



Farm Animal Welfare Council

Advising the Government on Farm Animal Welfare



Annual Review 1999/2000

Please note our new address:

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Terms of Reference

The Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) is an independent advisory body established by Government in 1979. Its terms of reference are to keep under review the welfare of farm animals on agricultural land, at market, in transit and at place of slaughter; and to advise the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the First Minister of the Office of the Scottish Executive and the First Secretary of the National Assembly for Wales of any legislative or other changes that may be necessary.

The Council can:

- *investigate any topic falling within this remit*
- *communicate freely with outside bodies, the European Commission and the public*
- *publish its advice independently*

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Message from the Chairman



There can be few who are unaware of the current state of agriculture, particularly in Britain but also more widely. Profitability in most areas of farming is difficult to say the least, and this is sadly leading to much distress and even personal

disaster. At times like these, it is perhaps easy for the welfare of the animals caught in the middle of the problems to be jeopardised. During the last twelve months examples have drawn much media coverage. The problems of disposal of low value animals such as young calves and cast ewes is a case in point.

It may be thought by some that the often higher welfare standards in the United Kingdom compared with other parts of the world add yet a further financial burden to our farmers. Clearly it is not appropriate for FAWC to lower its recommended standards in the face of financial strictures within the industry. However we believe it is important that conscientious and well-intentioned producers, who abide by the law and Government welfare codes, are not penalised.

During the last year we have provided constructive advice to Ministers on specific problems which have arisen, often rapidly, and which require equally prompt and appropriate action to ensure that animals do not suffer unnecessarily. It is sometimes frustrating that external forces such as the World Trade Organisation and European law prevent interventions which would be beneficial to animal welfare. We are currently looking at ways in which enlightened assistance may be given without breaching such international regulations. We hope to provide advice to Ministers before the end of the year.

In other areas we believe we can influence the thinking of consumers and thus encourage more broad support for higher welfare systems. Our current review of Farm Assurance Schemes is an example of this latter approach.

At the end of the day, we consider it is in the best interests of all that we should be aware of welfare standards in relation to the food we eat rather than simply in relation to the animals being reared on UK farms. This is a theme which we shall be developing over the coming months.

There is no doubt that the future holds many challenges for FAWC and for the farming industry. This, our third published Annual Review, provides an indication of the many ways in which we are already addressing those challenges as well as an insight into our future plans. This Review represents one part of our endeavour to raise awareness of our work as widely as possible. In addition, we have made extensive use of the FAWC webpages (www.maff.gov.uk/animalh/welfare) to make it as simple as possible for a very wide audience to have access to all our reports and recommendations.

Of course, the new information technologies are no replacement for personal dialogue and so we will hold our second Open Meeting on 5 June, to encourage discussion of the many farm animal welfare related topics. We have chosen a London venue once again this year but plan to cross GB borders for subsequent meetings in 2001 and beyond. I look forward to seeing a number of you on 5 June.

A handwritten signature in green ink that reads "Judy MacArthur Clark". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Judy MacArthur Clark
Chairman

About FAWC

- The Farm Animal Welfare Council provides advice to Government on the well-being of farm animals.
- Our members (see Appendix A) are drawn from a wide range of disciplines and occupations and serve in a personal capacity, not as representatives of any organisation or interest group.
- A key element is our ability to act independently; we may address any topic we regard as important to the welfare of farm animals.
- When embarking on a new investigation, we consult a wide range of interest groups.
- Wherever possible we seek relevant scientific evidence to aid us. This is carefully balanced with information gained from industry experience, visits by members of FAWC to farms and other agricultural businesses and guidance from experts. Where there is insufficient scientific knowledge, we may recommend funding of research and development to fill the gaps.



- We publish our reports, and place copies on our website (www.maff.gov.uk/animalh/welfare) so the recommendations are available for everyone to see. Reports are also available, free of charge, from the Secretariat.

In considering the welfare conditions under which farm animals are kept, we are guided by ideals which have become known as the Five Freedoms:

1. FREEDOM FROM HUNGER AND THIRST

- by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.

2. FREEDOM FROM DISCOMFORT

- by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.

3. FREEDOM FROM PAIN, INJURY OR DISEASE

- by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.

4. FREEDOM TO EXPRESS NORMAL BEHAVIOUR

- by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.

5. FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND DISTRESS

- by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering.

Advice Given to Ministers

In 1998 we published two major reports: The Welfare of Broiler Breeders and The Report on the Implications of Cloning for the Welfare of Farmed Livestock. The completion of our scrutiny of these important topics meant we could start new work in 1999 and during the year we announced studies on the welfare of animals at Market, the welfare of animals at Slaughter and the impact of Farm Assurance Schemes. These are still in progress and reports are expected during 2001.

During 1999, we produced a report about the enforcement of animal welfare legislation. Whilst this report was shorter than our traditional major reports, it nevertheless provided detailed advice to Ministers and was produced to an abbreviated timetable. We plan to continue to pursue this more flexible approach in providing fast-track short reports in addition to the more traditional major FAWC reports.

Also during 1999, we provided advice to Ministers regarding the disposal of unwanted stock. All this advice given in 1999 appears on our webpages.

Enforcement of Animal Welfare Legislation

In July 1999 FAWC sent a report to Ministers about the need for more consistent and rigorous monitoring and enforcement of animal welfare legislation. FAWC recommended action on enforcement to improve the implementation of current welfare controls.

Much can be achieved in the short-term by better enforcement of *existing* arrangements. This may require additional resources from both central and local Government but in the long term will lead to improvements in farm animal welfare. Ideas we have in mind include the creation of a national standard for animal welfare enforcement leading to a uniform approach across the UK, the provision of a well-trained and competent enforcement team, and cross boundary authorisation of local authority inspectors. We also called for the urgent updating and strengthening of Government welfare codes and an increase in the number of unannounced visits to premises by the State Veterinary Service (SVS). The full text is available on our website.

Our advice provoked considerable public interest, most of which was very positive. It is most disappointing that one year on we are still awaiting a response from Government. We made many important recommendations, and hope to receive a formal response soon.

Disposal of low value unwanted stock

FAWC has concerns about the problems faced by farmers regarding disposal of low value stock such as cull ewes and dairy calves. The Council believes Ministers should investigate the possibility of introducing emergency arrangements, which will come into play in times of crisis. The problems demonstrate the need for a 'joined-up government' approach, for example, between the Agriculture Departments and the Environment Agencies, to ensure that animals can be disposed of, taking into account animal welfare, public health, and the environment.

In September 1999 we wrote to Ministers suggesting a number of ways that surplus animals could be disposed of at nil cost to the industry. We believe that farmers would be willing to meet the cost of transporting the unwanted animals to a local market, provided they were confident that the animals would be sent on to slaughter at no further cost to themselves, in the case of a non-sale. Additionally, FAWC believes

that the use of the network of knacker yards should be explored in greater depth to allow farmers to take animals direct to the knacker for slaughter.

The Council called for the introduction of schemes to prevent the welfare of low value unwanted stock being compromised. The responses from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) and the Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department (SERAD) highlighted the difficulties in relation to European law on competition. Unfortunately these controls appear to prevent the introduction of the kind of measures we envisaged, that would help improve the welfare of low value stock. The full text of the FAWC letter can be found on our webpages. This is a pressing matter, and we have set up a working group to look at these issues more fully and make recommendations soon.

FAWC Responses to Government Consultations

FAWC responded to three consultations carried out by Government Departments during 1999.

Agenda 2000 and the World Trade Organisation

FAWC supports the Government in its overall policies of reducing production-related payments and encouraging agriculture to be responsive to consumers' priorities for animal welfare. We are therefore disappointed that there is very little in the reforms proposed in the Government's 'New Direction for Agriculture' document which will encourage the improvement of animal welfare standards. Support for such a development was frequently stated in the consultation documents, and yet animal welfare is mentioned only once in the final proposals, with very little detail. In our submission to the Government, we stressed our belief that using support payments to send clear economic signals to farmers about animal welfare – both through incentives and penalties – must be a priority. We encouraged the Government to seek every opportunity to use the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and Rural Development Regulations in ways which enhance animal welfare in the UK, and to press our European Union partners on the need to enhance animal welfare throughout Europe via future CAP reforms.

During the year we continued to stress to Ministers the need for consideration of animal welfare to be included in the millennium round of World Trade Organisation negotiations.

The Draft Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Broiler Chickens

In 1998, FAWC published its Report on the Welfare of Broiler Breeders. We welcome the Government's consultation exercise on both the report and the draft broiler welfare code, which commenced in August 1999.

The long-awaited draft welfare code contained many of the provisions recommended in our Report on the Welfare of Broiler Chickens (1992) and Report on the Welfare of Broiler Breeders (1998). We commented in detail on the draft welfare code. The Council particularly emphasised the need for a high standard of stockmanship and for stock-keepers to be adequately trained. We called for the code to contain stronger opposition to the routine use of mutilations, and reiterated advice that the higher the stocking density the greater the probability that welfare will be compromised.

UK Xenotransplantation Interim Regulatory Authority

FAWC commented in detail on the UKXIRA 'Guidance Note on Biosecurity Considerations in Relation to Xenotransplantation', and the Home Office 'Code of Practice for the Housing and Care of Pigs Intended for Use as Xenotransplant Source Animals'. We believe that UKXIRA should take greater account of any effects of the procedures leading up to xenotransplantation, which are peculiar to these procedures, on the welfare, including the health, of the donor animals or their antecedents. We suggest that a person expert in the scientific assessment of animal welfare be appointed to UKXIRA, and to any panel or other body set up to implement the authority's recommendations.

The full texts of the responses to these consultations are available on our webpages.

Working Groups

It is impossible for the whole Council to carry out detailed reviews and the work is therefore delegated to small working groups comprising a cross-section of members. There is a heavy responsibility on these members to provide thoroughly researched and carefully considered advice for discussion and endorsement at Council. In 1999 three major studies were commenced, focusing on the animal welfare impact of Farm Assurance Schemes, welfare at Slaughter, and welfare at Markets. Reports on each are expected in 2001. If you would like to see our consultation documents or provide information to assist these studies, please contact the Secretariat. We already have long standing groups examining Promotion and Education, Research and Development, and to liaise with the Animal Procedures Committee. Discussion within the working groups remains confidential until proposals have been endorsed by the full Council and details are not made public until that stage.

Farm Assurance Schemes

In the past few years there has been a proliferation of farm assurance schemes. Many of these schemes were known to FAWC, but their impact in terms of animal welfare has not previously been appraised. Early in 1999, MAFF's Parliamentary Secretary, Elliot Morley asked us to consider the relationship between farm assurance schemes and farm animal welfare, and in July we announced our intention to embark on a detailed study. We are reviewing schemes applying to animals on-farm, at market, in transit and at place of slaughter. The review is taking a holistic approach, focusing on animal welfare, but taking into consideration food safety issues and environmental impact as they relate to animal welfare. Feedback indicates that issues of audit, traceability and labelling are important aspects, as are consumer confidence and public perception of welfare.

We have met with key producer organisations to discuss their views and plan to hold similar discussions with selected scheme providers and the major retailers.

The Council does not endorse specific assurance schemes – that is not its role. However, we will seek to provide an independent view to Ministers on the effectiveness of current arrangements in delivering improved welfare.

Slaughter

In March 1999 we announced our intention to study the welfare of animals at slaughter and invited key organisations to offer views. A working group was established to review current slaughter practice and to assist in a revision of existing legislation and the Code of Practice covering welfare at slaughter. The review is confined to the welfare of livestock from the time of arrival at the place of slaughter until death. The study has begun with red meat species, and is now well under way. The Council is grateful to those slaughterhouses which have allowed us access. However, we are extremely disappointed that some of the larger slaughterhouses felt they were too busy to host a visit. In September, we were fortunate to hold a meeting with Dr Temple Grandin from the USA who has an international reputation as a designer of livestock handling facilities. She was able to give her expert views on animal handling and slaughter methods.

Markets

In May 1999 FAWC commenced a review of the welfare of farm animals at livestock markets. Its purpose is to consider all aspects of the welfare of cattle, sheep and pigs during the time they are at market. This was later extended to include equines. The group is looking at matters such as market design and construction, animal handling facilities and methods (including loading and unloading), and operating systems and procedures.



Other topics include drover training and competency, assessment of the time animals spend at market, lairage and facilities for unfit animals and the provision of water and feed.

The working group has visited a number of livestock markets and in addition, individual members have visited their local facilities. Members have been welcomed on visits and have found the markets authorities to be very co-operative.

Promotion and Education

The more people who know of our work and recommendations, the more likely it is that animal welfare will be improved. We are therefore keen to promote our work, and liaise closely with those who influence farm animal welfare such as farming organisations, animal welfare organisations and retailers. Effective education and training are also paramount, and we keep in contact with training providers and comment on the welfare content of teaching material. The Annual Review helps raise awareness of FAWC and lets people know what we have done during the year.

Openness

FAWC wishes to operate as openly as possible, and has brought in new working practices in order to make information more widely available. This is our third Annual Review. We publish on our webpages the agenda and summary of Council meetings, as well as text of reports, advice to Ministers and other important information.

FAWC at Agricultural Shows

We target species-specific agricultural shows and last year we had successful stands at the Pig and Poultry Fair and the European Dairy Event. Members and the Secretariat attended the Royal Show, the Great Yorkshire Show and the Bath and West Winter Fair to meet both the public and farming industry. The events helped to increase the Council's profile and to get our message across to a varied audience. We continue to look at ways of publicising FAWC's work, and a new FAWC information leaflet will also be available this year in time for the agricultural show season.

This year we plan to have stands at the Pig and Poultry Fair, Beef 2000 and Sheep 2000.



FAWC Website

FAWC now has a place on the MAFF Animal Health and Welfare website. This went live on 5 July 1999 when Elliot Morley, MP launched the site at the Royal Show. The webpages contain a great deal of information about FAWC including summaries of Council meetings, recent announcements and copies of advice sent to Ministers. The full text of recent reports is also available on our webpages. The address is:

<http://www.maff.gov.uk/animalh/welfare>



The site has proved a great success and is an excellent medium to disseminate information and raise awareness. In the future, the Council may establish its own independent website and is presently carrying out a feasibility study.

Open Meeting

FAWC held its inaugural open meeting in June 1999. The event was well attended with representatives from thirty five organisations. This provided an opportunity for FAWC's activities, approach and achievements to be presented, and for the Chairmen of the working groups to summarise their activities and take questions from the floor. We intend to build upon this success and repeat the exercise on 5 June this year in London. We hope the event will be more useful and informative to even more people, and become a regular date in the diary.

Research and Development

The Research and Development Group's principal task is to identify FAWC's priorities for animal welfare research and development, which are publicised in the Annual Review. Turn to page 8 to find our proposals for future work.

The group has also considered further research into the welfare implications of sheep castration and into stunning and killing of pigs with carbon dioxide. FAWC has written to MAFF regarding its R&D priorities, and is seeking to discuss animal welfare R&D with sponsoring and co-ordination bodies such as the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC).

FAWC/Animal Procedures Committee

We have a group which meets annually with members of the Home Office Animal Procedures Committee (APC) to discuss issues of common concern. Amongst the topics considered during the meeting in October 1999 were: controls over emerging technologies, liaison with the Companion Animal Welfare Council (CAWC), the Government's biotechnology framework review, and the role of the UK Xenotransplantation Interim Regulatory Authority.

The Council published its Report on the Implications of Cloning for the Welfare of Farmed Livestock in 1998, and this was discussed at our meeting with the APC. We will continue to press for a moratorium on the use of the technique in mainstream agriculture until associated welfare problems have been resolved.

We hope that the Government will soon respond to this important Report.

FAWC and the APC will continue to meet, and will invite representatives from other bodies to attend their discussions when appropriate.

Philosophy of Approach

FAWC is constantly seeking to review its activities to take account of new knowledge and new thinking. In the second half of 1999, the Council established a group to reconsider its philosophy of approach, certain aspects of its role, and ethical issues relevant to the Council's operation. The group has reviewed issues such as the appropriate balance between scientific research and practical observation in the production of reports and recommendations.

The group was asked to examine a number of important ethical issues for livestock farming, and to review FAWC's overall ethical position. In the light of this, our future reports will highlight our recognition that farm animals are sentient beings, and that we have a moral obligation to each individual animal which we use.

The group has also produced a detailed statement of FAWC's position on the welfare of progeny which is surplus to production requirements (e.g. day-old chicks and male dairy calves). This will appear on our webpages once it has been considered and adopted by the full Council. FAWC acknowledges that certain areas of agricultural production unavoidably result in large numbers of unwanted progeny, but we believe that this should be minimised, within the constraints of current technology and a practical, sustainable livestock industry. Animals which are unwanted but not slaughtered soon after production are more likely to be kept in poor conditions and may have poor welfare as a consequence. In the longer term there should be research into ways of reducing the number of unwanted progeny, and the livestock industry should accept it as a major problem to be resolved.

Links with Europe

Within the EU there are committees similar to FAWC in Belgium, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. An important difference is that most of these bodies evaluate issues relating to the welfare of all animals and not just farmed

livestock. Throughout 1999, we endeavoured to improve liaison with these committees but with varying degrees of success.

FAWC has established links with a number of welfare committees in other European countries. Unfortunately, some of these committees are currently under threat because of lack of resources. Co-ordinated pan-European work in animal welfare is therefore not progressing as quickly as FAWC would like. However, members of the FAWC Secretariat held a meeting with representatives of The Danish Animal Ethics Council in September to exchange news on current work, and to plan for the next meeting of the European Liaison Group on Animal Welfare, which will be held in Copenhagen in June 2000. It will bring together representatives of publicly appointed national bodies within Europe which advise governments on animal welfare. Representatives from all EU states and members of the Council of Europe will be invited.

The meeting in Copenhagen will include presentations and discussions concerning key issues in animal welfare, and there will be opportunities for those attending to relay developments in their respective countries.

R&D Priorities

The 1998 FAWC Annual Review stressed the importance of research to provide objective assessment of welfare and to develop improved systems of husbandry, transport and slaughter. We identified five broad categories as priority areas for research and development.

- **Livestock breeding programmes**
- **Stocking densities**
- **Mutilations**
- **Disease**
- **Stockmanship and technology transfer**

FAWC would like to see continued research in all of these subjects. In this Annual Review, we take the opportunity to provide further details of our research recommendations in relation to the welfare implications of livestock breeding programmes and stockmanship.

Livestock Breeding Programmes

Some of the most serious welfare problems highlighted in recent FAWC reports are associated with the outcome of unbalanced genetic selection in breeding programmes.

There is an important relationship between breeding and animal welfare, and FAWC would like to see research on this further developed. Our ideas are outlined below.

One of the major impacts of some breeding programmes has been to affect welfare adversely in a number of farmed species. In some cases, for example lameness and leg defects in broilers, recognition of problems by breeding companies has led to changes in selection programmes. However, the extent to which these changes in breeding goals are improving welfare is not clear. Furthermore, management methods are constantly adjusting to modern genotypes, hence apparent improvements noted on the farm may be the result of management changes, rather than a direct effect of changing breeding goals. It is FAWC's view that there is an urgent need for combined epidemiological and genetic research in order to assess the changing incidence of welfare problems and also to determine the respective genetic and environmental contributions. FAWC encourages research in collaboration with the industry, an important part of which would be an initiative to improve and standardise the keeping of detailed farm records.

It remains equally important to understand the effect of changing genotypes on animal experiences such as pain, hunger and fear. For example, if walking abnormalities are the result of pain, then welfare becomes a crucial part of the argument for changing breeding programmes to remedy the problem. Therefore, in order to direct future changes in breeding programmes, it is essential to determine whether side effects of selection result in experiences such as pain and discomfort. It is particularly important to develop new research approaches to the estimation of animal suffering which combine and integrate different scientific perspectives on animal feelings.

It is generally acknowledged that the adverse effects of breeding on welfare are the result of narrow breeding goals, where the majority of the selection pressure has been directed at increasing productivity. Evidence from research on the economics of genetic improvement in dairy cows indicates that broadening breeding goals to accommodate traits which affect welfare (e.g. mastitis resistance and calving interval) can benefit both the cow and the producer. Research of this type should be expanded to include other livestock species. In developing such research strategies, consideration should also be given to the public's moral concerns over animal breeding.

Acceptable Biotechnologies

Some developments in biotechnology could help resolve certain major welfare issues. For example, sexing of semen in dairy production and sex determination of unhatched eggs in poultry production could remove some of the problems of unwanted male progeny. FAWC believes that Government research funding in this area should give priority to those biotechnologies which directly address such welfare problems.

Stockmanship

Every FAWC report has emphasised that stockmanship is a key factor in animal welfare. No matter how acceptable a given system may be in principle, without competent and diligent stockmanship, the welfare of the animals cannot be adequately protected. Furthermore, the overwhelming majority of FAWC recommendations are essentially about management and husbandry.

FAWC stated in its 1998 Annual Review that, as part of an overall strategy to improve the quality of lives of farm animals, more emphasis must be placed on the education, motivation and continuing training of all those involved with livestock. Very little research has been directed towards this area, although it is recognised that appropriate training can enhance the quality of stockmanship, improve the indices of welfare, increase animal productivity and potential profitability. Whilst this may seem obvious, very little is known about how to achieve the full potential of people working with livestock. This subject area embraces a number of disciplines, including human psychology, animal biology, sociology, and economics.

Compared with some areas of education and training, approaches to stockmanship could be seen as piecemeal and not sufficiently guided by scientific understanding and objective evaluation. Past successes have included excellent courses on specific skills, including foot trimming of cattle and sheep, mastitis prevention and control, and calving and lambing care. In addition land based colleges continue to develop stockmanship skills as part of general agriculture courses, in which animal welfare and practical management of stock are core elements. However, these courses only provide initial training. The opportunity to refresh or develop new skills is hindered by a mixture of issues which include the economic problems encountered by the industry and the implications of an ageing and changing workforce.

There is a clear need for the further development of appropriate stockmanship education, which recognises the motivation for such training, the most effective methods of delivery and allows for progression and continuous development over a period of years. We believe that in order to develop such an approach there is a need for a detailed review aimed at providing a greater understanding of the current and future requirements of the livestock industry.

What's New?

Poultry Issues

Over recent years, the Council has paid much attention to the welfare of poultry and has published a series of reports. To bring us up to date on developments and to monitor (and where necessary press for) progress on earlier recommendations, we have established a new group to consider issues relating to poultry welfare. This will be responsible for a number of projects, including liaison with the broiler industry when it has completed the five year survey on leg health that it agreed to initiate following FAWC's 1992 Report on the Welfare of Broiler Chickens, and pursuing Government for the long-awaited full implementation of our 1998 advice about registration of poultry keepers.

Secretariat

The FAWC Secretariat is staffed by officials on secondment from MAFF. Kumu Adhietty replaced Bob Holdsworth as Secretary in March 2000, and the other members of the Secretariat team are David Bower and Paul McDonald. Over the past year, additional assistance has been provided by Sandra Wilson, Dominic Rowland and Patrick Thurairatnam.

Organisations planning an event or seminar are welcome to approach the Secretariat for copies of FAWC material. Members carry with them a wealth of expertise about farm animal welfare, and if you would like us to be represented at appropriate events, please get in touch. The Council is keen to develop an effective partnership with the media, and we welcome press approaches – please route these through the Secretariat.

Contact

If you would like to be sent any of our reports, or to find out more about the Council please contact:

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The Farm Animal Welfare Council.
May 2000

Appendix A

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP

Chairman

Judy MacArthur Clark, veterinary surgeon and advisor on biomedical science and ethics. Veterinary Director of BioZone Ltd. Past-President and currently a member of the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and a former member of the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council.

Members

Ian Baker, senior partner in farm animal department of a large multidisciplinary veterinary practice in Buckinghamshire and past-president of the British Cattle Veterinary Association.

Glenn Berry, Chartered Secretary employed by Somerset County Council and responsible for enforcement of animal health and welfare legislation.

Rosemary Berry, sheep farmer from Devon. Member of the Women's Farming Union with responsibility for animal health and welfare.

Professor Stephen Clark, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Liverpool. Former member of the Committee to consider the Ethical Implications of Emerging Technologies in the Breeding of Farm Animals (the Banner Committee). Member of the Home Office Animal Procedures Committee.

John Don, arable and livestock farmer from Aberdeenshire. A former Council Member of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland.

Professor Peter English, Professor of Animal Science and Husbandry at the Department of Agriculture, University of Aberdeen. Also involved in research on the education, training and motivation of stockpeople or farm animal carers.

Tony Gray, Chief Executive and Principal of Brooksby College in Leicestershire.

Dr Jane Guise, farm animal research scientist with a specialist interest in production systems and Director of Cambac JMA Research in Wiltshire.

Eddie Harper, self-employed livestock transport consultant in Somerset, and currently National Chairman of the Livestock Group of the Road Haulage Association.

David Henderson, recently retired Head of the Division of Farms and Clinical Studies at the Moredun Research Institute, Edinburgh, and past president of the Sheep Veterinary Society.

Victoria Hird, Policy Director of Sustain: the Alliance for Better Food and Farming.

James Hook, Managing Director of a firm in Oxfordshire specialising in broiler chick production. A chartered surveyor by training and currently Chairman of the British Poultry Breeders and Hatcheries Association.

Professor Alistair Lawrence, research scientist who heads the Animal Behavioural Sciences Department at the Scottish Agricultural College in Edinburgh.

Stephen Lister, partner in a poultry veterinary practice in Norfolk and a trustee of the British Veterinary Association Animal Welfare Foundation.

Gareth Lloyd, chartered surveyor and livestock auctioneer, with practical farming experience. Council member of Livestock Auctioneers' Association, Member of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors Divisional Council and Chair of RICS Wales. Member of Lord Chancellor's Panel of Arbitrators.

Robin Lucas, retired director of Daylay Foods Ltd. with wide experience of poultry farming.

Richard Maunder, director of a meat and poultry wholesale company in Devon.

Professor John McInerney, OBE, Glanely Professor of Agricultural Policy and Director of the Agricultural Economics Unit, University of Exeter.

Miriam Parker, Technical Director of the Humane Slaughter Association. An Advisory Director of the World Society for the Protection of Animals.

Dr Martin Potter, Head of Farm Animals Department, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Josephine Turnbull, JP, qualified solicitor, but not in practice, from Durham. A member of the BVA Ethics Committee and the Parole Board. Runs a small hill farm with her husband.

Michael Vaughan, recently retired partner in a large animal veterinary practice in Devon. Past-president of the British Cattle Veterinary Association.

The following members retired during 1999:

Professor Donald Broom, Colleen Macleod Professor of Animal Welfare at the University of Cambridge, Department of Clinical Veterinary Medicine. Fellow and Director of Studies in Veterinary Medicine at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. Member of the Home Office Animal Procedures Committee.

Tim Harris, agricultural consultant, farmer and Managing Director of a specialist livestock transporting company.

Dr Agnes Winter, veterinary surgeon, lecturer in Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, University of Liverpool. Specialist in sheep health and production.

Appendix B

HOW FAWC WORKS

Membership and Appointments

Appointments to FAWC are made according to procedures outlined in the Code of Practice produced by the Commissioner for Public Appointments. Two new members were appointed at the beginning of 2000, Eddie Harper, an expert in animal transportation and Stephen Lister, a poultry veterinarian.

Register of Members' Interests

FAWC's work covers a wide range of issues connected with the agricultural industry, animal welfare organisations, research bodies and the veterinary profession. In order to avoid any concern that members' interests might adversely affect the advice given by the Council, information about significant and relevant interests of the membership is kept on a register, copies of which are available from the Secretariat. This register is updated annually. In addition to information on commercial interests, a record is kept of relevant non-commercial interests, such as membership of organisations whose work may overlap with FAWC's area of interest.

Guidance to Members

On appointment, members receive a Guidance to Members Folder, which contains information about matters such as working procedures, guiding principles, working with the media, representing FAWC, networking, fees and expenses. Incorporated in the Guidance is a Code of Practice for Members which is written with full regard to the seven principles of public life identified by the Nolan Committee in its report on Standards in Public Life.

Costs

The work of FAWC is financed by MAFF, which also provides the Secretariat. During the financial year 1998/99 the total expenditure on the Council by Government was around £309,000. This comprised £105,000 for members' fees, travel and related costs; £155,000 for Secretariat salaries, travel and other costs; £44,000 for MAFF advisers and consultants; and £5,000 for printing and overheads.

Appendix C

FAWC PUBLICATIONS

Report on the Animal Welfare Implications of the Harvesting of Deer Antlers in Velvet, 1980

Advice to the Agriculture Ministers of Great Britain on the Need to Control Certain Mutilations of Farm Animals, 1981

Report on the Welfare of Poultry at the Time of Slaughter, 1982

Report on the Welfare of Livestock (Red Meat Animals) at the Time of Slaughter, 1984

Report on the Welfare of Farmed Deer, 1985

Report on the Welfare of Livestock when Slaughtered by Religious Methods, 1985

Report on the Welfare of Livestock at Markets, 1986

An Assessment of Egg Production Systems, 1986

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