

ICFAW comments are indicated in text boxes below suggested additions, which are highlighted in the text in turquoise.

GLOSSARY

CAPTIVE WILD [ANIMAL]

means an *animal* that has a phenotype not significantly affected by human selection but that is captive or otherwise lives under or requires direct human supervision or control, i.e. such as population management, population management, regular contacts or handling, regular feeding, harvesting and protection from predators and adverse environmental conditions, euthanasia, humane killing or slaughter; including this includes zoo animals and pets.

Comment by ICFW

The terms “population management,” “euthanasia” and “humane killing” are all relevant in this context. See rationale under “euthanasia” below regarding the difference between euthanasia and humane killing. Add “adverse environmental conditions as this is an important consideration regarding provision of care for captive animals.

Zoos sometimes also exhibit animals of domesticated species (goats, horses, poultry, etc.). “Pets” usually refers to domestic species too, instead of wild animals kept as pets.

Deleting this phrase would enable consideration of the animal/species based on its phenotype and not depending on its captive situation.

FERAL [ANIMAL]

means an *animal* of a domesticated species that now lives independently and without direct requiring direct human supervision or control.

Comment by ICAFAW

Feral animals may require human supervision or control (e.g. killing for population control) but they live independently. Important to acknowledge that feral animals survive without direct human dependence.

WILD [ANIMAL]

means an *animal* that has a phenotype unaffected by human selection and lives independently of direct without requiring direct human supervision or control.

Comment by ICAFAW

Wild animals may require human supervision or control (e.g. euthanasia) but they live independently.

SLAUGHTER

means any killing procedure that causes the death of an animal by bleeding by bleeding of animals primarily for human consumption.

EUTHANASIA

Comment by ICAFAW

Until this point, slaughter has always meant death by bleeding (e.g. EU regulation). For consistency purposes, this should be kept that way. The addition of the term “human consumption” raises the question of animals reared for fur production purposes.

means killing of an animal when it is in the interest of the animal's welfare the act of inducing death using a method that causes a rapid and irreversible loss of consciousness with using a method that avoids further pain, suffering and distress the most rapid, painless and distress free method possible minimum pain and distress to animal.

Comment by ICAFAW

“Euthanasia” as distinct from “Slaughter” has the clear purpose of ending pain, suffering or distress in an animal (particularly where there is no hope of recovery) and using a method that avoids further pain, suffering and distress. This should be reflected in the definition. Any other form of killing (other than for slaughter) could be referred to as ‘humane killing’ (and would need its own definition), e.g. the killing of healthy animals for disease control/prevention or the killing of male chicks/calves considered a surplus, etc.

It should be clarified that this definition refers to animals, because euthanasia can also be relevant to humans.

STUNNING

means any ~~mechanical, electrical, chemical or other~~ procedure that causes ~~immediate or rapid~~ immediate loss of consciousness ~~with minimal pain, suffering and distress and other types of suffering; when used before slaughter, the loss of consciousness should last until death from the slaughter process; the loss of consciousness lasts until death from the slaughter process; in the absence of slaughter, the procedure would allow the animal to recover consciousness.~~

Comment by ICAFAW

The word “immediate” should be retained as this indicates the best form of stunning, while the inclusion of “rapid” recognises that this is not always the case.

The term “other types of suffering” is ambiguous whereas “pain, suffering or distress” are commonly used and well understood terms. ‘Distress’ is also defined in the glossary. It is important that it is made clear that animals must be killed after stunning.

The phrase regarding unconsciousness lasting until death should be retained as this is an essential aspect of stunning. A stun that fails to achieve this is of no welfare value

DEATH

means the irreversible permanent loss of all vital functions brain activity demonstrable by the loss of brain stem reflexes. This may be confirmed through a combination of criteria such as dilated pupil and absence of corneal reflex, cardiac activity and breathing, graying of the mucous membranes and rigor mortis. None of these signs alone confirm death, except rigor mortis.

Comment by ICFAW

JUSTIFICATION: AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition, "17. Confirmation of Death", p.16.

<https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Documents/euthanasia.pdf>

DISTRESS

means the state of an animal that has been unable to adapt to stressors, and that manifests as abnormal physiological or behavioural responses. It can be acute or chronic and may result in pathological conditions.

UNOFFICIAL VERSION

Annex 18 (contd)**PAIN**

means an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage. It may elicit protective actions, result in learned avoidance and distress and may modify species-specific traits of behaviour, including social behaviour.

SUFFERING

means an unpleasant, undesired state of being that is the outcome of the impact on an animal of noxious negative stimuli and/or the absence of important positive stimuli. It is the opposite of good welfare.
