



Farm Animal Welfare Council



Annual Review 2000/2001

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*

Website: www.fawc.org.uk

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Message from the Chairwoman



In this, our fourth Annual Review, we continue to provide a single source summary of FAWC's work over the last twelve months - together with the tasks which lie ahead of us. But it must be patently clear to any reader of this review that the background against which this review is set changed

quite suddenly and significantly in February 2001.

FAWC has always made clear its view that clinical disease is one of our priority areas for research and development to improve animal welfare. However, the welfare issues which accompany an explosive disease outbreak such as that of Classical Swine Fever in late 2000, and even more poignantly, that of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Spring 2001, have moved such considerations into a new perspective.

As the reality of the FMD outbreak has become apparent, so also has been the awareness that much of FAWC's past advice has created a solid foundation upon which the special welfare issues raised by widespread slaughter can be balanced. Nevertheless, there are many special considerations associated with slaughter on such a scale. Enormous efforts have been directed toward safeguarding animal welfare in the face of such challenging circumstances, but lessons can surely be learned.

Our advice has been sought by Ministers during the outbreak, often with some urgency. In all these situations, a cornerstone of our thinking has been our long held view that the welfare of animals within a farming system is usually best safe-guarded by avoiding measures which render the system financially unviable. Any threat to agricultural viability is likely to lead to welfare problems as those responsible for the animals become less able financially to support them.

We have thus taken a broad view of specific proposals, attempting to draw upon the wide experience of our members to determine the potential impact of any proposal upon the viability of the system as a whole. This is a key strength of FAWC; that the conclusions that emerge from debate by the whole of the Council are stronger and better considered than those that each member might separately produce.

In early May 2001, the Council held an Extraordinary Council Meeting. The agenda was entirely related to the FMD outbreak and gave us the opportunity to discuss issues freely as a full Council. Working Groups had prepared preliminary proposals, but the turnout of the whole Council at short notice to consider these proposals was enormously helpful.

Essentially, this entire experience has demonstrated that the combined body of Council is much greater and stronger than the sum of its parts! In this, FAWC performs a unique advisory function that will be of particular importance in the aftermath of the outbreak, to ensure the lessons to be learned are taken on board.

So what are the challenges we look forward to in FAWC over the coming twelve months? You can read elsewhere in this Review about progress with our reports on Farm Assurance Schemes, Welfare at Slaughter, and Welfare at Markets. All three reports are very pertinent to current thinking about disease outbreaks and will make an important contribution to understanding the welfare issues that arise during such outbreaks and to the avoidance of at least some such outbreaks. We plan to publish substantial advice on all these fronts during the coming twelve months.

Meanwhile, we have continued our policy of openness and have used our website to publicise our advice given to Ministers on a range of subjects including broiler leg health and, most recently, on the welfare implications for low value and surplus livestock. My colleagues and I have addressed numerous meetings during the course of the year to discuss the work of FAWC. It has been particularly interesting to see the enthusiasm for developing an advisory council on animal welfare in other countries, both in Europe (including countries applying for membership of the European Union) and elsewhere in the world.

Once again we will hold an Annual Open Meeting, this year on 8th June at the Mary Sumner House, Tufton Street, London. I hope that many who read this Annual Review will take the opportunity to join us at that meeting.

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

Judy MacArthur Clark
Chairwoman
May 2001

About the Farm Animal Welfare Council

- 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 the Council 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.
- The Council promotes openness in all aspects of its business. Our working practices make information widely available. We publish on our website (www.fawc.org.uk) the agenda and summary of Council meetings, as well as reports, advice to Ministers and other important information.



In considering the welfare conditions under which farm animals are kept, we are guided by ideals that 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.

Council Statements

Studies on the welfare of animals at market, the welfare of animals at slaughter and the impact on animal welfare of farm assurance schemes continue. Reports are expected later in 2001 and in early 2002. Unfortunately, delay may be caused by the effects of the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease on the normal business of the Working Groups, i.e. postponed visits and meetings combined with extra work generated by the outbreak.

In line with our plans to provide fast track, short reports on areas of immediate concern, we produced this year a report on the welfare implications for low value and surplus animals. Advice was also given to Ministers on a programme of work we saw necessary to clarify the position on leg health in broilers (see Poultry Issues Working Group report, page 9).

During this year we prepared a statement on unwanted progeny.

Unwanted progeny

Unwanted progeny are those animals considered excess to production requirements – primarily male dairy calves and day-old cockerels, and also kids, young turkeys and ducks. The Council acknowledges that certain areas of agricultural production inevitably result in large numbers of unwanted progeny. Such animals are a consequence of normal farming practices such as egg and dairy production but they are of no further commercial benefit to the industry, and for this reason they are generally killed at an early age.

The large numbers of young animals currently being killed

The Council believes that, within the constraints of a viable industry, production of unwanted stock should be minimised. In its Report on the Welfare of Dairy Cattle (1997), the Council recommended that when the technique becomes commercially available, the sexing of semen should be used to reduce the number of unwanted male dairy calves, provided that the technique has not been shown to produce any adverse welfare effects. Furthermore, if technology for sex determination of chickens in the ovum could reach commercial application this could have a benefit.

The Council considers that the ethical dimension of this practice is important. Even if animals are, from the economic point of view, by-products, they are sentient beings, and by their existence they have done the agriculture industry a service. Society has a responsibility towards all animals. In the interest of farmers and the larger society, it is desirable to reduce the number of unwanted animals. It is not ethically defensible to produce a living animal for which the provision of a good life is not in the interest of any person.

The standard of welfare of these animals prior to slaughter

It is accepted that current agricultural practice produces a significant number of unwanted progeny. Given that, provision should be made to deal with them in an acceptable and appropriate manner. The Council's paramount concern is that slaughter of unwanted progeny should be humane and that no handling procedures, treatment, or living conditions should result in poor welfare. Provided that animals are properly cared for on farm and slaughtered humanely, their welfare should be acceptable.

The Council re-iterates its previous advice that it is best to slaughter calves as near to the point of production as

possible and to avoid unnecessary long distance travel. In the case of day-old cockerels, the Council would repeat its advice that the use of mechanical apparatus producing immediate death is a more humane method of slaughter than using 100% carbon dioxide.

The consequences of not killing unwanted progeny and associated welfare issues

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, as was the case with some calves before the introduction of the Calf Processing Aid Scheme. Surplus calves have become a problem since their value is near the cost of disposal. Economic factors have exacerbated the problem of how to dispose of them. A similar problem exists for unwanted goat kids. Rearing male goats for meat is only a limited solution, as the market for goat meat is very small.

Conclusion

The Council recommends that research and development into new humane methods of disposal of unwanted progeny should be pursued. Furthermore there should be research into ways of reducing the number of unwanted progeny in the long term and the livestock industry should accept it as a major problem to be resolved.

Disposal of low value and surplus animals

As a result of the difficulties experienced by the farming community in disposing of surplus calves and sheep, we wrote to Agriculture Ministers recommending a number of short-term solutions to facilitate the disposal of such animals and the development of a long-term strategy to overcome problems in the future. Unfortunately, the Ministerial responses indicated that the short-term solutions we proposed - the introduction of a temporary, cost neutral scheme for the disposal of cull ewes and a derogation to permit low throughput slaughterhouses to exceed their current throughput limits to kill surplus calves - were incompatible with EU legislation.

A Working Group was set up in February 2000 to consider the issue further. The group gathered information on the scale of the problem and the existing routes of disposal in consultation with MAFF and the relevant organisations from the industry. The valuable service provided by the knacker industry and the hunt kennels in relation to the disposal of

casualty, emergency and fallen animals has been greatly reduced since the introduction and extension of SRM controls as a result of BSE and the reduction in the value of salvaged by-products. Farmers, particularly those in more remote areas, have been faced with higher costs of disposal resulting in increased on-farm burial. It was expected that problems with disposal would be exacerbated when proposed EU rules governing the disposal of livestock, which come into force in 2002, will ban the burial of ruminants in all but exceptional circumstances.

Welfare of surplus animals is most likely to be compromised when livestock values fall to very low levels. We have recommended that Ministers and the livestock industry explore all possible avenues to assist the development of effective market solutions for this class of livestock.

We also recommended that a fully integrated and auditable national scheme be established for the collection and disposal of fallen casualty or emergency animals which is also capable of providing a disposal route for unwanted calves and cull ewes at times of depressed prices. Ministers were advised to consider all available options for the funding of such a scheme, including a levy system, the provision of central funding and the introduction of specialised insurance policies. It was recommended that the operation and funding of national collection and disposal schemes in other Member States should be examined to consider if any provided an appropriate model for Great Britain.

The Council advised that, whilst on-farm disposal remains an option under EU legislation, farmers concerned should be properly trained in the methods by which their animals may be slaughtered humanely, and should be made aware of the relevant legal provisions.

Finally, the Council called for the establishment of an industry action group, co-sponsored by the relevant Government Departments, to consider the issues raised by the disposal of low value, surplus and casualty animals and to explore the way forward.

The Council's Responses to Government Consultations

The Council responded to five major consultations carried out by Government Departments during 2000/2001.

Proposed Amendments to the Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations 1995

The Council welcomed the Government's proposals to make some amendments to the Regulations that would improve welfare prior to progress being made on amending European legislation.

Particularly welcome were proposals to: incorporate into national law the use of a newly developed poultry gun for the purpose of disease control; allow the use of alternative gas mixtures for stunning poultry; and the inclusion of field lairages within the curtilage of the abattoir.

The Council was pleased to see its advice being taken up on reducing stun to stick intervals through allowing killing in sight of con-specifics for pigs and sheep. We urged that this proposal be linked to a range of improvements included in our original advice on this issue.

We also gave qualified support for proposals aimed at establishing minimum stunning currents and the adoption of alternative gas mixtures for killing pigs.

MAFF Policy Statement on the Use of Animals in Research

We welcomed the production of a statement of MAFF's policies on the use of animals in research. The draft policy statement was presentationally impressive but we did express concern regarding how, in practical terms, the policy would be applied.

The Council sought clarification of terms within the policy, such as 'highest standards of animal husbandry and welfare', and called for any such benefits to be clearly translated to the practical level.

MAFF Research Strategy 2001-2005

The Council provided the Government with detailed comments on its proposed Research Strategy

document for 2001-2005. We were disappointed that the five priority areas we had identified in our previous Annual Reviews did not seem to have been given sufficient emphasis. These are: the welfare implications of livestock breeding programmes; stocking densities; mutilations; disease; and research directed towards developing a greater understanding of the education, training and motivation procedures which enhance the quality of stockmanship. There were also research recommendations from our recent reports that had not been included.

The Council gave specific comments on the proposed programme of research. Issues included: the retention of funds for other welfare related research when BSE research needs were reduced; the level of funding on zoonoses work (in comparison with the apparent lower priority for animal diseases prevention and, in particular, the lack of progress in tackling some production related diseases); availability of veterinary medicines; and a greater emphasis on the assessment of welfare. We understand that MAFF intends to publish its strategy document towards the middle of 2001.

Report from the European Commission on the Welfare of Animals During Transport (Directive 91/628 as amended by Directive 95/29)

The Council had the opportunity to comment on a European Commission report on the implementation of the Directive across the European Union. We deemed that efforts should be made to ensure adequate resources were available for enforcement and monitoring activity in all Member States. Exchange of information between Member States was also identified as an important requirement, as was the application of Community rules to animals arriving from third countries.

Protection of Animals (Amendment) Act 2000

We provided comments to MAFF on the Guidance Notes for the Protection of Animals (Amendment) Act 2000. These comments included the need to clarify the definition of 'animals kept for commercial purposes' and to correctly identify documents conferring powers of entry.

Full texts are available on our website:
www.fawc.org.uk

Working Groups

The Council carries out detailed reviews in small working groups comprising a cross-section of members. There is significant responsibility on these members to provide thoroughly researched and carefully considered advice for discussion and endorsement at Council. In 2000-2001 we continued with our three major studies, focusing on the animal welfare impact of Farm Assurance Schemes, Welfare at Slaughter and Welfare at Markets. Reports are expected to be published as follows: interim Report on Farm Assurance Schemes in 2001; and Slaughter and Market Reports in early 2002.

A working group has been formed to address issues affecting the welfare of poultry. We also have long standing groups examining Strategy and Communications, Research and Development, and one to liaise with the Animal Procedures Committee. Discussion within these working groups remains confidential until proposals have been endorsed by the full Council and details are not made public until that stage.

Unfortunately, the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease led to some curtailment of the activity of Working Groups where visits to farms, markets and slaughterhouses would have been involved. It is hoped to resume these activities when disease conditions allow. Many FAWC members have been actively involved in addressing welfare concerns during the outbreak.

Farm Assurance Schemes

This Group continues its study of the implications for animal welfare arising from farm assurance schemes. A major public consultation was undertaken and written evidence received. The Group has, over the last year, continued to take oral evidence from producer organisations, the main scheme providers, retailers, United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS), representatives of the catering industry and consumer organisations.

Four main themes have arisen to date: the specification of welfare standards/criteria within the schemes; the validation of inspections; the role of the veterinary surgeon and health plans; and the importance of stockmanship. Other important aspects are audit, traceability, labelling, consumer confidence and public perception. An interim report is due to be published in the autumn of 2001 in order to promote discussion of some of the key issues that have emerged and to indicate the direction of our thoughts, given the rapid evolution of farm assurance schemes.

Slaughter

The working group is continuing its review of current slaughter practice. We are still gathering evidence from interested parties verbally and through a series of visits to slaughterhouses. The Council is grateful to those slaughterhouses that have allowed us access and have discussed the issues in depth. Unfortunately, visits to witness Halal and Shechita slaughter and the killing of horses had to be postponed due to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. These will be rescheduled when the disease situation allows. Despite this setback, drafting of the report has begun with a view to publication in 2002.

Markets and Transport

The programme of visits to markets is almost complete and the working group is now drafting its report on the welfare of pigs, cattle and sheep at markets. The Council appreciates the responses received from its consultation, which was carried out in July and August 2000, concerning the extension of its remit to include the welfare of horses and ponies at livestock markets and sales. Visits to horse sales got underway but were curtailed due to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. A section on these animals will be included in the report



Strategy and Communications

The title of this working group has been changed from 'Promotion and Education' to reflect a change in remit agreed by the Council. Much of the group's recent considerations have been in preparation for the next Open Meeting on 8th June 2001 and the production of this Annual Review. In addition to this the group has been making arrangements for the establishment of our independent website.



Openness

We are addressing the recommendations made by the Phillips Inquiry into BSE that relate to the running of committees advising government. The Strategy and Communications Working Group is taking this work forward as well as developing the general concept of openness.

Promoting the Council and networking with the farming community

During 2000 the Council had a presence at the Pig and Poultry Fair, Beef 2000 and Sheep 2000. Members and the Secretariat attended these shows to meet both the public and the farming industry, explaining our role, raising the Council's profile and making available our reports. Members have attended many local Animal Welfare Liaison meetings.

Communications

The Council now has its own independent website www.fawc.org.uk. This contains a great deal of information including summaries of Council meetings, recent announcements and copies of the Council's statements. The full text of recent reports is also available.

Open Meeting

We held our second open meeting in June 2000. The event was well attended by a wide range of interested individuals and organisations. This public forum provides an opportunity for the Council'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 hold a similar event on 8th June 2001.

Research and Development

The Research and Development Group's principal task is to identify the Council's priorities for animal welfare research and development. We recently responded to MAFF's consultation on its Research Strategy for the period 2001-2005. In summary, we reiterated the five priority areas previously identified. These were:

- **the welfare implications of livestock breeding programmes;**
- **stocking densities;**
- **mutilations;**
- **disease; and**
- **motivation and continuing education/training of stockmen.**

Furthermore, we were concerned that many of the recommendations on research requirements identified in our recent reports had not been addressed.

A MAFF funded knowledge transfer initiative was welcomed by the Council. It urged that the results be acted upon promptly.

The Research and Development Working Group has been developing contacts with the Animals and Biotechnology sub-group of the Agriculture, Environment and Biotechnology Commission (AEBC). We have made a detailed submission to the Commission making it aware of the significant implications of emerging technologies for the welfare of farm animals. A similar submission was sent to the House of Lords Select Committee on Animals Used in Scientific Procedures. A summary of our advice is set out below.

Welfare Implications for Farm Animals of Development in Biotechnology and the Application of such Developments into Commercial Farming

The Farm Animal Welfare Council supported the recommendations made by the Banner Committee in its 1994 Report. It is concerned that little seems to have been done to address them. The Council liaises with the Animal Procedures Committee to consider developments in biotechnology and their potential welfare consequences as well as considering gaps in the regulatory/control processes. The Council's 1998 Report on *The Implications of Cloning for the Welfare of Farmed Livestock*, recommended that 'the general principles as prescribed by the Banner Committee should be accepted as a framework within which

present and future uses of animals should be assessed'. Recommendations were also made on the welfare concerns surrounding cloning technology. A detailed Government Response is still awaited. The Council has already requested that the AEBC revisit these reports and also proposes this to the Select Committee.

Problems arising from conventional livestock breeding programmes

One of the most serious welfare problems in agriculture is the outcome of a lack of balance in genetic selection in past breeding programmes. Techniques currently being developed have the potential to greatly accelerate the trend towards the development of adverse welfare consequences. There is an urgent need for research directed towards assessing the changing incidence and nature of welfare problems, and also to determine the respective genetic and environmental contributions.

Application of gene mapping to selective breeding programmes

The Council acknowledges that the application of gene mapping to selective breeding programmes may rectify some problems i.e. by selecting for specific health traits. However, concerns remain that, with commercial pressures, the primary focus of attention will be for production-related traits.

Genetic modification

The introduction of 'foreign' genetic material raises additional problems for the regulating processes and the difficulties of predicting and evaluating welfare impact on the animals involved.

Gene therapy

In December 1999 work by medical researchers in Houston was reported in which gene therapy technology was used to make pigs grow 40% larger and faster. The potential commercial benefits of developments such as these are obvious. All such developments should be subjected to complete evaluation with regard to safety, welfare implications and ethical considerations.

Novel biotechnology

Techniques that arise out of research performed in other countries may be introduced into UK agriculture without control. These may range from novel breeding techniques to novel methods of immobilisation and/or anaesthesia of animals. There may be other techniques that have not yet been encountered or even imagined.

Poultry Issues

This new working group was established to take an overview of the wide range of welfare issues affecting farmed poultry.

During 2000 the group has been concerned predominantly with **broiler leg health**. Towards the end of 2000, the Council's Chairwoman wrote to Agriculture Ministers and the industry to record our continuing concerns over the lack of improvement revealed in the British Poultry Meat Federation's long term leg health survey. We called for a full and independent analysis of the survey data and recommended a further study to resolve uncertainties about the overall level of leg problems in the UK broiler flock and to correlate gait score with the pathology of leg disorders. The need to change the current perception of broiler leg problems within the welfare enforcement framework was also highlighted. A copy of the letter was placed on our website.

We have since had useful meetings with MAFF and the industry to discuss how each was proposing to take forward the broiler leg health 'action plan' requested by the Council. We remain concerned to ensure the sense of urgency over this matter is not lost. Data from the industry's survey is being independently analysed. We have also considered proposals from MAFF for a major study to identify the factors associated with flocks that experience leg weakness problems. The group will be closely monitoring the action plan.

The Poultry Issues Group expressed disappointment that the Council's recommendation made in 1999 for a **Poultry Registration Scheme** had not been adopted. This would have been a step forward in assisting the monitoring and enforcement of bird welfare. The Group raised concerns about proposals from MAFF for a register of egg producers. This would lead to a database containing much less detail than we had recommended.

Links with Europe

The inaugural meeting of the European Liaison Group on Animal Welfare took place in Copenhagen on 22nd June 2000. The decision to form such a group was taken initially by the relevant councils in Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and the UK following preliminary meetings held in London and Amsterdam a few years ago. Representatives from government-appointed councils or committees providing independent advice to Ministers on the use

of farm animals or, in the absence of such bodies, representatives from appropriate government departments were invited to attend. The Council participated in the meeting along with representatives from Denmark, the Netherlands, Iceland, Norway and Austria. There was a useful exchange of information and experiences relating to animal welfare and ethics and discussion on the ways of best promoting these issues in Europe. The next meeting of the Group will be held in the Netherlands in October 2001.

Secretariat

The FAWC Secretariat is staffed by officials on secondment from MAFF. The Secretary is Kumu Adhietty and the other members of the Secretariat team are Richard Aram, Paul McDonald and Charlene Hull. David Bower has recently left the Secretariat. We would like to thank David for his help and support over the last five years.

The Council welcomes approaches from organisations planning events or seminars. The Secretariat can provide copies of FAWC material on request. 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.

How to find us

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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Farm Animal Welfare Council
May 2001

Appendix A

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP

Chairwoman

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 the farm animal department of a large multidisciplinary veterinary practice in Buckinghamshire and past-President of the British Cattle Veterinary Association.

Rosemary Berry, Pedigree Texel Sheep breeder, former National Vice-Chairman and Central Executive Member of the Women's Farming Union with responsibility for Animal 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, JP DL, livestock and arable farmer from Aberdeenshire. Vice Convenor of the Scottish Landowners Federation and 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 and Forestry, University of Aberdeen. Also involved in research on the education, training and motivation of stockpeople or farm animal carers.

Graham Godbold is a Trading Standards Manager for Shropshire County Council with over twenty years experience of animal health and welfare enforcement and administration. He is a former Secretary of the Local Authorities Co-ordinating Body on Food and Trading Standards' National Animal Health and Welfare Panel.

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

Dr Jane Guise, farm animal research scientist with a specialist interest in production systems.

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

David Henderson, 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 Federation.

Gareth Lloyd, chartered surveyor and livestock auctioneer, with practical farming experience. Regional Board Member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Vice-Chairman of RICS Wales. Member of the Lord Chancellor's Panel of Agricultural Arbitrators. Member of RICS Rural Policy Panel.

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, Former Technical Director of the Humane Slaughter Association. An Advisory Director of the World Society for the Protection of Animals. Runs a small pedigree sheep flock.

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

Barbara Smith is a member of the Women's Food and Farming Union, and past Chairman of its dairy committee, a member of the CBI Regional Council and European Union of Women. She is a past Chairman of the Animal Welfare Committee of the National Council of Women and past County Chairman of the Cheshire NFU.

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

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

The following members retired during 2000:

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

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

We would like to thank Glenn and Robin for their long and distinguished service to the Council.

Appendix B

HOW THE FARM ANIMAL WELFARE COUNCIL WORKS

Membership and Appointments

Appointments to the Council 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 2001. Graham Godbold, a Trading Standards Officer with an interest in animal health and welfare enforcement, and Barbara Smith, member of the Women's Food and Farming Union.

Register of Members' Interests

The Council'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 the Council's area of interest.

Guidance to Members

On appointment, members receive a Guidance Folder, which contains information about matters such as working procedures, guiding principles, working with the media, representing the Council, 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 the Farm Animal Welfare Council is financed by MAFF, which also provides the Secretariat. During the financial year 2000/2001 the total expenditure on the Council by Government was around £356,000. This comprised £126,000 members' fees, travel and related costs; £193,000 for Secretariat salaries, travel and other costs; £31,000 for MAFF advisers and consultants; £6,000 for printing and overheads.

Appendix C

FARM ANIMAL WELFARE COUNCIL 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.

Report on the Priorities in Animal Welfare Research and Development, 1988.

Advice to Agricultural Ministers on Transportation of Unfit Animals, 1988.

Assessment of Pig Production Systems, 1988.

Report of the Enforcement Working Group, 1990. PB0124

Advice to Ministers on the Handling and Transport of Poultry, 1990. PB0125

Report on the European Commission Proposals on the Transport of Animals, 1991. PB0687

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