CHAPTER 7.1.

INTRODUCTION TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANIMAL WELFARE

Member	Category: General
State: Norway	Norway thanks WOAH for its work in amending this chapter and can in general support the changes made. We do, however, have one specific comment as indicated below.
	Supporting evidence: not relevant

Article 7.1.5.

General principles for the welfare of animals in livestock production systems

6) For housed *animals*, air quality, <u>air flow</u>, temperature and humidity should <u>not be aversive</u> detrimental and <u>should</u> support good animal health <u>and welfare</u> and not be aversive. Where <u>and when</u> extreme <u>weather</u> conditions occur, *animals* should not be prevented from using their natural methods of thermo-regulation.

Member
State:
Norway

Category: Addition

Proposed amended text:

For housed animals, air quality, air flow, temperature and humidity should not <u>cause</u> <u>the animal distress nor</u> be detrimental and should support good animal health and welfare. Where and when extreme weather conditions occur, animals should not be prevented from using their natural methods of thermo-regulation.

Rationale:

We agree with the WOAH member who requested that the word "aversive" be kept as not all episodes that impact the animal's welfare negatively are detrimental to them there and then. The example mentioned by the member is certain levels of gas. This is a good example. The effect of gas on poultry welfare is also documented in recent EFSA opinions for poultry.

We do however understand WOAH's point that aversive is a reaction rather than a consequence. We have for this reason proposed an alternative wording.

Supporting evidence:

EFSA - Welfare of laying hens on farm, published 21 February 2023

EFSA - Welfare of broilers on farm, published 21 February 2023

And as mentioned by the WOAH member on page 33 of Annex 3 circulated to all this autumn.