



What does Brexit mean for UK animal welfare?

- Opportunities and threats

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Introduction

- Timetable
- Effect on animal welfare legislation
- EU Agreement: threat or opportunity
- Other Agreements: threat or opportunity?
- Impact on farm welfare
- Summary - known and unknowns

Timetable

- 3/3/17 Article 50 triggered: UK leaves 11 pm 29/3/19
- EU Withdrawal Bill November 2017 - January 2018
- Trade Bill published November; Customs Bill December 2017; Agriculture Bill summer 2018
- 3/10 agrees with EU on TRQ quota plans and submits to WTO
- 4/10 Objected by some WTO Members
- Trade talks start January 2018?
- 2019-21 transition period
- March 2019 - onwards UK concludes trade negotiations with other countries; uses EU FTAs with other countries

Analysis of Aquis: what is affected

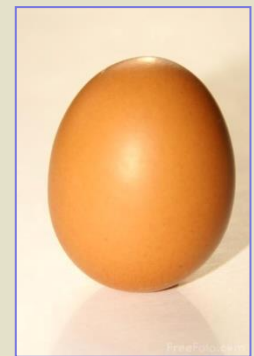
- 44+ laws - 70% of UK animal welfare laws
- 11 farm animal laws: slaughter, CAP,
- 11 wildlife laws (8 outside Treaties)
- 6 research animal laws
- 4 pet animal laws
- Lisbon Treaty Article animals as sentient beings
- £3.08 billion agricultural subsidies

Aquis: opportunity or threat?

- EU Withdrawal Bill brings across all laws but none of Treaty: animal sentience, precautionary principle
 - can be amended by Government
 - Needs Environment Protection Body (ECJ for environment)
 - Needs animal welfare scientific Body
- Government introduces mandatory CCTV in abattoirs 2018
- New Farm support system to reward animal welfare
- Controls live exports
- Introduces controls on pet trade

EU Negotiations: known unknowns

- EU-UK FTA (DCFTA eg Ukraine)
- Welfare and health equivalence
- Tariffs; Rules of Origin; customs checks most important on farm animals
- Tariff lines: beef 40% pigmeat 70%; chickenmeat 30%; cheese €188.2/100 kgs



Non EU Negotiations: unknown unknowns

- Which countries? All have standards lower than UK except beef and chicken
- How to prevent cheaper, prohibited imports from lower standards: tariffs, sensitive products



EU No deal farm landscape

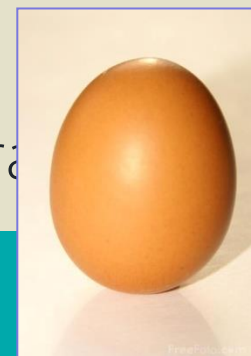


Threats

- Beef: 40% tariffs and 90% EU imports; US imports lower health/welfare standards
- Eggs: 15% eggs imported - lower welfare standards EU and overseas
- Pigs: 60% imported from EU 70% tariffs; other countries lower health/welfare standards

Opportunities

- Sheep: stop exports; imports from outside EU
- Chicken 25% imported, 86% EU 30% tariffs: Thai/Bra higher standards



Opportunities

- New farm support system: same money but capped; going to different places
- Individual laws on method of production labelling, live exports, transport, puppy imports

Threats

- Race to bottom: cheaper imports from non EU produced to lower standards: pigs, eggs
- Fortress UK - reduced trade with EU giving dependence on other countries
- CAP v new UK farm support system
- WTO challenges between EU and UK

Summary

- Too early to tell but time is running out:
FTAs take 7 years we have 18 months
- WTO rules a disaster on farm animals
- EU DCFTA beneficial for EU and UK
- Good opportunities but some risks
- 2018 interesting

Questions?

