

VIV MEA 2016



Animal Welfare Consideration Middle-East & Africa

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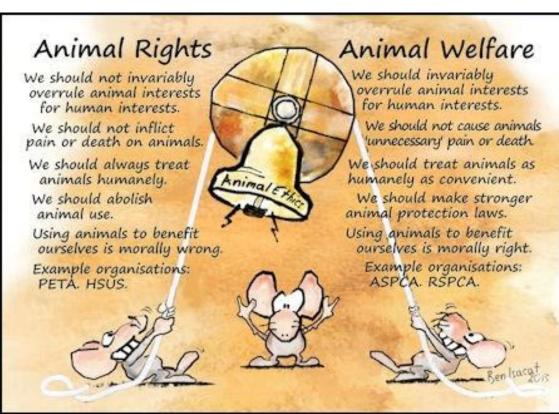




Animal Welfare is a terminology which people uses mostly to explain the Rights of Animals that is in

relation with people.

But actually there are significant differences between the two.







- •Animal welfare theories accept that animals have rights but allow these rights to be traded away as long as there are some human benefits that are thought to justify that sacrifice.
- Animal rights means that animals, like humans, have rights that cannot be sacrificed or traded away just because it might benefit others.





In its simplest form, it is generally accepted that animal welfare indicates the care which people must show to the animals under their responsibility and to treat them humanely.







Animal welfare ethics is developed since Neolithic era and obliged people to care their animal's for their own purposes.

People understood that if they care their animals, their animals will care them in-return. This is a kind

of mutual agreement and bond between people and their animals.







Today's business world operating with animals adopt welfare policies to guarantee the;

- availability of fresh water and wholesome food at all time,
- proper handling and veterinary care when it needed
 and
- provide good and protective environmental conditions that animals live in.





The fundamental and widely accepted basic requirements for good animal welfare includes Five Freedoms.

Freedom from thirst, hunger and malnutrition Freedom Freedom to from express discomfort normal due to behavior for environment the species The **Freedoms** Freedom Freedom from from fear pain, injury and distress and disease





The Five Freedoms are;

- 1. Freedom from Hunger and Thirst (access to water and food for healthy life),
- 2. Freedom from Discomfort (proper shelter to protect them and provide resting place),
- 3. Freedom from Pain, Injury or Disease (prevent diseases and supply good veterinary care when needed),
- 4. Freedom to Express Normal Behavior (sufficient surface area to perform their natural behavior and live together with same specious friends),
- 5. Freedom from Fear and Distress (provide comfortable conditions and treatment to avoid mental distress)





Animal welfare in commercial poultry production is an important topic in Europe and in some countries around the world.

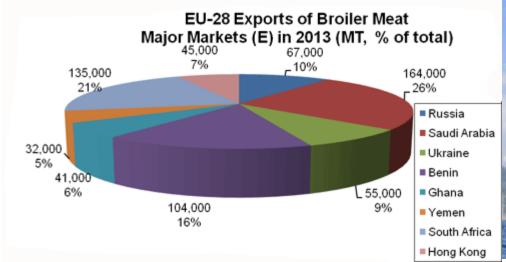






There is an increasing focus on farm-animal welfare.

Animal welfare for export opportunities to European Union.









Requirements of animal welfare standards can be a limiting factor for export & imports for some countries.









Animal welfare in poultry production systems is given more legislative attention in the EU than in many other regions.









The welfare of farm animals is a matter of growing concern in developed countries as well as in the

some developing world.







Increasing concerns related with animal welfare worldwide have led to increased public awareness of the treatment of animals raised for food

production.







This trend involves the scientific community, the politician's, civil society organizations, consumers, intergovernmental organizations, financial

institutions and producers

of animal products.







From the consumers' standpoint, concerns about the quality of life of broiler chickens, and the quality and safety of the food products of animal origin that they consume, have led to a new awareness of how

broilers are being raised,





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From the consumers' standpoint, concerns about the quality of life of broiler chickens, and the quality and safety of the food products of animal origin that they consume, have led to a new awareness of how broilers are being slaughtered for food production.



Moreover, compliance with animal welfare standards is increasingly important in trade agreements and

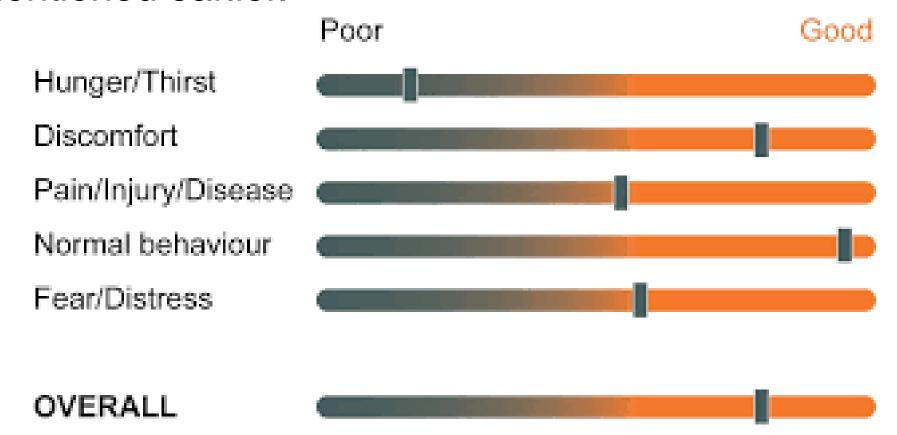
national laws and policies.







Animal welfare practices include five freedoms mentioned earlier.







In order to remind;

These five freedoms are necessary for the food producing animals to ensure that those animals are

to be in good health,







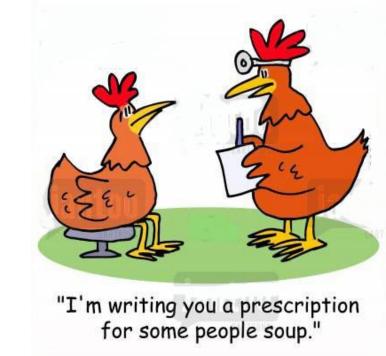


In order to remind;

These five freedoms are necessary for the food producing animals to ensure that those animals have

no disease or pain,









In order to remind;

These five freedoms are necessary for the food producing animals to ensure that those animals

receive good veterinary care,









In order to remind;

These five freedoms are necessary for the food producing animals to ensure that those animals are well and properly fed,





In order to remind;

These five freedoms are necessary for the food producing animals to ensure that those animals are to be in good peaceful environment,



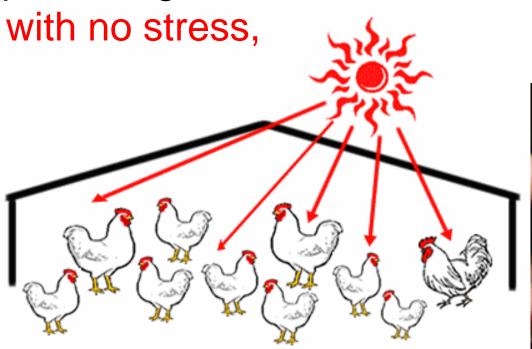






In order to remind;

These five freedoms are necessary for the food producing animals to ensure that those animals live









BESD-BİR Animal Welfare Consideration BESD-BİR Animal Welfare Consideration BESD-BİR Animal Welfare Consideration Middle-East & Africa

In order to remind;

These five freedoms are necessary for the food producing animals to ensure that those animals











D-BİR Animal Welfare Consideration Animal Welfare Consideration Middle-East & Africa

Compliance with animal welfare practices can improve animal health, influence livestock productivity and reduces production costs in the long









Some producers in Europe and elsewhere maintain animal-welfare standards above the regulatory minimum and sell their products usually under a premium-quality label.

























Some producers in developing countries also achieve levels of animal welfare that exceed regulatory minimum levels to a different degree.







Selected production chains in developing countries already comply, or potentially will comply with EU standards for farm animal welfare and should be allowed to export their products to the EU.











There are differences in standards regarding animal welfare around the world related to income,







There are differences in standards regarding animal welfare around the world related to income, cultural differences









There are differences in standards regarding animal welfare around the world related to income, cultural differences and religion of the people.











The most important factor for application of the animal welfare standards is people's income.







Consumption of meat is also increases parallel to increased level of income.

When income increases, firstly the amount of consumption of animal product is increases.











As the income continue to increase then the preference towards to the quality of meat to be preferred, starts to increase.







Welfare standards for broilers are put in power in 2010 by European Commission.

The main concerns of EU consumers was stocking density of broilers.

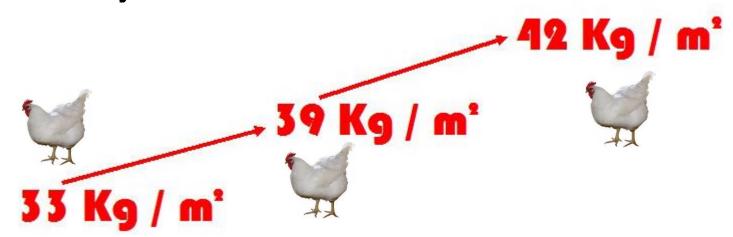








Regarding the stocking density of broilers, new regulation put the standard as 33 kg live weight per square meter. This limit can be increased with good ventilation and temperature control systems to 39 kg/m². The limit can be further extended to 42 kg/m², if the mortality rates is low.







Other welfare conditions set were litter condition, lighting duration and intensity, feeding and ventilation requirements etc.









SD-BİR Animal Welfare Consideration KÇILARI BİRLİĞİ DERNEĞİ Middle-East & Africa

Of course welfare standards was not limited to those mentioned here. Leg disorders,







Of course welfare standards was not limited to those mentioned here. Leg disorders, lesion scores,









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Of course welfare standards was not limited to those mentioned here. Leg disorders, lesion scores, ascites, and respiratory problems etc., were also













Some countries whether they are the members of EU or not were started to adopt the similar regulations for their broiler production.

Of course there are a lots of countries which such standards are far from their agenda.





Perceptions of animal welfare vary between and within the countries (e.g. rich vs. poor people, urban vs. rural areas). Citizens and governments are not always aware of animal welfare issues.









Religious and cultural views (e.g. Hinduism, Islam, Judaism etc.) also play a major role in animal

welfare perceptions.







The main issues identified were possibly the transportation (e.g. loading and unloading, long travel distances, unsuitable trucks etc.)













The main issues identified were possibly the transportation (e.g. loading and unloading, long travel distances, unsuitable trucks etc.) and the unprofessional slaughter of animals.











FAO is working with the relevant groups within the region for establishing the animal welfare concept.

The name of the action plan is "Middle East Regional Animal Welfare Strategy (2014-2019)". MIDDLE EAST

REGIONAL ANIMAL WELFARE STRATEGY

(2014-2019)







On the other hand Wageningen University held a

research named "Animal Welfare in a global perspective in 2009".

According to the research with 2005 figures, only Israel and Turkiye were exported poultry to the European Union.

Wageningen UR Livestock Research

Partner in livestock innovations



Rapport 240

Animal Welfare in a Global Perspective

September 2009







In many countries in the region, animal welfare concerns are not an issue.

Economy and religion play a major role in public perceptions of animal welfare or the absence of these.











Nevertheless the Animal Welfare concept will continue to gaining importance in the region but this effort going to be driven by external pressure rather than local pressure.

This is especially valid if a local companies are willing to export to the EU or some other countries.





In general, the countries in the region are not big producers.

The countries which have the potential export capacity are Turkey, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iran.

Israel is producing nearly 500.000 tons of poultry meat yearly but consumes nearly 70 kg per capita, so that they can export only the remaining very little amount.





- There are rich and poor countries live side by side in the region.
- Rich countries' production capacity is not very high due to several reasons.
- They can import for domestic consumption and reexport some amount.
- So the animal welfare perception also varies according to their wealth.





For the last paragraph;

Animal welfare rules, if strictly applied would increase the cost of production.

How can one explain to people that animal welfare rules must be followed for the production of animal origin protein food, if people do have very little money to survive?





Thank You For Attention



Chicken Nourish The World