governmental organisations alike. However, too often responsibilities have been shirked, blame passed and animal welfare has fallen between the gaps. Yet, the European Commission has a point: several key acts of existing Union law relating to the protection of animals are simply not implemented or enforced properly – notably the EU Transport Regulation or the Pigs Directive. Of course, this is inexcusable and must be addressed.

Likewise, legislation is not always the answer. Several common animal welfare issues across our Union can only be solved through guidance, training, the exchange of best practices and behaviour change. You cannot always legislate as an antidote to ignorance.

The Platform was wisely conceived as a tool to enable public institutions and agencies to work in a bespoke manner on those animal welfare issues that can be resolved either through better implementation or enforcement, or through

non-legislative means. It was in this spirit that Eurogroup for Animals first welcomed the Platform's establishment a year ago.

However, after two meetings, there are dangers that the Platform could become nothing more than a talking shop, designed to create an image of significance in the absence of action; style over substance. 75 different stakeholders from the EU institutions, Member States, industry, academia and civil society have gathered for two whole days of presentations, interventions and questions. Concrete results are, so far, nonexistent.

Yet, there is a reason to remain hopeful – even to be optimistic. The Platform may remain a work in progress, but the fact that there is a Platform gives the issue of animal

“ The Platform may remain a work in progress, but the fact that there is a Platform gives the issue of animal welfare a certain prominence.”

welfare a certain prominence. EU Platforms are not exactly widespread (there are only a handful) and its very existence keeps animal welfare on the agenda. Furthermore, it was always clear that the plenary meetings themselves would never act as the Platform's engine. The real work and any long term results will come from specific subgroups that work on defined areas. And where once we were looking at a single subgroup, we now have four.



“The real work and any long term results will come from specific subgroups that work on defined areas”

SUBGROUP ON TRANSPORT

Thanks in large part to our #StopTheTrucks campaign, which collected over one million signatures with a view to ending live transport for further fattening and slaughter, the European Commission announced that the first subgroup would be formed to look at measures to improve the implementation of the EU Transport Regulation. This subgroup will work hand-in-hand with existing network of National Contact Points – the main structure to provide guidance, practical information and assistance on all aspects of the Regulation.

SUBGROUP ON PIG WELFARE

Alongside this, the European Commission announced, following pressure from some key Member States, that a second subgroup will follow in 2018 on the issue of pig welfare. The work of this subgroup will coincide with the establishment of the first Union reference centre for animal welfare, which will also be focussed on pig welfare, and will go beyond the narrow confines of the Pigs Directive. It will, for instance, work on piglet castration, in line with our End Pig Pain campaign.

SUBGROUPS ON DOGS AND CATS, AND ON EQUINES

Finally, in the apparent absence of further European Commission resources, and thanks to collaboration with the Vught Alliance countries (Sweden, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium), Eurogroup for Animals has helped to coordinate the formation of two further ‘informal’ Member State led subgroups – one on the welfare of dogs and cats, and one on equines. These two subgroups will take forward suggestions from two Resolutions of the European Parliament, and which respectively stem from our 2015/2016 Protect Our Pets campaign and the groundbreaking report with one of our member organisations World Horse Welfare “Removing the Blinkers: The health and welfare of European equidae in 2015.”

We are clear: the Platform is a means to an end. It is not a substitute for new legislation. Pretending that unwieldy, out of date laws can now suddenly be enforced, as the European Commission claims, is foolhardy. New, better law is still the only answer to many of Europe’s animal welfare problems. However, we are equally convinced that the Platform has a role to play, and we are determined to make it work.



INTERVIEW

MEET MEP PETER JAHR

Could you tell us about yourself and your background?

I am a Member of the European Parliament (MEP) for the German Christian Democratic Party in the Group of the European People's Party (EPP) since 2009. Prior to this, I was a Member of the German Bundestag and a Member of the Saxon Parliament. I have a doctorate in agriculture and I am responsible for agricultural policy at EU level. My goal is to create reliable framework conditions for farmers and cultivators for competitive and sustainable agriculture. In addition, I am the EPP spokesman of the Committee on Petitions, where I represent and support civil interests at European level, as well as a substitute Member of the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Do you have a personal connection to animals?

Since my early study days I have been interested in animals. As stated previously, I studied agriculture with a focus on animal production. Therefore, I have always worked with livestock such as pigs, cattle and horses. Back home, I take care of a cat and a rabbit.

What is your reaction to the suffering of animals during live animal transport as exposed in the recent ZDF documentary? What would you like to say to the over one million EU citizens who signed the #StoptheTrucks petition to end long distance animal transportation?

Without a doubt, it is important to raise media attention about such an important topic. It would be more useful, however, if this current problem is presented with more current images. Some of the images shown on TV date back to the late 1990's.

How do you think the European Parliament committee of inquiry on live exports could help with addressing the issues during live animal transport?

Violations of the handling of livestock are no trivial offenses. Provisions must apply throughout the EU and this must be strictly enforced through controls and severely punished through sanctions. Unfortunately, there are still shortcomings. Animal welfare must not stop at EU external borders. In my opinion, there should be no exports of livestock to third countries, except for areas close to European borders.



Andreas Erler,
Senior Political Adviser

DID YOU KNOW?

What is a European Parliament oral question with a motion for a resolution?

Here is an example on the ban on animal testing for cosmetics.

The European Parliament has the right to raise issues of concern, by asking specific questions to the European Commission and/or Council and by calling for a debate in plenary with representatives of these institutions. One of the most common tools that are used for this purpose is the oral question with debate. Such questions can be submitted by a Committee, a Political Group or 40 or more MEPs.

Oral questions are frequently accompanied by a motion for a resolution which is a document that summarises

the policy context of the issue, the Parliament position and the calls on the Commission and/or the Council to take action. Once a motion for a resolution is adopted in plenary it becomes an official position of the European Parliament. The European Commission and/or the Council have to take it into account but they are not legally bound to fulfill its calls.

An example of an oral question with a motion for a resolution is the recent oral question on a global ban on animal testing for cosmetics. This is linked to a related motion for a resolution and echoes a campaign by Cruelty Free International calling on the United Nations (UN) for a global ban on animal testing for cosmetics.

The EU has been a forerunner in banning animal testing for cosmetics and is therefore well positioned in supporting and promoting a global ban on animal testing. The purpose of the oral question and the linked motion is to encourage this process within the Council and the 28 Member States. It will hopefully have a concrete impact in helping to achieve a global ban on animal testing for cosmetics.



IN EUROPE

#Act4AnimalsEU

ANIMAL WELFARE SEEN AS A PRIORITY BY BULGARIAN PRESIDENCY OF THE EU



eu2018bg.bg

The topic of animal welfare, and more specifically animal welfare during transport, will be a priority of the Bulgarian presidency of the EU (January – July 2018). Discussions on the harmonised implementation of the current legislation will be an important part of the Bulgarian Presidency Programme.

Earlier this month the Intergroup for the Welfare and Conservation of Animals discussed the set-up of the European Parliament committee of inquiry on animal transport and presented the animal welfare priorities of the Bulgarian Presidency Programme. A conference on the topic will be held prior to the meeting of the chief veterinary officers (CVOs) in Bulgaria in April 2018.

#FurFreeEU

US FASHION BRAND MICHAEL KORS TO STOP USING FUR



© Jo-Anne McArthur

The US fashion house Michael Kors has announced that it will no longer use fur in its collections. Production of current designs using fur, such as coyote and rabbit, will be phased out by the end of 2018, the brand has confirmed.

In Europe there is progress too. Various countries have already prohibited fur farming (the United Kingdom, Austria, Croatia, Slovenia, the Republic of Macedonia) and/or are presently phasing-out fur farming (the Netherlands, Czech Republic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Norway).

Norway is the most recent country to engage to phase out fur farming. The phasing out will be achieved by 2025.

#Act4Wildlife

SUCCESS FOR WILD ANIMALS IN CIRCUSES!

Thanks to the hard work of several member organisations, historical successes have been achieved over the past years for wild animals in circuses. In early November, the Italian Senate adopted a legislation prescribing the gradual phase-out of circuses and travelling exhibitions with animals following a 2016 draft bill of the government.

Also at the end of 2017, Ireland became the 20th EU Member State to introduce a ban or restrictions on the use of wild animals in travelling circuses. The ban on the use of wild animals in circuses came into effect in January 2018 by way of a Regulation under the Animal Health and Welfare Act.

Following this, Scotland became the first country in the UK to ban the use of wild animals in travelling circuses. The legislation, which was passed by the Scottish parliament at the end of December 2017 is hopefully leading the way for the Westminster government to follow suit.

A total of 42 countries across the world have recognised that the physical and psychological needs of wild animals cannot be met in a travelling circus environment.



#Act4FarmAnimals

BY 2025 (2020 FOR EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES), NESTLÉ WILL ABANDON THE USE OF CAGED EGGS

The Swiss food giant has pledged to use free-range eggs in all its products by 2025. The group, which draws on a broad portfolio of brands, including Stouffer's meals, Buitoni pasta or Thomy mayonnaise, has specified that this objective will concern both the eggs themselves and ingredients such as whites powder.

In Europe and the United States, the group plans to phase out caged hen eggs by 2020, with a transition period until 2025 for the rest of the Americas, the Middle East, Africa and Oceania.

Several other brands and supermarkets have committed to remove caged eggs from their shelves.

#Act4LabAnimals

BRUSSELS REGION TO REDUCE AT LEAST 30 PERCENT OF ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION BY 2025

Thanks to the efforts of Belgian member organisation GAIA, the Government of the Brussels Region approved at the end of 2017 a note from the Secretary of State for Animal Welfare, Bianca Debaets to reduce animal testing in the region by at least 30 percent by 2025. "Setting concrete targets to reduce animal testing is a long-standing demand. And for the first time we are seeing a real desire to develop a policy to substantially reduce animal testing. This is a great new hope for more than 90,000 animals that suffer each year in the laboratories of the region", says Ann De Greef, Director of GAIA.

#Act4FarmAnimals

COALITION OF ANIMAL WELFARE NGOS PUSH FOR BETTER MEAT CHICKEN WELFARE STANDARDS ACROSS THE EU

A growing group of animal welfare organisations are stepping up efforts to obtain higher welfare for chickens raised for meat in the EU in an attempt to address the inhumane conditions in which these animals are often raised in industrial production systems. The organisations are putting pressure on food businesses and restaurants to improve chicken welfare policies in their supply chain by signing up to a list of minimum requirements¹ that are non-negotiable and that hopefully will lead to a significant improvement in current chicken farming practices across the EU.

Minimum animal welfare standards for meat chickens are set down in European legislation under Directive 2007/43/EC. However, a recent European Commission report² on the implementation of the Directive and on the use of animal based indicators to measure chicken welfare at slaughter revealed generalised

inconsistencies across Member States in the use of such indicators. This makes it impossible to measure and improve chicken welfare in practice and in a systematic way. In any case, the current legislation does not address the growth rate of the animals, which is in itself probably the major source of health and welfare problems. Additionally, EU law does not sufficiently detail (or not at all) aspects that are important for chicken welfare, such as air quality, lighting regimes that include natural light, better stunning practices, presence of perches and enrichments. Eurogroup for Animals will push for improvements of legislation alongside corporate commitments.

It is expected that more and more industry players, under pressure from civil society, will soon adopt practices that go beyond the insufficient standards of EU legislation.



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¹ <http://welfarecommitments.com/europeletter/>

² <https://goo.gl/g8yFBt>

MAKE **FUR** HISTORY





JOINING FORCES

MAKE FUR HISTORY

By Christine van Horen, Office Manager

EUROGROUP
FOR ANIMALS



Due to concerns about animal welfare and ethics, fur farming bans are becoming increasingly widespread. A number of countries are phasing out fur farming or are adopting stricter regulations that cause fur farms to close down as they do not live up to the animal

welfare requirements. Opinion polls from a number of European countries have consistently demonstrated that the majority of citizens consider breeding animals for fur unacceptable. Looking at the background of the two recent exhibitions held by Fur Europe in the European Parliament, we see a need to reveal the reality on European fur farms, to present the facts about the animals bred and killed for their fur and to show why the fur industry belongs in the past.

“ We see a need to reveal the reality on European fur farms, to present the facts about the animals bred and killed for their fur and to show why the fur industry belongs in the past.”

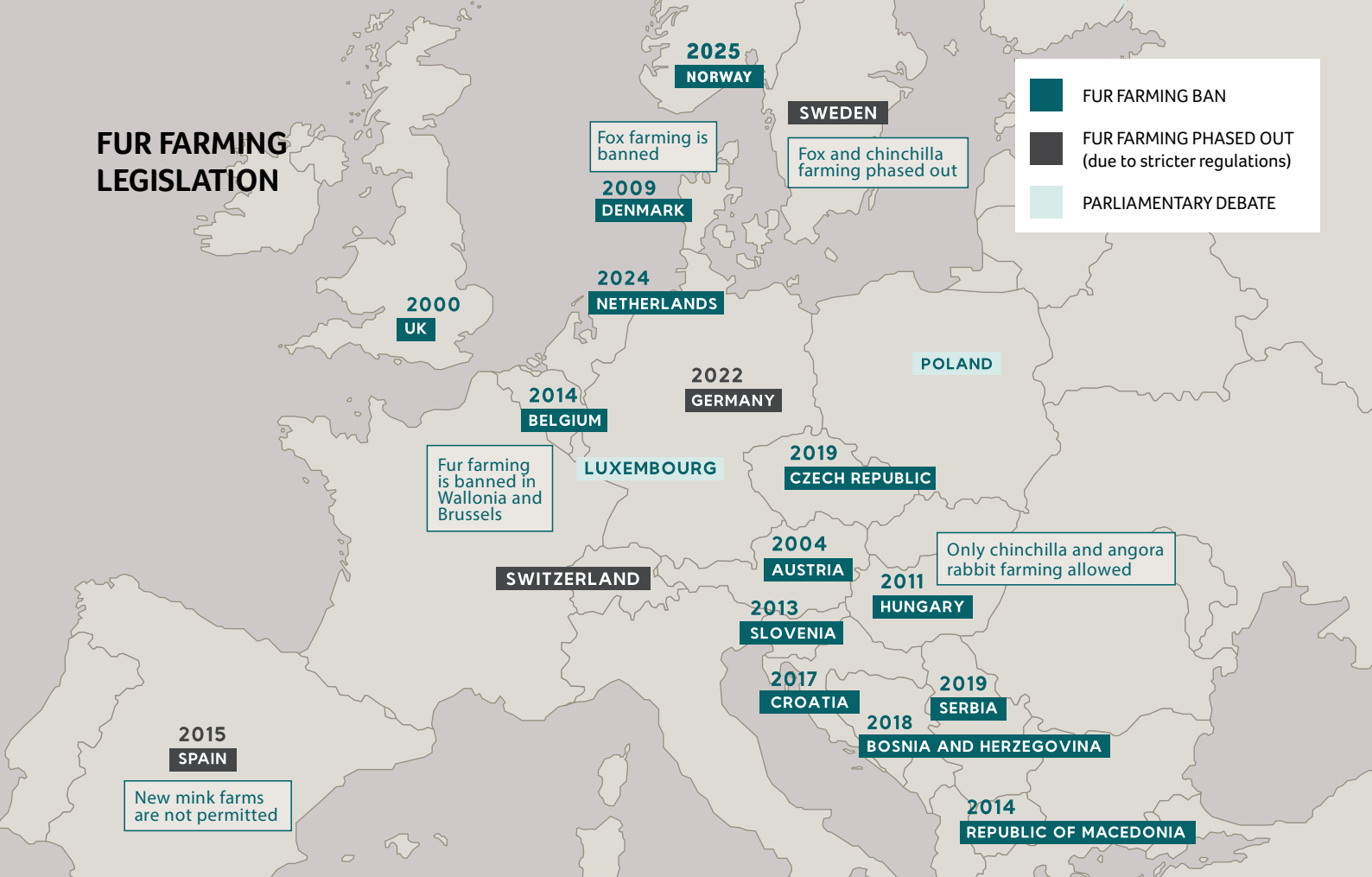
Although, various countries in Europe have already prohibited fur farming (the United Kingdom, Austria, Croatia, Slovenia, the Republic of Macedonia) and/or are presently phasing-out fur farming (the Netherlands, Czech Republic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Norway) there are still significant animal welfare problems and ethical concerns associated with fur farming. Even still, with several Member States having already decided to adopt legislation to end or limit fur farming, further action is needed.

We want to build awareness among politicians and EU institutions of the opposition against fur farming and the need for national bans, as well as the adverse effects of fur farming on animal welfare and the environment. To showcase our demand, Eurogroup for Animals is working together with the international coalition Fur Free Alliance and recently organised a landmark exhibition entitled ‘Make Fur History’ at the European Parliament. The key topics addressed animal welfare and animal ethics, the legislative progress in Europe, consumer protection and why the fur industry’s own welfare indicators, WelFur, are not in line with good animal welfare.

One of Europe’s largest fur farming countries, Poland was well represented at the exhibition, as Poland is currently envisaging a ban on fur farming.

We hope that the outcome from the exhibition will include support for bans or stricter regulations in Member States and that MEPs will sign the Fur Free Pledge. We aim at better enforcement of the Council Directive 98/58/EC and the Recommendation concerning Fur Animals to the European Convention on the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes. Finally, in light of the EU Regulation on Invasive Alien Species (IAS), the American mink should be included on the next update of the List of Species of Union Concern. In order to protect consumers from buying animal fur, improved fur labelling legislation and transparent information regarding real animal fur are needed.

FUR FARMING LEGISLATION



PUBLIC OPINION

- Austria: 81%** of Austrian citizens consider it wrong to kill animals for fur products (Integral Survey/Four Paws, 2014)
- Belgium: 86%** favour a ban on breeding animals for their fur (Ipsos/GAIA, 2012)
- Croatia: 73%** agree that breeding animals for fur should be legally banned in Croatia (SPEM Communication Group, Animal Friends Croatia, 2006)
- Czech Republic: 82%** of the Czech citizens do not agree with killing animals for fur (FOCUS Marketing and Social research/Svoboda Zvirat, 2017)
- Denmark: 55%** of Danes are against the production of fur (YouGov, 2017)
- Estonia: 69%** disapprove of the raising and killing of wild animals for fur (National omnibus survey by Kantar Emor/LOOMUS, 2016)
- France: 51%** of French citizens think the breeding of animals for fur should end (Ipsos/OneVoice, 2017)
- Germany: 86%** of German citizens consider it wrong to kill animals for fur products (Integral/Four Paws Germany 2014)
- Italy: 91%** of Italian citizens are against the activities linked to the production of fur using animals (EURISPES "Italy Report", 2015)
- Latvia: 64%** of the Latvian population does not support raising and killing animals for fur (SolidData/Dzīvnieku brīvība, 2015)
- Lithuania: 67%** of the Lithuanian citizens consider it unacceptable to raise and kill animals for fur (Vilmorus, Tušti narvai, 2016)
- The Netherlands: 84%** of the Dutch population consider fur farming unacceptable (Motivaction/Bont voor Dieren, 2015)
- Norway: 68%** of Norwegians think fur farming is wrong (Infact/Dyrevernalliansen 2014)
- Poland: 66%** think the breeding of foxes, raccoon dogs and minks for their fur should not be allowed. In the age group 18-35, 70% supports a ban. (Instytut Badań Rynkowych i Społecznych (IBRiS) Homo Homini/Otwarte Klatki, 2015)
- Sweden: 78%** think it should not be allowed to breed mink in cages for fur (Demoskop/Djurens Rätt, 2014)
- Switzerland: 80%** of Swiss citizens consider it wrong to kill animals for fur products (Integral/Four Paws 2014)
- UK: 74%** think that using animals for the production of fur for the fashion industry is wrong (YouGov, Four Paws UK, 2014)



MAKING A DIFFERENCE

FOLLOW OUR WORK ON ANIMAL WELFARE



OPPORTUNITIES FOR BETTER ANIMAL PROTECTION IN EUROPEAN SCIENCE

Luisa Bastos, Programme Leader, Animals in Science

The EU Directive for the protection of laboratory animals was adopted in 2010. It has since been implemented by EU Member States at different speeds and with different levels of ambition. The Netherlands, for example, recently established a plan to significantly reduce animal experimentation, however, concrete actions are not yet in place. The Brussels Government has committed to reduce animal experimentation by 30 percent until 2025. They aim to considerably reduce the use of animals in regulatory testing, education, and applied research.

Despite these important initiatives and the considerable investment in alternative methods, new areas of basic and applied research are still relying on animals, and overall numbers of animals used remain high. Therefore, more concrete commitments and bold strategies are needed to stand a chance for a significant reduction in the number of animals used in science.

The EU Directive aims to improve animal welfare and act as a driving force for the application of the 3Rs (replace, reduce, refine) principles, and ultimately to fully replace procedures on animals. To achieve these goals, Eurogroup for Animals wants to see increased involvement of experts in non-animal approaches and in clinical research across all areas where animals are currently used. Incorporating a broader range of views and expertise can help with the identification and assessment of the societal impacts of specific research areas, and identify opportunities for the uptake of non-animal approaches.

Progressive approaches and good practices within Member States should act as a stimulus for others to follow. For example, Italy has prohibited the use of live animals in education, replacing them with available humane methods of knowledge sharing. Also, the RSPCA, a Eurogroup for Animals member organisation in the UK, is working with regulators, scientists and those involved in the care of laboratory animals to produce and share knowledge that allows 'severe' suffering to be successfully avoided, replaced or reduced in several areas of research.

It is time for serious commitments to minimise the use and the suffering of laboratory animals. Eurogroup for Animals will continue its advocacy efforts to achieve better protection of animals in European science through more rigorous and effective implementation of the EU Directive.



SUCCESS OF END PIG PAIN SEASONAL PUSH SHOWS POTENTIAL OF OUR NETWORK

Elena Nalon, Programme Leader, Farm Animals

In December 2017 Eurogroup for Animals and its member organisations jointly put the spotlight on our flagship campaign *End Pig Pain*¹. 50 organisations in 26 countries simultaneously posted a hard-hitting video on social media, showing the painful mutilations – tail docking and tooth clipping – to which week-old piglets are routinely subjected. The response of the public was immediate, with 40,000 signatures added to the total, making the December seasonal promotion a success. This was by far the biggest week since the campaign began in May 2017 and gave it fresh impetus, bringing in a steady number of signatures over the festive break. We start 2018 with over 400,000 signatures!

The result of this concerted action clearly show that if all member organisations supporting this campaign join forces to create regular peaks of public attention, the target of one million signatures by the end May 2018 is achievable.

In December 2017, *End Pig Pain* also went international. The EU is the top global exporter of pork products: according to our analysis of Eurostat data, every year the EU exports 5 billion EUR worth of pigs and pork products to over 180 countries. Consumers worldwide often associate European pork products with higher quality and higher welfare standards, but promotional claims fall short of reality. In light of this – and in response to requests we have had from citizens outside Europe – we have opened the *End Pig Pain* campaign to non-EU citizens. By signing the petition, individuals from all over the world can now tell the European Commissioner for Health and Food Safety that they are concerned about the cruelty that lies behind the 'quality' European pork products that are sold in their countries and at the same time call on the EU to take action.

The success of our first coordinated push shows us once again the potential of our network to mobilise the public. We are very grateful for the support and the enthusiasm shown by our member organisations in promoting *End Pig Pain*. During the remaining months of the campaign, we will work together to share engaging and powerful content in order to reach the one million target. The signatures will be then officially given to the European Commissioner later this year.

¹ The campaign calls on national agriculture ministers and the European Commission to enforce legislation and act to put an end to the cruel conditions widespread in industrial pig farming.



MOVING FISH WELFARE UP THE EU AGENDA

Douglas Waley, Programme Leader, Fish Welfare

One of the last pieces to be delivered of the EU's 2012-2015 animal welfare strategy is a report into welfare during transport and slaughter in Europe's aquaculture sector. The study commissioned to examine these issues was published at the end of November 2017, with a consequential report to be presented to the European Parliament and Council in early 2018. The response from the Parliament and Council will be crucial to seeing further action on the issue, and this is now a major focus for Eurogroup for Animals' political lobbying.

On slaughter, the study highlights that the entire seabass and seabream sector (across the Mediterranean) is failing to meet established international standards as the fish are not stunned before slaughter. Other national examples are highlighted where different species are only sometimes stunned or are ineffectively stunned. The study confirms that the necessary technology is available and the impact on price of adopting this technology will overall be minimal and will make savings in larger businesses. The EU can amend the legislation as necessary, and Eurogroup for Animals is engaging national and European policy makers in pursuit of this.

On transport, the study finds that international standards are broadly being achieved but that European legislation is at a lower level than the established international standards. The legislation lacks the detail necessary to make it useful and enforceable with regards to fish and makes the case for guidelines. The study excluded any examination of the long distance and international transport of fish, and Eurogroup for Animals is highlighting the inadequacy of excluding the transport sector which clearly has the greatest potential for harming fish welfare.

Demonstrating and building public support for fish welfare protections is a key part of our advocacy work. Eurogroup for Animals, together with Compassion in World Farming (CIWF), is commissioning the first pan-European survey exploring public perceptions, understanding and expectations of fish welfare. At the same time, we are providing grants to 10 of our member organisations for their own fish welfare projects. These national projects include a range of advocacy activities, and industry and policy makers will see an increasing focus on the welfare of fish in Europe.



WE WANT A FUTURE CAP THAT MAKES FARMING MORE SUSTAINABLE

Francesca Porta, Programme Officer, Farm Animals

In mid-2018 the European Commission will present a legislative proposal for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) post 2020. After years of silence, this will be the first new piece of legislation affecting the welfare of farmed animals in EU.

The upcoming CAP reform should serve as an opportunity for the European Commission to lead by example, to make farming more sustainable and animal friendlier. Although in the past the CAP has been successful in sustaining European agriculture, providing farmers with financial support to produce more, the agricultural landscape and dynamics have changed since the CAP was created. A growing population, increasing food demand and a food production system compromising the capacity of the planet to produce food in the future are challenges the future CAP has to address.

The system must be rethought with a future CAP that rewards a new set of animal welfare and environmental provisions, harnessing them to power a food system that delivers the food security of tomorrow.

Early this year, Eurogroup for Animals started proactively working with its member organisations and other Brussels based organisations working on this topic. On the occasion of the public consultation launched by the European Commission on the future of the CAP, Eurogroup for Animals' view was shared by 258,575 out of 322,219 respondents. Animal welfare was indicated as one of the main objectives of the future CAP as well as the tool that should serve to modernise it. The premise of our work is simple: the future CAP should become an instrument to deliver towards animal welfare and sustainability.

The 2016 Eurobarometer survey on animal welfare showed that an overwhelming 94 percent of Europeans want to see the welfare of farm animals effectively protected. Therefore the CAP, which counts of approximately 40 percent of the EU's taxpayers' payments, should mirror citizens' expectations.

In addition, the future legislative framework should be coherent with the Europe 2020 Strategy 'A resource-efficient Europe', calling for a change in the consumption patterns and an optimisation of the production processes.

GET TO KNOW US

EUROGROUP
FOR ANIMALS

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2018

Farm animals



End Pig Pain

campaign climax 2Q 2018 (The campaign calls on national agriculture ministers and the European Commission to stop pig mutilations)



End the Cage Age for Farm Animals

European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) coordinated by Compassion in World Farming CIWF, Sep 2018 - Sep 2019



Fish welfare programme: putting fish welfare on the EU policy may 2017-2018 and beyond
Throughout 2018

Companion animals and equines



Campaign for EU welfare guidelines on companion animals and equines, leveraging achievements of members, 2-3Q 2018



European Parliament report on large carnivores management (Presentation to the European Parliament Committee on Petitions, February 2018)



Campaigning for positive lists in opportunity countries (ongoing)

Animals in science



Promote alternatives to live animals in higher education, Q4 2018



Defend animal welfare in EU negotiations with Mercosur, Chile, Australia, New Zealand

Trade

Advocacy: getting ready for



Brexit March 2019
European elections
May/June 2019

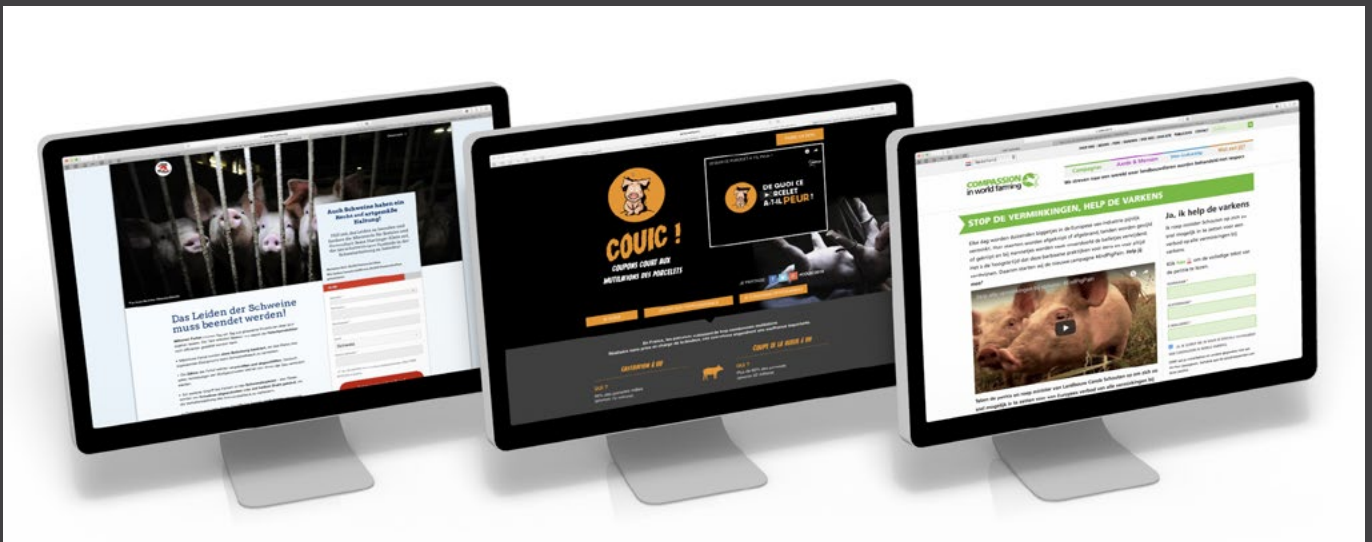
OUR MEMBERS

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Eurogroup for Animals is investing more and more in EU-wide campaigns to make the voice of animals heard throughout Europe by mobilising public support. Communication strategies and toolkits are developed to support member organisations to be active at national level and join our efforts.

Whether it is by providing web resources, videos, social media products or press packs, we want to make sure that member organisations take ownership of the campaigns.

We are proud to count on the support and motivation of our member organisations and their huge followers base across Europe and beyond!





SUPPORT US

EUROGROUP FOR ANIMALS IS A STRONG VOICE FOR ANIMALS IN EUROPE. OUR STRENGTH COMES FROM OUR MEMBERS, FRIENDS AND PARTNERS WITH WHOM WE RELENTLESSLY ADVOCATE TO IMPROVE THE WELFARE OF THE MILLIONS OF ANIMALS LIVING BY OUR SIDES.

But this is an uphill battle. This is why we constantly strive to attract new supporters to join our movement and why we also need your help. Animal suffering is a reality, but there is an alternative. So come and join your forces to ours to fight for a better future for all animals.

There are many ways to help: visit our website, sign our latest petition, follow us on social media, share our posts or contact us to become a member or make a donation.



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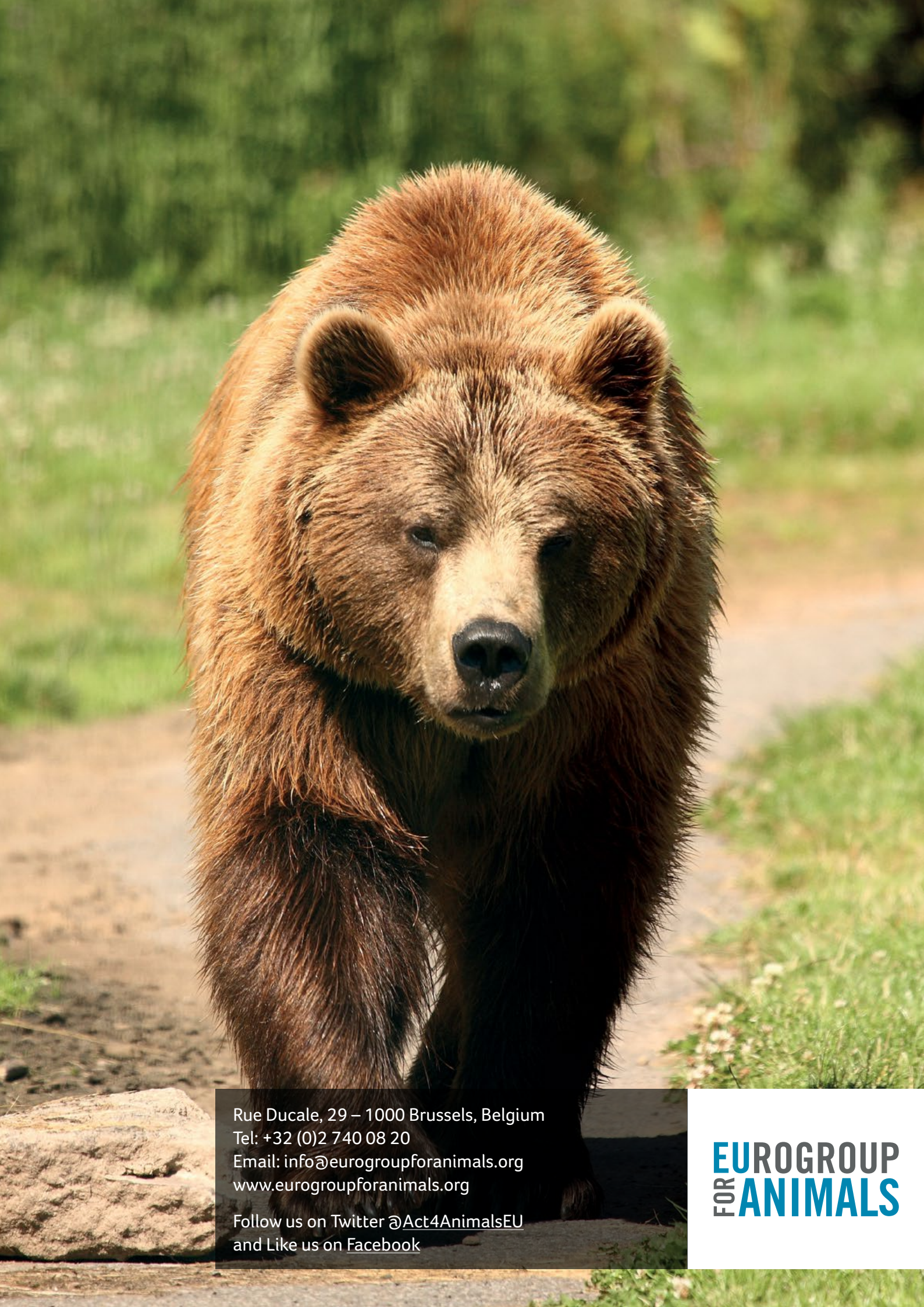
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