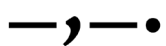


Food Labeling and Animal Welfare

RESEARCH NOTE #2 — Alice Di Concetto



© Koonsiri Boonnak, Shutterstock



**The European Institute
for Animal Law & Policy**

ACHIEVING BETTER TREATMENT FOR ANIMALS

How to cite this article:

Alice Di Concetto, Food Labeling and Animal Welfare, European Institute for Animal Law & Policy (2021)

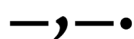
This research note is for general information purposes only.

The information provided in this document does not, and is not intended to, constitute legal advice. Information in this note may not constitute the most up-to-date legal or other information.

This work is licensed under a **CC BY-NC-ND Creative Commons License**, which means you can copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format, but you must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made.

You may copy and redistribute this material in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. You may not use the material for commercial purposes. If you repurpose, transform, or build upon the material, you may not distribute the modified material.

The European Institute for Animal Law & Policy ASBL, Brussels, Belgium, 2021.



**The European Institute
for Animal Law & Policy**

ACHIEVING BETTER TREATMENT FOR ANIMALS

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	4
1. The Market Response to a Growing Consumer Demand for “Humane Labels”	6
1.1. Consumer Demand for More Information on the Welfare of Animals Used in Food Production.....	6
1.2. Market Response to such a Demand	6
2. The Development of an EU Legal and Policy Framework.....	8
2.1. Existing Initiatives	8
2.2. Prospective Regulatory Actions Under the Green Deal.....	12
Conclusion	14
Annex 1	15
Annex 2.....	21

Introduction

- 1 47%. European Commission, Special Eurobarometer 442: Attitudes of Europeans Towards Animal Welfare, 4 (2016).
- 2 European Commission, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Region, A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system, 9, May 2020, available at: [EUR-LEX.EUROPA.EU](https://eur-lex.europa.eu)

Given the shortcomings of existing EU animal welfare regulations, and the difficulty of obtaining ambitious legislative reforms; consumer, food, and animal advocates have turned to increased transparency in the production of animal source foods as a way to better inform consumers and incentivize producers to transition to more humane farming practices.

Proponents of increased transparency of animal treatment via food labels hope to achieve several goals. Firstly, increased information would allow for more informed choices on the part of consumers who have the means to purchase more humanely produced food products, in a context where close to half of EU citizens “do not believe there is currently a sufficient choice of animal welfare friendly food products in shops and supermarkets.”¹ More fundamentally, disclosing information on farming methods can lead to the improved treatment of animals through market pressure, by allowing virtuous producers to signal their products, pressuring others to upgrade their production methods to remain attractive. Such a market-based strategy therefore ultimately seeks to go beyond consumer empowerment, to transition the industry away from cruel methods of production, all the while bypassing the frequent political gridlock when it comes to legislative reforms.

Although based on the market, mechanisms such as labeling still call for regulatory oversight to ensure the quality and accuracy of information provided to consumers. However, in the EU, it is the need for harmonized consumer information standards across the 26 different Member States that has spurred regulatory actions, in a context of growing integration of food policy as an E.U competence.

In the past ten years, labeling initiatives informing consumers about farm animal welfare in food production have indeed proliferated in the EU to an astonishing degree. Today, there are a dozen labeling schemes pertaining to farm animal welfare in at least seven Member States, which exist alongside rules in EU legislation that already require producers to disclose the treatment of animals to consumers.

Anticipating the risk such proliferating labels pose to consumer protection and fair competition between producers, the EU institutions have identified the need to harmonize the delivery of animal welfare information on food products. In May 2020, the European Commission announced the creation of a standardized EU animal welfare label on food products.² In parallel, some Member States, by way of the Council of the EU, have expressed willingness to extend the mandatory labeling of farming methods for products in addition to shell eggs.



1. The Market Response to a Growing Consumer Demand for “Humane Labels”

3 European Commission, Special Eurobarometer 442: Attitudes of Europeans Towards Animal Welfare, 48 (2016).

4 *Ibid.*

5 *Ibid.*, 53.

1.1. Consumer Demand for More Information on the Welfare of Animals Used in Food Production

Common practices in industrial farm animal production have led to growing concerns among Europeans, with an overwhelming majority of EU citizens believing that “the welfare of farmed animals should be better protected.”³ Citizens have also identified that their purchasing choices have the potential to create change, with 59% of them willing to “pay more for animal welfare-friendly products,”⁴ and “more than half of EU citizens (52%) [looking for labels indicative of animal welfare] when buying products.”⁵

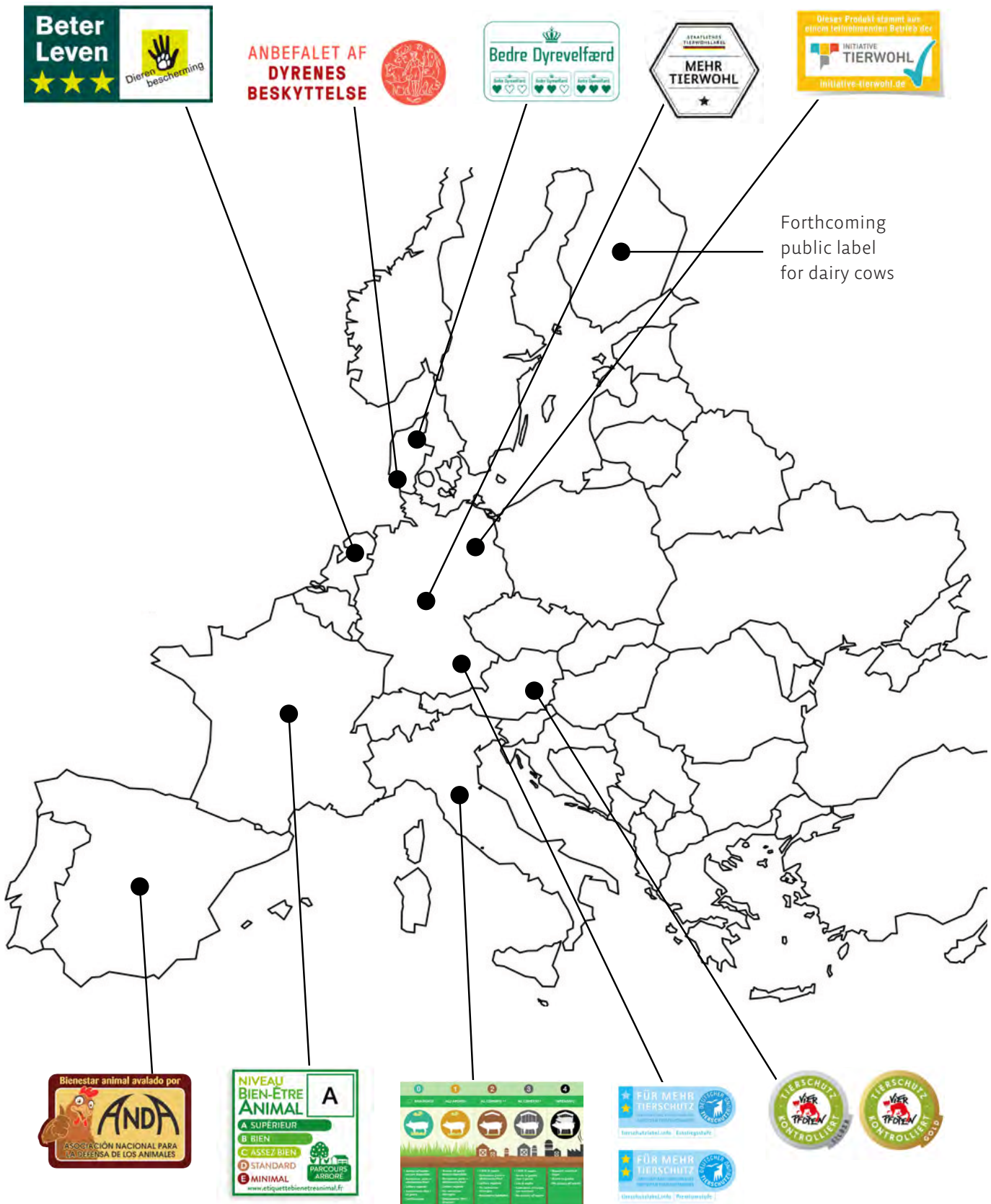
1.2. Market Response to such a Demand

Producers have taken such consumer demand seriously. Since the late 2000’s, producers have been offering front-of-pack labeling information regarding the animal welfare impact of their products, and producers have often formed alliances with the nonprofit and public sectors to coordinate on the creation of these labels. Such labels have all been voluntary and can be distinguished in two ways: between labels providing information about the level of animal welfare afforded to animals used in animal production – “animal welfare labels” – and labels providing information about the method of production as it relates to animals, usually by indicating the housing methods of animals – “method-of-production labels.”

Today, there exist 11 labels in the EU Member States, with an additional one under development for dairy in Finland.

ANIMAL WELFARE LABELS IN THE EU

See Annex 1 for a more detailed description of these labels.



2. The Development of an EU Legal and Policy Framework

- 6 Council Regulation (EC) N° 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) N° 2092/91, O.J. L 189, 1–23, which will be replaced in 2022 by Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) N° 834/2007 ("2018 Organic Regulation").
- 7 Council Regulation (EC) N° 1804/1999 of 19 July 1999 supplementing Regulation (EEC) N° 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs to include livestock production.
- 8 *Idem*, Annex (I)(3) and (V).
- 9 Annex III, Commission Regulation (EC) N°889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) N° 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control, O.J. (L 250), 38.
- 10 *Œuvre d'Assistance aux Bêtes d'Abattoirs (OABA) v Ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation* *inter alia*, C-497/17, 26 February 2019.
- 11 Article 14(b)(viii); Article 15(1)(b)(vi). The Organic Implementing Regulation does not provide any rules regarding the slaughter of animals either.
- 12 The 2018 Organic Regulation included general provisions on fish but the Organic Implementing Regulation did not include detailed standards as for other species.

2.1. Existing Initiatives

2.1.1. ANIMAL WELFARE STANDARDS IN THE EU ORGANIC LABEL

Production rules for EU Organic certified products are set in Regulation 834/2007 on organic production and labeling of organic products (Organic Regulation),⁶ which first entered into force in 1991 and has been revised only twice since – in 2007 and again in 2018.

Originally, the 1991 Organic Regulation did not cover animal-based products. In 1999, the EU Legislature amended the 1991 Organic Regulation, by way of a supplementing regulation, to include livestock production within its scope.⁷ With this supplementing regulation came animal welfare standards for cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, and chickens.⁸ The EU Legislature then revised the Organic Regulation in 2007, further including the "[respect] of high animal welfare standards" as one of its general objectives, even though animal welfare standards in the regulation remained unchanged.⁹

In 2019, however, the European Court of Justice imposed the requirement that all animals used for meat in organic production must be stunned before killing.¹⁰ With this ruling, the European Court of Justice further extended the scope of the animal welfare standards in the Organic Regulation, which had traditionally focused on regulating on-farm methods of production, using only non-committal language when referring to the slaughter of organic animals.¹¹

While Court of Justice decisions take effect immediately, the most recent revision of the Organic Regulation, adopted in 2018, will not lead to changes until 2022. Key among these changes will be the inclusion of additional species to the Organic Regulation such as fish,¹² rabbits, and deer, and by adding additional animals within its scope – breeding sows and egg-laying hens ("parent stocks"), as well as juvenile egg laying hens ("pullets").

Overall, the animal welfare standards in the EU Organic Certification have improved over the past 30 years. However, such standards on animal welfare remain relatively low compared to most consumers' expectations. For instance, for animals other than poultry, animal welfare standards in the Organic Regulation only go beyond allowed common industry practices (mutilations, extreme confinement) to a marginal extent.

The Green Deal was an opportunity to correct these insufficiencies through the EU Organic Plan, which aims to reduce the agri-food sector's environmental footprint through organic production. However, even



- 13 Point 3.4, p. 19, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on an Action Plan for the Development of Organic Production, available online [HERE](#).
- 14 Article 12, Commission Regulation (EC) N° 589/2008 of 23 June 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) N° 1234/2007 as regards marketing standards for eggs, O.J.L. 163, 6 - 23 ("Eggs Marketing Standards Regulation").
- 15 Eggs Marketing Standards Regulation, O.J.L. 163
- 16 Further specifications can be found at Article 2, Eggs Marketing Standards Regulation, O.J.L. 163
- 17 Article 12(2) and Annex I and II, Eggs Marketing Standards Regulation, O.J.L. 163
- 18 Article 30(3), Eggs Marketing Standards Regulation, O.J.L. 163. This marking only applies to shell eggs sold in retail.
- 19 Article 2, Eggs Marketing Standards Regulation, O.J.L. 163, and Annex VII (VI)(II)(3), Regulation 13/08/2013 of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organization of the markets in agricultural products.
- 20 European Commission, Evaluation of Marketing Standards Contained in the CMO Regulation, the "Breakfast Directives" and CMO Secondary Legislation, 80 (2019).
- 21 European Commission, Evaluation of Marketing Standards Contained in the CMO Regulation, the "Breakfast Directives" and CMO Secondary Legislation, 84 (2019).
- 22 Article 35(1), Regulation 1379/2013 of 11 December 2013 on the common organization of the markets in fishery and aquaculture products, OJ L 354/1 (in force since 2014).
- 23 Commission, Special Eurobarometer 475: EU Consumer Habits Regarding Fishery and Aquaculture Products, 7, 2017.

though the EU Organic Plan includes the "enhancement of animal welfare standards" as one of its objectives,¹³ actions regarding animal welfare in the plan are either non-committal, or paraphrase the new standards on animal welfare in the new Organic Regulations adopted in 2018 and 2020.

2.1.2. LABELING OF THE HOUSING SYSTEM FOR SHELL EGGS

EU law has imposed the systematic labeling (also referred to as "marking") of housing systems for table eggs, domestically-produced and imported,¹⁴ since 2008.¹⁵ Under Regulation 589/2008 (Eggs Marketing Standards), all table eggs¹⁶ must be labeled according to their method of production, which are "0 – organic;" "1 – free range;" "2 – barn;" "3 – from caged hens."¹⁷ The rules also further impose a "non-EC standards" (non-European Community) mark for imports where there is "no sufficient guarantee as to the equivalence of rules."¹⁸ However, this requirement does not apply to lower quality table eggs for business-to-business.¹⁹

The Eggs Marketing Standards have indeed been pivotal in improving the treatment of egg-laying hens, by informing consumers of the more humane choice, and by providing distributors and producers a blueprint for transitioning away from cages, up to free range in the egg business.

In a span of 15 years, from 2006 to 2019, with the Eggs Marketing Standards having come into force in 2012, 54% of the egg-laying hen population on farms have shifted from caged housing to cage-free systems (barn, free range, and organic systems).²⁰

Further linking this shift in more humane production methods to the Eggs Marketing Standards, a 2019 report from the European Commission concludes that "the rules for indicating the farming methods applied for laying hens [method-of-production labeling for table eggs] have been effective in promoting alternative production methods."²¹

2.1.3. THE LABELING OF CATCHING METHOD FOR FISH

Since 2013, EU law requires fish producers to indicate the catching method of fish on the front-of-pack, and more specifically, whether the fish has been caught, caught in freshwater, or farmed, and the type of fishing gear used.²² Even though a Eurobarometer survey found that 75% of EU consumers considered the information of whether a fish was farmed or caught wild to be important²³, the extent to which information on the catching method of fish provides information on the welfare of animals is still unclear.

2.2. Prospective Regulatory Actions Under the Green Deal

2.2.1. REVISION OF MARKETING STANDARDS: EXPANDING THE SCOPE OF MANDATORY METHOD-OF-PRODUCTION LABELING

The EU sets rules on the information delivered to consumers on packages, through a set of 18 legislative acts called "marketing standards." The stated objective of marketing standards is to "take into account the expectations of consumers and to contribute to the



- 24 Regulation (EU) N° 1308/2013, Recital 71.
- 25 Eggs Marketing Standards, O J L 163/ 6 – 23
- 26 Commission Regulation (EC) N° 617/2008 of 27 June 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EC) N° 1234/2007 as regards marketing standards for eggs for hatching and farmyard poultry chicks, O J L 168/5–16.
- 27 Commission Regulation (EC) N° 566/2008 of 18 June 2008 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) N° 1234/2007 as regards the marketing of the meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less, O J L 160/22–25.
- 28 Regulation (EU) N° 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organization of the markets in agricultural products, O J L 347/671–854.
- 29 Council Regulation (EC) 543/2008 of 16 June 2008 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) 1234/2007 as regards marketing standards for poultrymeat, O J L 157/ 46 – 87.
- 30 Article 11 and Annex V, Commission Regulation (EC) N° 543/2008.
- 31 Article 5, Directive 2007/43/EC laying down the minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production.
- 32 European Commission, Evaluation and Fitness Check (FC) Roadmap, 2, available for download [HERE](#)
- 33 Council of the EU, German Delegation, Labeling of Foodstuffs Containing Eggs Regarding the Farming Method of Laying Hens, available online [HERE](#)
- 34 Regulation (EU) N° 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on Quality Schemes for Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs, O.J. (L 343), 14.12.2012, p. 1–29.
- 35 European Commission, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Region, A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system, p. 14, May 2020.

improvement of the economic conditions for the production and marketing of agricultural products and their quality.”²⁴

Marketing standards exist for eggs,²⁵ hatching eggs,²⁶ bovine meat,²⁷ milk and dairy products,²⁸ and poultry meat.²⁹ Of all the existing marketing standards rules, only the marketing standards for eggs and poultry meat inform consumers on the level of animal welfare afforded to animals, through labeling of the housing system.

While the marketing standards for eggs impose mandatory disclosure of the housing systems on all table eggs sold in retail points of sales (see *supra*), the marketing standards for poultry meat only provides regulatory definition for a set of positive terms. Although the use of these terms are voluntary, producers must use them and comply with the standards associated with these terms if they choose to describe their product in a positive manner. These terms are “extensive indoor (barn-reared)”; “free range”; “traditional free range”; “free range – total freedom.”³⁰

Although these terms only describe quality methods of production, this set of regulatory definitions could form the basis of a mandatory labeling system for production methods for broiler chickens, as once envisaged by the EU Legislature in the Broiler Directive.³¹

In 2017, the European Commission (DG Agri) began the process of revising marketing standards regulations.³² Such a revision could potentially result in the enactment of marketing standards for pork, and could lead to expanding method-of-production labeling for all animal source food, starting with egg products, as proposed by the German Minister for Agriculture, Julia Kloeckner, to the Council of the EU in 2021.³³

2.2.2. REVISION OF EU QUALITY SIGNS REGULATION

The European Union provides a number of standards for quality certifications, which are the quality labels and the organic certification. EU's Quality Labels mostly include Geographical Indications, which are, for food products, the EU Organic label (see *supra*) Protected Designation of Origin (PDO), the Protected Geographical Indication (PGI), and the Traditional Speciality Guaranteed (TSG). These EU Quality Signs Regulation could serve as an adequate vehicle for the enactment of a voluntary animal welfare certification, like the one in which the Commission has expressed interest.³⁴

2.2.3. THE ENACTMENT OF A FOOD SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK LAW?

Information to consumers on animal welfare might also come through a new legislation on food sustainability, which the European Commission announced it will enact in its communication on the EU Farm-to-Fork Strategy.³⁵ However, for now, this new legislation tends to focus on nutrition labeling only.



Conclusion

36 Regulation (EC) N° 1924/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on Nutrition and Health Claims Made on Foods, O.J. (L 404), 9–25.

Overall, the EU institutions have been active on the issue of food consumer information as it relates to farm animal welfare, even though the challenge of harmonizing the standards and format of the information delivered to consumers on front-of-packs remains salient.

On the other hand, the EU Legislature paid little attention to the issue of false advertising, including under the form of labels. While the Commission takes on this laudatory goal of extending and harmonizing consumer information, there remains room for producers to employ deceptive language and outright false claims. Yet, cleansing the market of false claims should be a priority, before even considering creating an additional label, which, if lacking clear informational requirements, may create more confusion.

Perhaps the most efficient and harmonized way to address the problem of misleading information would be for the Commission to revise the Claims Regulation³⁶ so as to include the farm animal welfare-related claims to its scope. This would tighten the latitude producers have in making certain claims, leading to more accurate consumer labeling.

Annex 1

FACTSHEETS OF EXISTING ANIMAL WELFARE LABELS IN THE EU

ANDA HUEVOS

Country: Spain

Year of creation: 2013

By: Asociación Nacional para la Defensa de los Animales – ANDA (nonprofit) and AVIALTER (inter-branch organization) (nonprofit - private)

Type of certification: Single level

Type of information: the level of animal welfare

Scope: Species covered: Egg-laying hens, soon expanding to pigs.

Production stages covered: On-farm standards only.

Standards: More information available [here](#).



ANBEFALET AF DYRENES BESKYTTELSE

Country: Denmark

Year of creation: 1992

By: Dyrenes Beskyttelse (nonprofit)

Type of certification: Single level

Type of information: the level of animal welfare

Scope: Species covered: Pigs, turkeys, broiler chickens, egg-laying hens, cattle (calves, beef & dairy), buffaloes, lamb, sheep, ducks and geese, bison. Soon to expand to fish.

Production stages covered: From breeding to slaughter

Standards: EGG-LAYING HENS — PIGS
CATTLE — DAIRY COWS — [SHEEP AND GOATS](#) — [BISON](#)

ANBEFALET AF
DYRENES
BESKYTTELSE



[OFFICIAL WEBSITE](#)

BEDRE DYREVELFÆRD

Country: Denmark

Year of creation: 2017

By: The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration with a coalition of retailers (public-private)

Type of certification: Multi-level, three levels (hearts)

Type of information: the level of animal welfare

Scope: Species covered: Pigs, broiler chickens, beef and dairy cattle.

Production stages covered: From breeding to transport for slaughter purposes.

Standards: More information available [here](#).



OFFICIAL WEBSITE

BETER LEVEN

Country: The Netherlands

Year of creation: 2007

By: Dierenbescherming (nonprofit)

Type of certification: Multi-level, three levels (stars)

Type of information: the level of animal welfare

Scope: Species covered: Broiler chickens, egg-laying hens, calves, beef cattle, rabbits, dairy cows, and turkeys.

Production stages covered: From breeding to slaughter.

Standards: [CALVES](#) — [DAIRY COWS](#) — [BEEF CATTLE](#) — [BROILER CHICKENS](#) — [EGG-LAYING HENS](#) — [RABBITS](#) — [TURKEYS](#)



OFFICIAL WEBSITE

BMEL TIERWOHL INITIATIVE

Country: Germany

Year of creation: Forthcoming

By: The Federal Ministry of Agriculture

Type of certification: Multi-level, three levels

Type of information: the level of animal welfare

Scope: Species covered: Pigs, turkeys, broilers, and dairy cows.

Production stages covered: From farm to slaughter.

Standards: PIGS

OFFICIAL WEBSITE



ETICHETTATURA BENESSERE ANIMALE

Country: Italy

Year of creation: 2020

By: Compassion in World Farming Italia and Legambiente (nonprofit)

Type of certification: Multi-level, from 0 to 4 (pigs) - 5 (dairy cows)

Type of information: Method of production (housing system)

Scope: Species covered: Pigs and dairy cows.

Production stages covered: On-farm standards

Standards: PIGS — DAIRY COWS

No official website; this label is a proposal and is not currently implemented.



ÉTIQUETTE BIEN-ÊTRE ANIMAL

Country: France

Year of creation: 2018

By: Compassion in World Farming France, La Fondation Droit Animal, Ethique et Sciences (LFDA), Oeuvre d'Assistance aux Bêtes d'abattoirs (OABA), and Casino (nonprofit-private sector)

Type of certification: Multi-level, from A to E

Type of information: Method of production (housing system, transport duration, and slaughter method) and animal welfare level

Scope: Species covered: Broiler chickens, pigs, laying hens

Production stages covered: From breeding to slaughter

Standards: BROILER CHICKENS - PIGS - LAYING HENS

[OFFICIAL WEBSITE](http://www.etiquettebienetreanimal.fr)



FÜR MEHR TIERSCHÜTZ

Country: Germany

Year of creation: 2013

By: Deutsche Tierschutzbund (nonprofit)

Type of certification: Multi-level, two levels (stars)

Type of information: the level of animal welfare

Scope: Species covered: Broiler chickens, pigs, egg-laying hens, dairy cows, calves

Production stages covered: From breeding to slaughter.

Standards: ENTRY LEVEL — PREMIUM LEVEL

[GUIDELINES](#) (detailed criteria)

[OFFICIAL WEBSITE](http://tierschutzlabel.info)



HALTUNGSFORM

Country: Germany

Year of creation: 2019

By: Coalition of retailers (private sector)

Type of certification: Umbrella label*, multi-level from 1 to 4.

Type of information: Method of production (housing system)

Scope: Species covered: Broiler chickens, pigs, turkeys, beef cattle, dairy, ducks, and rabbits.

Production stages covered: On-farm treatment.

STANDARDS

OFFICIAL WEBSITE

* umbrella label: a label that categorizes different labels into different segments and levels, in an attempt to rationalize proliferating labels.



INITIATIVE TIERWOHL

Country: Germany

Year of creation: 2015

By: A coalition of producers, processors, and retailers (private)

Type of certification: Single level certification

Type of information: the level of animal welfare

Scope: Species covered: Pigs, broiler chickens, and turkeys.

Production stages covered: From farm to slaughter.

STANDARDS

OFFICIAL WEBSITE



TIERSCHÜTZ KONTROLLIERT

Country: Austria

Year of creation: 2012-2013

By: Four Paws (nonprofit)

Type of certification: Multi-level, two levels (gold and silver)

Type of information: the level of animal welfare

Scope: Species covered: Pigs, dairy cows, beef cattle, egg-laying hens, ducks, sheep, goats, broiler chickens, and turkeys.

Production stages covered: From breeding to slaughter.

Standards:

On-farm standards:

DAIRY COWS — BEEF CATTLE — PIGS

EGG-LAYING HENS — BROILER CHICKENS

TURKEYS — DUCKS

SHEEP FOR MILK PRODUCTION

SHEEP FOR MEAT PRODUCTION

GOATS FOR MILK PRODUCTION

GOATS FOR MEAT PRODUCTION

Standards for transportation and slaughter:

DUCKS — BROILER CHICKENS — TURKEYS — PIGS

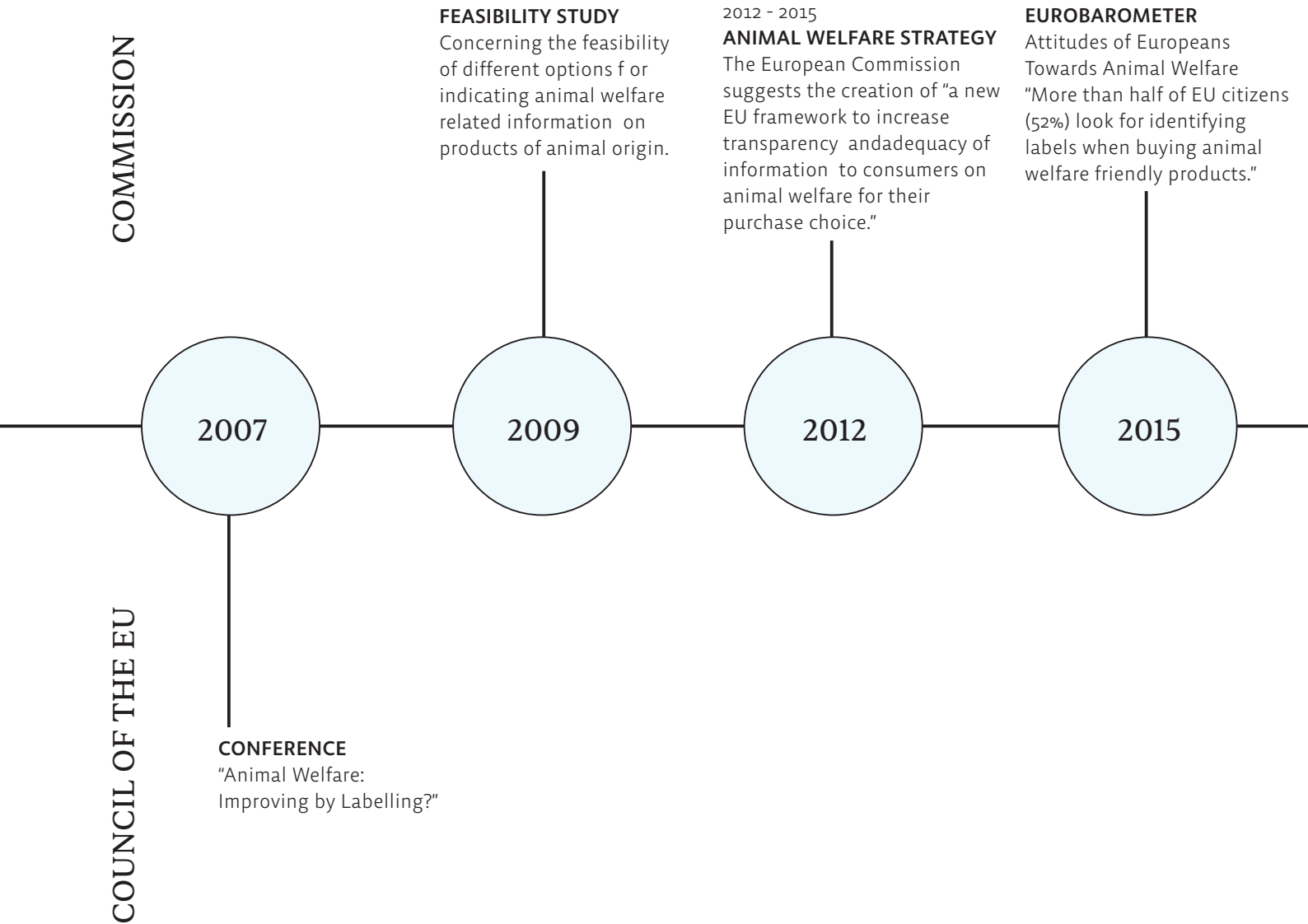
BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE — SHEEP AND GOATS

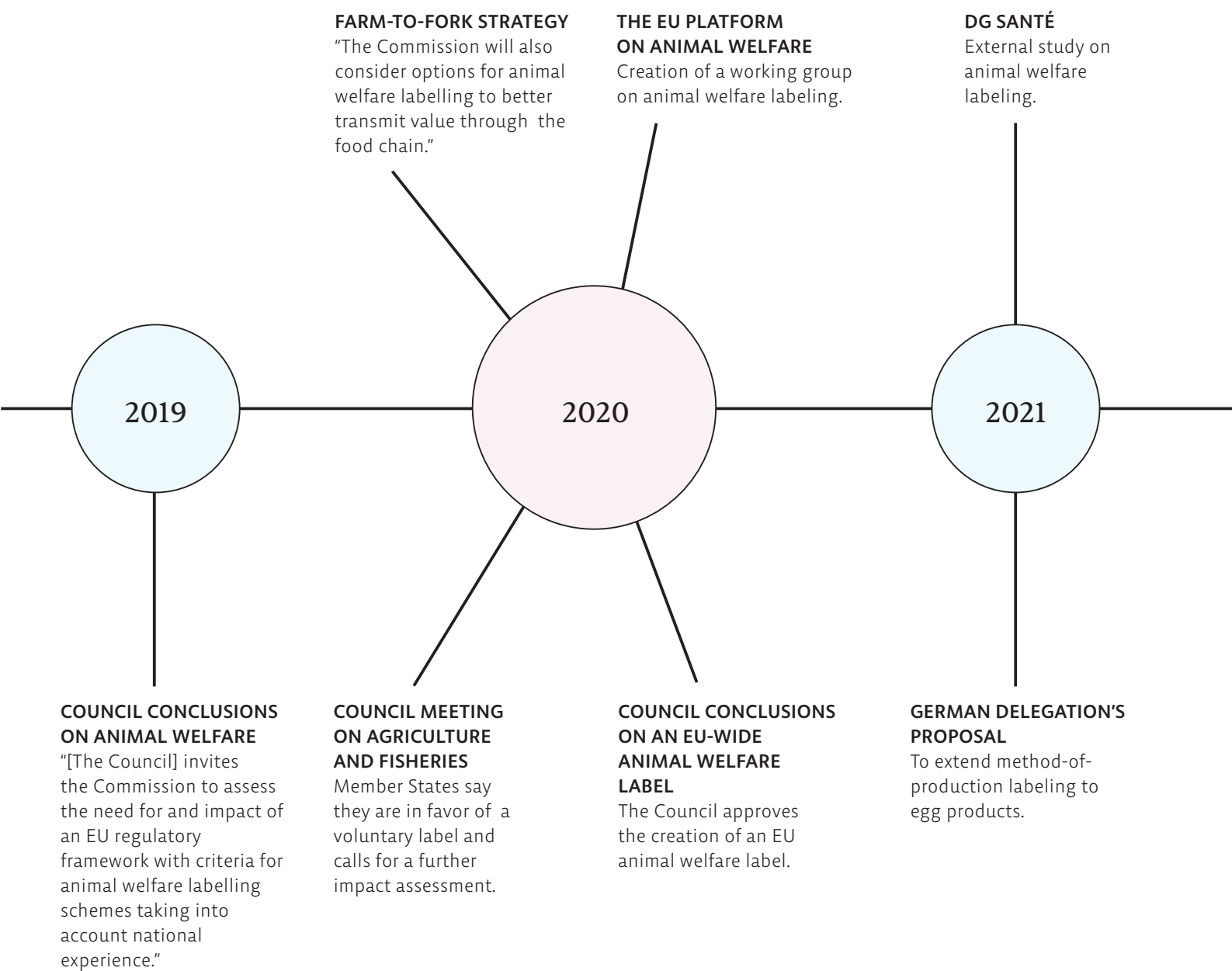


OFFICIAL WEBSITE

Annex 2

TIMELINE OF DISCUSSIONS ON ANIMAL WELFARE LABELING AT EU LEVEL





Author**Alice Di Concetto****Chief Legal Advisor, The European Institute for Animal Law & Policy**

Alice Di Concetto is the founder of the European Institute for Animal Law & Policy, a think-and-do tank specializing in EU animal law and policies. Additionally, she is a lecturer in animal ethics at Sciences Po (Paris, France).

This research note has been drafted with the considerable help of Ilyana Aït Ahmed, a Masters student at the Sciences Po Law School.



www.animallaweurope.org



[@AnimalLawEurope](https://twitter.com/AnimalLawEurope)



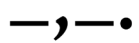
[Animal Law Europe](https://www.linkedin.com/company/animal-law-europe/)



[@animallaweurope.bsky.social](https://bsky.app/profile/animallaweurope.bsky.social)



[Subscribe to the newsletter](#)



The European Institute
for Animal Law & Policy

ACHIEVING BETTER TREATMENT FOR ANIMALS