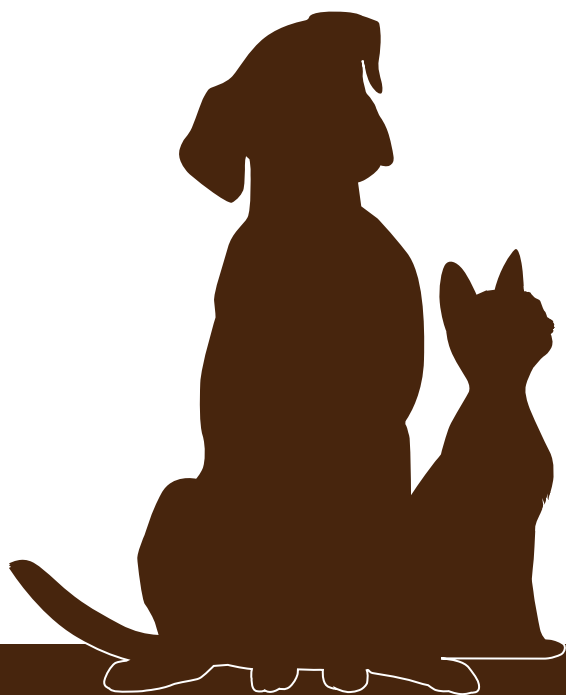




European
Commission

Conference on the welfare of **dogs and cats** in the EU



Brussels, 28 October 2013



EU2013.LT

Building a Europe
that cares for
companion animals



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Web streaming:

<http://scic.ec.europa.eu/streaming/index.php?es=2&sessionno=a613863f6a3ada47ae5bca2a558872d1>

Conference website:

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The European Commission and the Lithuanian Presidency

present:

Conference on the welfare of **dogs** and **cats** in the EU

“Building a Europe that cares for companion animals”

28 October 2013, Brussels, Charlemagne Building

The population of owned dogs and cats in the European Union is estimated at more than one hundred million animals. Whilst for many of us they provide companionship or recreation or perhaps assistance in our working lives, they are for others purely a source of income. From food and medicines to cosmetics and luxuries, a major industry has developed, dedicated to the breeding and upkeep of companion animals.

The rise in animal commerce brings problems of its own. Genetic selection, puppy farming, mutilations and inhumane disposal are just some of the issues that have far reaching consequences for pet welfare, public health and consumer protection throughout the EU. There is however no harmonised legislation that addresses the welfare concerns of companion animals.

This first European conference seeks to provide stakeholders from all backgrounds - government authorities, NGOs and those with a professional or personal interest - with an opportunity to discuss and reflect on the practical considerations that relate to companion animal welfare with a view to establishing a means of identifying and tackling the key issues.

The conference will also see the launch of a study into the welfare of dogs and cats involved in commercial practices. Based on the outcome of the study and this conference's proceedings, the Commission will consider what further action is necessary in order to improve animal welfare and to increase transparency and adequacy of information to consumers.

During the conference you will have the opportunity to learn about the various initiatives and peruse the educational literature presented by the exhibitors from all around Europe.

We are pleased to advise that the conference is supported by Eurogroup for Animals, the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe and VIER PFOTEN International.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME



08.30 09.30 **Registration of participants & welcome coffee**

9.30 10.00 **Opening session**

Moderator

Paola Testori Coggi

Director General of Directorate Health and Consumers, European Commission

Tonio Borg

European Commissioner for Health

Mrs Marit Paulsen

Member of the European Parliament

Petras Auštrevičius

Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania

HRH Prince Laurent of Belgium

10.00 11.00 **Plenary Speech**

Professor James Serpell

University of Pennsylvania; USA

“How Social Trends affect companion animal ownership?”

11.00 12.30 Session 1- Legislation on companion animals in Europe

Can we do better to fulfil their needs?

Chair: **Dr. Jonas Milius**

Chief Veterinary Officer; Lithuania

Currently the only legislation at EU level concerning the welfare of dogs and cats relates to their transport in connection with an economic activity or where their movement or trade poses an animal or public health risk. In contrast Member States have become increasingly proactive in developing and implementing a set of policies that tackle the variety of problems surrounding breeding and trade in this area. These educational, preventative and punitive measures largely address breeders, owners and traders and promote responsible pet ownership. In this session, delegates will receive an insight and understanding of past and current policy measures that address these issues at European, national and local level.

11.00 11.15 **Alberto Laddomada**
Unit Animal Health, Directorate Health and Consumers, European Commission
EU legislation on dogs and cats

11.15 11.30 **Jan Vaarten**
Federation of Veterinarians of Europe; Belgium
Preventing disease transmission: public health issue

11.30	12.30	Model approaches at national level
11.30	11.45	<p>Kristina Stakyte <i>Deputy Head of Animal Health and Welfare Department of State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania</i> The new Lithuanian approach to companion animal protection</p>
11.45	12.00	<p>Eric Van Tilburgh <i>Health Ministry; Belgium</i> Ensuring welfare in companion animals trade through legislation</p>
12.00	12.15	<p>Gaetana Ferri <i>Health Ministry; Italy</i> Puppy trade and the Italian penal code</p>
12.15	12.30	<p>Fabien Loup <i>Federal Veterinary Office; Switzerland</i> Ensuring companion animals' responsible ownership through legislation</p>
12.30	14.00	Networking Lunch

14.00 15.30 Session II - Breeding and trade of companion animals: business as usual?

Chair: **Christophe Buhot**

President of the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe; France

Whilst the vast majority of dogs and cats are well cared for, the lucrative nature of breeding and trade results in the existence of a number of welfare issues. For example, animals may be bred in unsuitable environments or selective breeding may increase the incidence of inherited diseases or exaggerated features. Furthermore, pet ownership involves a commitment that many cannot meet resulting in large numbers of animals being abandoned. This session focusses on legal accountability and the collective responsibilities of animal welfare organisations, veterinarians and owners in tackling these problems.

14.00	14.15	<p>Claire Calder <i>Eurogroup; Belgium</i> The perspective of animal welfare organisations on trade and breeding.</p>
14.15	14.30	<p>Simon Orr <i>Federation of European Companion Animal Veterinary Associations; UK</i> Veterinary practitioners' views</p>
14.30	14.45	<p>Rachel Casey <i>Bristol Veterinary School; UK</i> The owners' perspective</p>
14.45	15.00	<p>Iaira Boissevain <i>Utrecht University/BvdV attorneys; Netherlands</i> Legal obstacles – does the law enhance animal welfare?</p>

15.00 15.15 **Questions and Answers**

15.15 15.45 Coffee Break

15.45 16.45 **Session III: Building a Europe that cares for companion animals: facts tools and perspectives.**

Chair: **Andrea Gavinelli**

Unit Animal Welfare, Directorate Health and Consumers, European Commission

Innovation contributes to the dynamism and to the constantly evolving landscape of companion animal welfare. This session investigates how the breeding, transport, pet-food and pharmaceutical industries can contribute positively to this landscape. Knowledge management and information sharing is also key to improvement. The value of a multi-stakeholder knowledge sharing tool is presented. The role of the EU and Member States in the promotion of companion animal welfare is also discussed.

15.45 15.55 **Thomas Meyer**

Secretary General of the European Pet Food Industry Federation; Belgium

Industry's view and approach to caring for dogs and cats in the EU

15.55 16.05 **Jørgen Hindse**

Federation Cynologique Internationale; Denmark

Improved breeding: how can we do it?

16.05 16.15 **Jeff Segers**

Animal Transport Association; Belgium

Improving movement of pets: how can the industry help?

16.15 16.25 **Marlene Wartenberg**

VIER PFOTEN European Policy Office; Belgium

Multi-stakeholders approach in developing a knowledge sharing tool: the CAROdog and CAROcat experience

16.25 16.35 **Alison Glennon**

Chair of IFAH-Europe's Companion Animal Task Force and Communications Manager of the National Office of Animal Health; Belgium

Companion animals: Imagine a world without veterinary medicines

16.35 16.45 **Romano Marabelli**

Chief Veterinary Officer; Italy

The EU and the Members States role in the promotion of companion animal welfare

16.45 17.45 **Plenary discussion**

17.45 18.00 **Concluding remarks**

Paola Testori Coggi

Director General of Directorate Health and Consumers, European Commission

18.00 19.30 **Networking dinner**

Offered by VIER PFOTEN International

SPEAKER
BIOGRAPHIES,
PHOTOS AND
ABSTRACTS



Tonio Borg

Member of the European Commission



Tonio Borg was born in Floriana, Malta on 12th May 1957. He presently occupies the post of European Commissioner for Health in the second Barroso Commission.

Borg studied law at the University of Malta and graduated as a Doctor of Law in 1979. As a university student he was active in the Maltese Christian Democrat Student organisation and a member of the University Students' Council. He was also a member of the youth section of the Nationalist Party (Christian Democratic Party) holding various posts including that of President and Secretary General.

He was called to the bar in 1980, practicing law for fifteen years, specialising in human rights cases. Between 1990 and 1995 he served as member of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture. Borg also held the post of lecturer in public law at the University of Malta. He was also a Director of Mid-Med Bank (nowadays HSBC Bank Malta) between 1987 and 1992. Tonio Borg was first elected to the House of Representatives in the 1992 general election in the interest of the Nationalist Party. During this period as a backbencher he was also member of

the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly (1992-95), board member of the Maltese Planning Authority (1992-95) and member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee between the European and Maltese parliaments (1992-95). He was appointed Minister of Home Affairs and served in this capacity between April 1995 and October 1996 and again from 1998 to 2003. As Minister of Home Affairs during this period his portfolio included, amongst other things, local government, environment and urban planning and management of state properties. He was also responsible for immigration. Justice was added to Borg's portfolio in April 2003, following his Party's second electoral success and in March 2004 Borg successfully contested the post of Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party. Borg also became Deputy Prime Minister, while remaining Minister of Justice and Home Affairs and also served as Leader of the House of Representatives. In March 2008, Tonio Borg was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister. On 28 November 2012 Borg was confirmed as European Commissioner responsible for Health and Consumer Affairs and as of 1st July 2013 he is responsible for Health including food safety.

Paola Testori Coggi

Director General of the Directorate-General for Health and Consumers of the European Commission



Paola joined the European Commission in 1983 in the Directorate-General for Environment and, afterwards, served in the Cabinet of the Vice-President of the European Commission, Filippo Maria Pandolfi and of the Commissioner Emma Bonino. She also worked in the EU Joint Research Centre. In July 2007 she became Deputy Director

General for Health and Consumers with specific responsibility for food safety and animal health, inspections and scientific matters. Since 2000, as Director for the Safety of the food chain, she has been responsible for the White Paper on food safety and the legislative action programme as well as the management of emergencies.

Marit Paulsen

Member of the European Parliament (MEP) for the Swedish Liberal Party



Born in 1939 in Norway, Ms Paulsen is Vice-Chair of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development and Substitute Member of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. As an MEP in 1999-2004, she was rapporteur for e.g. Regulation 882/2004/EC on Official Controls.

Currently, she is the rapporteur for the new EU Animal Health Law. She has written more than 20 books, mostly on food safety, animal welfare and environmental issues. She holds two honorary doctorates (Technology and Veterinary Medicine).

Petras Auštrevičius

Deputy Speaker of the Parliament (Seimas) of the Republic of Lithuania and the Member of the Liberals Movement of the Republic of Lithuania



He is an initiator of various animal welfare initiatives and has participated in building the new law on animal welfare and protection of

the Republic of Lithuania. He is also a member of parliamentary group "For animal welfare and protection".

SAR le Prince Laurent de Belgique

Le frère de SM le Roi Philippe



Il a fêté son 50^{ème} anniversaire le 19 octobre 2013. Marié en 2003, il est le père de trois enfants.

Après ses études secondaires effectuées en français ainsi qu'en néerlandais, il intègre « l'École Royale Militaire » et s'oriente vers la Marine. Officier en 1985, il poursuit son instruction chez les plongeurs-démineurs, puis comme pilote d'hélicoptère. Il est depuis 2004 Capitaine de Vaisseau. Ses obligations militaires terminées, le Prince part aux USA afin de compléter sa formation et d'y effectuer différents stages notamment au sein du F.M.I et des Nations Unies dans les domaines du développement durable de l'environnement ; travail qu'il poursuivra au sein de la Commission Européenne, obtenant le « prix Emile Noel » pour sa contribution originale à la promotion des méthodes Alternatives réduisant l'emploi d'animaux de laboratoire en Europe. Depuis lors le Prince entreprend et développe

des initiatives dans le domaine du développement durable de l'environnement. Il a présidé pendant 15 ans l'Institut Royal pour la gestion durable des ressources naturelles et la promotion des technologies propres. Le Prince a présidé aussi l'ERGATT (European Research Group for Alternative Toxicity Testing). Parallèlement le Prince créait et présidait la Fondation qui porte son nom, dont le but principal est d'aider les personnes précarisées en soignant gratuitement leur animal de compagnie dans cinq dispensaires en Belgique, qui traitent plus de 1.000 animaux par mois. Des accords de coopération ont été signés avec les facultés Vétérinaires de Gand et de Liège afin de permettre aux futurs vétérinaires de recevoir une formation pratique. La Fondation a aussi permis depuis deux ans d'héberger des SDF avec leur animal pendant l'hiver.

James Serpell

Professor of Animal Ethics & Welfare at the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania



He received his bachelor's degree in Zoology from University College London in 1974, and his PhD in Animal Behavior from the University of Liverpool in 1980. In 1985 he established the Companion Animal Research Group at the University of Cambridge before moving in 1993 to his current position at the University of Pennsylvania where he teaches veterinary ethics, applied animal behavior and welfare, and human-animal interactions. His research focuses mainly on the behavior and welfare of dogs and cats, the development of human attitudes to animals, and the history and impact of human-animal relationships. In addition to publishing more than 100 articles and book chapters on these and related topics, he is the author, editor or co-editor of several books including *Animals & Human Society: Changing Perspectives* (1994), *The Domestic Dog: Its Evolution, Behavior & Interactions with People* (1995), *In the Company of Animals* (1996), and *Companion Animals & Us* (2000).

How Social Trends Affect Companion Animal Ownership

Pet keeping has been practiced continuously throughout human history, although its popularity has waxed and waned somewhat unpredictably over time and from place-to-place. In Europe and colonial North America, pet keeping did not become a widely accepted feature of middle-class life until the mid- to late Eighteenth Century. Since that time, pet populations have continued to grow, and the last few decades in particular have seen a dramatic increase in pet ownership as a social phenomenon. The recent growth of western pet populations has been attributed to a variety of factors including urbanization, increases in disposable incomes, declining birthrates, the fragmentation of traditional social support networks, as well as more general changes in cultural attitudes to the role of animals in society. Using various demographic, economic and social indicators, this paper will explore some of the evidence for and against these different ideas, while also addressing the need for additional research in this area.

Jonas Milius

Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service and Chief veterinary officer of Republic of Lithuania



He graduated from the Veterinary Faculty of the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy in 1980. In 2006 he presented a PhD thesis on „Retrospective analysis of the prevalence, diagnostics and prevention of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy and viral diseases in Lithuania“. Dr. Milius is a co-author of the scientific articles in Lithuanian and foreign periodicals, co-author of books on healthy diet and prevention of animal diseases, team leader of World Organization for Animal Health for the

missions of experts in India, Tajikistan, Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and other countries. He is affiliated to many organizations: Member of Lithuanian Veterinary Association, Expert of World Organization of Animal Health (OIE), Member of Vilnius Rotary Club, 2009-2010 - President of Vilnius Rotary Club, Chairman of the Council of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences.

Alberto Laddomada

Head of Unit for Animal Health in DG Health and Consumers



Alberto Laddomada is a Doctor in Veterinary Medicine, with post-doctoral studies in microbiology and virology in Italy and the UK. He has been the Head of Unit for Animal Health in DG Health and Consumers since 2007. Before joining the Commission in 1997 as veterinary legislator, he worked in the fields of animal virology and epidemiology of animal diseases at the Istituto Zooprofilattico della Sardegna, Italy. He is the author of several scientific studies and has significant experience in contagious animal disease control and crises management.

Abstract

EU animal health legislation on dogs and cats targets the risks both to the public and animal health where there is trade in the Union, non-commercial movements between Member States or introduction of animals from outside the EU. Although the illegal introduction of dogs into the EU is still a cause for concern, the Commission considers that thanks to existing legislation and the actions undertaken to eradicate rabies, the objectives have been largely reached.

The EU has no competence in the welfare of dogs and cats as such, but needs to take the issue

into account when formulating and implementing other EU policies. Thus Member States and EU institutions are obliged to consider their requirements as sentient beings when formulating and implementing the Union's policies. However, EU legislation animal welfare legislation is in place when dogs and cats are transported as an economic activity, where they are used for scientific purposes or if they are kept for farming purposes.

The Commission has recently adopted two proposals for new legislation on animal health and the official controls that aim at further improving the legal frame and its enforcement. They also would empower the Commission to adopt further legislation on issues such as animal identification, the enforcement of animal welfare legislation and provide for the designation of EU animal welfare reference centres.

One major issue which remains the sole responsibility of the Member States is the control of stray dogs, although the Commission actively supports the work performed by the World Organisation of Animal Health (OIE) to develop and implement specific guidelines.

Jan Vaarten

Executive Secretary of the World Veterinary Association



After graduation from the University of Utrecht (NL) Jan Vaarten started his career in a mixed practice before moving into industry where he worked on the development of animal vaccines. After 11 years, he changed to the Royal Netherlands Veterinary Association and from there to the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture where he worked on zoonotic diseases. Since 2003 Jan is Executive Director of the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE), a federation of 46 veterinary organizations in 38 European countries. FVE is coordinator of the EU funded Companion Animal multisectorial interprofessional and Interdisciplinary Strategic Think tank On zoonoses (CALLISTO) project about the role of companion animals in the transmission of diseases. In 2010, Jan was appointed Executive Secretary of the World Veterinary Association.

Abstract

There are an estimated 64 million cats and 60 million dogs in the EU and various reports

indicate that up to 50% of households keep at least one companion animal. These animals make crucial contributions to the well-being of people. However, despite the unquestionable benefits, there are also risks associated with keeping companion animals. Directly as well as indirectly companion animals can play a role in the transmission of infectious diseases. CALLISTO is an international research project that aims at providing an overview of the current situation, with regard to the role of companion animals as a source of infectious diseases for people and livestock. CALLISTO will identify knowledge and technology gaps for the most important transmissible diseases associated with keeping companion animals. It will propose targeted actions to prevent and reduce the health risks for both humans and livestock. The project is financed by the 7th Framework Programme of the European Commission and implemented by an international consortium of research institutes, universities and veterinary associations.

Kristina Stakyte

Deputy Head of Animal Health and Welfare Department of State Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Lithuania



Ms Stakyte has been designated to be an expert on animal welfare during the Lithuanian Presidency of the Council of the European Union in 2013. She has been working on the implementation of the 'Law on Animal Welfare and Protection' which came in force on 1st January 2013.

The new Lithuanian approach to companion animal protection

The New Law on Animal Welfare and Protection is in force since 1st January 2013. The Law acknowledges that animals are sentient beings as it is laid down in Article 13 of the Lisbon Treaty. The purpose of the Law was to adapt the

existing legal requirements on animal welfare and protection to requirements of the European Union law and provisions of corresponding international treaties.

The legal provisions stipulates the competences of state authorities and municipalities, creates preconditions for more effective state and

municipal governance, regulates activities of non-governmental animal welfare organisations, provides requirements to animal care providers, lays down the list of activities, which are considered cruelty and maltreatment of animals, regulates pet animal breeding and registration and identification of pets.

Eric Van Tilburgh

Head of the Animal Welfare Division - Belgian Federal Public Service of Public Health



This organization is responsible for developing the animal welfare policy - in the fields of companion animals, farm animals, laboratory animals as well as exotic animals. He used to be the vice-chairman of the Multilateral Consultation of the Parties to the Convention for the protection of Companion animals of the Council of Europe. He initiated and conducted the discussions under the Belgian Presidency in 2010 leading to the Council Conclusions on pet animal welfare. Furthermore, he is the focal contact point for animal welfare at the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), a member of Eurogroup's Advisory Board on companion animals and secretary of the EuroFAWC (European Forum of animal welfare councils).

Abstract

Since the start of the development of legislation to protect the welfare of companion animals in 1996 much importance has been given to the reduction

of the possibilities for impulsive purchases by banning the sale of dogs and cats on markets and in pet shops, and by limiting the publicity for the sale of these animals. On the other hand the animal dealers have been regulated by the introduction of the mandatory identification and registration of dogs and by a licensing system for dog and cat breeders. The criteria to obtain such a license are standards for the housing of the animals and for the care given to them and an obligation to provide a warranty with every cat or puppy sold. A ban on breeding of cross-breeds by licensed breeders resulted in a decrease of crossbreeds in shelters. Since 2012 the import of dogs and cats for trade is only allowed from countries/breeders adhering to the Belgian standards. These measures have led to a decrease in the numbers of dogs that are brought into the shelters (24.070 dogs in 2012, compared to 35.040 dogs in 1999). But further efforts for cats and improvements are still necessary.

Gaetana Ferri

Director General Animal Health, Department of Public Health, Food Safety and National Boards for Health Protection



After graduating in Veterinary Medicine with honours Mrs Ferri entered the Italian Ministry of Health in 1981, becoming Director General of Animal Health at the Department of Public Health, Food Safety and National Boards for Health Protection in 2006. In her current position she deals with a wide range of issues including animal disease prevention and control, animal identification, milk quotas, animal drugs and feeds, animal welfare, companion animal protection, stray dog population control as well as import and intra-community trade in live animals and products of animal origin. Mrs Ferri has held many positions as member of Italian delegations, national expert and member of Community inspection missions in third countries. She has been a project leader in EU twinning projects in Poland, Lithuania and Israel and is also the author of numerous publications, articles and interviews. Mrs Ferri has held university and other teaching positions and is also a regular speaker at national and international level. She is a member of the National Accreditation Body and Chairman of

the Sectoral Committee for the Accreditation of Testing Laboratories.

Abstract

The illegal trade in companion animals led the Italian parliament in December 2010 to approve laws to combat the trade. Specifically, it is a criminal offence to make a profit by:

- The unauthorised introduction of pups and kittens into the country through organized activity
- The transport, sale and purchase of these puppies.

There are also related offences:

- The sale of a puppy or kitten fraudulently represented as being of Italian origin.
- The mistreatment and killing of animals.

The law also covers organised crime and receipt of stolen goods in particular the person who purchases, receives or hides illegal animals. It is also worthy of note that where there is illicit transportation is not uncommon to find that animals are kept in conditions totally incompatible with their nature.

Fabien Loup

Deputy manager Animal Welfare, Federal Veterinary Office, Berne, Switzerland



Après avoir obtenu le diplôme de vétérinaire à la Faculté de médecine vétérinaire à Berne, Fabien Loup a travaillé comme assistant en pratique rurale puis à la clinique des ruminants à Berne. Durant 10 ans, il tient un cabinet vétérinaire mixte (pratique rurale et petits animaux) à Fribourg. En 1998, Fabien Loup est nommé vétérinaire cantonal du canton de Fribourg. De 2007 à 2012, il dirige le Service de la Sécurité alimentaire et des affaires vétérinaires de ce canton. Dès 2008, il est membre de la Fédération des vétérinaires européens (FVE), de la section Hygiène (UEVH) comme représentant suisse de l'Association suisse des vétérinaires cantonaux (ASVC) et de l'Association vétérinaire pour la sécurité alimentaire et la santé animale (AVSA). Actuellement il représente l'Office vétérinaire fédéral (OVF) dans la section des vétérinaires officiels (EASVO) de la FVE, Office dans lequel il occupe la fonction d'adjoint au responsable de la protection des animaux.

Résumé

Le législateur suisse est persuadé que le bien-être des animaux peut être garanti au moyen d'une bonne formation et d'une plus grande responsabilisation des personnes qui s'occupent des animaux en ou qui en sont responsables. C'est la raison pour laquelle, la Suisse a mis en place dans sa législation sur la protection des animaux, une base légale dans laquelle la formation de base et la formation qualifiante revêtent une grande importance. Le futur détenteur doit amener la

preuve qu'il a les connaissances nécessaires pour s'occuper, détenir ou faire du commerce avec des animaux. Logiquement, l'activité commerciale avec des animaux, qu'ils soient de rente ou de compagnie, domestique ou sauvage, exige davantage de connaissances. De plus, la législation suisse prévoit aussi que le futur détenteur de chien doit avoir suivi un cours théorique avant l'acquisition d'un chien et doit suivre un cours pratique avec son nouveau chien.

Sur le plan de l'élevage, la pratique montre que les d'animaux peuvent rapidement être une source de problèmes si les conditions d'élevage ou de détention ne sont pas bonnes. La formation des personnes actives dans ce secteur est donc indispensable: à partir d'un certain nombre d'animaux, les privés doivent suivre une formation au même titre que toute personne qui fait du commerce, transporte ou travaille avec des animaux à titre professionnel. De plus, certaines dispositions ont été prises en matière de police des épizooties dans le but de garantir une meilleure santé animale et un meilleur bien-être, par exemple en interdisant la vente des animaux par colportage. L'objectif de mon exposé est, de vous présenter les différentes obligations auxquelles sont soumis les détenteurs d'animaux de compagnie, des conditions indispensables et une responsabilisation qui permettent à contribuer à améliorer le bien-être animal.

Christophe Buhot

President of the FVE (Federation of Veterinarians of Europe)



Christophe Buhot studied veterinary medicine in Toulouse (France), at the Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire de Toulouse, graduating in 1984 and publishing his thesis in 1986. He obtained a certificate of specialised studies in Ophthalmology in 1991. Dr. Buhot worked in a large animal practice in Ambazac (Center of France, near Limoges), in a mixed practice of three veterinarians in Gaillac (South West of France, between Toulouse and Albi), in various canine practices in Arcachon (on the Atlantic Ocean side) and in Bordeaux, during his studies and after his graduation. He started his own mixed practice in

1987 in Castelnau de Médoc, nearby Bordeaux. This is now mainly a small animal practice with two assistants and two nurses. Dr. Buhot is a Board member and treasurer of the SNVEL (Syndicat National des Vétérinaires d'Exercice Libéral), French association of practitioners, since 1998. From 2001 to 2005 he was Secretary General of the UEVP (Union of the European Veterinary Practitioners, section of the FVE), and President of the organisation from 2005 to 2009. From 2009 to 2011, he was Vice-President of the FVE.

Claire Calder

Policy Officer for Companion Animals at Eurogroup for Animals



Eurogroup for Animals is considered the primary federation representing animal welfare organisations in the EU, with members in almost all Member States. Since joining Eurogroup in early 2012, Claire's role has been to develop, and now implement, Eurogroup's first programme of work on dogs and cats to improve their protection at EU level. Prior to joining Eurogroup, Claire carried out research for FERA, an executive agency of the UK Government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. She then joined the Royal

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA), where she worked for four years as a Scientific Officer, and then Senior Scientific Officer. During this time, she was responsible for ensuring the RSPCA's positions and information on companion animals were based on animal welfare science. With a particular focus on dog breeding, Claire was involved in the RSPCA's campaigns and activities on this topic. Claire has an MSc in Applied Animal Behaviour and Animal Welfare from the University of Edinburgh.

Abstract

There is currently no EU legislation which specifically protects the welfare of dogs and cats during breeding or sale, and this means that standards can vary widely between breeders and traders across the EU. Issues such as selective breeding, commercial breeding in unsuitable conditions, online sale, and the movement of animals for sale across borders can all have significant impacts on animal welfare. In some cases, the welfare issues associated with breeding and trade can affect animals for large parts of, or all of their lives. This presentation will focus

on the issues from the perspective of Eurogroup for Animals' member organisations. Animal welfare organisations often have to deal with the after effects of irresponsible breeding and trade. This may be through accepting animals into their shelters which have behavioural or health issues due to the way they've been bred or sold. It may be through investigating cases where animals are being bred or transported for sale in unsuitable conditions. Welfare organisations across the EU are also proactively involved in activities to address the problems, such as public education campaigns and the funding of scientific research.

Simon Orr

Senior Vice-President of Federation of European Companion Animal Veterinary Associations (FECAVA)



Simon has worked for over thirty years in a single-centre small animal practice in the United Kingdom. He has been President of the British Small Animal Veterinary Association (1996-97) and was involved in setting up the Veterinary Surgeons' Health Support Programme which offers support to colleagues suffering from the effects of drug and alcohol abuse and other mental health issues. He also worked for seventeen years as a Board Member of the Veterinary Defence Society Limited, the UK's leading provider of Professional Indemnity Insurance.

Trade and breeding related welfare issues observed in veterinary practice

This presentation will concentrate on the factors detrimental to the health of dogs and cats seen in companion animal practice as a result of the increased movement of animals into and

within the European Union. The increase in trade of companion animals within the EU has been dramatic in recent years. The illegal trade is particularly alarming with the potential profits comparable with drug smuggling and the penalties, if caught, being relatively insignificant. This trade encourages indiscriminate and poor breeding practices. There is a need to find a pan-European method of gathering information so that the health problems associated with poor breeding and the incidence of inherited disease can be quantified. The veterinary profession has a key role in educating the purchaser on how to buy responsibly before the purchase is made. It is essential to keep breeders prepared to consult the profession but at the same time encourage them to improve their breeding practices.

Rachel Casey

Senior Lecturer in Companion Animal Behaviour and Welfare at the University of Bristol



She is a Recognised Specialist at the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS) and European Diplomat in Veterinary Behavioural Medicine. Rachel runs a research programme focusing on factors influencing behavioural development in companion animals, and measurement of welfare indicators. Rachel is actively involved in the promotion of companion animal welfare with the Advisory Council for Welfare Issues in Dog Breeding, the British Small Animal Veterinary Association Scientific Committee, the Animal Behaviour and Training Council, and other UK stakeholders. She also lectures internationally on companion animal welfare topics.

Trade and breeding related welfare issues observed in family homes

The welfare of companion animals is influenced both through selection of parental stock and the nature of the breeding environment. The problems associated with poor selection of parental stock include inherited disease, conformational problems and temperamental characteristics.

Inappropriate early environments increase the risk of infectious diseases, with health consequences for animals and potential zoonotic risk. Early environment is also important for behavioural development. Inadequate socialisation and habituation has profound consequences on the suitability of animals for domestic environments. Consequences include 'problem behaviours', such as aggression and excessive barking in dogs - with associated public health and nuisance implications. Breeding practice therefore has important financial and emotional impacts for owners, but also a wider impact on society.

Addressing these problems requires action on several levels: further research into optimal breeding practices; common legislation to prevent the worst breeding and trade practices, and education of owners and breeders to encourage best practice to ensure companion animals are physically and psychologically suited for life in domestic environments.

Laira Boissevain

Attorney and university teacher



Laira has worked in the field of animal law from the day she began her legal studies. Added to her law degree she obtained a BSc in zoology. She published a many articles and books about animal law and legislation. In her work as an attorney, she is specialized in animal cases. These cases vary from ownership of a dog, to veterinary liability, inherited defects, aggressive animals, government regulations to control animals and more. Because of this special field of interest, she also works as a university teacher in Veterinary Law the Veterinary faculty of Utrecht University.

Legal obstacles – does the law(-suit) enhance animal welfare?

Animal rights and animal law are not the same. Sometimes however the law seems our only option to enhance animal welfare. It is very easy to claim

that animals should have more rights, but would that really help to enhance animal welfare?

For example: we often hear the cry that animals should not be treated as objects. That is understandable but imagine that we would have a law that says “animals are not objects”. Would the world change instantly? How would you feel if someone came along and said “I am now taking your pet because you don’t care for it the right way and since it is not an object, you cannot own it, so I can take it”?

We should also take into account the differences between private and public law, and the consequences of a lawsuit. Then we can reason towards legislation that really helps us to reach our goals.

Andrea Gavinelli

Head of Unit: Animal Welfare, DG SANCO, European Commission, Brussels



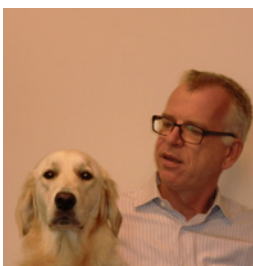
Andrea is a veterinarian and he has been a policy official at the European Commission since 1999.

He is currently in charge of the Animal Welfare Unit in the Health and Consumers Directorate General of the European Commission. Since 2001, he is active member of the “Working Group on Animal Welfare” of the World Animal Health Organization (OIE) and he is member of specific working groups at international level with

EU trading partners. Andrea is member of the editorial board of the «FAO Gateway to Farm Animal Welfare». The main activities of the Unit that he is coordinating are directed towards the implementation of the standards foreseen in the EU legislation and to raise the understanding of animal welfare at international level and its integration in the area of sustainable farming.

Thomas Meyer

Secretary General, European Pet Food Industry Federation (FEDIAF)



Thomas Meyer is a trained German lawyer and has been Secretary General of the European Pet Food Industry Federation since 1998. Before, he was the Deputy Director of the Brewers of Europe. He loves pets much more than beer. He studied in Germany and the United Kingdom and worked as a researcher at the British House of Commons.

Industry data, views and approaches of caring for dogs and cats in the EU

FEDIAF, representing the European Pet Food Industry, supports primarily the education on Responsible Pet Ownership (RPO) for achieving that companion animals are respected as sentient beings and are raised and treated in accordance with

recognised animal welfare rules. For addressing animal welfare issues the most efficient tools for the long-term aims to be achieved should be chosen: What will yield the best results? Is it through awareness building by education and learning or is it through restrictive legislative measures? “Cosmetic” surgery, stray dogs, puppy factories, good nutrition, overbreeding, good veterinary care, vaccination, the benefits of pet ownership or pet obesity: the public should learn and understand what is required for a harmonious relationship to the benefit of the animals, the owners and the public in general.

Jørgen Hindse

Chairman of Dansk Kennel Klub since 1977



For 25 years a breeder of German Shepherd dogs and Welsh Corgi Pembroke. Currently owner of one dog, a Cairn Terrier – only for pleasure and joy. Joergen has been president of the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) Europe Section since 1991 and is a member of the FCI “World Wide Board”. He has been a show judge for all breeds in FCI groups 1, 2 and 5 and has judged at shows in more than 50 countries. He is also Chairman of Dansk Kennel Klub’s Health Committee and a member of the board of Danish Dog Register.

Abstract

Breeding of dogs are closely linked to judges understanding of the breeds standards for the different FCI breeds. Joergen Hindse will show one example of a breed standard and how it can be understood and how it can be used or misused. He will also explain how breeding is organised in the FCI system, and how the FCI Breeding Rules force the breeders to follow the instructions from the FCI Breeding Commission. A special point is exaggerations and how to avoid them.

Jeff Segers

A member of the board of directors for Animal Transportation Association (ATA)



I started working in 1994 at IFA Skyfast (International Freight Agency), a family owned freight forwarder at Brussels Airport, and my main field of expertise was airfreight. We noticed that there was an increased demand for the transportation of pets to and from Belgium and decided to specialize in this field. I followed a course from International Air Transport Association (IATA) for the transportation of live animals and we became a member of International Pet and Animal Transportation Association (IPATA) representing companies dealing with the transport of household pets and ATA grouping companies that handle all animal species. From 2007 I became a member of the board of directors for ATA and have been the main contact in Brussels for the European organisations.

Abstract

Animal welfare will always be a concern to everyone involved in transportation due to the fact that the general principle of the 5 freedoms can never be guaranteed during transport. We therefore as an industry have to make sure that the conditions for the transport are as optimal as possible ensuring that the wellbeing of the animals is the priority over any other factors.

In the transportation industry we strive to educate the people handling the animals continuously through seminars and training sessions organized both by the industry itself and schools. We also improve on the equipment that is used for the transport and try to learn from practices that are not up to date with modern science and listen to the grievances of animal welfare organizations, the scientific world and government institutions.

Marlene Wartenberg

Director European Policy Office VIER PFOTEN/FOUR PAWS (International animal welfare organisation)



A qualified lawyer with a PhD in Political science Marlene has been directing the European Policy Office of VIER PFOTEN in Brussels since 2007. Her work on companion animals on EU level, including three international conferences on dog population management and responsible dog ownership from 2008 – 2011, as well as the creation of the first EU platform for dog and cat responsible ownership (CAROdog/CAROcat) together with the Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell’Abruzzo e del Molise “G. Caporale” Teramo, has brought attention to the status of companion animals in EU policy today. In the course of her work to improve the enforcement of EU animal welfare related legislation, Wartenberg also initiated the European Enforcement Network of Animal Welfare Lawyers and Commissioners and its website.

Multi-stakeholder approach in developing knowledge sharing tools

In 2010, www.carodog.eu, the first platform for dog responsible ownership in the EU, was created, followed 3 years later, by www.carocat.eu.

eu for responsible ownership of cats. Recognising a gap of fact-based data, the aim was to create a unique platform for companion animals, integrating science, law, education, animal health and welfare data by improving the communication between the different stakeholders: Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell’Abruzzo e del Molise “G. Caporale” Teramo, the European Commission, the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe and VIER PFOTEN. Recently the European Advisory Board on cat diseases (ABCD) joined CAROcat. The overall goal was to bring Companion Animal Responsible Ownership at the EU political level, in the follow up of the first animal health strategy. Another knowledge sharing tool which was recently developed by the European Policy Office of VIER PFOTEN, is the EU Enforcement Network of Animal Welfare Lawyers and Commissioners. Its goal is to improve enforcement of animal welfare legislation by sharing knowledge between professionals in the legal and veterinarian field.

Alison Glennon

Chair of International Federation for Animal Health (IFAH)-Europe's Companion Animal Task Force, Communications Manager, NOAH



Alison is responsible for the communications activities of the National Office of Animal Health (NOAH), which represents the UK animal medicines industry and is the UK representative organization on IFAH-Europe, the European animal medicines industry federation. She chaired the IFAH-Europe Communications Committee for four years and currently chairs the federation's Companion Animal Task Force, with its 'We Care' campaign and annual European Pet Night. A graduate in Animal Science and holding an MSc in Equine Studies, she is a member of the Chartered Institute of Public Relations and Guild of Agricultural Journalists. She has a white boxer rescue dog called Dylan and a black and white rescue cat called Nelly.

Abstract

Just like we do, our pets can suffer from illness, disease and other health issues and require proper care from the veterinarian and the pet owner.

Prevention programmes, including vaccination, protect pets from a number of diseases, can decrease the occurrence of disease and in turn protect people. One such example is rabies, which has been eradicated in a number of European countries through effective vaccination programmes and the introduction of the EU pet passport.

Despite the success of preventative measures, pets do get sick and may require treatment. Vaccination helps to prevent serious infections such as rabies in dogs or feline leukemia in cats. Other conditions such as heart diseases, cancer, pain or infections can be treated or cured through the use of veterinary medicines. The animal health industry actively promotes responsible pet ownership through the Responsible Use of medicines ensuring good health for our pets and allowing them to lead comfortable lives. Ready availability of necessary animal health products is essential in guaranteeing animal health which is a prerequisite to animal welfare.

Romano Marabelli

Chief Veterinary Officer, Italy



He has been the Head of the Department of Veterinary Public Health and Food Safety at the Ministry of Health since 2005 with wide experience in the field of veterinary public health through managerial positions in the most important national and international organizations.

Mr. Marabelli was a professor at several Italian universities with a long list of published works between 1980 and 2011 on the topics of control of food of animal origin, food safety, animal health, drugs and contaminants.

The EU and the Members States role in the promotion of companion animal welfare

Animal welfare is now a requirement of modern society and for many years has been one of the cornerstones of European Union policy. Article 13 of the Treaty of Lisbon has recognized animals as

sentient beings but although the EU has produced regulations on the welfare of farm animals' European legislation is not harmonised where the protection of companion animals is concerned.

In Italy a key legislative change was achieved in 1991 with the adoption of the framework law regarding to the protection of companion animals and stray dogs which - among other things - has prohibited the removal and use of stray dogs and cats for testing. In subsequent the years other important laws followed such as in 2004 the ill-treatment and killing of animals became offences in the Penal Code. Since 2005 in Italy it has become compulsory to identify all dogs by transponder and to enrol them into the national registry for the purposes of animal traceability.



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