INTRODUCTION TO SYMPOSIUM ON GLOBAL ANIMAL LAW (PART I):
ANIMALS MATTER IN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
MATTERS FOR ANIMALS

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Animal Law and Legal Animal Studies

Animals\(^1\) have long been objects of legal regulation, including as factors of production (living capital and labor), as food, as vermin, and as a part of sports and leisure activities. Against the background of intense use of animals by humans, an increasing number of states have adopted laws to protect animals from cruelty\(^2\) or otherwise seek to regulate their situation. This regulation mostly distinguishes between animals along the lines of their utility for humans, for example, as wildlife, as livestock, or as lab animals. This body of law\(^3\) and the accompanying discipline have become known as “animal law.”\(^4\) Comparison across legal systems demonstrates that contemporary animal law is characterized by three light trends: constitutionalization, dereification, and the Europeanization of animal issues. This is to say that a tiny but growing number of states have elevated concern for animals to the status of constitutional provisions,\(^5\) that some European states have removed animals from the legal status of “things,”\(^6\) and finally, that—within the European Union—animal welfare\(^7\) is increasingly being regulated directly by

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1 I will refer to nonhuman animals as “animals” and use the term “humans” to refer to human animals.

2 The prohibition of deliberate cruelty to animals has been qualified as a general principle of law (arguably also in the sense of Article 38 (1)(c) ICJ Statute). See Reece v. Edmonton, 2011 ABCA 238 (Can., Alta., Ct. App.) (Fraser, J., dissenting), para. 56.

3 See for the full texts of legislation in 121 states: Legislation Database, GLOBAL ANIMAL LAW PROJECT. See for an assessment of the quality of statutory protection of animals in fifty countries Animal Protection Index, WORLD ANIMAL PROTECTION.

4 PAMELA FRASCH ET AL., ANIMAL LAW IN A NUTSHELL (2d ed. 2016).

5 Jessica Eisen & Kristen Stilt, Protection and Status of Animals, in MAX PLANCK ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (Rainer Grote et al. eds., 2017).


7 “Animal welfare” was initially a scientific (notably veterinarian) concept (DAVID FRASER, UNDERSTANDING ANIMAL WELFARE: THE SCIENCE IN ITS CULTURAL CONTEXT (2008). It has also become relevant as a philosophical and legal concept. In these debates, animal welfare is often pitted as a counterposition to animal rights, and as accepting the traditional status of animals as “objects” (things) as opposed to “subjects” (persons). Cf. Robert Garner, Animal Welfare: A Political Defense, 1 J. ANIMAL L. & ETHICS 161 (2006).

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Moreover, EU law has seen the mainstreaming clause in Consolidated Version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union art. 13, May 9, 2008, 2008 O.J. (C 115) 47. EU law has also led to cautious acknowledgments by U.S., Argentinian, and Colombian courts of a “nonhuman” or “human-like” right of several animals, specifically great apes and a bear, to physical liberty.

Recent legal scholarship has moved away from merely analyzing and commenting on the legal protections for animals and suggesting reforms. Emancipating itself from classic environmental law, it has moved in the direction of biolaw. Moreover, legal scholars have actively embraced the new approaches in ethics, political theory, and social anthropology that have generated the fields of animal studies and critical animal theory. These new trends have been celebrated as constituting an “animal turn” in the social sciences and humanities.

In the discipline of law, this “animal turn” has given prominence to more theoretical, radical, and interdisciplinary approaches which might be gathered under the heading of “legal animal studies,” as distinct from “animal law.” Legal animal studies starts with the insight that the law is profoundly ambivalent in its approach to animals: it not only serves to protect animals from individual deviant abusive behavior but also perpetuates institutional violence against animals. Contributions in this vein discuss speciesism as a form of legally relevant discrimination, build on the philosophical notion of moral animal rights to conceptualize the legal rights of animals, elaborate on legal personhood for nonhumans, or compare the use of animals to forced labor, to mention only some of the themes.

Global Animal Law

Both animal law and legal animal studies have gone global. This is an adequate response to the current postnational constellation in which virtually all aspects of (commodified) human–animal interactions possess a transboundary dimension. The same is true for associated problems such as the health costs often ascribed to the excessive intake of animal-based food; global warming induced, inter alia, by the abundance of cattle waste; the loss of genetic information through the extinction of species; or the fueling of armed conflict by wildlife poaching.

8 See the mainstreaming clause in Consolidated Version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union art. 13, May 9, 2008, 2008 O.J. (C 115) 47.

9 The Nonhuman Rights Project on Behalf of Hercules and Leo v. Samuel L. Stanley, as President of State University of New York at Stony Brook, 49 Misc 3d 746 (2015), denying habeas corpus because the judge felt hereof bound by precedent but finding “[e]fforts to extend legal rights to chimpanzees … understandable; some day they may even succeed.”


11 Decision of the Colombian Supreme Court granting habeas corpus in favour of a spectacled bear (tremarctos ornatus) named Chucho, of July 26, 2017: Corte Suprema de justicia de Colombia [C.S.J.] [Supreme Court], julio 26, 2017, Luis Armando Tolosa Villabona, Magistrado ponente, AHC4806–2017, Radicación no. l7001–22–13–000–2017–00468–02. See sec. 2.4.3. on “sentient non-human beings as rights-holders.”

12 José Manuel Sánchez Patrón et al., Bioderecho, Seguridad y Medioambiente (2015).


19 This section develops further ideas submitted in Anne Peters, Global Animal Law: What It is and Why We Need It, 5 Transnat’l. Envtl. L. 9 (2016).
International law instruments already regulate directly the protection of endangered species, habitat protection, and biological diversity. International law thereby pays attention to collective goods, mainly for anthropocentric reasons. In contrast, the welfare of individual animals or potential rights of some animals are not yet specifically addressed by international law. At the same time, however, animal laws confined to individual states have become increasingly hollow. The welfare of animals is inevitably affected by globalized human–animal interactions. States can no longer implement high domestic standards for animal welfare unilaterally because of the threat that the relevant industries will relocate to production sites with lower standards. Animal welfare is thus, per se, a global issue that requires a global response. This means that the regulation of animal issues must transcend national boundaries.

At the same time, this global response must grow from the bottom up. International lawmakers and activists need to take into account not only international law but the entire corpus of law, including domestic, regional, and local law related to the treatment and welfare of animals. In addition to the various “levels” of state-made law, relevant norms also encompass normative texts issued by private actors, including standards emerging from industries, frequently in collaboration with governmental agencies. Those norms are more often soft than hard, ranging from codes and international conventions to declarations sponsored by nongovernmental organizations, which often act transnationally.

The body of law dealing explicitly or implicitly with animals is fragmented and fairly thin. Nevertheless, it has reached a critical mass which justifies summing it up as a legal field of its own, namely, global (or transnational) animal law. Animal issues are best tackled with an eye to all of the various “levels” of law and types of norms mentioned. Identifying “animals” as a theme that cuts across different subareas of international law—international economic law, international environmental law, human rights law, and the law of development—allows for a deeper, cross-fertilized legal analysis. At the same time, addressing the theme in a unified manner as “global animal law” serves to develop a brace that guards against the fragmentation of international law. Overall, the new label “global animal law” allows us to grasp the characteristics of the legal issues better, and thus to better analyze, criticize, and advance the law.

So what should and could global legal animal studies deliver? The research program would be both analytical and normative. First, the dispersed international norms (hard and soft, universal and regional, notably European) that concern and involve animals must be identified, mapped, and analyzed. International and European litigation (before the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Court of Human Rights, the International Court of Justice, the World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement Body, and so on) and legal reform projects in the entire field of global animal law call for comment and critique. Building on this mapping, global legal animal studies could erect conceptual foundations for the field and furnish appropriate legal arguments and concepts. Researchers would thus be positioned to examine the practical necessity, the moral

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22 Convention on Biological Diversity, June 5, 1992, 1760 UNTS 79.


24 I use “global” and “transnational” as synonyms. For a description of transnational law which resembles global law as characterized here, compare: Veerle Heyvaert & Thijs Eeij, Introducing Transnational Environmental Law, 1 TRANSNAT’L ENVTL L. 1 (2012).

justification, and the political prospects and strategies for consolidating and strengthening the corpus of international and domestic animal welfare norms. Importantly, legal scholarship needs to cover both the scarce animal-related rules of public international law proper and the domestic legal basis which forms the breeding-ground for and secures the operation of the international norms. In short, research into global animal law must involve both “horizontal” comparisons (among different national legal regimes) and “vertical” legal comparisons (among national, European, and international legal regimes). Finally, the studies on global animal law should be informed by the findings of natural science on the sentience of animals and must draw on insights of philosophy (ethics), anthropology (human–animal studies), history, cultural studies, economics, and other disciplines.

The Contributions to this Symposium

This AJIL Unbound symposium on global animal law has two parts, the first of which follows here. Part I demonstrates where and how animals have been relevant for the formation of international law, where international law (and accompanying scholarship) neglects them, and how the law could better cover them. To begin the symposium, two essays, by scholars of intellectual history, demonstrate that writers from the Fifteenth to the Seventeenth Centuries contemplated whether and how to include animals in the sphere of politics and justice, and discuss what the *ius naturae et gentium* of the time had to say about animals. Importantly, the *ius naturae* was premised on an idea of human nature, and this idea was developed partly in contradistinction to animal nature. Annabel Brett shows that animals were not totally excluded from any kind of right, and that violence against them was not always regarded as legitimate. Remarkably, one of the founders of the discipline of the law of nature and law of nations (*ius naturae et gentium*), Samuel Pufendorf (1632–1694), acknowledged *animal pain*—although he did not translate this acknowledgment into a moral wrong of doing violence to animals, or grant animals moral rights.

In the second essay, Anna Becker traces how early modern writers of political theory, often in their comments on Aristotle, viewed the relationships between some animals and humans, notably in the household. Remarkably, not all authors drew a sharp contrast between the human male on the one side, and disenfranchised women, slaves, and animals, on the other. Some writers did not view humans as completely alienated from their animal nature. Thus, early modern writers’ contemplation of the human animal and the fluidity between nature and culture might inspire current reflection on animal welfare and rights.

The third essay turns from the history of ideas to animals as a lens on colonialism. Legal scholar Mathilde Cohen examines “animal colonialism.” She points out that European conquerors and settlers exported the technique of dairy production to all parts of the world where the consumption of animal—notably cows’—milk by humans had been hitherto unknown. By propagating and spreading animal milk consumption and depreciating colonized women’s practice of breastfeeding, the oppression of humans and animals went hand in hand. This account adds a fascinating dimension to the history of the international law of development.

The next essay, by Jérôme de Hemptinne, deals with the treatment of animals in one of the two classical divisions of international law, the laws of war, examining the protection of animals during hostilities. De Hemptinne explains that international humanitarian law (IHL) does not contain explicit rules to mitigate the suffering of animals in armed conflict. However, the overall evolution of the law’s approach to animals, notably its recognition of

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them as sentient beings, appears to allow for a progressive interpretation of IHL so as to constrain acts of violence against animals in war. The rules on the protection of civilian objects and on the environment, the proportionality principle, or the options for declaring demilitarized zones could all be activated to this end.

Following up more radically on IHL, the final essay in Part I of the symposium compares international law’s approach to animals with its approach to human life.31 Drawing a comparison with the self-certifying of production methods as “humane” or “animal-friendly” in the labelling of animal products—that is, according to companies’ own self-imposed codes of conduct—Saskia Stucki likens the idea of humanizing animal slaughter, factory farms, and other forms of production to the notion of humanizing warfare. Like IHL, animal welfare law is marked by the tension inherent in its attempt to humanize innately inhumane practices. Given these parallels, the analysis of animal welfare law might benefit from existing insights into the potential and limits of IHL. Both areas of law endorse a principle of “humanity” while arguably facilitating and legitimizing the use of violence, and might thereby ultimately perpetuate the suffering of living beings. The implicit justification of violence percolating from the IHL-like animal “protection” laws could only be outweighed by complementing this body of law with a *ius contra bellum* for animals.

Overall, the first series of essays examine how the early modern founders of the discipline of international law, the practices of colonialism that constituted the field, and one of its oldest branches, the law of war, have approached animals. The fresh readings of classical texts and legal instruments demonstrate that the animal question is less marginal for international law than generally assumed. The symposium will continue with a second series of essays focusing on other subfields (ranging from trade law over wildlife law to international anticorruption law and the international legal principles on jurisdiction) where public international law rules interact with domestic law relating to animals and thus form islands of a global animal law.

The following essays form the second part of a symposium on global animal law and global legal animal studies. The introduction to Part I argued that, in a globalized animal-products and animal-use economy, the law and legal scholarship on animals needs to go global. Part II now examines concrete issues that have received, and indeed require, a global response, as opposed to a traditional international law response.

The first essay in this series, by Kristen Stilt, examines the trade of live animals for slaughter, focusing on export from Australia to the Muslim-majority countries that are the main customers. Here, animals are shipped across boundaries of religion, culture, and norms of animal welfare. While the typical rules of international trade in goods apply, they do not really fit. In addition, the current legal regime governing live exports is insufficient to provide animals with an adequate standard of welfare, from the point of entering the ships in the country of origin to the moment of slaughter in the importing country. Stilt argues, however, that with the due involvement of religious authorities, the Islamic tradition of animal welfare could be harnessed to develop more widely accepted international transportation and slaughtering standards.

Stefan Kirchner discusses animal use by indigenous peoples that involve crossing state borders, using the example of reindeer herding by the indigenous Sámi (or Lapps) in Sweden, Norway, and Finland. Animals play important cultural, economic, and spiritual roles for indigenous communities. This particular form of interaction between humans and animals is, however, not sufficiently recognized by contemporary laws. The risk of overruling the interests of migratory animals, and of the pastoralist (semi-)nomadic human communities depending on them, is exacerbated when the herds cross boundaries.

The next two essays deal with trading and trafficking in animals. Jiwen Chang gives an account of China’s new legal framework (particularly the Wild Animal Protection Law of 2016). This comprises novel official decrees which interpret the criminal law, law enforcement activities (partly police operations conducted jointly with other states), new injunctions banning ivory products, and finally criminal prosecutions. However, gaps and deficiencies persist in China’s law on the books, enforcement remains slow and patchy, and international cooperation is not strong. Chang suggests several concrete measures for improvement, including the introduction of public interest litigation, better coordination among governmental departments, a trading information platform, and
consultation with the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), in order to bring the Chinese legal and administrative framework fully in line with CITES.

Radha Ivory sketches how the international topics of corruption and endangered animal trafficking have been linked in hard and soft international law, including by UN Security Council resolutions. The legal documents depict corruption as enabling the illegal wildlife trade, and, concomitantly, portray the illegal wildlife trade as prompting official corruption. Ivory cautions against linking the two legal frameworks and reform agendas. Notably, the linkage implies that animal products are legitimate commodities when traded in an uncorrupted global market. The linkage also focuses too much attention on the criminal individuals who contribute to animal extinction, rather than on the large-scale environmental changes caused by industrialization and urbanization. Finally, the twinning of the two discourses could amplify the demonization of low-level bribery and poaching that are typically associated with the Global South. A combined anticorruption/wildlife trafficking discourse may distract from the opportunities for illicit investment and excessive consumption in the Global North, which enable and drive the crimes.

In the last essay, Charlotte Blattner examines how extraterritorial jurisdiction can help to overcome regulatory gaps in animal law, much as criminal law or antitrust law successfully responded to global problems through laws that reach across borders. Under the lex loci, the objective territoriality principle in public international law, or private international law and its ordre public exception could be used to regulate, for example, trophy hunting abroad. De lege ferenda, states could invoke the effects principle or the universality principle of jurisdiction to regain regulatory power over animal protection matters. Because the emergence of an international treaty regulating animal abuse is currently unlikely, extraterritorial animal law, if applied reasonably, could fundamentally improve the protection of animals, both those located at home and abroad.

As these essays demonstrate, legal scholars concerned with animal welfare are developing proposals to fill gaps in international law, are reformulating traditional legal concepts such as rights, jurisdiction, or civilians, and are reconfiguring the domestic law—international law divide. By showing numerous entry points for animal issues in international law and at the same time shifting the focus and scope of inquiry, the symposium seeks to furnish building blocks for Global Animal Law as a field of law and Global Legal Animal Studies as a scholarly discipline.

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