

Animal welfare controls during transport – exports by sea

Dir. F - Health and Food Audits and Analysis SANTE.F2 - Animals





Why are we making this presentation?



- To highlight inadequate official controls on departing consignments in Member States sending animals for export by livestock vessel
- To highlight inadequate official controls by Member States functioning as exit points for sea exports
- To highlight potential consequences for:
 - Exported animals' welfare
 - Continuation of export trade as a result of welfare incidents notified by third countries





Sources of analysis:



- Events reviewed during audits to Member States functioning as exit points for sea exports (SI, ES, HR)
- Notifications of animal welfare incidents from third countries
- Journey plans and controls recorded in TRACES
- Information received from the Member States involved



What we detected:



- Mistakes regularly made at places of departure
- Mistakes regularly made at exit points
- When asked to review cases, Competent Authorities did not identify mistakes they had made



Most Common Mistakes – At Departure



Following the ruling from the European Court of Justice, case C-424/13 (Zuchtvieh) Members States must:

- Plan journeys in compliance with CR 1/2005 from place of departure in EU to place of destination in non-EU country
- Identify an organiser responsible for the entire journey

Food Safety

- Identify an approved livestock vessel
- Identify an authorised transporter for the livestock vessel

				W.								
6. LIST OF FORESEEN RESTING, TRANSFER OR EXIT POINTS												
6.1. Name of the places where animals are to be rested, or	6.2. Arrival		6.3. Length (in	6.4. Transporter name and a		6.5 identification						
transferred (including exit points)	Date	Time	hours)	different from the organiser)							
Letenye-	14/03/2019	20:00 (UTC +0100)	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	Number de Transcrit	-	******						
	116 Ma	ans of transport	1									
		Aeroplane	_	Ship	Railway w	agon						
	Road vehicle			Other								
	Identification::											
	Number((s):										

Export to Lebanon, by sea.
The stop at the exit point is missing from the journey plan
Sea transporter not identified
Livestock vessel not identified





Most Common Mistakes - At Exit point (Port)



- Mistakes linked to the place of departure are not being detected:
 - Journey not planned from place of departure in the EU to place of destination in non-EU
 - Organiser not responsible for the entire journey
 - Is the livestock vessel approved?
 - No authorised transporter for the livestock vessel

EUROPEAN UNION

Intra trade certificate

III.1. Date of the inspection 30/07/2018 (UTC +0200)	X		III.2. Certificate Reference	Number::	
III.3. Documentary Check EU Standard Additional guarantees National requirements	Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory	Yes Not satisfactory Not satisfactory Not satisfactory	III.4. Identity Check:: Satisfactory	No Not satisfactory	Yes
III.5. Physical Check:: No Satisfactory	Not satisfactory	s checked 32	III.6. Laboratory Tests:: Date: Tested for::	No No	Yes
III.7. Welfare check Satisfactory	No Not satisfactory	Yes	Results::	Random Pending Satisfactory	Suspicion Not satisfactory
III.8.2.Non-con	Transporter authorisation invalid appliance of the means of transport	Attarana smana	III.9. Infringement of health III.9.1. Absence/Invalid of III.9.2. Mis-match with d	certificate	

Export to Israel, by sea.
The consignee in the certificate is the exit point of the Member
State. No journey log.

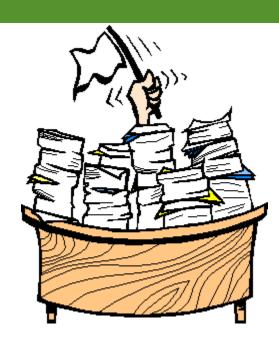
I.29. Estimated journey time
7.0 Hours





Is this just "paperwork"?

- No contingencies for emergencies in high seas (= dead animals).
- Nobody to hold accountable apart from the Member States.
- If CR 1/2005 is enforced by the exit points, truckloads with hundreds of animals stuck at the port.





Most Common Mistakes – At Exit point (Port)



Mistakes linked to the livestock vessels:

- Inadequate instructions for controls against all (structural) requirements of the vessel (e.g. watering, lighting, ventilation, drainage)
- Records of checks simply indicating that everything is compliant but not detailing what has been checked



- 6. Conditions on board were very poor and including the following:
 - a. The water troughs were empty of water and were rusty. The watering system was broken.
 - b. The vast majority of holding pens contained bedding (straw and sawdust) which was wet and smelly. In some of the pens, there were areas with no bedding at all. There were many muddy puddles in the pens. According to the crew member responsible, they ran out of bedding during the voyage.
 - c. The food troughs were empty. Some of the troughs were strewn in the passageways between the pens, and some were hung above the pens. One pen was used as a storage place for unopened bags of food.
 - d. The cattle were weak and underweight.
 - e. The lighting was poor on most of the decks.
 - f. The walls of the pens and supporting columns were rusty and very dirty.
 - g. The cattle were soiled with urine and faeces.
 - h. The passageways between the pens were very narrow and did not allow large animals to pass through easily.
 - i. Some of the passageways were littered with food troughs that had been thrown there. Some passageways contained puddles of water and empty food bags.
 - j. The ventilation system in certain areas did not work as it should.
 - k. There was high humidity, high temperatures, and the smell of ammonia present on all decks.





Consequences

- Risks to animal welfare not mitigated.
- No identifiable organism to hold accountable apart from the Member States.
- Official complaints by NGOs.



• Non-EU countries banning imports from the EU due to a negative reputation.



Member States need to improve the standard of controls and work together effectively to minimise risks for animals' welfare, reduce negative perception and help the trade to continue

