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FINAL REPORT OF AN AUDIT

CARRIED OUT IN

LITHUANIA

FROM 12 TO 16 NOVEMBER 2012

IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROLS FOR ANIMAL WELFARE ON FARMS AND DURING TRANSPORT

In response to information provided by the Competent Authority, any factual error noted in the draft report has been corrected; any clarification appears in the form of a footnote.

Executive Summary

This report describes the outcome of a Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) audit which took place in Lithuania from 12 to 16 November 2012. The audit evaluated the implementation of national measures for the control of animal welfare on farms and during transport and followed up on a general audit of 2009 with recommendations of relevance from the animal welfare specific part of the audit, report DG(SANCO)/2009-8252 (hereafter referred to as report 2009-8252).

Report 2009-8252 concluded that overall there was a satisfactory control system for animal welfare on farm but not in relation to welfare during transport, particularly the transport of unfit animals where the central competent authority (CCA) had not effectively enforced the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005. The CCA had taken firm action in addressing the recommendations of the previous FVO animal welfare report on laying hens and most of the recommendations on animal welfare during transport.

The CCA had indicated that certain actions had been taken in response to the recommendations of report 2009-8252, and the effectiveness of several of these actions was assessed during the current audit.

In Lithuania all laying hen farms with unenriched cages have either closed down of converted into other production systems and the CCA expects to fully comply with the requirements for group housing of sows and gilts by 1 January 2013.

Lithuania has largely adequately addressed seven of the nine animal welfare recommendations made in the report 2009-8252 and the situation has improved with regards to welfare of pigs and of animals during transport. Contrary to the findings in 2009 there was no evidence of cull cows unfit for transport being transported to slaughterhouses, but no satisfactory explanation could be provided of what is currently happening with these animals.

Adequate systems are in place for authorisation of long journey transporters and approval of means of transport. However, situations were seen for both cases in which the SFVS inspectors did not follow the prescribed instructions and therefore a few non-compliances with Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 went undetected.

Checks of journey logs prior to and after transport still do not fully ensure compliance with travel times and rest periods set out in Chapter V of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 but, if adequately implemented, recent measures taken by the CCA may satisfactorily address these shortcomings.

Two new areas were covered by the FVO for the first time during this audit: animal welfare of broiler production and the implementation of Council of Europe Recommendations.

A generally adequate system of inspections to verify compliance with the animal welfare requirements for broiler production is in place but needs to be improved with regards to calculating stocking density and the light regime imposed.

Other than for ratites the Council of Europe recommendations are not implemented yet in Lithuania. Nevertheless the animal welfare at the fur farm visited was satisfactory and generally complied with the Council of Europe recommendation.

The report makes a number of recommendations to the CCA, aimed at rectifying the shortcomings identified and enhancing the implementing and control measures in place.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

| CCA | Central competent authority |
|------|---|
| FBO | Food business operator |
| FVO | Food and Veterinary Office |
| SFVS | State Food and Veterinary Service (Valstybinė Maisto ir Veterinarijos Tarnyba) |
| SNS | Satellite navigation system |
| SOP | Standard operating procedure |
| SPQM | Strategic Planning and Quality Department (<i>Strateginio planavimo ir kokybės valdymo skyrius</i>) |

1 Introduction

This audit took place in Lithuania from 12 to 16 November as part of the planned audit programme of the FVO.

An opening meeting was held with the competent authorities of Lithuania on 12 November 2012. At this meeting, the objectives of, and itinerary for the audit were confirmed by the audit team and additional information required for the satisfactory completion of the audit was requested.

The audit team comprised one inspector and one trainee from the FVO and a national expert, and was accompanied throughout the audit by representatives of the CCA, the State Food and Veterinary Service (SFVS, *Valstybinė Maisto ir Veterinarijos Tarnyba*) of Lithuania.

2 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the audit was to verify the implementation of EU animal welfare legislation applicable to pigs, broiler farms and transport of animals, in particular the measures put in place to give effect to Council Directives 2008/120/EC, 98/58/EC, 2007/43/EC, Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 and to follow up from the report 2009-8252 regarding animal welfare in farms and during transport. The audit also assessed how the recommendations from the European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes (hereinafter "the Convention") are applied in Lithuania.

In pursuit of these objectives, the following meetings were held and sites visited:

| Visits | | | Comments |
|-------------------|-------------|---|--|
| Competent | Central | 2 | Opening and final meetings |
| authority | Territorial | 1 | Raseiniai. In addition staff from 4 other territorial SFVS were also met during on-site visits |
| Farms | | 3 | One for mink, one for broilers and another for pigs. The mink farm was selected by the audit team. |
| Slaughterhouses 1 | | 1 | Bovine slaughterhouse selected by the audit team |
| Transporter 1 | | 1 | Authorised for long journeys |

3 LEGAL BASIS

The audit was carried out under the general provisions of Union legislation, in particular Article 45 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

EU legal acts quoted in this report are provided in Annex 1 and refer, where applicable, to the last amended version.

4 BACKGROUND

The most recent FVO audit concerning animal welfare took place from 24 November to 3 December 2009. The results of that audit are included in report 2009-8252 which is accessible at:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/ir search en.cfm.

Report 2009-8252 concluded that overall there was a satisfactory control system for animal welfare on farm but not in relation to welfare during transport, particularly the transport of unfit animals where the CCA had not effectively enforced the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005. The CCA had taken firm action in addressing the recommendations of the previous FVO animal welfare report on laying hens and most of the recommendations on animal welfare during transport.

The CCA indicated that certain actions had been taken in response to the recommendations of report 2009-8252, and the effectiveness of several of these actions was assessed during the current audit.

5 Findings And Conclusions

5.1 Competent Authority

5.1.1 Organisation and responsibilities

The organisation of the competent authority is described in the country profile of Lithuania which is accessible at: http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/country profiles en.cfm.

Findings

• Lithuania had informed the Commission services that all laying hen farms with unenriched cages had either closed down or converted into other production systems. During this audit the SFVS provided satisfactory information on how this had been verified.

Recommendation four of report 2009-8252 requested the CCA to take measures to ensure that certification of calves for intra-Community trade is in compliance with the requirements of Article 3 of Council Directive 64/432/EEC and certificates signed by official veterinarians comply fully with the provisions of Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.

In response the CCA stated that order No. B1-517 from the director of the SFVS of 2 December 2009 strengthening the requirements for trade in cattle with other EU Member States and supplementing the requirements for assembly centres had come into force on 1 January 2010. In addition the SFVS had arranged specific training for officials performing official controls on animal health requirements for animal trade.

- Order B1-517 has amended the previously applied animal health requirements, and also updated or added references to Reg. 1/2005.
- 11 January 2010 Training on Veterinary Requirements for Trade in Farm Animals, Veterinary Information Management System (VIMS), Protection of Animals during Transport, with a total of 114 participants.
- Series of training in different venues organised twice in February, and seven times in March 2010 Training on Implementation of Animal Infectious Diseases Control Programme for 2010 and Use of Veterinary Information Management System, with a total of 133 SFVS participants and 346 private veterinarians.

Note: The practical effect of the measures concerning certification of calves for trade was not assessed by the audit team because it was not possible to visit an assembly centre in activity.

5.1.2 Legislation

Findings

- Other than for ratites the Council of Europe recommendations are not being implemented (see also section 5.2.3). However in 10/10/2012 the SFVS asked for all Council of Europe recommendations to be officially translated to Lithuanian. According to the SFVS, after translated additional measures will be taken to implement the requirements concerning fur farming, because those are the only ones considered commercially relevant in Lithuania. For other Council of Europe recommendations for which there is no commercial activity in Lithuania no implementing measures will be taken.
- In Lithuania the requirement for a 24h rhythm light regime with a total of no less than 6h of darkness (Dir. 2007/43, Annex I point 7.) for broilers between the time of 7 days after placing in the house and until 3 days before going for slaughter, has been misunderstood and imposed in the reverse. The 24h rhythm with minimum of 6h of total darkness is being imposed exclusively for the first 7 days plus the last 3 days at the house.
- During the closing meeting the SFVS informed the audit team that the wording of the legislation in Lithuanian that caused this misunderstanding would be notified by the SFVS to the responsible services in order to have it modified. A copy of the SFVS letter informing the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Lithuania and the European Law Department under the Ministry of Justice about this was provided to the audit team on 21/11/2012.
 - 5.1.3 Procedures to verify the effectiveness of official controls

Legal requirements

Article 8(3) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires the competent authority to have procedures in place to verify the effectiveness of official controls.

Findings

- A standard operating procedure (SOP) is in place, reference code KS-2-6-1, concerning the SFVS procedures for verification of effectiveness of official controls. It covers verification from the central level over itself and the territorial SFVS by the department of Strategic Planning and Quality Management (SPQM), as well as the territorial SFVS verification over their own staff effectiveness.
- The SPQM does a monthly verification that the Units of the SFVS at central level are respecting their work programmes as well as that this is done in line with administrative requirements.
- A central level specialist will also carry out on-the-spot verifications of the effectiveness of the work of each inspector of the territorial SFVS which include accompanying that inspector during an inspection visit. Each territorial SFVS inspector must undergo such an on-the-spot verification at least once every four years.
- Reports of two on-the-spot verifications concerning territorial SFVS inspectors met during this audit were provided to the audit team. The verification addressed areas such as: preparing the inspection, professional conduct during the inspection, detection and clear reporting of deficiencies and respective follow up. An overall assessment was given also of the inspectors performance which was satisfactory in both cases.
- At territorial level the verification system requires that once every 3 months the chief of the territorial SFVS randomly selects one operator's file. The inspector responsible for supervising that operator must then provide all the details and relevant documentation on how it has supervised the operator so that the director can assess the effectiveness of the

work.

• The audit team detected a few cases concerning supervision of pig holdings, approval of means of transport and authorisation of transporters (see also sections 5.2.2, 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 respectively) in which the inspectors did not strictly follow the instructions for those official controls. As a consequence they did not evaluate all relevant points. This shortcoming was not detected by the verification system.

5.1.4 Audit

Legal Requirements

Under Article 4(6) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 competent authorities are required to carry out internal audits, or have external audits carried out.

Findings

- An internal SFVS audit report of 2010, concerning official checks on animal welfare during transport in three territorial SFVS, was provided to the audit team. The objective of that internal audit was to assess the official controls ensuring implementation of animal welfare requirements during transport and also to check if the three territorial SVFS had implemented the measures needed to address the recommendations made in report 2009-8252.
- The deficiencies noted by this internal audit were similar to those previously identified in report 2009-8252. Evidence was provided of the internal audit follow up with correction of deficiencies for all three territorial SFVS.
- Internal audit reports are published in the SFVS intranet (without identifying the territorial SFVS audited) with the intent of also allowing them to be used by all territorial SFVS as a means of comparison and possible identification of common deficiencies.
- In addition the SFVS uses the results of the internal audits as subjects for discussion during regular meetings with the territorial SVFS and also for possible decisions concerning training needs.
- At the time of this FVO audit there was an ongoing internal audit on animal welfare controls over broiler production. In addition the CCA informed that an internal audit on official animal welfare control over all areas (farm, transport, slaughter) is planned for 2014.

5.1.5 Training of staff

Legal Requirements

Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires competent authorities to ensure that staff receive appropriate training, and are kept up-to-date in their competencies.

Findings

Since the 2009 FVO audit on animal welfare the SFVS has organised the following animal welfare training courses for its staff (see also section 5.1.1):

• 12 May 2011. Training on Animal Welfare Requirements for Keeping of Farm Animals (Calves, Pigs, Laying Hens, Broiler Chicken). Protection of Animals at the time of Killing (for Slaughter, Fur Animals, Eradicating Contagious Animal Diseases). Protection of Animals during Transport – 8 hours training course with a total of 71 participants;

- 25 October 2011. Training on Farm Animal Welfare. Official Veterinary Control on Protection of Animals at the time of Killing. Official Veterinary Control of Animal Transporters and Animals during Transport (combined with other training) 8 hours training course with a total of 93 participants;
- 10-11 October 2012 Training on Animal Welfare Requirements for Keeping of Farm Animals (Calves, Pigs, Laying Hens, Broiler Chicken). Official Veterinary Control of Animal Transporters and Animals during Transport 8 hour training course in two different locations with a total of 86 participants;
- Individual SFVS inspectors attended different training courses on animal welfare organized under the Better Training for Safer Food programme.

Conclusions

The CCA has implemented the measures it had proposed in reply to recommendation four of report 2009-8252.

The Council of Europe recommendation concerning ratites is implemented in Lithuania but not yet that concerning fur animals. No other Council of Europe recommendations are planned to be implemented.

A misunderstanding of Directive 2007/43, due to its wording in Lithuanian legislation, has in effect meant that the CCA was imposing a light regime that was the reverse of that required in broiler production.

The CCA has implemented systems for verification of effectiveness and for internal audit that are in line with the requirements of, respectively, Articles 8(3) and 4(6) of Regulation 882/2004. However, the verification system has not detected that inspectors are in some cases not strictly following instructions for official controls.

The CCA is satisfactorily addressing the requirements of Art. 6 of Regulation 882/2004 that staff receive appropriate training enabling them to undertake their duties competently.

5.2 FARM INSPECTIONS

Legal requirements

Article 6 of Directive 98/58/EC requires Member States to take measures to ensure that inspections are carried out by the competent authority to ensure compliance with its provisions.

Decision 2006/778/EC requires the competent authority to provide a report to the Commission every year on the results of farm inspections.

Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires that official controls are carried out regularly, on a risk basis and with appropriate frequency. Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 requires the competent authority to provide documented procedures for official controls and to update those documented procedures as appropriate.

Findings

- In Lithuania official controls on holdings are carried out by the territorial SFVS. These controls are organised based on a risk assessment of the animal welfare that takes into account criteria such as: results of previous inspections, violations of animal welfare in the past, number and density of animals at the holding, husbandry systems and methods, equipment, animal health records, mortality rates, etc.
- The Raseiniai territorial SFVS explained to the audit team that, in line with the above, it had

established the following as frequencies for animal welfare controls over some of its operators:

- twice yearly: animal transporters for long-distance journeys, pigs and bovine slaughterhouses, fur holdings, large pig holdings, bovine dealers, sheep holdings, and bovine holdings with more than one owner;
- annually: rabbit holdings, markets, animal transporters for short-distance journeys and wild animals holdings
- once every three years: bovine holdings with only one owner but with more than 30 animals.
- Similar frequencies to the above where reported to the audit team by the other territorial SFVS met during the audit.
- All holdings visited by the audit team had been visited by the respective territorial SFVS at the required frequencies or even more frequently.
- The annual reports, required by Dec. 2006/778, for 2010 and 2011 showed that the SFVS performed an equal or higher number of inspection visits to each type of production site in both years than the total number of production sites listed as subject to inspection.
- The CCA have provided a series of check-lists in SOP KT-2-4-6. One common checklist based on Dir. 98/58 that applies to all species, and that is complemented by additional check-lists for each of the farmed species for which there are additional specific legislation (e.g. Dir. 2007/43 for broilers, Dir. 2008/120 for pigs, etc).
- SOP KT-2-4-6-D1 is also provided for use in combination with the above since it has additional detailed instructions and/or recommendations explaining how to assess the requirements from each point of those check-lists.

Recommendation two of report 2009-8252 requested the CCA to take measures to ensure that official controls on pig farms address the requirements for permanent access to water for pigs over two weeks old as required by point 7 of Chapter 1 of the Annex to Council Directive 2008/120/EC.

In response the CCA stated that during the second quarter of 2010 the SFVS had foreseen to supplement the SOP KT-2-4-6-D1 "Procedure of filling in inspection report of animal holding, and its conformity to legislation" with the provision that pigs older than 2 weeks of age should have permanent access to water.

• SOP KT-2-4-6-D1 was amended as indicated.

Conclusions

The CCA has implemented a system of farm inspections in line with the requirements of Directive 98/58 and Regulation 882/2004. With this the SFVS has succeeded in having detailed documented procedures and instructions available and updated as appropriate, and farm inspections performed with a satisfactory frequency.

5.2.1 Broiler holdings

Legal requirements

Article 7(1) of Directive 2007/43/EC requires the competent authority to carry out non-discriminatory inspections on an adequate proportion of animals within each Member State to verify compliance with the requirements of this Directive. Article 4 of this Directive requires Member States to ensure that broiler keepers have received training, in particular on the issues listed

in Annex IV of the same Directive.

Findings

- In Lithuania it is required to not only communicate the intent to use a stocking density higher than 33kg/m² but in addition the territorial SFVS will issue a formal document to the food business operator (FBO) confirming that it has been approved.
- At the moment no broiler holding has been approved for operating at more than 39kg/m².
- As envisaged in Annex II, 1. of Dir. 2007/43, the FBO communicates the information contained in the documentation required under point 2. of that same Annex to the territorial SFVS if it plans to exceed a stocking density of 33kg/m².
- However, in the file evaluated (of a holding with several houses) the notification of stocking density did not include sufficient data concerning the number of birds intended to be placed in the houses, and their expected final weight, in order to adequately establish when and if density might exceed 39kg/m².
- The SFVS accepts the FBO procedure (as described in an SOP) of weekly weighing some birds, and if density exceeds the limit then perform thinning, as a sufficient guarantee of compliance.
- When thinning was practised the SFVS did not use the average weight of the birds slaughtered to establish the stocking density at the date of thinning. It used instead the latest weekly weighing prior to the date of thinning and added to it an estimated daily weight gain that is based on a standard growth curve for that hybrid.
- In two practical cases calculated during the audit the difference in weight between the average weight of the birds remaining in the houses, as calculated with that method, was between 150g to 400g lighter (in birds with 1.8 to 2.2kg) than using the average weight from birds weighed at the slaughterhouse. This disparity showed clearly that using the result from the latest weekly weighing combined with the standard growth curve as the reference for calculating average weights underestimates the weight of the birds and therefore also the stocking density at the houses. In both cases if using the slaughterhouse data the stocking density at the date of thinning (35 days of age) was either slightly above the maximum approved or largely exceeded it, while if using the weekly weighing and the standard growth curve it was below.
- The broiler holding visited had a stocking density up to 39kg/m² and was generally operating in compliance with requirements other than not respecting the light regime and, at least in the two above mentioned houses, recently exceeding the approved maximum stocking density of 39kg/m² near the end of the production cycle.
- The official veterinarian (OV) carrying out the inspection visit had satisfactory documented procedures, with adequate information and instructions, and equipment for measuring environmental parameters even if the equipment had not been recently calibrated. An adequate assessment of the animal welfare of the broilers present in the house visited was performed.
- During a previous scheduled supervisory visit to this holding in February 2012 the OV noted and requested corrective actions to address the excessive density which was above the approved 39kg/m². No other shortcomings were noted and the light regime was considered correct as it is in line with the instructions in SOP KT-2-4-6-D1 (see also section 5.1.2).
- The audit team was informed that from data collected at the slaughterhouse it appeared that the approved stocking density was being exceeded again and a verification visit was

performed in May 2012. Upon confirmation that stocking density had been exceeded again a warning letter was issued. The second annual scheduled visit was performed in September and no shortcomings were noted this time.

- With the recently issued (06/11/2012) SOP KT-2-4-8-D2, the CCA has established which parameters, and respective limits, should be monitored at the slaughterhouse (required by Art. 3(1) of Dir. 2007/43) in order to issue notification of findings consistent with poor welfare conditions as required in Annex III, 3 of Dir. 2007/43:
 - From each flock 300 feet are randomly selected and inspected. Each plantar area is checked to determine presence and severity (extent) of foot pad lesions;
 - The inspected feet are classified into three different groups and scored according to the group. Feet with no lesions are placed in group one and given 0 points, feet with lesions of up to 0.5cm² are placed in group two and given 0,5 points each, and feet with an affected area larger than 0.5 cm² are placed in group three and given 2 points each;
 - The sum of points from group two is multiplied by 0,5 and the sum of points from group three is multiplied by 2. The resulting figures are added, then divided by 300 (number of inspected feet) and multiplied by 100 with the final result expressed as a percentage. If it is >70% (e.g. At least 106 feet in group three, or at least 83 feet in group three plus 184 in group two, etc), a notification is sent to the holding of origin and respective territorial SFVS;
 - In such a case, in accordance with SOP KT-2-4-6, an OV will visit the holding for on-the-spot investigation and will require the keeper to take corrective measures.
- The holding visited had not been the object of such a notification yet.
- Training of broiler keepers is covered by chapter VII of Order B1-173 dated 27/4/2010. The described training course and issuing of certificates is in line with the requirements of Art. 4 and Annex IV of Dir. 2007/43.
- The SFVS has recognised one training organiser the Centre for Veterinary Continuing Education and Consulting of the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences and since July 2011 two courses have been organised and 65 keepers received certificates.
- In addition the territorial SFVS have issued 174 certificates based on competence acquired before 30/6/2012 and recognised as equivalent to the training course, as envisaged by Art. 4(4) of Dir. 2007/43.

Conclusions

The CCA has satisfactorily implemented a training system for broiler keepers, in line with the requirements of Art. 4 and Annex IV of Directive 2007/43/EC.

A generally adequate system of inspections to verify compliance with the requirements of Directive 2007/43/EC is in place. However, an incorrect light regime is being imposed and the method currently used for calculating broiler stocking densities resulted in these being underestimated which can lead to non-compliances with approved maximum stocking densities.

5.2.2 Pig holdings

Legal requirements

Article 8(1) of Directive 2008/120/EC requires the competent authority to carry out inspections on a

representative sample of the different rearing systems in order to check the provisions of this Directive are being complied with. Article 3 of this Directive requires that sows and gilts be kept in groups from four weeks after service until one week before the expected time of farrowing in all holdings newly built or rebuilt or brought into use for the first time after 1 January 2003. From 1 January 2013 those provisions shall apply to all holdings with 10 or more sows.

Findings

Recommendation one of report 2009-8252 requested the CCA to take measures to ensure that animal welfare inspections are carried out on a representative sample of the different rearing systems for calves and pigs as required by Articles 7(1) of Council Directive 2008/119/EC and Article 8(1) of Council Directive 2008/120/EC respectively.

In response the CCA stated that a statistically representative sample of holdings to be inspected in 2010 had been selected taking into account certain risks factors of keeping farm animals, the husbandry methods used, the keeping conditions of the animals and the number of animals kept in each holding. A proportionate sample of animal holdings (including calves and pigs) with a small number of animals had also been included.

- In 2011 all holdings with 100 pigs or more were inspected by SFVS teams that included an OV of the territorial SFVS of the holding and another OV from another territorial SFVS. In 2012 all holdings with 10 sows or more, plus all of the above holdings in which shortcomings had been detected, were visited.
- The CCA informed the audit team that there were only two pig holdings not yet fully compliant with the requirements for group housing of sows and gilts and that it had no doubt that Lithuania would fully comply with group housing requirements by 1 January 2013.
- The holding visited by the audit team was a large pig breeding holding and had therefore been planned to be visited twice this year by the territorial SFVS. Both visits had already been performed and no shortcomings reported.
- The animal welfare conditions in the holding were good without signs of tail biting or fighting.
- The OV carried out the inspection in a competent manner and provided satisfactory explanations concerning how she checked for compliance with most of the provisions of Directive 2008/120. However, she did not address the requirement for bulky or high-fibre food to be given to dry pregnant sows but explained that this requirement would be assessed by a colleague specialised in feed controls. SOP KT-2-4-6-D1 provides guidance on this issue for OVs performing animal welfare controls at pig holdings, but the OV did not seem to know that.
- Furthermore the OV accepted that pigs were euthanased with a captive bolt pistol without subsequent pithing or bleeding and the CCA representatives also had no objections to this method. However, a killing method after captive bolt stunning is a requirement in both Directive 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009.
- Male pigs were not castrated as they were expected to be sold as breeding boars, tail
 docking was also not performed and the teeth of piglets were ground (within seven days of
 life) instead of being clipped.

Recommendation two of report 2009-8252 requested the CCA to take measures to ensure that official controls on pig farms address the requirements for permanent access to water for pigs over two weeks old as required by point 7 of Chapter 1 of the Annex to Council Directive 2008/120/EC and the need for bedding in isolation pens as required by point 4 of the Annex to Council Directive

98/58/EC.

In response the CCA stated that on 11 January 2010 the officials of the territorial SFVS had been informed about the infringements detected during the inspection. On 8 January 2010 an order on participation in the training "Veterinary requirements for trade in farm animals, vet information management system (VIMS) and for animals in transport" had been signed by the SFVS director.

Recommendation three of report 2009-8252 requested the CCA to take measures to ensure that regular training is available to operators and attendants on pig farms on the requirements of Article 3 and Annex 1 of Council Directive 2008/120/EC as laid down in Article 6 of the same Directive.

In response the CCA stated that conferences, seminars and training on keeping requirements of farm animals, including pigs, had been organised for farm animal keepers. The SFVS had issued a booklet for farm animal keepers presenting the requirements for keeping farm animals. The territorial SFVS has maintained close links with public farmer associations, held meetings with farmers and published information in the press regarding these requirements. During official veterinary controls of pig holdings officials have put emphasis on instructions of attendants of pigs.

- In the holding visited all pigs had access to water.
- Very few pigs were in a condition, which would require isolation (a few with a hernia and one pig that had been bullied by others in the group) and they had been adequately separated. Isolated pigs were provided with bedding appropriate to their condition.
- The main responsible pig keeper in the holding was a veterinarian and he informed the audit team that all the staff had been provided with relevant animal welfare training. In addition he presented minutes of frequent staff meetings in which animal welfare matters were regularly discussed.

Conclusions

Lithuania expects to fully comply with the requirements for group housing of sows and gilts by 1 January 2013.

The CCA has satisfactorily addressed recommendations one, two and three of report 2009-8252 and animal welfare conditions in the holding visited were good.

The supervising OV carried out an inspection of the FBO in a generally satisfactorily manner. However, the requirement for bulky or high-fibre food to be given to dry pregnant sows and gilts was not evaluated, even though there are instructions providing guidance on this issue for OVs.

Furthermore the OV accepted that pigs were euthanased with a captive bolt pistol without subsequent pithing or bleeding and the CCA representatives also had no objections to this method, even though it is a requirement in both Directive 93/119/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 that a killing method has to be applied after the use of a captive bolt.

5.2.3 Fur farms

Legal requirements

The Council of Europe Recommendation Concerning Fur Animals contains legally binding provisions which must be applied in fur farms. In addition Annex F of Directive 93/119/EC provides requirements in relation to killing such animals and this will be soon replaced by requirements from Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2009 when it becomes applicable on 1 January 2013.

Findings

• In general the animal welfare conditions on the fur farm were good. Slight signs of tail tip

sucking were observed in one or two mink, but apart from that no injuries were identified. Some stereotyped behaviour was seen among the white mink, but this was explained as expectations of an upcoming feeding.

- The fur farm was operating satisfactorily and mostly in line with Council of Europe recommendations. However according to information provided by the operator the mink cubs could be weaned at 42 days old which does not comply with the Council of Europe recommendation which requires a minimum period of 8 weeks of age (Annex A, 2).
- A training course concerning rearing and the killing of fur animals was organised in 2006 and was available to any Lithuanian veterinarian.
- The operator's staff attended specific training and the respective certificates of competence, issued in 2007 by the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, were shown to the audit team.
- No killing of animals took place during the visit. However, the killing equipment present, and the OV's description of the killing procedure (carbon dioxide at high concentration), including the handling of animals when they are taken from the cages and put into the killing box, indicated that killing would be carried out satisfactorily in line with both Council of Europe recommendations and Dir. 93/119 and Reg. 1099/2009 requirements.
- The OV assessed compliance with the requirements of Dir. 98/58 and that was generally adequate with the exception of one point concerning the record keeping (mortality data was provided and accepted in the form of a monthly total instead of as the number of mortalities found to each inspection as required in point 5 of the Annex to Dir. 98/58). However, the Council of Europe recommendations were not taken at all into account by the OV since there had been no implementing measures taken and therefore a legal basis for applying them is not in place.

Conclusions

Animal welfare at the fur farm visited was satisfactory and generally complied with the Council of Europe recommendations even if the official supervision assessed exclusively the requirements of Directive 98/58/EC.

5.3 TRANSPORT

5.3.1 Approval of means of transport

Legal requirements

Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 requires the competent authority to grant a certificate of approval for means of transport by road used for long journeys, provided that the means of transport have been inspected and found in compliance with the requirements of Chapter II and VI of Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 18(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 requires the competent authority to record the certification of approval of means of transport by road for long journeys in an electronic database in a manner enabling them to be rapidly identified by the competent authorities in all Member States, in particular in the event of failure to comply with the requirements of this Regulation.

Findings

Recommendation six of report 2009-8252 requested the CCA to take measures to ensure that officials have adequate guidance and training to enable them to effectively assess all the requirements of Chapters II and VI of Annex 1 to Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 as required in Article

18(1) (b) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005.

In response the CCA stated that a SOP (SOP KT-2-4-10) establishing the procedure on the inspection of vehicles for transport of animals at the place of dispatch and destination and during journey, on the assessment for suitability to transport animals, on control of travel and resting times and on checks of transporter of animals had been approved by SFVS director Order No. B1-577 of 29 December 2009. Training on this SOP had been provided to the officials performing controls on conformity with requirement on protection of animals during transport. Attention had been drawn to the infringements detected during previous inspections.

- SFVS inspectors have a checklist in SOP KT-2-4-10 and additional instructions in SOP KT-2-4-10-D2 (covering also authorisation of transporters) to help them with carrying out the approval inspection.
- Two territorial SFVS inspectors demonstrated the approval procedure. They adequately checked truck area, drinkers, ventilation capacity (with air flow measuring equipment), possibility of obtaining temperature records, water tank capacity, possibility of verifying the respective water level and type of animals for which the drinking equipment would be adequate. However, the temperature sensor was placed immediately beside a ventilation fan and therefore not placed in the location where worst climatic conditions would be expected (as required in Annex I, chapter VI, 3.3 of Reg. 1/2005) and this was not noted.
- The capacity for the ventilation system to operate for only 1h independently of engine operation was also not the object of any remark even though the 4h minimum (required in Annex I, chapter VI, 3.2 of Reg. 1/2005) is clearly indicated in the instructions for assessing means of transport.
- Presence of a satellite navigation system (SNS) and respective sensors for opening and closing of loading doors was also confirmed.
- The certification of all the approved means of transport in Lithuania is publicly available in the SFVS website.

Conclusions

The system in place for approval of means of transport provides adequate instructions and equipment to satisfactorily carry out inspections of compliance, and for registering those approved in an electronic database, as required by Art. 18 of Regulation 1/2005.

Other than the non-detection of the inadequate positioning of the temperature sensor and lack of reaction to a non-compliance of the ventilation system the SFVS inspectors carried out an adequate inspection of compliance of the means of transport with the requirements of Chapter II and VI of Annex I to Regulation 1/2005. This generally adequately addresses recommendation six of report 2009-8252 but a small number of requirements remain to be addressed.

5.3.2 Authorisation of transporters

Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 requires the competent authority to ensure that no person shall act as a transporter unless he holds an authorisation issued by a competent authority pursuant to Article 10(1) or, for long journeys, Article 11(1).

Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 laying down the provisions for authorising transporters carrying out long journeys, in addition to the documentation mentioned in Article 10, requires further documents, such as the certificates of approval of vehicles, procedures to trace and record the movements of vehicles and to contact drivers, a contingency plan in the event of emergency, and

the certificates of competence for drivers and attendants.

Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 requires the competent authority to record authorisations in a manner enabling the competent authority to identify transporters rapidly, and to make publicly available the name and authorisation number of transporters authorised for long journeys, during the period of validity of the authorisation.

Findings

Recommendation five of report 2009-8252 requested the CCA to take measures to ensure that, for the authorisation of transporters, the requirement for freedom from convictions in Article 10 (1) (c) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 is satisfactorily implemented.

In response the CCA declared that the application form on the issue of permit for transporter of animals was to be supplemented by including the assurance of the applicant that within the 3-year period prior to the application neither the applicant nor his representatives had violated the Community/national legislation on animal welfare.

- The audit team visited a transporter who had been inspected in February 2012 by the territorial SFVS for renewing his authorisation as transporter, and once again for a routine control in October 2012. No shortcomings were reported in both visits.
- To be approved as transporter, the competent authority requires an application from potential transporters together with the relevant documentation required by Art. 10 and 11 of Reg. 1/2005. SOP KT-2-4-10 includes a check-list to use when inspecting transporters and a filled in check-list that was used in February was shown to the audit team.
- Certificates of approval of the vehicle/s, presence of SNS system, competence certificates of
 the drivers, a contingency plan and a declaration from the transporter that within the last 3
 years he had not committed serious animal welfare infringements had all been noted as
 checked and in compliance. The SFVS inspector informed the audit team that he had not
 only seen the certificates of approval of all vehicles but also verified himself the compliance
 of three of them.
- All of the above were available and provided to the audit team on the day of the visit.
- The points in the check-list concerning presence of journey logs (JL), copies of JL kept for 3 years and JL returned within one month were noted as "not evaluated".
- The Lithuanian Veterinary Academy organises and conducts training of drivers and attendants on animal transport. In possession of the Veterinary Academy training certificate the territorial SFVS of the area of residence of the driver issues the certificate of competence for that driver.
- The contingency plan adequately covered the possible emergencies and provided basic instructions to the drivers on what to do or whom to contact depending on the emergency. The transporter informed the audit team that every driver is provided with a mobile phone in order to always be in easy contact with and from headquarters. He also informed the team that there is in every vehicle the necessary equipment to perform emergency stunning and killing of animals if so instructed by a veterinarian.
- The transporter visited made a demonstration to the audit team of how the movements of the vehicles can be traced with specific software using the information provided by the SNS. It was possible to see the location of the vehicles at any time, the speed, the stops made and the duration of those stops. The software allows also to see when the loading doors of the vehicle are open or closed.
- SNS data concerning two long journeys from one year and a half earlier was requested by

the audit team. However this data was not available because the transporter did not keep SNS data for more than one year even though a transporter is required (Annex II point 8 (a) of Reg. 1/2005) to keep it for at least three years. The corresponding paper JL (section 4) had been provided to the audit team by the CCA.

• The CCA has made publicly available in its website information on authorised transporters and their suspension in case of non-compliances.

Conclusions

The measures proposed by the CCA in reply to recommendation five of report 2009-8252 have been implemented and transporter declaration of freedom from convictions was seen.

The system in place for authorising long journey transporters provides sufficient instructions to ensure that authorised transporters comply with all the requirements of Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation 1/2005. However, because the SFVS inspectors did not fully evaluate all the points indicated in those instructions one transporters' authorisation was renewed even though he did not comply with the requirement to keep SNS records for at least three years.

5.3.3 Checks on transport

Legal requirements

Article 14(1) (a) (ii) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 requires that the competent authority of the place of departure shall carry out appropriate checks to verify that the journey log submitted by the organiser is realistic and indicates compliance with this Regulation.

Article 15(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 requires the competent authority to carry out at any stage of the long journey appropriate checks on a random or targeted basis to verify that declared journey times are realistic and that the journey complies with this Regulation and in particular that travel times and rest periods have complied with the limits set out in Chapter V of Annex I. Article 15(4) of the same regulation states that the records of the movements of the means of transport by road obtained from navigation system may be used for carrying out these checks where appropriate.

Findings

Recommendation seven of report 2009-8252 requested the CCA to take measures to ensure that procedures and instructions for the planning and implementation of animal welfare controls during transport, as recommended in report DG(SANCO)/2007-7333, are finalised and implemented as soon as possible in order enable it to effectively implement the requirements of Reg. 1/2005.

In response the CCA declared that training on "Veterinary requirements for trade in farm animals, veterinary information management system (VIMS), protection requirements of animals in transport" had been conducted on 11 January 2010 for the responsible officials. During this training the SOP KT-2-4-10, which gives the guidelines on performing official veterinary control on implementation of requirements for protection of animals during transport, at the place of dispatch and destination, had also been presented.

Recommendation nine of report 2009-8252 requested the CCA to take measures to ensure that controls on the review of journey logs prior to and after transport is effective in verifying if journey logs submitted by organisers are realistic and if travel times and rest periods are respected in order to comply with Articles 14.1(a) (ii) and Article 15(1) to Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 respectively.

In response the CCA stated that training on "Veterinary requirements for trade in farm animals, veterinary information management system (VIMS), protection requirements of animals in transport" to responsible officials of territorial SFVS performing official veterinary control on the

protection of animals during transport had been conducted on 11 January 2010. During the training the SOP KT-2-4-10 which establishes the procedure for evaluation of the journey and the control procedures over the travel and resting periods had also been presented. The Food and Veterinary Internal Audit Service was going to conduct a planned inspection to evaluate the activities of the territorial SFVS on implementation of the controls under Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 between April and May of 2010.

- The SOP was produced, training implemented and the internal audit performed as proposed in reply to recommendations seven and nine of report 2009-8252 (see also sections 5.3.1, 5.1.5 and 5.1.4, respectively)
- Since 1/12/2011 the CCA has not approved any road transport of live animals to Turkey because of foot and mouth disease and animal welfare concerns.
- The audit team randomly selected nine long journeys for evaluation and asked the CCA to provide the relevant documentation. The JL planning section (section 1) was properly filled in all but one of them, which did not identify the total space provided for the consignment. The other sections of the JL, including the declaration by the transporters (section 4), for these journeys was also made available to the audit team.
- However, section 1 of four of these journeys had non-realistic journey times (two journeys of 19h of transport of calves to the Netherlands and two of 64h to Turkey) and nevertheless had been approved.
- The CCA requested the transporter (from another member state) to provide a summary SNS data report of the two above mentioned 19h journeys of transport of calves to the Netherlands. The reports were shown to the audit team during the closing meeting and in both cases the journeys had taken 23h in total. The CCA informed that the competent authority of the country that had authorised this transporter, and the territorial SFVS that had approved section 1 of the JL would be contacted about this case.
- The transporter visited had presented section 1 with a realistic journey time for several different consignments of calves to the Netherlands, all with similar departure and arrival points. However, when the most recent such journey was selected by the audit team for analysis via the SNS, the data showed that the journey plan in section 1 had not been followed. The journey had been done without respecting the 24h rest stop mandatory for calves after 19h of travel, and was completed in 28h instead of the necessary 52h that had been indicated, and approved, when section 1 had been submitted.
- Section 4 of the JL for the above journey was not immediately available but was provided to the audit team during the closing meeting together with the SNS data. According to section 4 the journey lasted 23h and a 1h planned rest stop had not been done due to road repairs but no explanation was provided about the, also not respected, 24h rest stop. The accompanying SNS data printout also did not coincide with was written in section 4. The CCA informed the audit team that the transporter would be sanctioned.
- Section 4 for two other previous similar journeys that had been requested by the audit team showed those journeys respecting the 24h rest stop requirement. However, the corresponding SNS records were no longer available at the transporter for comparison.
- In October 2012 the CCA issued Order B6 (1.11) 2227 reminding the relevant SFVS services of the existence of an agreement with the State Road Transport Inspectorate to participate in road side checks of animal welfare and of some specific requirements concerning transport of live animals. In particular it recalled the mandatory requirements for: means of transport to have SNS with information on opening/closing of loading flaps,

keeping SNS records for at least 3 years, adequate ventilation and temperature control systems with alarm, transporters to comply with travel time limits and rest stops, and that SNS data can be used for verification of compliance with those limits as envisaged by Art. 15(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005.

• The audit team was informed that, also since October 2012, a new responsible person has been nominated to verify section 1 of the proposed long journeys. Currently 100% of JL must be checked and accepted by the central level before the certificate number can be issued for those journeys.

Conclusions

There was very good cooperation from the CCA in obtaining and making available to the audit team all transport data and documentation requested even for cases involving transporters based in another member state and within short time frames.

The procedures and instructions proposed in response to recommendation seven of report 2009-8252 have been issued and, together with the other measures in reply to recommendation nine of report 2009-8252, have resulted in improving the situation compared with what was seen in 2009. However recommendation nine has not yet been satisfactorily addressed with regards to reviewing JL prior to transport, to check if they are realistic, and after transport, to check if they complied with travel times and rest periods.

SNS data was shown to be very effective, and more appropriate than checks of section 4 of the JL, in detecting non-compliances with the travel times and rest period limits set out in Chapter V of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 but it was not being used to perform those verifications. However, one month before this audit the CCA issued an order reminding the territorial SFVS about the possibility of using SNS data for this verification and modified the system for approving JL. In time and if adequately implemented these recent measures may satisfactorily address the shortcomings noted.

5.3.4 Fitness of animals

Legal requirements

Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 requires that animals are transported in a way unlikely to cause injury or undue suffering to them, and that animals are fit for the journey. Article 6(3) requires transporters to transport animals in accordance with the technical rules set out in Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 12 of Council Directive 93/119/EC requires injured or diseased animals to be slaughtered or killed on the spot. However, their transport may be authorised by the competent authority provided that such transport does not entail further suffering for the animals.

Regulation (EC) 854/2004, Annex I, Section I, Chapter II C requires the official veterinarian at slaughterhouses to verify compliance with EU rules on animal welfare during transport.

Findings

Recommendation eight of report 2009-8252 requested the CCA to take measures to ensure that the systematic transport of unfit animals for slaughter is ended and that the transport of animals to slaughterhouses complies with the requirements of Chapter I of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005.

In response the CCA declared that an amendment of SFVS director Order No. B1-453 of 31 July 2006 "On emergency slaughter of animals" had been drafted and was to be approved in the second

quarter of 2010. The draft included the requirements in accordance with Chapter I of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005.

- Order B1-453 was amended in 7 May 2010 (and twice more in 2011) to clarify requirements for emergency slaughter. Order B1-453 also includes a form to be filled and accompany either slightly injured or sick animals, or animals emergency slaughtered on farm, to the slaughterhouse.
- The audit team selected a slaughterhouse slaughtering a high percentage of cull cows (40% in some months) to assess the evolution of the situation since 2009. Despite as many as 2000 cull cows being slaughtered here monthly the OV in charge of the supervision informed the audit team that for the last 3 years no bovine had to be slaughtered on arrival because of poor animal welfare or due to accidents during transport.
- The audit team was informed that due to changes in the system after the 2009 FVO audit unfit animals could no longer be transported.
- Three of the territorial SFVS visited were queried about what is happening with unfit cull cows but no level of the SFVS could provide precise information.
- Both in the territorial SFVS of the above slaughterhouse and another territorial SFVS visited by the audit team either zero or very few animals had been emergency killed on the farm and the number of cows slaughtered at farm for own consumption was between approximately 3 to 14 per month.
- The number of cows sent directly from the farms to rendering, "fallen stock", was also relatively small (approximately 9 per month) and the audit team was informed that this fallen stock would not include unfit cull cows but only animals found dead at the farm.

Conclusions

The CCA implemented the action proposed in response to recommendation eight of report 2009-8252 and no evidence was seen of cull cows unfit for transport being transported to slaughter. However no satisfactory information could also be provided on what is currently happening with these animals

6 Overall Conclusions

In Lithuania all laying hen farms with unenriched cages have either closed down of converted into other production systems and the CCA expects to fully comply with the requirements for group housing of sows and gilts by 1 January 2013.

Lithuania has largely adequately addressed seven of the nine animal welfare recommendations made in the report 2009-8252 and the situation has improved with regards to welfare at farm of pigs and of animals during transport. Contrary to the findings in 2009 there was no evidence of cull cows unfit for transport being transported to slaughterhouses, but no satisfactory explanation could be provided of what is currently happening with these animals.

Adequate systems are in place for authorisation of long journey transporters and approval of means of transport. However, situations were seen for both cases in which the SFVS inspectors did not follow the prescribed instructions and therefore a few non-compliances with Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 went undetected.

Checks of journey logs prior to and after transport are still do not fully ensure compliance with travel times and rest periods set out in Chapter V of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 but if

adequately implemented recent measures taken by the CCA may satisfactorily address these shortcomings.

A generally adequate system of inspections to verify compliance with the animal welfare requirements for broiler production is in place but needs to be improved with regards to calculating stocking density and the light regime imposed.

Other than for ratites the Council of Europe recommendations are not implemented yet in Lithuania. Nevertheless the animal welfare at the fur farm visited was satisfactory and generally complied with the Council of Europe recommendation.

7 CLOSING MEETING

A closing meeting was held on 16 November 2012 with representatives of the CCA. At this meeting, the main findings and preliminary conclusions of the audit were presented by the audit team. The representatives of the CCA accepted the findings presented a correct picture of the situation seen, and provided some information concerning measures already taken to address some of the shortcomings noted during the audit.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

The competent authorities are invited to provide, within 25 working days of receipt of the report, an action plan containing details of the actions taken and planned, including deadlines for their completion, aimed at addressing the recommendations set out below:

| N°. | Recommendation |
|-----|---|
| 1. | The CCA should ensure that the Council of Europe recommendation concerning fur animals is implemented as required by Article 9(3) of the European Convention for the Protection of Animals Kept for Farming Purposes. |
| 2. | The CCA should continue with its efforts to have the Lithuanian legislation concerning broiler production modified to ensure that the misunderstanding concerning the light regime is corrected, and Lithuanian legislation is brought into alignment with the requirements of Council Directive 2007/43/EC Annex I point 7. Corresponding modifications should also be made to the relevant standard operating procedures. |
| 3. | The CCA should ensure that the system for verifying the effectiveness of official controls adequately detects and takes corrective action when inspectors diminish their effectiveness by not strictly following the relevant procedures for their controls, as required by Art. 8(3) of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004. |
| 4. | The CCA should take measures to ensure that the method used for calculating broiler stocking densities does not underestimate the real density, in order to guarantee that the FBO does not exceed the stocking densities for which he was approved under Article 3 of Directive 2007/43/EC. |
| 5. | The CCA should ensure that when a productive animal needs to be killed on the farm |

| N°. | Recommendation |
|-----|---|
| | this is done in compliance with Art. 4 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009, and that methods referred to in Annex I to that Regulation that do not result in instantaneous death (e.g. captive bolt device) are followed by a procedure ensuring death. |
| 6. | The CCA should continue with its efforts to ensure that controls on the review of journey logs prior to transport are appropriate to verify if journey logs submitted by organisers are realistic and indicate compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1/2005, as required by its Article 14(1) (a) (ii). |
| 7. | The CCA should continue with its efforts to ensure that the controls on the review of journey logs after transport are performed using also SNS data which was seen to be more appropriate, as required by Article 15(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1/2005, to verify that travel times and rest periods have complied with the limits set out in Chapter V of Annex I of this Regulation. |

The competent authority's response to the recommendations can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/rep_details_en.cfm?rep_inspection_ref=2012-6526

Annex 1 - Legal References

| Legal Reference | Official Journal | Title |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Reg. 882/2004 | | Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules |
| Reg. 1/2005 | OJ L 3, 5.1.2005, p. 1-44 | Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005 of 22 December 2004 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 |
| Dir. 98/58/EC | OJ L 221, 8.8.1998, p. 23-27 | Council Directive 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes |
| Dir. 2007/43/EC | OJ L 182, 12.7.2007, p. 19-28 | Council Directive 2007/43/EC of 28 June 2007 laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production |
| Dir. 2008/120/EC | OJ L 47, 18.2.2009, p. 5-13 | Council Directive 2008/120/EC of 18 December 2008 laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs |
| Dec. 2006/778/EC | OJ L 314, 15.11.2006, p. 39-47 | 2006/778/EC: Commission Decision of 14 November 2006 concerning minimum requirements for the collection of information during the inspections of production sites on which certain animals are kept for farming purposes |
| Dir. 93/119/EC | OJ L 340, 31.12.1993, p. 21-34 | Council Directive 93/119/EC of 22 December 1993 on the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing |
| Reg. 1099/2009 | OJ L 303, 18.11.2009, p. 1-30 | Council Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 of 24 September 2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing |

| Legal Reference | Official Journal | Title |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Reg. 854/2004 | p. 206, Corrected and re-published in OJ L | Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption |