

ANNUAL REPORT

Analysis of major deficiencies detected during the non-discriminatory inspections and action plan to address them as provided for in Article 27(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005

Member State: CZECH REPUBLIC

Year: 2018

1. INTRODUCTION

Act No 246/1992 Coll., on the protection of animals against cruelty (AW Act), approved by the Czech National Council on 15 April 1992 has been in force in the Czech Republic for twenty six years. Subsequently it has been amended and harmonised with the EU legislation. It is of major importance that in 2018 further amendments were prepared to the AW Act with the view to deal with some issues such as keeping of dogs and cats, keeping of wild animals and to update some other areas.

In 2018, the number and type of scheduled inspections was set out based on the risk analysis in line with the "Multi-annual Plan of Inspections" – chapters set by State Veterinary Administration (SVA). Altogether 7 198 inspections were conducted by the inspectors of Regional Veterinary Administrations (RVA) and these inspections involved 11 793 207 animals. Deficiencies were identified during a total of 1 217 inspections and involved 524 620 animals. There were 589 proposals to initiate the administrative procedures pursuant to the Animal Welfare Act submitted to the municipal authorities of municipalities with extended powers (MEP) in 2018. Other sanctions imposed involved e.g. 770 penalties in the administrative procedure.

The topics of animal welfare were on the agenda of courses and seminars for breeders of farm animals held by various entities. For example 513 persons responsible for the care of chickens kept for meat production were trained from the start of training. At 6 training centres courses took place for transporters of animals covering the requirements laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations. Altogether 8 345 persons have been trained from the start of such courses. In accordance with Council Regulation (EU) No 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing and related activities, a total of 495 slaughterhouse personnel were trained. Moreover, the qualification courses on the performance of supervision of animal welfare were held for official veterinarians (base on the Section 26 of the AW Act). In 2018 a total of 45 new inspectors acquired this qualification.

Please find below the overview on animal welfare inspections performed on animal transport in the Czech Republic in the year 2018 carried out pursuant to:

- Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97.

The inspections have been summarised according to:

- Commission implementing Decision 2013/188/EU on annual reports on non-discriminatory inspections carried out pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of

animals during transport and related operations and amending Directives 64/432/EEC and 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1255/97.

The results of the welfare inspections have been submitted via SANTE Data Collection Platform. Below you will find additional information on the analysis of major deficiencies detected during the non-discriminatory inspections and the action plans to address those deficiencies.

Information on the protection of animals and their welfare in the Czech Republic (CR) and the activities conducted in 2018 can be found in the bulletin ANIMAL PROTECTION PROGRAMME - Situation in 2018.

AN overview of the animal welfare inspections can be found also in the Multiannual Inspection Report for the year 2018 – published by Ministry of Agriculture.

The SVA publications are available at www.svscr.cz

2. ANALYSIS OF THE MAJOR DEFICIENCIES DETECTED DURING THE NON DISCRIMINATORY INSPECTIONS

For the purpose of this annual report, the following have been considered:

A total of 507 inspections on animals being transported were performed in 2018 in the Czech Republic. It is possible to trace the number of inspections, the number of deficiencies and the sanctions granted for selected species from the overview according to the EC methodology (see SANTE Data Collection Platform). Checks are divided into targeted controls at the place of departure for the journeys above 8 hours and daily controls at slaughterhouses (type 1), on-the-spot checks, dispatch and destination controls on short journeys (type 2) and documentary checks at the end of a long journeys and checks at transporters headquarters (Type 3).

Below you will find an analysis of the controls on animal transport according to type of transport - international and national transport activities.

In 2018, a total of 124 inspections on welfare of farm animals being transported within the territory of the Czech Republic were performed. Attention was focused on the fitness of animals for transport, equipment and maintenance of vehicles and professional competence of persons. Non-compliances were found in 8 cases and concerned mainly transport of poultry and cattle. Several non-compliances were detected at the same time during individual checks. In two cases, the RVA inspectors participated in the investigation of an accident involving a road vehicle transporting poultry and cattle to slaughterhouses in the Czech Republic. Among the most common deficiencies found were: administrative shortcomings (missing or invalid transporter/vehicle authorization/drivers certificates of competence, non-compliances in documents), insufficient cleaning and disinfection of a vehicle, unfitness of animals, unsuitable way of unloading animals, non-compliance in space allowances etc.

The international transport of farm animals was checked in a similar manner. A total of 189 inspections were carried out. Inspections were focused on fitness of animals and equipment of transport vehicles as well as administrative rules (journey planning and journey logs, ensuring proficiency of personnel, carrying out transport by authorized transporters and vehicles, etc.). Inspections have been conducted also as retrospective checks focused on planning of journeys and compliance with journey times and other provisions (evaluation of records in journey logs and information from navigation systems, evaluation of temperature records). A total of 35 inspections were carried out at the company's headquarters and 41 controls were performed in connection to approval of means of transport.

The most common reason for unplanned inspections were reports sent by competent authorities of other Member States, concerning the Czech transporters or transports carried out in/from the Czech Republic handled by foreign transporters. International cooperation continued in the framework of the National Contact Points. Results of such communication could be seen in more

effective reporting of deficiencies, dealing with problems and prevention, improvement of implementation of some legislative as well as promoting some non legislative issues.

E.g. in 19 cases dealing with more than 55 consignments of cattle that arrived to the Czech Republic, several non-compliances were addressed such as administrative shortcomings (missing or invalid transporter authorization/drivers certificates of competence, non compliances in documents), unfitness of animals, unsuitable way of unloading animals etc. Other actions were addressed in other species and types of controls as well (see table).

In 1 case the RVA inspectors participated in the investigation of accident of road vehicles transporting horses within intra-community trade (transport for competition).

A total of 118 inspections were carried out concerning animal transport of companion animals intended for further breeding or sale (dogs, cats, ornamental fish, terrarium animals) and zoo animals. The inspections were focused on the conditions of animals, equipment of vehicles and competence of personell. Infringements were found during 2 checks of transport of dogs and proposals for administrative procedures were submitted to MEP in both cases.

3. ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS THE DEFICIENCIES DESCRIBED UNDER POINT 2

State Veterinary Administration (SVA) will analyze and evaluate the control programme continuously. Based on various parameters, taking into account results of previous inspections and taking into account knowledge of local specifics as well as international issues, the control plan is being modified for the year 2019.

SVA provide training for the RVA inspectors at regular meetings as regards better enforcement of the legislative provisions with aim to promote also best practices. SVA will encourage RVA inspectors to communicate the cases of non-compliances and share their experiences.

The checks will focus on transport of certain categories of farm animals to certain places of destination under specific conditions (e.g. long distance transport to third countries during summer season) and other associated activities (e.g. breeding, slaughter).

SVA will continue in specific measures to prevent recurrence of infringements (e.g. system of fines, specific measures, additional checks).

SVA will continue in promoting the public awareness as regards transport of animals. Communication with breeders, organisers, traders, transporters as well as private veterinarians will be supported by SVA with an emphasis on prevention.

SVA will continue with the mutual communication with Member States and European Commission to promote better implementation of existing rules.

More detailed information as regards inspection programme can be found in the Multiannual Control Plans Report for the year 2018.