



Question	Suggested responses	HSI's vision
1	Tend to agree	Tend to agree there is more uniform protection of animals across EU Member States during the past 25 years, particularly given that the accession of more countries to the EU requiring the upwards harmonisation of animal welfare legislation
	Tend to disagree	Tend to disagree that more comprehensive protection of farmed animal species has been reached, given that there are still only species-specific standards for laying hens, meat chickens, pigs and calves.
	Tend to disagree	Tend to disagree given that there is only species-specific legislation for a small number of species. Directive 98/58 is too vague and open to interpretation
	Tend to agree	Tend to agree since animal welfare is an important criteria for achieving a sustainable food system. Improved animal welfare is closely associated with better animal health
	Tend to agree	Tend to agree that common rules on animal welfare have facilitated a more level playing field within the EU to some extent.
2	Tend to agree	Tend to agree that abiding by animal welfare rules is not burdensome and costly for producers. Producers have, however, generally failed to make use of opportunities to receive CAP funds to improve animal welfare.
	Tend to agree	Tend to agree that abiding by animal welfare rules is not burdensome and costly for processors
	Strongly agree	Strongly agree that abiding by animal welfare rules is not burdensome and costly for retailers, but they should pay a higher premium to producers to ensure that they meet fully meet or exceed animal welfare requirements
	Tend to disagree	Tend to disagree that abiding by animal welfare rules is not burdensome and costly for SMEs
	Tend to agree	Tend to agree that the animal welfare rules are not too complex for consumers to understand
	Tend to disagree	Tend to disagree that EU rules impose extra costs on consumers when buying animal welfare-compliant products. Issue is that the cost of animal products is kept artificially low, thereby dissuading producers to go beyond legal minimum animal welfare standards. Consumers pay a premium for higher welfare products.
3	Strongly/Tend to disagree	Strongly or tend to disagree that sufficiently informed about conditions animals are farmed under in the EU



	Strongly/Tend to disagree	Strongly or tend to disagree that sufficiently informed about transport conditions for animal transports in the EU
	Strongly/Tend to disagree	Strongly or tend to disagree that sufficiently informed transport conditions for animal transports beyond the EU
	Strongly/Tend to disagree	Strongly or tend to disagree that sufficiently informed about the conditions of slaughter in the EU
		NOTE: HSI answered differently to this question because we are animal welfare experts. However, we don't believe that most consumers are fully informed about animal welfare conditions on-farm, during transport and at time of slaughter. Unless you do feel that you have a good degree of knowledge on this, we suggest you either strongly or tend to disagree with these statements!
4	No	No – Current level of animal welfare is insufficient to ensure adequate and uniform protection of all animal species in need.
	No	No - Current level of animal welfare is insufficient to ensure that businesses can compete fairly across the EU
	No	No - Current level of animal welfare is insufficient to meet future challenges in relation to sustainable food production
	All actions are very important!	Respond 'Very Important' to all actions listed in this section
5	Yes	Yes – Maximum journey times should be introduced
	Yes	Yes - More specific requirements are needed for different species
	Yes	Yes – Technical requirements are needed for the different means of transport
6	Yes	Yes – Exports of live animals to non-EU countries for breeding should be prohibited
	Yes	Yes – Exports of live animals to non-EU countries for slaughter should be prohibited
	No	No – Exports of live animals should be limited to only non-EU countries with equivalent animal welfare standards
	No	No – Exports of live animals to non-EU countries should be allowed only under stricter control conditions
7	Yes	Yes – Transport of unweaned calves and other vulnerable animals should be prohibited
	No	No - Transport of unweaned calves and other vulnerable animals should not be allowed even under stricter conditions



	No	No – Transport of unweaned calves and other vulnerable animals should not be limited to 8 hours, but prohibited altogether		
8	Yes	Yes – Specific requirements for extra animal species should be introduced		
	Yes	Yes	Dairy Cows	
	Yes	Yes	Beef cattle	
	Yes	Yes	Sheep	
	Yes	Yes	Goats	
	Yes	Yes	Horses	
	No	No	Mink	Keeping animals solely for the purpose of fur production is ethically unacceptable and inherently inhumane. The practice is already banned in many EU Member States due to animal welfare concerns. Creating minimum standards for animals bred for fur would give legitimacy to the fur industry.
	No	No	Raccoon dogs	
	No	No	Foxes	
	Yes	Yes	Cats	Aside from regulating the cross-border trade in dogs and cats, legislating for the welfare of these companion animal species is generally deemed to be a competence of EU Member States. However, harmonised rules with regard to the commercial breeding of dogs and cats would be helpful to prevent animal welfare problems. Further, the introduction of harmonised standards with regard to the operation of animal shelters may also be helpful to ensure that the welfare and health of homeless companion animals is protected. This may also help to address the blurred lines that can exist between animal hoarding and the rescue and rehoming of dogs and cats.
	Yes	Yes	Dogs	
	Yes	Yes	Rabbits	
Yes	Yes	Chicken pullets (i.e. young hens under 1 year old)		



	Yes	Yes	Chicken breeders	
	Yes	Yes	Turkeys	
	Yes	Yes	Ducks	This should also include a ban on forced feeding of ducks and geese.
	Yes	Yes	Geese	
	Yes	Yes	Quail	
	Yes	Yes	Farmed salmon	
	Yes	Yes	Farmed trout	
	Yes	Yes	Farmed carp	
	Yes	Yes	Farmed sea bass	
	Yes	Yes	Farmed sea bream	
	Yes	Yes	Farmed European eel	
	Yes	Yes	Invertebrate aquatic animals, such as lobsters, crustaceans	
9	Prohibition	Prohibition – The routine tail-docking of pigs is already prohibited under existing EU legislation. Tail-biting is a consequence of boredom in pigs and a lack of sufficient environmental enrichment, particularly straw, for the animals to manipulate		
	Prohibition	Prohibition – Castration generally takes place without anaesthetic or pain relief. There are other methods that have been developed to detect boar taint, which render this cruel surgical mutilation unnecessary		
	Prohibition	Prohibition – Dehorning cattle is cruel and effectively involves modifying the animals to the production system		
	Prohibition	Prohibition – beak trimming is cruel and deprives birds of their ability to display natural behaviours. Lower stocking densities and proper environmental enrichment can resolve serious issues with feather pecking.		
10	A maximum of 5 years	A maximum of 5 years should be given to phase-out the use of caged confinement for all species listed.		
11	Yes	Yes – Imported animal products should also be conditionally subject to EU animal welfare requirements. This would		



		create a more level-playing field for EU producers who should not have to compete with lower animal welfare imports and provide greater confidence for consumers about all animal products on sale in the EU
	Yes	Yes – The same as those that apply to EU production
	No	No – not just equivalent standards
	Yes	Yes – There should be mandatory labelling requirements for all animal products produced with the EU or imported from third countries.
12	Yes	Yes – Electrical water bath stunning should be prohibited
	Yes	Yes – Use of CO2 as a stunning method for pigs should be prohibited
	Yes	Yes - Use of electric prods should be prohibited in slaughterhouses
	Yes	Yes – Specific animal welfare rules for killing farmed fish are necessary
	Yes	Yes – The systematic killing of day-old male chicks should be prohibited. It is now possible to identify the sex of chicks in embryo
13	Yes	Yes – An EU animal welfare label would be a useful tool for informing consumers on production conditions for animals
	Strongly agree	Strongly agree that an EU label should apply to all products of animal origin
	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree that it should only apply to products going beyond the minimum requirements. Higher welfare standards should be incorporated into the labelling system.
	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree that labelling should be limited to farming methods using cage systems. Also important that consumers aware that cattle, for example, have access to pasture
	Strongly agree	Strongly agree that broader animal welfare criteria need to be incorporated into an EU animal welfare label. It is important that consumers are aware not only of the method of production, but also where the animals are born, raised and slaughtered.
14		<p>The following section is optional. We would suggest that you maybe use this opportunity to add some comments to clarify your responses in your own words!</p> <p>For example, you may want to take a few moments to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 🐾 Explain that you do not want EU welfare standards for fur animals, such as mink, foxes and raccoon dogs,



		<p>because it is morally unacceptable and cruel to keep these species solely for the production of fur;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Say that any rules for keeping ducks and geese should include a ban on force-feeding for the production of foie gras;➤ Emphasise that a maximum of 5 years should be given to phase-out the use of caged confinement for farm animals;➤ Point out that the routine tail-docking of pigs is already banned in the EU;➤ Note that any EU animal welfare labelling scheme should be mandatory and apply to all food products derived from animals.
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