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## Criteria-Based Evaluation of Selected European Animal Welfare labels: Initiatives from the Poultry Meat Sector

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#### 1. Introduction

In the context of intensive livestock farming the issue animal welfare is increasingly the focus of politics, media and society. Especially the compliance with animal welfare standards in breeding, housing systems, transport and slaughter determines the public debate. In addition, ethical and sustainable aspects of products and production processes have become even more important for consumers in recent years. Animal welfare labels represent an option to establish a market for products which meet higher animal welfare standards. They can serve consumers as quality signals, and, therefore, have the potential to mobilize the required consumers' willingness to pay more.







#### 2. Objectives

The aim of the present study is an evaluation of selected European animal welfare labels for broilers based on a comparative analysis of their respective standards, according to a previously developed set of criteria. Thereby this study will contribute to improve customer orientation as well as to existing approaches.

#### 3. Materials and Methods

- Development of a general set of criteria based on the standards of the EU legislation
- Analysis of publicly available data on the selected European animal welfare labels
- Development of an appropriate evaluation scheme
- Comparative analysis and evaluation of the selected animal welfare labels

Evaluati	Evaluation Scheme				
Improvement of the standards of the investigated labels compared to the EU Standard:					
0 Points	=	no improvement			
1 Point	=	slight improvement			

2 Points = considerable improvement

#### 4. Results

In the overall rating the results support a clear ranking of the investigated labels, but in some parts of the assessment the distances are marginal. In terms of the individual production stages a clear ranking of the label is no possible due to the fact that several labels reach the same rating. Nevertheless, obvious differences in the standards of the label can be found.

## General Set of Criteria General Requirements

Restriction of Fattening Places	Feeding Device
Staff Qualifications	<b>Drinking Devic</b>
Veterinary Care	Restriction of D
Feed Requirements	Length of Fatte
Water Requirements	Group Size
Breeding Requirements	Stocking Dens
Stable Climate	Bedding Requi
Noise Restrictions	Manipulable Ma
Ventilation Equipment	Presence of Pe
Lighting	Cold Scratchin
Animal Control & Documentation	Access to Ope
Gait Score	Abstain from S
Use of Antibiotics & Documentation	Mortality Rate
Control Audits	

# Feeding Devices Drinking Devices Restriction of Daily Weight Gains Length of Fattening Period Group Size Stocking Density Bedding Requirements Manipulable Material Presence of Perches Cold Scratching Area Access to Open Air Runs Abstain from Surgical Interventions

Fattening Period

Transport and Slaughter
Thinning
Catching and Loading
Transport Time
Transport Conditions
Charge Density
Waiting Period
Stunning and Killing
Transport Losses
Injured Animals
Animals unfit for Human Consumption
Breast Blisters
Hock Burn
Foot Pad Burn

#### 5. Conclusions

The present study shows, that the investigated labeling initiatives have established improvements above the legally defined minimum animal welfare standards of the EU for the various production stages. They can, thus, be seen as a serious response to the rising concerns of consumers recognized with respect to intensive livestock production systems. However, upon research, each label currently still has weaknesses in individual areas which will need improvement in the future.

#### 6. Further Research

Economic assessments of the investigated labels are difficult since data on market penetration and additional costs, that arise at all steps of the value chain as well as for the consumers, are frequently missing so far. Data on the number of agricultural holdings participating in each labelling initiative and information about the number of slaughtered animals per year would also be important to gain an impression of the relevance of the examined labels in the market. Nevertheless, a thorough economic assessment of the concepts under study, is still to be made to finally assess the improvement which the individual labels contribute to animal welfare.

#### **Evaluation of the Labels**

Expressed as a percentage of the maximum achievable points

	Production Stages				
Label	Overall	General	Fattening	Slaughter	
FÜR MEHR HERSCHUTZ  TSUCCESSES PHE MELS  Germany	45%	39%	54%	42%	
FÜR MEHR. IMPSCHUTZ  Germany	35%	32%	31%	42%	
Great Britain	34%	39%	31%	31%	
naturafarm Switzerland	28%	25%	54%	4%	
Beter Leven *** Netherlands	23%	25%	31%	12%	
France	21%	25%	27%	12%	
Beter Leven Netherlands	21%	25%	27%	12%	

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